

Municipality of Jasper
Committee of the Whole Meeting Agenda
August 28, 2018 | 9:30 a.m.
Council Chambers, Jasper Library & Cultural Centre

1. Call to Order (Deputy Mayor Journault to chair meeting)

2. Additions to Agenda

3. Approval of Agenda

3.1 August 28, 2018 attachment

4. Approval of Minutes

4.1 July 24, 2018 attachment

5. Presentations

6. Business Arising from Minutes

7. Brief Updates

7.1 Smoking and Vaping Cannabis in Jasper, Municipal Decisions attachment

7.2 Jasper Centre Stage Naming Rights attachment

8. Correspondence for information, consideration or action

8.1 Cannabis retail in Jasper – Carol Faid attachment

8.2 Distribution Revenue Forecast for 2019 Franchise Fee – ATCO attachment

8.3 Response from Minister McKenna – wildfire threat in Jasper attachment

9. Other new business

10. Council representation on various boards, upcoming meetings

11. Upcoming Events

Sept.25-28: AUMA Convention, Red Deer

12. Adjournment

Please note: All regular and committee meetings of Council are audio-recorded.

Municipality of Jasper
Committee of the Whole Meeting Minutes
Tuesday, July 24, 2018 | 9:30 a.m.
Council Chambers, Jasper Library & Cultural Centre

Present	Deputy Mayor Bert Journault and Councillors Helen Kelleher-Empey, Scott Wilson, Paul Butler and Rico Damota
Absent	Mayor Richard Ireland and Councillor Jenna McGrath
Also present	Mark Fercho, Chief Administrative Officer Christine Nadon, Legislative Services Manager Kayla Byrne, Legislative Services Coordinator Bruce Thompson, Director of Operations Janet Cooper, Environmental Stewardship Coordinator Ross Derksen, Operations Service Manager Julie Des Becquets, Create Change Walter Ostrander, Create Change Craig Gilbert, the Fitzhugh
Call to order	Deputy Mayor Journault called the meeting to order at 9:30 a.m.
Approval of agenda	MOTION by Councillor Kelleher-Empey to approve the agenda for July 24, 2018 as presented. <div>CARRIED</div>
Approval of minutes	MOTION by Councillor Damota to approve the minutes of the July 10, 2018 meeting as presented. CARRIED
Presentations: Create Change – Ban Plastic Bags	Ms. Des Becquets and Mr. Ostrander, on behalf of the local volunteer group Create Change, urged council to ban the use of plastic bags throughout the Municipality of Jasper. Their presentation included the rationale behind banning plastic bags and three options on how to do so. Council requested this item be included on the next committee of the whole agenda and that representatives from TGP and Robinson’s grocery stores be invited to the meeting to express their opinion on the matter.
Brief updates – Miette-Pine- Bonhomme intersection	Council discussed the possibility of lowering the speed limit near the Miette-Pine-Bonhomme intersection and throughout most of town, as per recommendations in the Transportation Master Plan, to 30 kilometres per hour. Mr. Thompson also noted the Miette-Pine-Bonhomme intersection could be included in Schedule B of the Traffic Safety Bylaw (listing of areas where the speed limit is 30 km/hr). This item will return for further discussion at a future meeting.
Cannabis Sale and Use in Jasper	Council expressed comfort with the recommendations suggested in agenda item 7.2 Cannabis Retail Stores in Jasper, Municipal Decisions. Council also discussed hours of operation for potential retailers and location of potential retailers (main level, second storey or below grade). Council reiterated its support for cannabis retail stores being

located at any level. The aforementioned recommendations will return for decision at the next regular council meeting.

Cannabis Smoking/Vaping in Jasper	After reviewing Calgary's current proposed regulations for smoking and vaping cannabis, which consists of designating smoking and vaping areas, council directed administration to research other models being proposed throughout the province. Council also noted designating smoking and vaping areas in Jasper could be challenging due to the small size of town.
Recess	Deputy Mayor Journault called a recess from 11:11 a.m. to 11:18 a.m.
Seniors' Bus	There are no updates until the next Seniors' Bus Ad Hoc Committee meeting, which will be held on July 25.
Correspondence Cannabis Legalization	Council received an update on the legalization of cannabis from the Deputy Minister of Justice and Deputy Solicitor General.
Firemen's Park	Council received a letter from Aspen Close resident Roy Home, who expressed his concern about the possible rezoning of Pyramid Park for development.
Wildfire Threat in Jasper	In May, Mayor Richard Ireland sent a letter to the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, explaining the threat of wildfire to the Municipality of Jasper. Mr. Goodale acknowledged the threat and thanked Mayor Ireland for his correspondence.
In camera	MOTION by Councillor Kelleher-Empey that Council move in camera at 11:19 a.m. to discuss agenda item 12.1 Deliberative Matter – CUPE contract, FOIP S.24. CARRIED
Revert to public meeting	MOTION by Councillor Wilson that Council revert to public meeting at 12:02 p.m. CARRIED
Adjournment	MOTION by Councillor Damota that, there being no further business, the meeting of July 24, 2018 be adjourned at 12:03 p.m. CARRIED



REQUEST FOR DIRECTION

Subject: Smoking and Vaping Cannabis in Jasper, Municipal Decisions

Prepared by: Cannabis Working Group
Mark Fercho, CAO
Christine Nadon, Legislative Services Manager
Kayla Byrne, Legislative Services Coordinator –Edmonton Summary

Date – Discussion: June 26, July 10 & 24, August 14, 21 and 28, 2018

Date – Decision: TBD

Recommendation:

1. That Council review results of the Recreational Cannabis Sale, Smoking and Vaping survey to understand the community opinion on smoking and vaping ("*consult*" in the IAP2 spectrum);
2. That Council consider the development of municipal bylaws and policies for smoking and vaping of cannabis in Jasper.
3. That Council provide Administration with direction for a formal Request for Decision report and to return to Council.

Background:

Federal and Provincial legislation is being introduced for legalization of cannabis sale, smoking and vaping, and there are some decisions that are left to be set at the local level by municipal governments in each community.

The Province of Alberta considers smoking cannabis similar to smoking tobacco, and not as an intoxicating substance like alcohol. **See attached NewsVice article for specific province by province regulation, most have prohibited consumption in public spaces** (*good overview picture but not totally accurate*).

Responsibility for this decision should also be borne by the Province, not fully delegated to municipalities. Philosophy in Alberta is cannabis is like tobacco, not alcohol. Survey results in Jasper and many communities show that people prefer to treat recreational cannabis use more similarly to alcohol than tobacco.

Council Philosophy Points for Cannabis Smoking/Vaping Rules (to be agreed on):

- Start restrictive, then relax rules as needed. (Some provinces have banned public consumption)
- Cannabis smoking/vaping should be treated as an intoxicating substance like alcohol
- People will generally follow the bylaw rules as set by Council
- Downtown has a complete smoking and vaping of all substances prohibited including tobacco, except tobacco smoking is allowed in back alleys. This improves visitor experience without smoke of any kind in all of downtown sidewalks and streets
- ~Cannabis smoking/vaping is prohibited in Jasper on all public lands except:
 - Public parking lots
 - Others.....?
- ~Cannabis smoking/vaping is allowed in Jasper on all public lands except:
 - All of downtown
 - Municipal Parks
- Align the bylaw for cannabis smoking and vaping with tobacco as much as possible
- Rules need to be easy to understand for the large visitor population and constant newcomers, ensure they know where it is prohibited, but more importantly, clearly inform visitors where they can smoke tobacco and cannabis
- Determine a list of desired outcomes for the bylaw, work backwards from those
- Education with any new bylaws, to change social norms and encourage community support the determined regulations
- “Equity”, as in Council’s new strategic priority theme, equity for residents; both home-owners and renters in multi-family residences and equity for visitors, in any regulations set

The Cannabis Working Group in Jasper, a collaboration between the RCMP, Parks Canada, and the Municipality of Jasper, developed a Recreational Cannabis Sale, Smoking and Vaping in Jasper survey. Council edited and approved the survey on May 15. The survey was open from May 15 to June 8 and a record 460 surveys were completed. Comments from residents in Jasper, through the survey, could help to inform decisions by the Municipality and Parks Canada as bylaws, policies and regulations are created for the sale, smoking and vaping of cannabis in Jasper. The Cannabis Working Group membership then expanded to include Tourism Jasper, Jasper Park Chamber of Commerce and Alberta Health Services.

In Alberta, the Province created the regulations that impact municipalities treating smoking and vaping of cannabis like tobacco, and not like alcohol, under the provincial guidelines in Alberta;

- Alcohol: you can’t be in a public place drinking a beer- you can buy a beer and go to your hotel room, private home or rental home and drink, also you can go to a bar or pub to drink
- Cannabis: proposed provincial rules say you can be in a public place smoking a joint where allowed (any rules beyond that must be set by a municipality) – you can’t buy cannabis and go to your hotel room or most rental units/properties, and smoke it, also you can’t go to a smoking lounge to smoke (like a bar for alcohol), so public places are all that is available for smoking to many visitors and renting residents. Closing all public areas can be seen as “class divides” for residents, and also a problem for visitors
- This creates some issues to the municipal government for creating rules that are fair to everyone and also enforceable, the challenge we have in front of us

At Council we have discussed the two styles,

- the **Calgary** model (close all public areas except a few designated places), what the cannabis working group recommended
- and the **Edmonton** model (follow province and open all areas, except where it needs to be closed, mapping shows rules in place, may do more) and only enforce where we do not want it smoked

The Cannabis Working Group met on August 20th and provided the below comments to Council:

- The Cannabis Working Group still firmly favors the “Calgary Model”, to restrict the whole town from cannabis smoking and vaping, and designate through a public process some areas open to smoking and vaping on public lands in town
- On hotel and multifamily building private lands, those land owners can also designate specific cannabis smoking areas as they do now for tobacco smoking areas
- With so many different rules that will be applied across Canada, different in different provinces, different in different cities, it will be confusing enough for the 5000 Jasper residents going from town to town, in Jasper in summer there are another 20,000 visitors in town any day from all over the world and if they know Canada is open to cannabis use, the rules need to be very clear and easy to understand for them or enforcement will be a nightmare
- In Aspen Colorado when legalization occurred it was exciting for a while then settled down, was reported in media. We are communicating directly with their enforcement people to get advice.
- Alignment or not of smoking and vaping or tobacco and cannabis rules have issues (if whole town public areas closed for example as many existing places to smoke tobacco would become illegal), also, if areas are legal for tobacco, then how does enforcement check vapes for cannabis, is an argument for alignment as becomes enforcement issue. In either way, it is an issue with no simple solution.
- RCMP would prefer more restrictive municipal bylaws to work with in support, as province did not for do this in Alberta, vs only going with provincial rules

Summary:

In general (many nuances discussed later):

City of Calgary:

- Calgary took a restrictive approach, and is the approach recommended by the Jasper Cannabis Working Group; blanket prohibition with some designated open areas.
- Calgary basically designated the whole city to prohibit smoking of vaping of cannabis
- They have since realized this may need to be modified and identify some areas to be designated to allow smoking and vaping of cannabis, this is in process.

City of Edmonton:

- Edmonton took an open approach, generally allowing the smoking and vaping of cannabis anywhere smoking and vaping of tobacco is allowed.
- They combined the rules for tobacco and cannabis which created some issues they are now in process of determining how to resolve.

Across Canada:

- The Province of Alberta considers smoking cannabis similar to smoking tobacco. See attached NewsVice article for specific province by province regulation, many provinces have prohibited consumption in public spaces
-

EXAMPLE:

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO: Where to use it

You will **only** be able to use recreational cannabis in:

- a **private residence**, including the outdoor space of a home (for example, a porch or back yard)
- your **unit or on your balcony**, if you live in a multi-unit building like an apartment or condo, but that **depends on your building's rules or your lease agreement**

You will **not be allowed** to use recreational cannabis in:

- any public place
- workplaces
- motorized vehicles

These rules will be in place to protect people from second-hand cannabis smoke, and reduce youth and young adult exposure to cannabis.

Using cannabis in public can result in a fine of up to:

- \$1,000 for a first offence
- \$5,000 for subsequent offences

Legalization of cannabis is new to Canada and, as such, it will be a learning process for municipalities. As regulations, bylaws and policies are created based on experience, there are likely to be changes.

