

Municipality of Jasper
Committee of the Whole Meeting Agenda
July 24, 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 July 24, 2018 attachment

4. Approval of Minutes

4.1 July 10, 2018 attachment

5. Presentations

5.1 Create Change – Ban Plastic Bags attachment

6. Business Arising from Minutes

7. Brief Updates

7.1 Miette-Pine-Bonhomme intersection attachment

7.2 Cannabis Retail Stores in Jasper, Municipal Decisions attachment

7.3 Smoking and Vaping Cannabis in Jasper, Municipal Decisions attachment

7.4 Seniors' Bus – standing discussion item verbal

8. Correspondence for information, consideration or action

8.1 Update to Stakeholders on the Legalization of Cannabis attachment

8.2 Firemen's Park – Roy Home attachment

8.3 Response from Minister Goodale – re: Wildfire Threat in Jasper attachment

9. Other new business

10. Council representation on various boards, upcoming meetings

11. Upcoming Events

12. In Camera

12.1 Deliberative Matter – CUPE contract, FOIP S. 24

13. Adjournment

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

Municipality of Jasper
Committee of the Whole Meeting Minutes
Tuesday, July 10, 2018 | 9:30 a.m.
Council Chambers, Jasper Library & Cultural Centre

Present	Mayor Richard Ireland, Deputy Mayor Bert Journault, Councillors Jenna McGrath, Helen Kelleher-Empey, Scott Wilson, Paul Butler and Rico Damota
Also present	Mark Fercho, Chief Administrative Officer Christine Nadon, Legislative Services Manager Dave Osborne, Licensing and Enforcement Manager (Cannabis Working Group) Cindy Alton, Administration Receptionist (Cannabis Working Group) Rick Bidaisee, RCMP (Cannabis Working Group) Moirá McKinnon, Parks Canada (Cannabis Working Group) Leanne Pelletier (Jasper Community Housing Corporation) Chad Gulevich (Jasper Community Housing Corporation) Joshua B��nard, Program Director – Housing, Alberta Rural Development Network Zain Abedin, Research and Strategy Manager, Alberta Rural Development Network Craig Gilbert, the Fitzhugh
Call to order	Deputy Mayor Journault called the meeting to order at 9:30 a.m.
Additions to the agenda	None
Approval of agenda	MOTION by Councillor McGrath to approve the agenda for July 10, 2018 as presented. CARRIED
Approval of minutes	MOTION by Councillor Kelleher-Empey to approve the minutes of the June 26, 2018 meeting as presented. CARRIED
Presentations: Alberta Rural Development Network	Joshua B��nard and Zain Abedin of the Alberta Rural Development Network (ARDN) presented an overview of the services the organization provides to support affordable housing development, including finding funding sources and generating community buy-in for new housing developments. Council discussed potential funding opportunities; data requirements for grant applications; homelessness; a sample service agreement (to clarify the contract scope); and governance models for projects.
Recess	Deputy Mayor Journault called a recess from 10:26 a.m. to 10:40 a.m.
Business Arising	None
Brief updates – JCHC decisions, July 2018	Councillors discussed the purpose of entering into a contract with ARDN, which was summarized as finding a funding match for the project; developing supporting data; and working with the Evergreens Foundation, a housing management body (HMB), to facilitate the project as per the new provincial funding model for affordable housing. Councillors discussed the timing of provincial funding applications (which could be as

early as August); public engagement for the proposed Pyramid Park development; and the distinction between the objectives of separate developments currently being discussed by the JCHC. This matter will return to the next regular meeting for consideration by Council.

Cannabis Sale and Use in Jasper CAO Mark Fercho presented an outline of the decisions to be made by council and the recommendations from the cannabis working group. Council directed administration to return to the next regular meeting with the retail decisions only, recognizing that prospective business owners will require time to work through new regulations. Decisions on consumption will return at a later date. Mayor Ireland requested, in due time, additional information on the legal responsibilities of the municipalities with respect to designated smoking areas; items that could be addressed through the municipal Smoking Control Bylaw; and how Parks Canada intends to proceed in areas immediately outside the municipal boundary, including the Discovery Trail and the Off Leash Area, where interface issues could arise. Councillors also discussed hours of operation for retail stores and the linkage between late night retail and consumption.

Recess Deputy Mayor Journault called a recess from 12:00 p.m. to 12:06 p.m.

Councillor Damota Councillor Damota has left the meeting.

Seniors' Bus There are no updates until the next Seniors' Bus Adhoc Committee meeting, which will be held on July 25.

**Proclamations (...)
policy** Councillors discussed the draft proclamations, letters of support and flag raising requests policy and requested changes in wording, including the addition of a reference to Council strategic priorities and policies. This item will return at the next regular meeting.