General discussion items for consideration in Jasper, given its unique characteristics:

- Keep up with best practice approaches in terms of how other jurisdictions have legalized
- Visitor experience: Jasper is an international destination representing Canada to the world
- For tourists to Jasper, whatever is in place must be easy to understand as they will arrive in Canada where cannabis is legal, and be in Jasper visiting thinking it is legal, so this will need to be considered in whatever is determined
- If a community allows sale, but not use, this is a mixed message.
- If a community makes public consumption illegal, only homeowners can consume, not some renters, nor visitors (with no-smoking rules set by landlords in apartments, hotel owners, etc). Calgary was lead on this and now may consider having some designated areas open, more to come on that issue as not “equitable” or fair to non-home owners, visitors.
- Consider creating: “designated cannabis smoking areas”, public areas people can go to smoke
- Some jurisdictions are considering banning all smoking and vaping in public areas (not just cannabis) (eg City of Lloydminster), as smoking and vaping anything is “smoking and vaping”
- Consider use at festivals and events, cannabis tents, or open to use areas (like beer gardens are now) as a permit process or part of an event permit
- Public health considerations/youth exposure/health of non-smokers
- Focus of the legislation is currently tied to smoking or vaping; there are other methods of consumption available that may be legalized in the future
- Any rules Council designate may need specific bylaws and enforcement, which should be considered prior to designation and implementation (how to do it and costs to enforce)

CANNABIS SMOKING AND VAPING IN JASPER

Canadian provinces have chosen different models for the smoking and vaping of recreational cannabis once it is legalized, following either liquor laws or smoking laws. In Alberta, the province chose to follow the rules for smoking. Survey results in Jasper and many communities show that people prefer to treat recreational cannabis use more similarly to alcohol than smoking. In Canada some provinces and territories have set rules around the consumption of cannabis similar to alcohol, banning its public use, thereby effectively restricting it to private residences and properties. Therefore, discussions on consumption in public places will not be necessary. Unless further restricted by local jurisdictions, Albertans will be allowed to smoke and vape cannabis in their homes and in public spaces where smoking tobacco is allowed currently; cannabis smoking and vaping will be banned in motor vehicles.

To protect children and limit second-hand exposure, public smoking or vaping of cannabis in Alberta will be prohibited from any place where smoking tobacco is restricted in the Tobacco and Smoking Reduction [Act](#) and [Regulation](#). Under section 3(d) of the Tobacco and Smoking Reduction Act, smoking is prohibited within a prescribed distance from a doorway, window or air intake of a public place or workshop. According to the Tobacco and Smoking Reduction Regulation, the "prescribed distance" is defined as the distance from a doorway, window or air intake of a workplace or public place (includes restaurants, apartments, etc.) and is set to five meters. The act and regulation also prohibit smoking in places such as stores, restaurants and recreation centres.

In addition, cannabis smoking and vaping will be prohibited:

- on any hospital property, school property or child care facility property;
- in any motor vehicle, (except when being used as temporary accommodation such as RVs); and
- within a prescribed distance from a playground, sports or playing field, and skateboard or bicycle parks, among other areas.

The Municipality of Jasper can choose to restrict cannabis smoking beyond the province's existing smoking laws, and also the municipal smoking bylaw.

The possible range of options for Council to consider for cannabis smoking in Jasper is from allowing cannabis smoking anywhere smoking is allowed now, to a full restriction of no cannabis smoking or vaping in any public space. Some municipalities will not allow cannabis smoking in any public spaces. The restrictive rule applies only to recreational cannabis; medicinal cannabis is exempt. In addition to the smoking restrictions in the provincial Tobacco and Smoking Reduction Act and Regulation, the Municipality of Jasper Smoking Control Bylaw has additional restrictions. See bylaw: <http://www.jasper-alberta.com/DocumentCenter/View/137>

The following are decisions required from Council:

1. Should Jasper allow recreational cannabis smoking and vaping in public places within the Municipality of Jasper?

- The answer to this question will influence subsequent decisions Council has to make. Options to consider include:
 - Full ban on cannabis smoking and vaping in public places;
 - Partial ban on cannabis smoking and vaping in public places, which would require a decision on Survey Question #8 (bullet #2 below);
 - Follow the existing regulations, coming into force regulations and municipal bylaws for smoking and vaping in public places (cannabis and tobacco),
 - Establishing designated cannabis smoking and vaping areas (in combination with either of the three options above);
- Cannabis Working Group recommendation:
 - Prohibit by bylaw smoking and vaping of cannabis in all public places in Jasper, with the exception of some specific locations that would not be covered by the bylaw prohibition.
 - NOTE 1: The working group recommends that there be places that allow smoking and vaping in order to send residents that are not homeowners and visitors to that location
 - NOTE 2: Rather than the municipality “designating” a cannabis vaping and smoking location, which then may attract responsibility and liability, the Province of Alberta chose to allow it where smoking is allowed, so simply have some areas not covered by the municipal prohibition is recommended by the cannabis working group.

2. The Municipality of Jasper should allow cannabis smoking and vaping:

- Survey results:
 - On municipal sidewalks
 - 28% agree or strongly agree; 61% disagree or strongly disagree
 - In town parks and greenspaces
 - 23% agree or strongly agree; 48% disagree or strongly disagree
 - In the downtown central business district (CBD)
 - 22% agree or strongly agree; 63% disagree or strongly disagree
 - In back alleys and lanes
 - 46% agree or strongly agree; 38% disagree or strongly disagree
 - On streets and roadways
 - 27% agree or strongly agree; 57% disagree or strongly disagree
 - In all public places
 - 21% agree or strongly agree; 63% disagree or strongly disagree
- Cannabis Working Group recommendation:
 - See cannabis working group recommendation for bullet #2 above. Areas that perhaps would not be covered by the municipal bylaw prohibition could be East of Connaught, and other locations determined by perhaps public process.

Managing the smoking and vaping of cannabis in the municipality will require enforcement. At this time, the Federal and Provincial governments have not offered to support municipalities with funding from cannabis taxation. Enforcement costs would be paid by local property taxation and business licensing, and reallocation of enforcement time from other municipal enforcement.

3. Should the Municipality of Jasper dedicate the resources to enforce cannabis smoking/vaping regulations and bylaws, even if it means hiring an additional bylaw enforcement officer?

- Survey results:
 - 35% said yes
 - 35% said yes, but only if the position is paid for by cannabis-related revenue
 - 30% said no
- Cannabis Working Group recommendation:
 - No additional officers at this time
 - Provide resources for training to bylaw officers and municipal staff specific to this issue
 - Provide resources to aid in enforcement, signage, public and retailer education, information resources, etc for managing this program with a high turnover visitor population

Summary of “Public Consumption Report” presented to City of Calgary Council

On April 5, 2018 Calgary Council approved a suite of bylaw amendments and a new Cannabis Consumption Bylaw. These amendments were intended to address all necessary aspects of cannabis regulation in Calgary in advance of the federal legalization of non-medical cannabis. The Cannabis Consumption Bylaw included a ban of consumption of non-medical cannabis in all public places in the city. At the same meeting of Council, the concern was raised that a ban on the public consumption of cannabis could effectively result in there being no places to legally consume for residents living in rental units or in condominiums where an owner or board has banned consumption in a unit or building. It was also identified that tourists staying in accommodations where the consumption of cannabis is prohibited, would not have access to places to legally consume.

Since that meeting, the city has been working to establish criteria for the location of cannabis consumption areas as well as develop a process to exempt sites from the Cannabis Consumption Bylaw. Found in Attachment 2, the criteria include: maximizing distance from sensitive uses such as schools, playgrounds and emergency shelters; identifying locations which are centrally located and easily accessible, and; identifying locations which do not pose obvious safety risks and are not situated in natural areas. The proposed process for identifying and designating cannabis consumption areas is outlined in Attachment 3. Calgary administration proposes identifying cannabis consumption areas through signage as well as easily identifiable infrastructure. Distinctive infrastructure could aid in identification for both cannabis consumers and those looking to avoid exposure to cannabis consumption areas. Installations could also serve as a method of facilitating the demarcation of cannabis consumption areas, equipped with waste receptacles and tamper-proof ashtrays, and be contained within a defined radius.

Finally, Calgary administration recommends that the Chief Bylaw Officer be provided the authority to temporarily suspend a designated cannabis consumption area should there be safety or excessive nuisance concerns. The temporary suspension is intended to allow time to return to Council for a formal review.

Public engagement

Though extensive engagement was undertaken prior to the April 5, 2018 Council date, public engagement has not been conducted on designated cannabis consumption areas. Therefore, Calgary administration is recommending further public engagement specific to the designating of cannabis consumption areas. Calgary administration is also recommending that areas be designated through a Public Hearing of Council to further facilitate public input.

Social, environmental, economic impact

Calgary administration is recommending the installation of garbage bins and lockable smoking material receptacles at any approved designated consumption areas in order to help mitigate environmental effects. It is also recommended that designated cannabis consumption areas proceed on a trial basis so as to more easily address any potential negative externalities as well as determine what aspects are potentially successful.

Summary of “Public Consumption Reports” presented to City of Edmonton

On July 10, Edmonton council amended its Public Places Bylaw to regulate public consumption of cannabis and to further restrict the public consumption of tobacco, making the restrictions identical.

The decision to make cannabis and cigarette restrictions the same was because enforcement officials previously said it would be difficult to differentiate between the two at first glance.

According to that version of the bylaw smoking both cannabis and tobacco would be prohibited:

(a) inside a building;

(b) on a patio;

(c) inside a public vehicle;

(d) on or within a bus terminal or light rail transit platform;

(e) within 10 metres from a bus stop, or a doorway, window or air intake of a building or patio;

(f) on, in or within 30 metres from:

(i) a playground,

(ii) a sports field,

(iii) a skate park or bicycle park,

(iv) an outdoor theatre,

(v) an outdoor pool or water spray park, or

(vi) a seasonal skating rink;

(g) within Sir Winston Churchill Square, Fort Edmonton Park, the John Janzen Nature Centre, the Edmonton Valley Zoo, or the Muttart Conservatory; or

(h) within an area designated as a no smoking area for tobacco products.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection 12(1), a person may smoke in an area designated as a smoking area for tobacco products.

However, a day later (July 11) a motion was passed that gives Edmonton council the opportunity to further amend the smoking bylaw as some councillors were worried the more extensive restrictions would be too limiting for people who smoke tobacco and make it illegal to smoke cigarettes in places they're currently allowed to smoke.

The issue will be revisited at the September 12 meeting.

In the meantime, council directed administration undertake further public engagement with respect to tobacco restrictions, including engagement with affected stakeholders and businesses in high traffic commercial areas (like Jasper Avenue and Whyte Avenue) and to provide any other analysis of the Bylaw, as amended and return with a report outlining the results to a non-statutory public hearing at the September 12, 2018, Community and Public Services Committee meeting. Since then two surveys have been created— one for the public and one for local businesses.

The Jasper Cannabis Working Group members are:

RCMP

- Cst. Danielle Lohmann
- Sgt. Rick Bidaisee

Parks Canada (zoning, permitting, business licensing, enforcement)

- Moira McKinnon
- Kelly Deagle
- Dave Kreizenbeck

Municipality of Jasper (business licensing, enforcement, bylaws)

- Cindy Alton
- Kayla Byrne
- Madison Bath
- Dave Osborne
- Neil Jones
- Mark Fercho
- Nicole Veerman (editing)

The Cannabis Working Group membership as of July 2018 includes:

- Alberta Health Services – Ryan Verge
- Tourism Jasper – James Jackson
- Jasper Park Chamber of Commerce – Merv Bashforth

Relevant Legislation:

- Municipality of Jasper Bylaw #061: Smoking Control Bylaw
- Government of Alberta Tobacco and Smoking Reduction Act and Regulation
- Government of Alberta Bill 26: An Act to Control and Regulate Cannabis
- Government of Canada Bill C-45 Cannabis Act

Attachments to this Report:

- Cannabis Smoking and Decision Matrix for Jasper
- Simple Map of Jasper overview where smoking and vaping of cannabis would be prohibited with existing bylaws and regulations, and proposed new cannabis regulation
- City of Calgary - Guiding Principles and Criteria for Potential Cannabis Consumption Areas
- City of Calgary - Proposed Process for Identifying and Designating Consumption Areas
- City of Edmonton – Public Places Bylaw for Potential Cannabis Consumption Areas
- City of Edmonton – Revised Survey for Identifying and Designating Consumption Areas
- Jasper Cannabis Sale, Smoking and Vaping Survey Results; consumption portion only
- NewsVice Summary of Cannabis Provincial Regulations Across Canada

Cannabis Smoking and Vaping Decision Matrix

This summary and decision matrix were designed to support Council in their decision making around smoking and vaping of recreational cannabis in public places within the Municipality of Jasper.

Jurisdictional Framework

Council's jurisdiction to regulate recreational cannabis smoking and vaping is established under s. 7(a) of the *Municipal Government Act* (RSA 2000, c. M-26), where council is authorized to pass bylaws respecting the safety, health and welfare of people. FCM's *Municipal Guide to Cannabis Legalization* also suggests the approach of regulating recreational cannabis consumption on municipally-owned or managed property, including parks, community centres and recreational facilities.

The framework provided by the Government of Alberta for the smoking and vaping of recreational cannabis follows the *Tobacco and Smoking Reduction Act* (RSA 2005, c. T-3.8), and enables municipalities to further restrict public consumption in their jurisdiction. Nova Scotia appears to be the only other province in Canada where a similar framework is in place.

Legislative Frameworks by Province

Liquor model

- Full ban on public consumption of recreational cannabis
 - o Newfoundland and Labrador; Prince Edward Island; New Brunswick; Ontario; Saskatchewan; Manitoba and Yukon
- Full ban on public consumption of recreational cannabis, except permitted events and lounges
 - o Nunavut
- Full ban on public consumption of recreational cannabis, except on trails, highways, streets, roads and in parks when not in use for public events
 - o Northwest Territories

Tobacco model

- Cannabis allowed where tobacco is allowed, with some additional restrictions
 - o Nova Scotia, Alberta (municipalities may restrict further)
- Cannabis allowed where tobacco is allowed, with some additional restrictions and not permitted in open-air recreational areas
 - o British Columbia
- Cannabis allowed where tobacco is allowed, with some additional restrictions and not permitted in CEGEPs (colleges) and universities
 - o Quebec

What other communities are doing

Calgary (and Halifax)	Edmonton	St. Albert	Banff
Full ban on public smoking and vaping, with designated areas for consumption.	Tobacco restrictions apply, and rules have become stricter (10 meters from doors and windows). Currently under review.	Full ban on public consumption, including edibles.	Full ban on public consumption.



Cannabis Smoking and Vaping Decision Matrix

Within the framework established by the federal and provincial governments, Alberta municipalities can decide to either **allow, regulate or prohibit** recreational cannabis smoking and vaping in public places. Whether or not to review municipal tobacco regulations as part of this process is also up to Council.

Decision Matrix

Values from the Cannabis Smoking and Vaping survey	Council values and philosophies	Potential areas to allow, regulate or prohibit
Against public consumption , with particular aversion to smoking and vaping downtown, on sidewalks and in areas frequented by children/families	Cannabis should be treated like an intoxicating substance (like alcohol)	Parking lots Back alleys Across Connaught Drive, away from businesses
Protecting children and youth against adverse effects of cannabis use	Rules should be easy to understand and communicate to visitors (high turnover)	Consider parks and playgrounds (Recreational Open Space) VS Natural Open Space zoning
Concerns around enforcement , its effectiveness and cost	A social norms and education campaign on the new bylaw will be required	Multi-family buildings restrictions depend on each building's rules
Equity for renters who may not be allowed to smoke or vape cannabis at home	Equity for visitors who may not be allowed to smoke or vape at their accommodation	One approach could be to ban cannabis downtown and in parks and playgrounds
	Preserve Jasper's visitor experience , and ensure information is available and distributed to visitors, perhaps through retailers	Another approach could be to implement a more extensive ban with clear focus on open zones (perhaps with input from the public) <i>Cannabis Working Group recommendation</i>
	Keep up with best practice approaches from other jurisdictions	Consider whether tobacco and cannabis should be prohibited downtown, with the exception of tobacco in back alleys
	A new bylaw should consider enforceability but should also focus on the right approach and right outcomes (i.e. there will be enforcement challenges no matter what)	

DRAFT Cannabis Consumption Areas

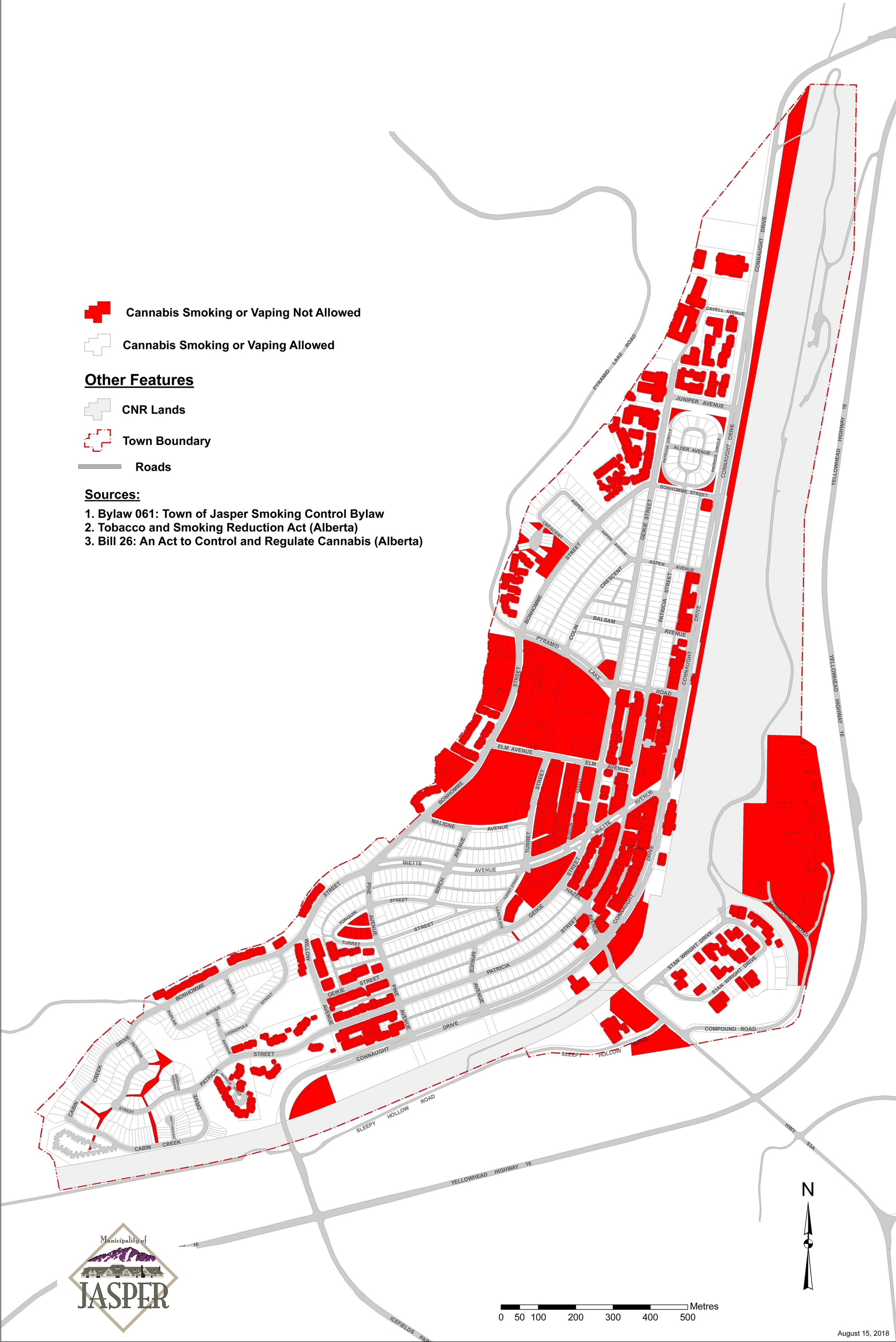
-  Cannabis Smoking or Vaping Not Allowed
-  Cannabis Smoking or Vaping Allowed

Other Features

-  CNR Lands
-  Town Boundary
-  Roads

Sources:

- 1. Bylaw 061: Town of Jasper Smoking Control Bylaw
- 2. Tobacco and Smoking Reduction Act (Alberta)
- 3. Bill 26: An Act to Control and Regulate Cannabis (Alberta)



Guiding Principles:

A Fair and Transparent Process

- The City will clearly define expectations relating to the identification of potential cannabis consumption areas

Responsible Consumption

- Cannabis consumption areas will be situated and regulated in a manner that minimizes potential harms to consumers and others

Adherence to all Appropriate Legislation

- Cannabis consumption areas will adhere to all relevant federal, provincial and municipal laws and regulations.

Limiting the Impact on Youth

- Cannabis consumption areas will be situated and regulated in a manner that minimizes impacts, and exposure to youth.

Limiting Exposure to Second-hand Smoke

- Cannabis Consumption areas will be situated and regulated in a manner that minimizes exposure to second-hand smoke.

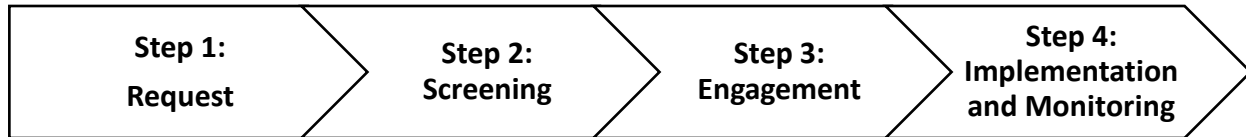
Criteria for Potential Sites:

The following criteria are applied to potential sites in order to provide public spaces for non-medical cannabis consumption but minimize any impact on other site users:

- 150m from a school
- 100m from a site that is used intensively by children including a playground, sport field, space with a play amenity, family-friendly attraction
- Not within an off leash area
- Not within a sensitive natural area
- Not in an area where other site users must pass to access another part of the site (eg pathways, park entrance)
- 30m from any safety hazards
- 30m from residences

**Proposed Process for Identifying Potential
Designated Cannabis Consumption Areas**

C2018-0754
ATTACHMENT 3



Step one: Request	
Action	Who
a) Request to Councillors' offices can come from citizens, organizations, or Administration	Requestor
b) Councillor determines whether the request will get initial support in principle based on the stakeholder support and a high-level review of the Council-approved Principles and Criteria.	Councillor
c) Councillor requests Cannabis Project Lead(CPL) explore potential sites in their ward, providing suggestions for specific communities	Councillor/Administration
Step two: Screening	
a) CPL facilitates a detailed screening of the area(s) using the Council-approved Principles and Criteria. This may include consultation with: Parks; Roads; Transportation; Fire; Community Standards; Calgary Police Services and any other business unit affected by the request.	Administration
b) Within ten business days, Administration presents to Councillor potential areas which meet Council-approved principles and criteria.	Administration
c) Councillor provides approval in principle on specific areas(s).	Councillor
Step three: Engagement	
a) Key external stakeholders are identified, and the engagement process is designed per the current City of Calgary engagement practices. This is communicated clearly at the outset of the process to stakeholders.	Administration
b) Within a four-week time frame, Engagement is completed on the area(s). This timeframe includes planning, preparation and analysis. Engagement will be open for no less than one week.	Administration
c) While Engagement is being conducted, Administration conducts an in-depth analysis of operating and capital impacts on area(s).	Administration

**Proposed Process for Identifying Potential
Designated Cannabis Consumption Areas**

C2018-0754
ATTACHMENT 3

d) Results of engagement and site analysis are presented to Councillor to make a determination on bringing area before a Public Hearing of Council	Councillor
Step four: Implementation and Monitoring	
a) Report with all findings on the area(s) to Public Hearing of Council	Administration
b) Council decision on approval of area(s)	Council
c) Once approved, infrastructure and signage is installed and area(s) open(s).	Administration
d) Ongoing area monitoring including site maintenance reporting, calls for service and Councillor inquiries.	Administration
e) Review of the area(s) upon the sooner of one year or the introduction of legal cannabis 'lounges' in Calgary.	Administration/Council

Bylaw 18397

Amendments to Bylaw 14614 - Public Places Bylaw

Recommendation:

That the Community and Public Services Committee recommend to City Council:
That Bylaw 18397 be given the appropriate readings.

Purpose

The purpose of this Bylaw is to amend the Public Places Bylaw to regulate public consumption of cannabis and to further restrict the public consumption of tobacco.

Readings

This Bylaw is authorized under the *Municipal Government Act*. A majority vote of City Council on all three readings is required for passage.

If Council wishes to give three readings during a single meeting, then prior to moving third reading, Council must unanimously agree: "That Bylaw 18397 be considered for third reading."

Position of Administration

Administration supports this Bylaw.

Previous Committee Action

At the June 6, 2018, Community and Public Services Committee, the following motions were passed:

That Administration draft amendments to the Public Places Bylaw to include Option 2 of the June 6, 2018 Citizen Services report CR_5946, to provide for restriction of public consumption of cannabis.

That Administration draft amendments to the Public Places Bylaw to provide for restriction of public consumption of tobacco spaces with the same restrictions as part E, F and G of Option 2 of the June 6, 2018 Citizen Services report CR_5946.

At the April 10, 2018, City Council meeting, the following motion was passed:

That Administration bring forward proposed amendments to Bylaw 14614 - Public Places Bylaw to the May 23, 2018, Community and Public Services Committee meeting primarily based on Option 3 as outlined in the April 3, 2018, Citizen Services report CR_5708, as well as alternatives and pros and cons.

Report Summary

This Bylaw report contains proposed amendments to the Public Places Bylaw 14614 to regulate the consumption of cannabis and tobacco in public spaces.

Report

On June 6, 2018, Administration presented two options to Community and Public Services Committee to regulate the public consumption of cannabis:

Option 1 - The first option prohibited all public consumption, including all sidewalks and private property where the public has right to access. However, it provided an exception to consume cannabis in lesser used park spaces not commonly frequented by children. It also provided the City Manager with the authority to designate cannabis smoking areas which could be used in the context of festivals or other age appropriate events.

Option 2 - The second option added a number of additional restrictions to the provincial regulations to further limit public consumption by banning consumption on ski hills, golf courses, cemeteries and off-leash areas in addition to schools, hospitals, and child-care facility properties. Other areas where consumption would be prohibited are family friendly attractions, such as Fort Edmonton Park and the Edmonton Valley Zoo.

This option included a 10 metre consumption distance from bus stops, or a doorway, window or air intake of a building or patio, as well as a 30 metre buffer from children's amenities in parks. This option would also give the City Manager delegated authority to designate areas to allow or prohibit cannabis consumption which could be used to create consumption areas within festivals. As an advantage, this option also allows for changes to the Public Places Bylaw to better align tobacco consumption restrictions with these proposed cannabis restrictions.

Committee was supportive of Option 2 and directed Administration to return to the July 4, 2018, Community and Public Services Committee meeting with draft amendments to Bylaw 18397- Public Places Bylaw Amendment No. 7 (Attachment 1). This bylaw amendment restricts cannabis consumption in public spaces as described above.

Option 2 also provides alignment between tobacco and cannabis by banning the smoking of tobacco within 10 metres from bus stops, or a doorway, window or air intake of a building or patio; within 30 metres from playgrounds, bike parks, ice rinks, outdoor pools, sports fields and other children's amenities; and at specific City of Edmonton family attractions.

Administration has also included some general housekeeping amendments to clarify current definitions within the Public Places Bylaw and to improve enforcement effectiveness.

Corporate Outcome(s): Edmonton is a safe city.

Outcome(s)	Measure(s)	Result(s)	Target(s)
Ensure cannabis education, enforcement programs and related activities are effective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance ratios Number of complaints related to cannabis consumption Number of tickets issued 	<p>Establish benchmarks for Edmonton's compliance, complaint and ticket volume for cannabis over a one year period</p> <p>Compare Edmonton's benchmarks against other cities for cannabis legalization compliance, complaints and tickets</p>	TBD

Public Engagement

Public engagement and discussion on public consumption was conducted through focus groups, public surveys and insight surveys from November 2017 to February 2018. Results of public engagement were provided in the June 6, 2018, CR_5946 Options to Regulate the Public Consumption of Cannabis Committee report.

Budget/Financial Implications

Community Standards and Neighbourhoods requires a combination of peace officers, municipal enforcement officers, transit security officers and dispatch to respond adequately to offences relating to the public consumption of cannabis.

Council approved the 2018 operating budget service package for the cost impacts of cannabis legislation through the April 10, 2018 Financial and Corporate Services report (CR_5511) Spring Supplemental Operating Budget Adjustment. The initial budget estimates for resourcing to enforce regulations, approved in the Operating Budget Adjustment, were based on assumptions outlined in Option 1. Under the proposed amendments to Option 2, there would be a reduction in enforcement requirements.

The reduced enforcement requirements under Option 2 would result in the full-time equivalent and costs being reduced from a budget of 12.7 full-time equivalents and annual program cost of \$1,022,000 to 8.5 full-time equivalents and annual cost of \$852,000. The financial implications of this amendment result in a 2018 cost savings of \$170,000. Reducing program costs is also built into the budget as enforcement programs become established and compliance rates increase.

Attachment

1. Bylaw 18397- Public Places Bylaw Amendment No. 7

Others Reviewing this Report

- M. Sturgeon, Acting Deputy City Manager, Communications and Engagement
- S. Padbury / R. Kits, Acting Deputy City Managers, Financial and Corporate Services
- G. Cebryk, Deputy City Manager, City Operations
- L. McCarthy, Deputy City Manager, Urban Form and Corporate Strategic Development

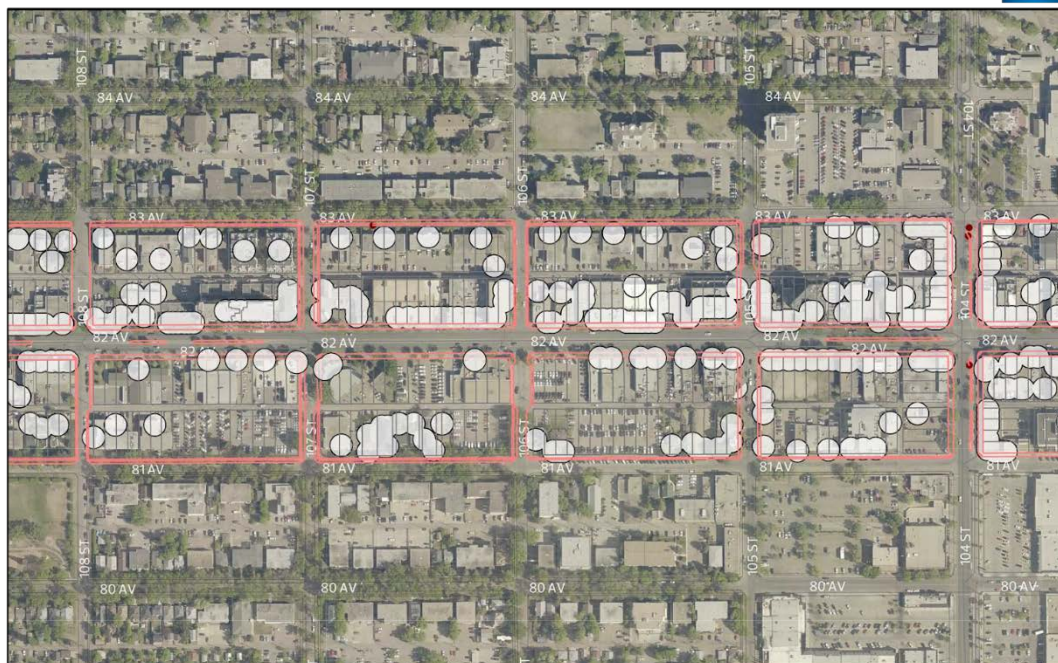
The City of Edmonton is considering changes to further restrict where any smoking or vaping can take place in public. The proposed changes would create one set of rules for where the public can consume tobacco and cannabis, once cannabis is legalized on October 17, 2018. These proposed changes for tobacco consumption may include:

- Increasing the distance where people can smoke or vape tobacco from any doorway or window from 5 metres to 10 metres and adding a 10 metre distance from any patio or bus stop.
- Banning all smoking or vaping tobacco at City of Edmonton Attractions, City-owned golf courses, and ski-hills.
- Banning smoking or vaping tobacco at any park that contains a playground, pool, skating rink, sports field, or other types of children's amenities.
- Creating designated smoking or vaping tobacco areas in larger parks screened off and separated from other park users.

The City of Edmonton is seeking additional input from the public on these proposed changes with the results being presented to City Council at the Community and Public Services Committee on September 12, 2018.

Proposed change 1: Increase the distance from 5 metres to 10 metres from doorways, windows and air intakes, where individuals can consume tobacco.

Whyte Avenue Entryway Buffers



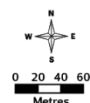
Map Compiled by:
Zoning Bylaw,
Development Services

July 2018

The City of Edmonton disclaims any
liability for the use of this map.

LEGEND

- 10m Buffer around Entryways
- Sidewalk Curb



No reproduction of this map, in
whole or in part, is permitted
without express written
consent of the City of
Edmonton, Urban Form
and Corporate Strategic
Development Department

The attached map is an example of what Whyte Avenue will look like with the distance increased to ten meters. The grey circle area is where there will be no smoking or vaping allowed and the red lines indicate sidewalks.

Please rate your level of support of this change.

Proposed change 2: Banning tobacco consumption at all City of Edmonton attractions (The Zoo, Muttart Conservatory, Sir Winston Churchill Square, Fort Edmonton, John Janzen Nature Centre etc)

Please rate your level of support of this change.

Proposed change 3: Banning tobacco consumption at all City of Edmonton City owned golf-courses and ski hills.

Please rate your level of support of this change.

Proposed change 4: Banning tobacco consumption in all parks that have children's amenities present. This will include approximately two thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the +1000 parks in Edmonton. Consumption is banned in locations that are considered key attractions including: Hawrelak Park, Rundle Park, etc.

Please rate your level of support of this change.

- If smoking were allowed in parks, a designated smoking area could be set up within the park. This would be a designated specific location that would be screened/away from public view i.e. an uncovered fenced off area. (Parks that are eligible for designated smoking areas will be determined based on criteria on a case by case basis.)
- Please rate your level of support with allowing designated smoking areas within parks/attractions.
- Please provide any comments you may have on the proposed bylaw changes regarding smoking.



Municipality of Jasper

Cannabis Smoking and Vaping Survey Results, Consumption Only

August 2018

The following document has been condensed to show the survey results that relate to cannabis consumption only. The full report (including retail) is available in previous Council agendas.

In May and June of 2018, the Municipality of Jasper and Parks Canada invited Jasper residents to complete an online survey on recreational cannabis sale, smoking and vaping ahead of recreational cannabis legalization in Canada later this year.

A total of 460 individuals completed the survey, which is a record number for the Municipality of Jasper. Respondents were also younger than usual, with 18 to 44 year-olds representing 65% of respondents, as opposed to 45% in the 2016 Resident Satisfaction Survey.

Following the principles of the municipal Public Engagement policy, this initiative was designed to help Council identify community values and make local decisions around recreational cannabis sale, smoking and vaping. This topic evoked rather polarized views from respondents, highlighting the need for values that bring the community together as we transition into this new area of municipal legislation.

While useful and insightful, the open-ended comments should be considered with prudence as they may not represent the views of respondents as a whole. Please keep in mind that not all open-ended comments can be categorized. When in doubt with regards to whether a comment fit a category or not, it was left out of the count.

A full copy of the 888 individual comments received as part of the survey are available to the public on the municipal website at jasper-alberta.com/cannabis.

Report submitted by:

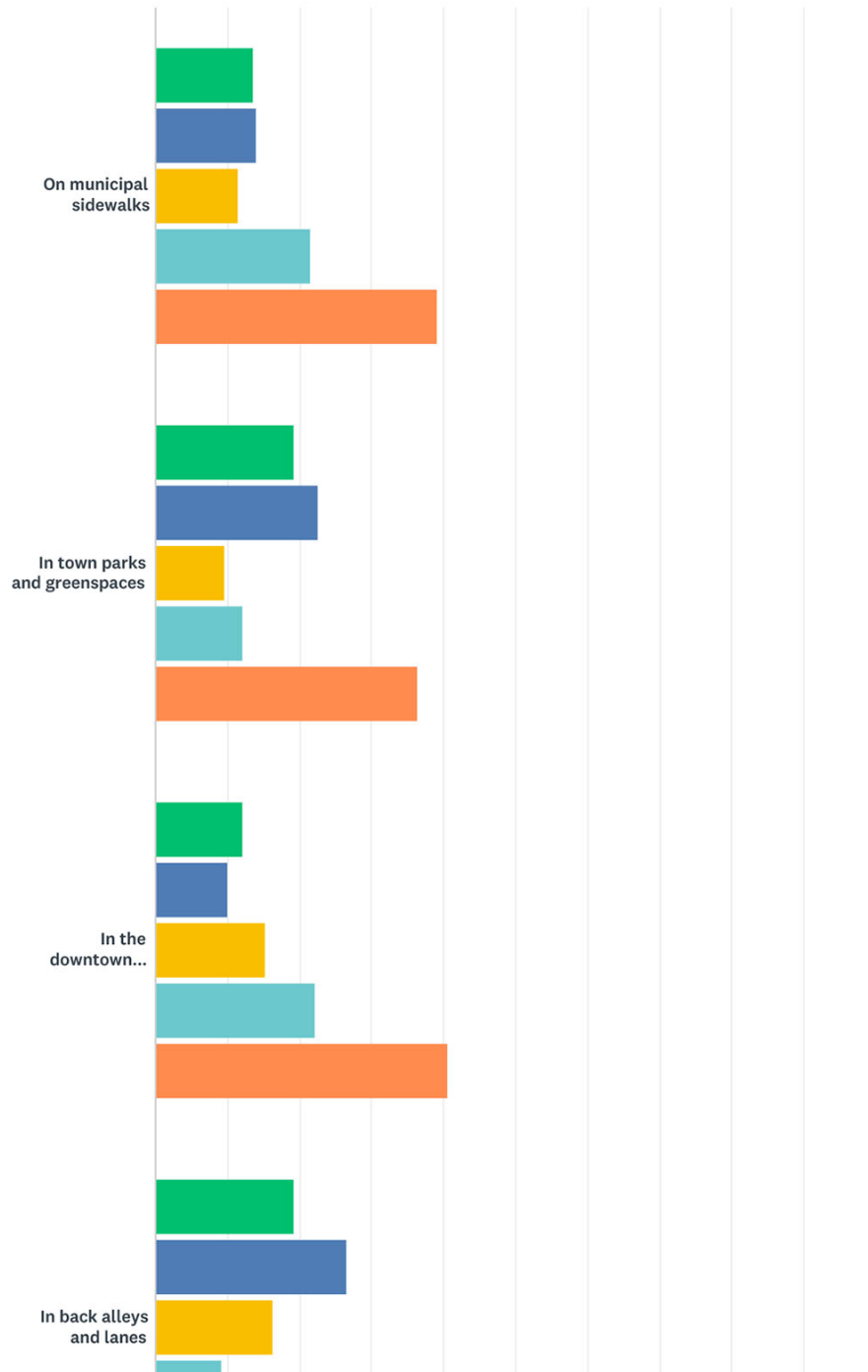
Christine Nadon

Legislative Services Manager

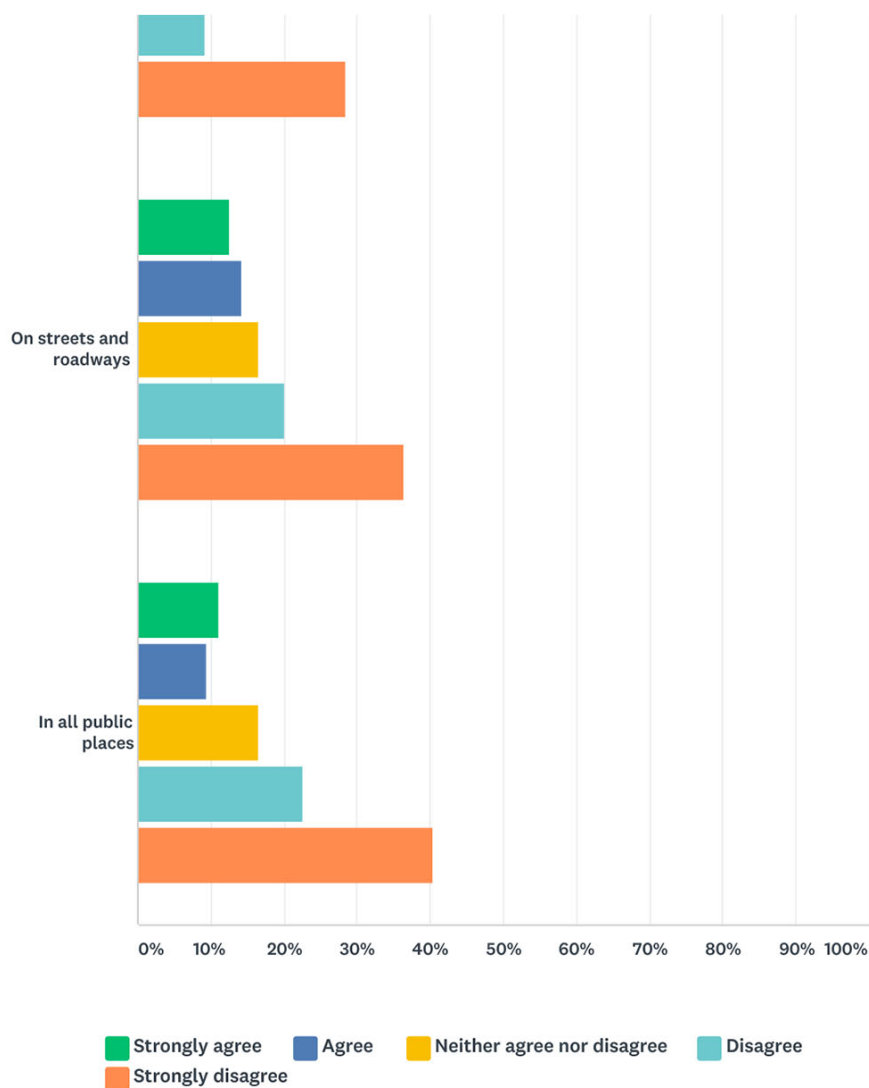
Municipality of Jasper

June 22, 2018

Q8. The Municipality of Jasper should allow cannabis smoking and vaping in the following public places:



Cannabis Smoking and Vaping Survey Results, Consumption Only, August 2018



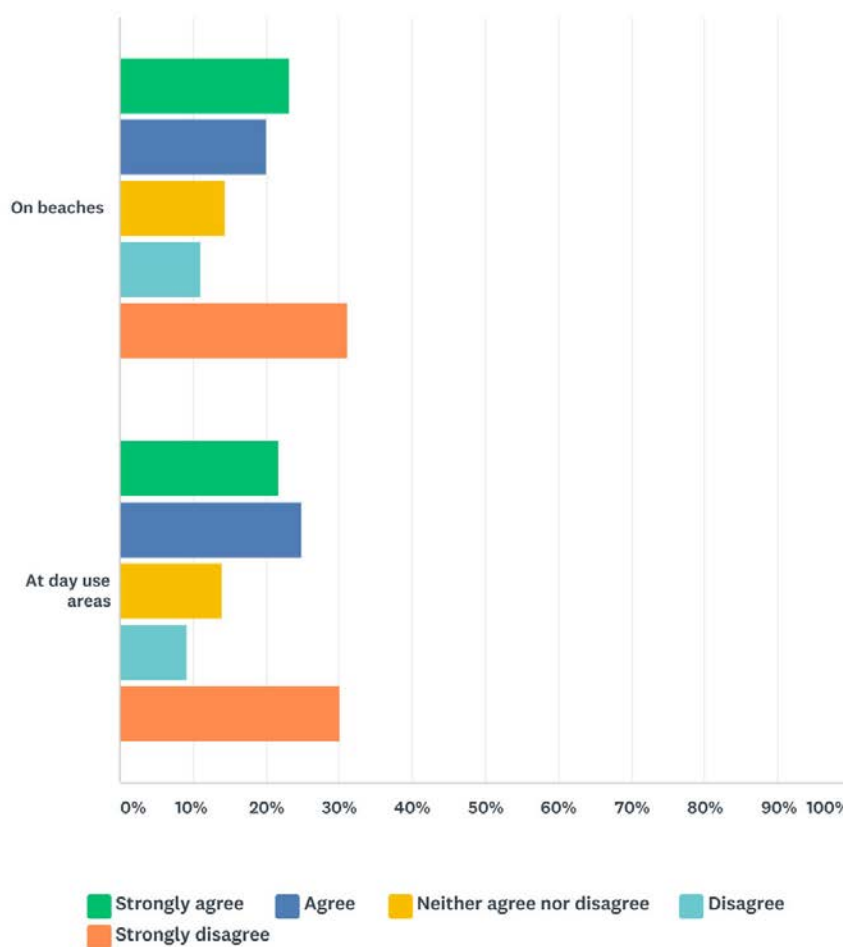
	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	TOTAL
On municipal sidewalks	13.66% 62	14.10% 64	11.45% 52	21.59% 98	39.21% 178	454
In town parks and greenspaces	19.16% 87	22.69% 103	9.69% 44	12.11% 55	36.34% 165	454
In the downtown central business district (CBD)	12.17% 55	9.96% 45	15.27% 69	22.12% 100	40.49% 183	452
In back alleys and lanes	19.25% 87	26.55% 120	16.37% 74	9.29% 42	28.54% 129	452
On streets and roadways	12.64% 57	14.19% 64	16.63% 75	20.18% 91	36.36% 164	451
In all public places	11.04% 50	9.49% 43	16.56% 75	22.52% 102	40.40% 183	453

Q8. The Municipality of Jasper should allow cannabis smoking and vaping in the following public places (continued):

Other (please specify): (131 answers)

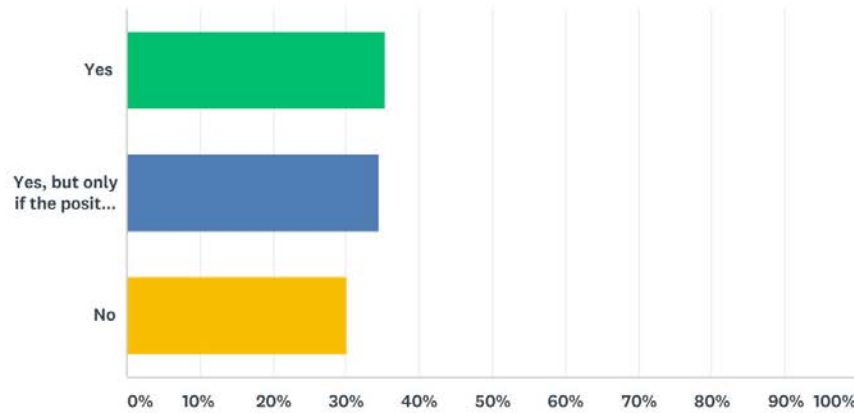
Answer	#
Private homes only	28
Follow the alcohol model	22
Follow the tobacco model	18
Away from children	17
Designated smoking areas	14
No public smoking	8

Q9. Parks Canada should allow cannabis smoking and vaping in the following places:



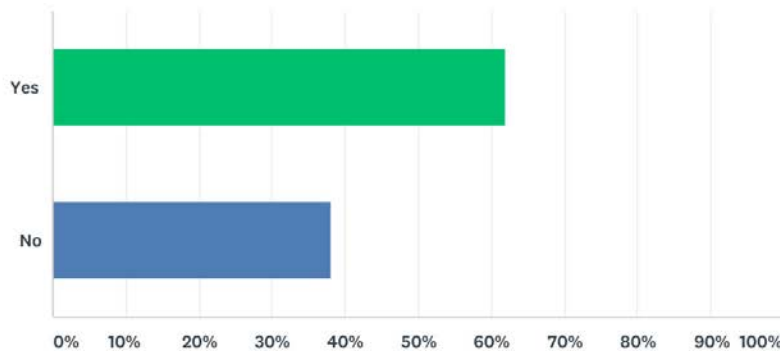
	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	TOTAL
On beaches	23.23% 102	20.05% 88	14.35% 63	11.16% 49	31.21% 137	439
At day use areas	21.71% 99	25.00% 114	14.04% 64	9.21% 42	30.04% 137	456

Q10. Do you think it is important that the Municipality of Jasper has the resources to enforce cannabis smoking and vaping rules, even if it means hiring an additional bylaw officer?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	35.37%	162
Yes, but only if the position is paid for by cannabis-related revenue	34.50%	158
No	30.13%	138
TOTAL		458

Q11. Do you think it is important that the RCMP has the resources to enforce cannabis smoking and vaping rules, even if it means hiring an additional RCMP officer?

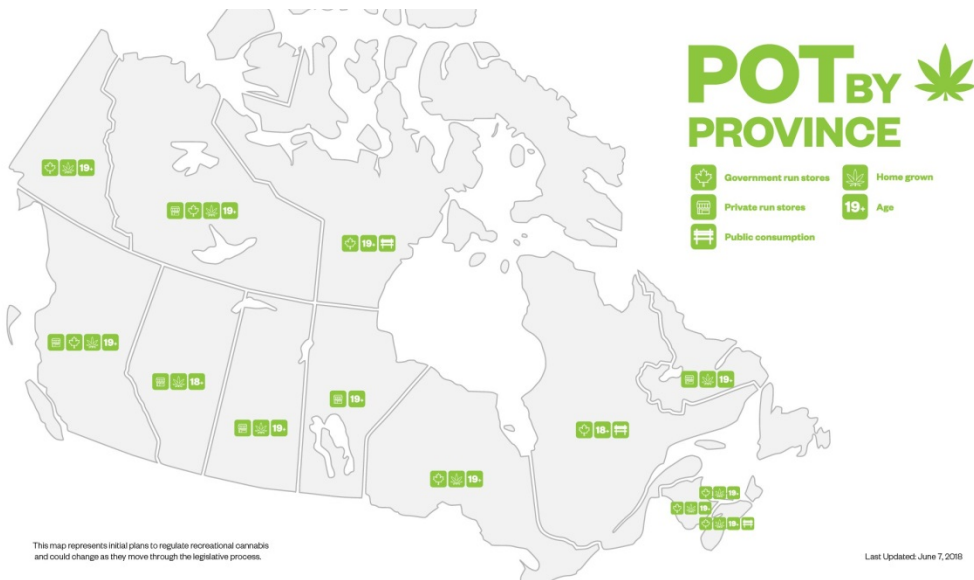


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	61.89%	281
No	38.11%	173
TOTAL		454

Q12. Do you have any other comments regarding recreational cannabis smoking and vaping in Jasper? (162 responses + 20 from Q7)

- **Against public smoking and vaping** (47 answers)
 - “I think people should continue smoking it like they do now, discreetly and away from busy areas because not everyone wants to smell that”; “It’s bad enough to walk downtown with cigarette smokers and vaporizers being used but to add pot to that is just a disaster!”; “No smoking in indoor or outdoor public places.”
- **Public consumption should follow liquor rules** (36 answers)
 - Essentially same as “against public smoking and vaping” bullet above, but with specific reference to current liquor rules
 - “Cannabis should not be considered like cigarettes, the use should be limited to private properties like alcohol”; “You cannot drink beer in public spaces. Same for smoking weed.”; “Rules should be the same as for open liquor. The province has got it wrong.”
- **Enforcement** (33 answers)
 - 21 respondents indicated no additional enforcement should be necessary/considered
 - “We do not need to over police this. Stop being closed minded. Pot smokers are not dangerous”; “The culture is not going to change with legalization. You do not need additional enforcement”; “Should be an RCMP issue. Bylaw shouldn’t be involved.”
 - 6 respondents were for more enforcement
 - “Would also like to see tobacco smoking be more restrictive”; “(...) Please have strict enforcement of any bylaw so that people know it’s not a joke”;
 - 5 respondents were concerned about the cost of enforcement
 - “The cost of the business license should reflect the additional resource costs for enforcement. These costs should not be borne by the tax payers”; “To each their own so to speak. However, I don’t want to be affected by it at all. I don’t want to smell it or see intoxicated/stoned people around town. I especially don’t want my taxes to go up any further regarding cannabis enforcement!!!”
- **Expressing concerns for youth** (24 answers)
 - “(...) I am especially concerned about the effects on youth. Normalizing marijuana use in Jasper will do no good for the youth of Jasper”; “Should not be allowed around children so I strongly disagree with it in public places”; “Jasper is a family oriented community. Please consider our children when making a decision on this issue.”
- **Public consumption should follow tobacco rules** (16 answers)
 - “If you can smoke ciggys there you should be able to smoke weed there”; “Recreational cannabis smoking should be treated the same as smoking cigarettes (...)”; “Treat it like tobacco.”

- **For designated smoking and vaping areas** (8 answers)
 - o “Like alcohol... not in public – designated areas”; “I don’t think people should be walking down the street smoking a joint. But I’m not opposed to ‘smoking sections’ that are away from children at beaches and parks. And vaping is different. It’s hard to distinguish pot vape from nicotine vape. Neither are worth regulating.”



News story from News Vice: https://news.vice.com/en_ca/article/7xmigg/canada-just-officially-passed-its-law-to-legalize-weed

How every province and territory plans to regulate legal weed in Canada

By [Rachel Browne](#) Jun 19, 2018

Canada's Senate passed the federal government's legal weed bill on Tuesday night, the last legislative hurdle in the country's years-long process to legalize recreational cannabis. The new law — which still requires Royal Assent — will allow adults to buy and consume small amounts of cannabis, however edibles won't be legalized until sometime after next year.

Since the government is giving the 13 provinces and territories a grace period to get their retail systems in order, it will still be another few months until legal sales actually start. It's a massive undertaking that's never been attempted in any country.

Here's a breakdown of how each jurisdiction plans to regulate legal weed once sales begin later this year:

Newfoundland and Labrador

Adults over the age of 19 in the province of around 530,000 people will be allowed to buy their recreational cannabis from stores run by private retailers. However, there's a complete ban on any public consumption. There will be 24 cannabis shops, many of which will be attached to grocery stores that contain liquor stores. The provincial government will control online sales. Four of those shops will be run by Tweed, a subsidiary of cannabis giant Canopy Growth. Canopy has been tapped as the province's main weed dealer, and the company announced a \$55-million production facility in the capital of St. John's that will grow 12,000 kilograms of weed a year. Residents will also be allowed to grow up to four weed plants at home.

Prince Edward Island

The province-owned PEI Cannabis Management Corporation plans to open four stand-alone cannabis stores this year. And for those who don't live near one, online sales will be available. Three licensed producers have signed exclusive deals to supply them. Adults over 19 will be allowed to consume their weed indoors only or on vacant land with consent of the occupants. Islanders will be allowed to grow their own as long as the plants are inaccessible to kids.

Nova Scotia

In April, Nova Scotia passed its law that will allow adults over 19 years old to buy recreational weed from stores run by the Nova Scotia Liquor Corporation. The original plan was to open nine stores at first, but the government announced three more shops the day after Statistics Canada released [a report](#) that found Nova Scotians consume the most cannabis per capita in the country. Both homegrowing and limited public consumption will be allowed.

New Brunswick

New Brunswick was one of the first jurisdictions to release [design plans](#) for the 20 weed shops it aims to open by the end of this year. The province's liquor board is in charge of the shops, which the president and CEO Brian Harriman said would be better than "buying from the back of a car behind Walmart." There will also be home delivery and online sales for adults over 19. Residents can grow their own pot as long as it's kept in a separate locked space indoors, and in an enclosed area if outdoors.

Quebec

In line with their lower drinking ages compared to the rest of Canada, Alberta and Quebec will allow adults 18 years and older to consume recreational weed. However, Quebec is one of the only places where home growing will be completely banned. The province will also cap private personal possession at 150 grams. At the outset there will only be 20 stores for a population of around 8.2 million. But online sales will be available and overseen by a special branch of the provincial government.

Ontario

Canada's biggest province will also impose one of the strictest regimes around legal weed. Adults over 19 can buy cannabis only at one of 40 Ontario Cannabis Stores, a subsidiary of the provincial liquor regulator, that will open at the outset. That number is expected to increase to 150 by 2020. In the meantime, the province's online store will have to fill the void. Consumption will be confined to private residences as it will be illegal to consume it in public. There are ongoing campaigns for the province to sanction cannabis lounges and cafés, which have long operated under prohibition.

It remains to be seen how this Liberal-backed plan will be impacted by the new majority Progressive Conservative government, but Premier-designate Doug Ford has said he would be open to a ["free market"](#) for cannabis sales.

Manitoba

Manitoba has been praised by cannabis advocates for its [hands-off](#) approach to cannabis sales in allowing a cluster of four private companies to operate both the online and bricks-and-mortar weed stores. Next, the Manitoba Liquor, Gaming, and Cannabis authority will conduct security checks to root out any possible connections to organized crime. Public consumption will be banned, so will sales in place where alcohol is also sold. Like Quebec, there will be a ban on any home growing.

Saskatchewan

Like Manitoba, this Prairie province allows private companies to sell weed to adults over 19 online and in stores. In June, the province announced that 51 applicants for stores were successful, including one run by a 23-year-old university graduate — making her one of the youngest legal weed entrepreneurs in the country.

"It's like my birthday on steroids," Cierra Sieben-Chuback [told reporters](#) in response to the news she was granted the permit. This is quite surreal, I'm not going to lie."

Home growing will be allowed, but landlords may enforce their own rules.

Alberta

In line with its more liberal approach to alcohol, Alberta will allow people as young as 18 to buy weed from private storefronts and an online store overseen by the Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission. There are more than 250 applications expected during the first year of legalization. Unlike most jurisdictions, Alberta will allow municipalities to decide on public consumption, so those rules will vary across the province.

British Columbia

Known around the world for being intensely pro-cannabis, the province in B.C. will implement a hybrid weed sales model where private retailers and government-run BC Cannabis Stores can sell the products to adults over 19. There are no caps on the number of store licenses, but it's up to each municipality to approve the store locations. However, weed sales won't be allowed to happen in places where alcohol or tobacco is sold. Some public consumption will be allowed as long as it's not near parks or in vehicles. As home to one of the world's biggest illegal cannabis markets, the government is encouraging illegal businesses to join the legal fold.

Yukon

This territory of around 36,000 will have one lone cannabis shop in Whitehorse run by the government to start, with online sales for outlying communities. Both Tilray and Canopy have signed deals with the government that will oversee the retail system. Only adults over 19 will be able to purchase and consume cannabis, as long as it's in a privately owned home.

Northwest Territories

Unlike most other jurisdictions, legal cannabis will be sold in existing alcohol stores in this northern territory to adults over the age of 19. Online sales will be allowed for those who do not live near a store that sells weed, but home growing will be allowed. The territory is exploring the possibility of opening standalone cannabis stores after legalization.

Nunavut

Nunavut is the only jurisdiction that has no physical cannabis store locations planned for this year. Home growing will be allowed, but landlords can choose to forbid it. The territorial government will run online sales after legalization for adults over 19 years of age. Public consumption of cannabis will be allowed as long as it's not in certain areas such as near schools, or playgrounds. The territory's finance minister said in February the government [feels behind](#) in its preparations for legalization, but the government now says it has completed community consultations, passed its legislation, and is better prepared.

This story has been update to reflect that Nunavut will allow up to four cannabis plants per dwelling.



REQUEST FOR DIRECTION

Subject: Jasper Centre Stage Naming Rights

Prepared by: Christine Nadon, Legislative Services Manager

Reviewed by: Mark Fercho, Chief Administrative Officer

Date – Discussion: August 28, 2018

Date – Notice: To be determined

Date – Decision: To be determined

Recommendation:

- That Council consider whether the Canadian National Railway financial contribution to the proposed Jasper Centre Stage project warrants naming rights to the facility.

Options:

- Determine that the financial contribution is sufficient to allow naming rights;
- Determine that the financial contribution is insufficient to allow naming rights;
- Direct Administration to further develop the Sponsorships policy to include financial thresholds for naming rights; or
- Direct Administration to gather more information on Canadian National Railway's intentions with regards to facility naming.

Background:

Tourism Jasper, the Municipality of Jasper and Canadian National Railway (CN) have been discussing the possibility of entering into a funding agreement for the Jasper Centre Stage project, which would bring a permanent community stage to Commemoration Park.

Project funding would come from CN (\$300,000 or 37.5%) and Tourism Jasper (\$300,000 or 37.5%), with the remainder of the funds (\$200,000 or 25%) to be acquired through grant funding. The Municipality of Jasper would not contribute financially to the construction of the asset but would be responsible for ownership and maintenance of the stage once the project is completed.

Prior to entering into a funding agreement with Tourism Jasper and CN, Administration is asking Council to consider whether CN would be able to select a name for the facility in recognition of their financial contribution to the project. Council's authority to do so rests with the Municipal Asset Naming policy (D-013), s. 2.3:

- Names that recognize an organization for a financial contribution will be considered when the activities and values of the organization are aligned with the values of the Municipality, in accordance with another municipal policy.

While citizen involvement in the naming process is encouraged in the Municipal Asset Naming policy, the decision to initiate a public engagement process for naming specific assets is up to Council. The authority for naming municipal assets rests with Council.

The municipal Sponsorship and/or Associated Naming Rights policy (D-012), developed in 2011, addresses active sponsorship solicitation by municipal departments to fund capital improvements, equipment or building renovations, recognizing the limited funding sources available to municipalities for such projects. The policy defines items to be included in a sponsorship package, which must be approved by Council prior to any business, individual or organization being approached for sponsorships by a municipal department.

While the current matter differs from the process outlined in policy D-012 (the Municipality did not “seek” this particular sponsorship), Council may wish to consider the naming rights decision for the Jasper Centre Stage project in relation to other financial contributions to the project by Tourism Jasper and its shareholders, and in relation to potential naming rights requests for other municipal projects. No financial thresholds are identified in the sponsorship policy for the granting of facility naming rights.

Relevant Legislation:

- Policy D-013: Municipal Asset Naming
- Policy D-012: Sponsorship and/or Associated Naming Rights

Strategic Relevance:

- Governance: Provide quality municipal services to the community
- Governance: Provide open, accountable and accessible government
- Fiscal Health: Increase non-taxpayer revenues and reduce costs

Financial:

- The naming rights discussion should happen prior to entering into a funding agreement with Tourism Jasper and CN to ensure the terms of the sponsorship are clear to all parties involved.

Attachments:

- Policy D-013: Municipal Asset Naming
- Policy D-012: Sponsorship and/or Associated Naming Rights
- DRAFT Jasper Centre Stage Funding Agreement

Policy Title: MUNICIPAL ASSETS NAMING POLICY

Policy #: D-013

Effective Date: February 20, 2018

Date adopted by Council: February 20, 2018



POLICY

Council may authorize names for municipal assets.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this Policy is to provide the Municipality of Jasper with a fair, consistent and effective process for the naming and renaming of municipal assets, while respecting the need for public engagement. The final determination for naming municipal assets, including naming opportunities as a result of donations, gifts and sponsorship, will rest with Mayor and Council.

Policy Title: MUNICIPAL ASSETS NAMING

Policy #: D-013

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

Effective Date: February 20, 2018

Date approved by the CAO: February 20, 2018



SCOPE

This naming procedure shall apply to all municipal assets within the Municipality of Jasper.

Naming Categories:

Name submissions for assets should fall into one of the following categories:

- Natural Features – reflecting prominent natural features of, or an animal indigenous to, the general area in which the asset is located;
- Geographic Location – reflecting the prominent geographic location in which the asset resides; use of a “constant” physical reference, such as a topographical feature, adjacent street or subdivision name (excluding real estate and development company names) may be considered;
- Historic Place Name – reflecting a prominent historic location within the Municipality;
- Inspirational or Aspirational – reflecting a desired future state or condition, rather than reflecting only past events or accomplishments; or
- Other unique proposals may be considered in special circumstances that do not necessarily follow the categories above (such as naming after a special use or theme the asset was designed for).

Naming for sub-units within assets, such as rooms in buildings, features in parks, etc.:

- Outstanding Resident/Group – name of municipal resident or community group, past or present, who contributed to the Municipality and/or the well-being of its residents. Submissions may include original landowners or pioneers, and individuals who have contributed to the quality of life in the community specific to the asset, through heroic actions or community involvement(s); or
- Outstanding Canadian – names honouring those who have served or given their life in public service and have ties with the community.

Policy Title: MUNICIPAL ASSETS NAMING

Policy #: D-013

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

Effective Date: February 20, 2018

Date approved by the CAO: February 20, 2018



1. Naming Principles

Municipal assets shall be named to normally include their functional use, such as "Fitness and Aquatic Centre" or "Off-Leash Park", in the name where appropriate and applicable;

- 1.1. The following principles shall guide Council when considering naming of municipal assets and portions thereof:
 - 1.1.1.names shall be unique; name duplication and similar sounding names shall be avoided;
 - 1.1.2.names shall not be discriminatory or derogatory in nature;
 - 1.1.3.names shall be mindful of emergency response considerations;
 - 1.1.4.where the name of an individual or organization is selected, approval shall be obtained from the individual (or his/her family when appropriate) or the organization for such naming; and
 - 1.1.5.if a personal name – of either a living or deceased person – is in common local use by the general public, the name may be considered for official adoption.
- 1.2. Names may be assigned to streets, avenues, cul-de-sacs, or crescents.
- 1.3. Council shall retain the right not to name certain facilities of broad community importance.

1. Donated Lands and Sponsorships

- 2.1. The naming and acceptance of land is subject to recommendation by Administration and approval by Municipal Council. Naming rights are not guaranteed if the donation of parkland is a dedication as required by the subdivision of land.
- 2.2. Assets which are donated to the Municipality may be named by deed restriction by the donor.
- 2.3. Names that recognize an organization for a financial contribution will be considered when the activities and values of the organization are aligned with the values of the Municipality, in accordance with another municipal policy.
- 2.4. Placement of memorial plaques on items donated to the Municipality, such as trees and benches, will be completed in accordance with another municipal policy and/or operational guideline.

Policy Title: MUNICIPAL ASSETS NAMING

Policy #: D-013

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

Effective Date: February 20, 2018

Date approved by the CAO: February 20, 2018



2. Renaming

- 3.1. Critical examination will be conducted to ensure that renaming the asset will not diminish the original justification for the name or the prior contributions. Renaming will follow the same procedures as naming the asset.
- 3.2. Primarily, only assets named for a geographic location, natural feature or a subdivision should be considered for renaming. Assets that have been named by deed restriction shall not be considered for renaming.
- 3.3. Existing assets that already have been named are not to be renamed without consideration of any or any combination of the following:
 - 3.3.1. demonstrated support of the change;
 - 3.3.2. if the existing name of an asset is after an individual, the individual for whom the asset has been named supports the change, if living, or the next of kin if the individual is deceased. If the next of kin cannot be contacted, subsections 3.3.1 and 3.3.3 shall be adhered to; and
 - 3.3.3. information that the individual to be honoured has contributed in a significantly tangible way to the community.
- 3.4. Notwithstanding the foregoing, at the discretion of Council, asset name repealing and renaming may occur where the name may be associated or recognized with significant dishonour to the community, province, or nation, or if the continued use of their name would not be in the best interest of the community.
- 3.5. In the event of a proposed renaming, Administration will review the request for statutory compliance and compliance with this Policy. If compliant, a report will be submitted to Council. Council will then hear the request and determine approval.

3. Exclusions

- 4.1. This Policy does not apply to:
 - 4.1.1. Municipal assets that are leased to third parties where the lease allows the lessee to name the facility for the term of the lease.

4. Practices to be Avoided

- 5.1. Use of existing or similar names of assets within the Municipality are to be avoided to eliminate duplication and confusion.
- 5.2. Naming of an asset after a nearby, but not immediately adjacent, school or institution that may lead to confusion regarding their respective locations is to be discouraged.
- 5.3. Naming an asset after the developer or real estate company shall not be considered.

Policy Title: MUNICIPAL ASSETS NAMING

Policy #: D-013

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

Effective Date: February 20, 2018

Date approved by the CAO: February 20, 2018



5. Definitions

- 6.1. Within this Policy the following definitions shall apply:
 - 6.1.1. asset(s) means all real property including unimproved lands, buildings and structures owned by the Municipality, including, but not limited to: parkland, open space, recreational facilities, bridges, streets, road, operations and administrative buildings; and
 - 6.1.2. neighbourhood means a defined area within the Municipality which can be distinguished as being of a group of developments of a similar character.

6. Responsibilities

- 7.1. Information considered by Council regarding the naming of an asset, which may include the option of naming or renaming after an individual or organization, shall be treated confidentially and may be discussed in-camera. Council shall treat these matters consistent with Section 17 (Disclosure harmful to personal privacy) or Section 23 (Local public body confidences) of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act.

7. Public Engagement

- 8.1. Citizen involvement in the naming process is encouraged and may be accomplished in a variety of ways throughout the naming process under the Municipality's Public Engagement Policy and Procedures, and include:
 - 8.1.1. individuals, groups and/or organizations interested in proposing a name for any existing un-named asset may do so in writing.
 - 8.1.2. a variety of means to encourage public participation to submit a name (citizen contests, recommendations from previous owners, historical review of the site, and the like). This process shall be initiated by Council for specific assets.
- 8.2. Administration shall meet to review all suggestions received, and guided by this Policy, prepare a short-list of recommended names. Recommended asset names will be submitted to Council for consideration, selection and endorsement. Council has the final authority to name assets.
- 8.3. Upon Council's approval of an asset name Administration shall:
 - 8.3.1. advise all internal departments accordingly;
 - 8.3.2. update mapping and booking system names, as required;
 - 8.3.3. arrange for production and installation of appropriate signage indicating the new asset name.

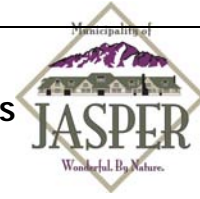
In case of any conflict between this Policy and any other Policy, the provisions of this Policy shall govern.

Policy Title: SPONSORSHIP AND/OR ASSOCIATED NAMING RIGHTS

Policy # D-012

Effective Date: July 19, 2011

Date approved by Council: July 19, 2011



POLICY

Solicitation of corporate or individual sponsorships may be pursued for the purpose of funding capital improvements, equipment or building renovations.

DEFINITIONS

"Sponsorship" shall mean any financial contribution or contribution in-kind made to a municipal project in the expectation of the receipt of public recognition from the Municipality in the form of signage, plaques, logo use, facility or program naming, or other actions.

Policy Title: SPONSORSHIP AND/OR ASSOCIATED NAMING RIGHTS

Policy # D-012



ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

Effective Date: July 19, 2011

Date adopted by Municipal Manager: July 19, 2011

SCOPE

This policy shall apply to:

1. solicitation and acquisition of corporate, organizational or individual sponsorship funding for municipal capital improvements, equipment or building renovations; and
2. all agreements between the Municipality and corporations, organizations or individuals contributing financially or in-kind to municipal projects in return for recognition or promotional considerations including but not limited to facility naming rights, plaques, or advertising.

BACKGROUND

The limited funding sources currently available to municipalities make it desirable to seek new sources of funding for capital improvements, equipment, building renovations and – potentially – other municipal projects.

Currently, funding for capital improvements, equipment or building renovations is available only from the Municipality's own budget or through conditional grants sometimes available from senior levels of government. Operational funding is limited almost entirely to funding from the Municipality's own budget. This policy proposes these funding sources could be supplemented through corporate, organizational or individual sponsorships.

With an increasing number of municipalities seeking corporate sponsorship, especially for recreation and sport-based buildings and projects, it is crucial to offer potential donors an appropriate return on their investment through recognition. This recognition could include building or infrastructure naming rights, advertising rights and other types of recognition such as a plaque on a donor wall. Offering naming rights to facilities or programs in return for sponsorship contributions has become a fairly common practice, and can be an ideal way to motivate donors.

Successful sponsorships must create a mutually beneficial relationship with sponsors while maintaining and upholding the values and priorities of the Municipality. Acquisition of sponsorship contributions and offering of naming rights must be a transparent process and must not conflict with the interests of the Municipality. This policy is intended to provide criteria for the Municipality's relationship with sponsors so as to protect municipal assets and values while allowing for the development of beneficial partnerships.

RESPONSIBILITY

The Director of each department is authorized to solicit and accept sponsorship donations with the exception of sponsorships involving program or facility naming rights. Any sponsorship involving naming rights requires the prior approval of Council.

Policy Title: SPONSORSHIP AND/OR ASSOCIATED NAMING RIGHTS

Policy # D-012



ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

Effective Date: July 19, 2011

Date adopted by Municipal Manager: July 19, 2011

RESTRICTIONS

When seeking corporate sponsorship a Director shall approach only businesses or organizations whose products or services are consistent with the direction provided by the Jasper Community Sustainability Plan and with the vision and goals of the Municipality of Jasper.

No sponsorship agreement may compromise or contradict any policy or bylaw of the Municipality, reflect or potentially reflect negatively on the Municipality, or be seen as contradictory to the Municipality's integrity and vision.

Sponsorships shall not be solicited from businesses, organizations or individuals who, in the sole discretion of the Municipal Manager, are inappropriate partners for the Municipality in that their products or business activities:

1. promote the use of tobacco, alcohol or other deleterious substances;
2. promote religious or political messaging specific to any group or faction;
3. present imaging that is derogatory, prejudicial, harmful to or intolerant of any specific group or individual;
4. create fiscal hardship for the Municipality and/or its residents; or
5. make them inappropriate sponsorship candidates for reasons not specified herein.

SPONSORSHIP CRITERIA

Prior to approaching businesses, organizations or individuals for sponsorships, the Director of the department must prepare for Council consideration and approval a sponsorship package which contains, as a minimum, the following:

1. background information on the Municipality of Jasper and the Jasper Community Sustainability Plan with specific reference to the visions and goals of both;
2. background information on the business, organization or individual proposed as a sponsor in sufficient depth to illustrate the proposed sponsor falls within the parameters of this policy;
3. an overview of the project for which the sponsorship funding is sought;
4. a detailed description of how the funding would be expended;
5. A description of the sponsorship opportunities and recognition that would be provided for each opportunity.

The sponsorship package must be approved by Council prior any business, individual or organization being approached.

**Between
Tourism Jasper
and
The Municipality of Jasper
and
Canadian National Rail**

This is a Funding Agreement ("the Agreement") between Tourism Jasper, hereinafter called "TJ", The Municipality of Jasper, hereinafter called "MOJ", and Canadian National Railway, hereinafter called "CN". This Agreement is to confirm the funding for the Jasper Center Stage (JCS), whereby the included parties will collectively agree upon and fund the construction and management of the JCS project. The purpose of this Agreement is to identify the roles and responsibilities of each party as they relate to the construction and management of the JCS.

Project Overview

The Jasper Center Stage will be an important new public facility for the Municipality of Jasper. It will transform the Commemoration Park into the focal point for outdoor festivals, ceremonies and public events. The stage is designed based on the following principles: Reflect the architectural and landscape character of Jasper, integration with the existing park and Cenotaph, year-round all weather functionality and flexibility for active and passive use.

Proposed Funding Partners and Contributions

<u>Partner</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Details</u>
Canadian National Rail	\$300,000	37.5%	Private sector donation
Tourism Jasper	\$300,000		
- Shareholders donations	- \$200,000	37.5%	Facilitated via private sector donations and Tourism Jasper directed funds
- Tourism Jasper	- \$100,000		
Other - Grant Funding	\$200,000		
- Government of Alberta	- \$125,000	25%	Government of Alberta: Community Facility Enhancement Program (Small), Application in process
- Government of Canada	- \$75,000+		Government of Canada: Canada Cultural Spaces Fund, Application pending
Municipality of Jasper	\$0	0%	Responsible for ownership and maintenance of the municipal asset
Total	\$800,000	104%	-
Projected Project Cost	\$765,000	100%	Outlined in Schedule 'D'
Contingency	\$35,000	4%	Any surplus funds will be redirected into the project for peripheral additions or increases in quality

Description of Agreement Elements:

Funding Acquisition and Administration

Tourism Jasper is responsible for assembling funding partners and confirmation of funding amounts. If required, TJ act as the flow through organization or financier for the JCS by cashflowing the project.

Project Management and Construction

The Municipality of Jasper is responsible for the project management of the construction of JCS and will take ownership of the asset upon completion.

The MOJ will also be responsible for ongoing management and maintenance upon completion of construction.

JCS Funding Partner Benefits

Canadian National Rail will be responsible for payment of the committed funds outlined in the Payment Terms. CN will also retain the naming rights of the stage as per the MOJ Naming Policy.

Additional benefits include:

- Incorporation of the determined name to be incorporated into the design of the JCS
- Community and/or media event to celebrate the donation and naming of the JCS
- Availability to promote the JCS through internal and partner communication channels
- Other benefits agreed upon by all parties

**Between
Tourism Jasper
and
The Municipality of Jasper
and
Canadian National Rail**

Terms & Conditions

Payment Terms

Partner	Amount	Payment Schedule
CN	\$300,000	2018 – \$150,000
		2019 – \$50,000
		2020 – \$50,000
		2021 - \$50,000
Tourism Jasper	\$300,000	2018 – \$150,000
		2019 – \$150,000
Other	\$200,000	2018 – TBC
		2019 – TBC

General Terms

The term of this Agreement shall commence upon execution. This Agreement will be deemed complete and absolute upon all parties having signed this Agreement. No previous correspondence and/or agreements relevant to other business transactions between both parties shall form part of this Agreement whether in whole or in part. By signing this Agreement, each party agrees that the terms and conditions set out in this Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the parties and there are no other terms and conditions affecting the arrangements between the parties other than as written in this Agreement.

Independent Contractors

Nothing in this Agreement will be deemed or construed to create the relationship of partnership or joint venture between the parties, it being understood that no provision contained in this Agreement will be deemed to create any relationship between the parties other than the relationship of independent parties contracting for services. Neither party has, and will not hold itself out as having, any authority to enter into any contract or create any obligation or liability on behalf of, in the name of, or binding upon the other party.

Liability and Indemnification

Each party will be liable for its performance or non-performance of the terms of this Agreement and for any negligent act or omission or breach of this Agreement committed by it or any one or more of its directors, officers, employees, contractors, consultants, agents and advisors (collectively, "Representatives"). Each party will indemnify, defend and hold harmless the other party and each of its Representatives from and against all actions, suits, claims, demands, losses, costs, charges, damages and expenses (including reasonable legal fees on a solicitor and own client basis) incurred, sustained or claimed arising out of or resulting from the performance or non-performance of the terms of this Agreement and from any negligent act or omission or breach of this Agreement by the indemnifying party, its respective Representatives or any of them (except to the extent caused by the negligent act or omission or breach of this Agreement by the other party, its respective Representatives or any of them).

Insurance

During the term of this Agreement, each party shall carry and maintain, at its own expense, commercial general liability insurance protecting such party and its respective employees, agents and contractors against damages arising from personal injury, bodily injury (including death), advertising injury and claims for property damage which may arise directly or indirectly out of their respective obligations under this Agreement, with the other party added as additional insureds. Each party shall provide the other party with a certificate of insurance evidencing such coverage on request. The foregoing insurance shall not be less than \$2,000,000 inclusive of any one occurrence. Failure to maintain insurance as required by this paragraph will not relieve either party of its indemnity obligations set forth in this Agreement.

Representations

Each party represents, warrants and covenants that it has the full right and legal authority to enter into and fully perform this Agreement in accordance with its terms, and that the execution and delivery of this Agreement and the performance of the obligations hereunder have been duly authorized by necessary persons, parties or entities.

**Between
Tourism Jasper
and
The Municipality of Jasper
and
Canadian National Rail**

Public Statements

Each party agrees that it will not directly or indirectly make or encourage the making of any defamatory or disparaging statements about the other party, or any statements that could reasonably be expected to impact negatively on the name, business or reputation of either party. The parties agree to consult and cooperate with each other with respect to the timing, content, and form of any media statements, press releases or other public disclosures made by either party related to performance under this Agreement.

Force Majeure

A party will not be responsible for its failure to perform or for delay in performance due to causes beyond its reasonable control and not occasioned by its fault or negligence, such as acts of God, fire, theft, flood, power outage, strike or labour difficulties, war, riot, embargo, or acts of civil or military authorities, provided however that lack of funds or credit, financial distress or economic downturns will not constitute an event of force majeure. In such event, the parties will make every reasonable effort to determine sufficient "make goods" allowing the restricted party to satisfy its obligations hereunder.

Governing Law

This Agreement shall be construed and governed by the laws of the Province of Alberta and the laws of Canada applicable therein and the Parties hereby submit and attorn to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of the Province of Alberta located in the City of Edmonton.

Miscellaneous

- a. Each of the parties shall from time to time execute and deliver all further documents and instruments and do all things and acts as the other party may reasonably require to effectively carry out or better evidence or perfect the full intent and meaning of this Agreement.
- b. The waiver of any provision of this Agreement must be in writing. The failure of any party at any time to require strict performance by the other party of any provision of this Agreement shall in no way affect such party's right thereafter to enforce such provision, nor shall the waiver by any party of any breach of any provision hereof be taken or held to be taken as a waiver of any future breach of any such provision.
- c. An amendment of any term of this Agreement must be in writing and signed by the parties.
- d. Rights under this Agreement are not assignable by either party without the prior written consent of the other party, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed.

Schedules

- A. Municipal Council motion approving the project in concept
- B. MOU between MOJ and TJ
- C. Project Conceptual Design Booklet
- D. Project Cost Estimate
- E. Municipality of Jasper Naming Policy

Date: August 17, 2018 at 9:58:14 PM MDT

To: "pbutler@town.jasper.ab.ca" <pbutler@town.jasper.ab.ca>, "rdamota@town.jasper.ab.ca" <rdamota@town.jasper.ab.ca>, "rireland@town.jasper.ab.ca" <rireland@town.jasper.ab.ca>, "hkempey@town.jasper.ab.ca" <hkempey@town.jasper.ab.ca>, "jmcgrath@town.jasper.ab.ca" <jmcgrath@town.jasper.ab.ca>, "swilson@town.jasper.ab.ca" <swilson@town.jasper.ab.ca>, "bjournault@town.jasper.ab.ca" <bjournault@town.jasper.ab.ca>

Subject: cannabis bylaws

Dear Jasper Town Council,

I would like to express my disappointment after reading the recent CBC article indicating that "relaxed rules" are being sought in Jasper for cannabis retailers. Jasper is a quaint, beautiful tourist town known for clear skies, beautiful scenery, and clean air. It really is your duty to protect that. Other Alberta municipalities (including Banff) are discussing increasing their anti-smoking restrictions in light of the legalization of cannabis.

This is not about "passing moral judgement" or "restricting business". Consider the change in the quality of clientele in Jasper if there is no restriction on the number/location of cannabis shops, and even use. My family goes to Jasper often for a day of shopping, hiking, dinner and a movie. If my favorite stores are now sandwiched by cannabis shops, and cannabis smokers are strolling down Connaught Drive in a plume of smoke, I will simply stop coming.

Please reconsider.

Yours truly,
Carol E. Faid
Hinton, AB



2nd Floor, 10035-105 Street
Edmonton, AB, T5J 2V6

August 8, 2018

Municipality of Jasper
303 Pyramid Lake Road
Jasper, Alberta T0E 1E0

Attn: Mark Fercho

Re: Distribution Revenue Forecast for 2019 Franchise Fee

Your Franchise Agreement allows for an annual change to the franchise fee percentage. However, a certain procedure must be followed, before the fee can be changed. This letter will help you with that procedure.

The steps needed to change the fee are:

1. Your Municipality must decide if a change is required and what the new fee percentage should be. ATCO Electric will provide revenue estimates to help you with this (if the new fee is greater than the pre-approved cap in your franchise, a different process is required).
2. In accordance with the Alberta Utilities Commission (AUC) Decision approving your Franchise Agreement, you must publish a public notice of the proposed change in the local newspaper with the greatest circulation. This notice must include the effect of the proposed change for the average residential customer. ATCO Electric can estimate the new charges and the effect on an average customer bill. We recommend that fee change notices be published before Oct 12, 2018.
3. Residents must have at least 14 days from the publication of the notice to make their concerns known to the Municipality and the Municipality is to respond to these concerns.
4. The Municipality will advise ATCO Electric by letter of the new fee percentage. This letter is to include a copy of the public notice, publication details (date and paper), and any comments the Municipality wants to include on the public response.
5. ATCO Electric will apply to the AUC to change the rate. Copies of the Municipality's letter and notice will be included with ATCO Electric's application. ATCO Electric must receive the municipality's request (complete with a copy of the notice) before November 26, 2018 in order to obtain AUC approval and start billing the new fee January 1, 2019.
6. The AUC must approve the change to ATCO Electric's rates. Provided the Commission is satisfied that proper notice was given and no one has complained directly to the Commission, this approval should come quickly.
7. Once the rate change is approved, ATCO Electric will start to charge and remit the new fee.

The following information will help you decide on the appropriate fee percentage.

Current Fee Percentage	Current Fee Cap	Distribution Revenue Previous calendar year	Estimated 2018 Distribution Revenue	Estimated 2019 Distribution Revenue
6% of distribution Revenue	20%	\$3,821,992.24	\$4,043,712.18 Estimated on 4 months data	\$4,126,608.28 Amortized (inflation index)

To estimate the franchise fee, multiply the fee percentage by the estimated Distribution Revenue. When calculating your revenue requirements please remember that this fee is paid in addition to the linear taxes on the distribution system.

We are available to discuss this with you in more detail. If you have any questions or comments, please call me at (780) 624-6740.

Yours truly,

Toni Petteplace
Regional Manager, North West (Grande Prairie)

cc W Landshoff, AE Edmonton



Ottawa, Canada K1A 0H3

AUG 14 2018

His Worship Richard Ireland
Mayor
Municipality of Jasper
500 Robson Street
Box 520
Jasper AB T0E 1E0



Dear Mr. Mayor:

Thank you for your letter of May 17, 2018, also addressed to the Honourable Ralph Goodale, Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, regarding public safety in Jasper National Park.

Parks Canada recognizes the concerns of residents in Jasper and takes wildfire preparedness very seriously. The Agency has been managing wildfire for more than 100 years, and continually improves and refines its approach. For the past 30 years, it has been diligently working to put fire back on the landscape to both improve ecological integrity, and to help manage the frequency and severity of wildfire. For the past 15 years, Jasper National Park has been a leader in the application of FireSmart practices and fuel reduction around the townsite and other high-use areas. Parks Canada will remove more than 500 hectares of forest adjacent to the community this year, to augment the existing community fire guard and the 1000 hectares that were previously addressed.

Although the rapid spread of the mountain pine beetle and the presence of large areas of red and dead trees on the landscape near Jasper keeps this issue at top of mind for residents, I want to assure you that fire risk management and the safety of the public, staff, park infrastructure and neighbouring lands are priorities for Parks Canada. The Agency keeps a dedicated crew of wildfire response personnel on standby in Jasper whenever the fire danger is elevated as well as a fire-dedicated helicopter on site, and more dedicated fire resources only hours away. Few other Canadian communities in forested environments have the preparation, expertise and resources available that are in place in Jasper.

Parks Canada continually assesses and refines its approach to wildfire management to respond changing conditions, including the impacts of climate change. To adapt, Jasper National Park is now using an improved model to assess the relative risk of forest fire and daily fire behaviour that better reflects current forest conditions. This means that Parks Canada and local residents must be prepared to see more frequent fire bans.

.../2

As for plans moving forward, Parks Canada has commissioned a study through Natural Resources Canada to examine the probability and impact of wildfire around townsites in Banff, Jasper, Yoho and Waterton Lakes national parks. This will support the Agency's efforts to update wildfire risk assessments and effective fuel management plans to reduce these risks. Parks Canada is engaged in planning activities to prepare for the next phase of fuel risk reduction, and looks forward to implementing prescribed burns to the west of the community once the mechanical work is completed. In addition, the Agency continues to refine evacuation plans and train staff. Jasper Field Unit appreciates the collaboration with the Municipality of Jasper in training and testing plans through table top exercises.

I would encourage the Municipal Council to continue its efforts to encourage residents and businesses to do their part in improving community protection. The Municipality of Jasper is recognized as a leader in mitigating wildfire risk through FireSmart and is a model of community engagement and collaboration for other forested communities. In addition to the need to continue with fuel reduction both in and around the town, Parks Canada looks forward to continued collaboration with the municipality to improve communications with the public to educate on the measures already in place, on the need for personal preparedness, and on future plans.

The Agency is working proactively to ensure public and visitor safety and to address the risks associated with mountain pine beetle in Jasper National Park. As stewards and residents of Jasper National Park, Parks Canada's staff make every effort to manage the risks, and prepare for any emergency.

I invite you and the Municipal Council to continue to work closely with the Superintendent and staff of Jasper National Park.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'C McKenna', with a stylized flourish at the end.

The Honourable Catherine McKenna, P.C., M.P.

c.c.: The Honourable Ralph Goodale, P.C., M.P.