CFWY request Council received a letter from Community Futures West Yellowhead (CFWY) requesting financial support for a Women in the West Yellowhead conference to be held in Jasper in November of 2018. Council directed Administration to provide two \$500 contributions, allowing two staff members to attend the conference and showing support for CFWY, of which Councillor Kelleher-Empey is the chairperson, in her official municipal capacity.

Correspondence None

New Business None

Councillor reports Deputy Mayor Journault will attend a Yellowhead Historical Society this evening at 7:00 p.m., and attend the Communities in Bloom welcome reception on Thursday. Councillors Kelleher-Empey and McGrath will also attend the Communities in Bloom events.

Upcoming events Council received a list of upcoming events.

Recess Deputy Mayor Journault called a recess from 12:50 p.m. to 12:55 p.m.

In camera MOTION by Councillor Butler that Council move in camera at 12:55 p.m. to discuss agenda item 12.1 Personnel Matter. CARRIED

Revert to public
meeting

MOTION by Councillor Kelleher-Empey that Council revert to public meeting at 2:40 p.m.
CARRIED

Adjournment

MOTION by Councillor Wilson that, there being no further business, the meeting of July
10, 2018 be adjourned at 2:41 p.m.
CARRIED



BAG BAN



PROTECT. PRESERVE.

Jasper National Park—a UNESCO World Heritage Site—is a world class destination that strives to protect and preserve the natural heritage of this land.

Be a leader in environmental stewardship by banning the single-use plastic bag.







• JASPER CANADA •

REASONS TO BAN THE BAG

1. Plastic bags pollute our land and water
2. They are harmful to wildlife and marine life
3. They are made of non-renewable resources and contribute to climate change
4. They never break down
5. They are harmful to human health
6. They are costly to pay for and to clean up after
7. Not easy to recycle
8. Have external costs
9. There are better alternatives available and jobs to go with them
10. Other governments are banning bags and you should, too!

LIVING UP TO OUR RESPONSIBILITY as a national park community

Parks Mandate

We are guardians

...of the national parks, the national historic sites and the national marine conservation areas of Canada.

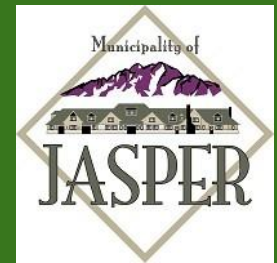
To protect,

...as a first priority, the natural and cultural heritage of our special places and ensure that they remain healthy and whole.



Jasper Town Vision Statement

Jasper is a leader in sound environmental practices and sustainable tourism. Residents and visitors respect the inherent value of Jasper National Park and accept and honour their environmental responsibilities.



Towns, Cities, & Countries Have Banned the Bag

- Victoria
- Fort McMurray
- Montreal
- PEI
- Mexico City
- Washington, D.C.
- San Francisco
- Seattle
- Boston

- Netherlands
- China
- France
- Maui
- Kenya
- Chile
- Mumbai
- Queensland

IN THE PROCESS:

- Wetaskiwin
- Moose Jaw
- Winnipeg
- United Kingdom
- Nova Scotia
- Anchorage, Alaska

How can Jasper get with the times?



**BAG
BAN**



OPTION 1

- Bring Your Own Bag
 - All single-use plastic bags are banned
 - This excludes produce barrier bags, bulk food bags and garbage bags
 - ONLY reusable bags are offered at local stores for a minimum cost of \$2.
- Businesses are fined if they continue providing plastic bags (up to \$1,000 per day)
 - *Same fine as Victoria, BC

OPTION 2: Victoria's Model

- Ban on all single-use plastic bags
 - The exception: bags without handles for produce, bulk items, and meat packaging
- Businesses may provide a checkout bag only if:
 - The customer is first asked whether they need a bag
 - It is a paper bag made of recycled material and it is sold for a fee of no less than 15 cents
 - It is a reusable bag and it is sold for a fee of no less than \$1
- Businesses that continue providing plastic bags are fined (up to \$1,000 per day)

OPTION 3

- Give businesses a one-year grace period to use their remaining plastic bags at a minimum charge of 10 cents per bag.
 - The customer must first be asked if they need a bag
- After one year, a single-use plastic bag ban is implemented following the guidelines laid out in option 2.

**Step one:
ban the bag**

QUESTIONS



BAG BAN



PROTECT. PRESERVE.

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Be a leader in environmental stewardship by banning the single-use plastic bag.



REDUCE WASTE

Jasper currently diverts 25 metric tonnes of plastic per year (for 2016 and 2017), but most of that is not recyclable and ends up in landfills. Plastic does not biodegrade and remains toxic to the environment. It pollutes our land and waterways; eventually affecting our food and water sources.

SAVE MONEY

Reduce your operating costs by not purchasing plastic bags. Make money by selling reusable bags.



WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- Have a petition available at your location.
- Write a letter of support to council.
- Ask customers if they need a bag before giving one.
- Offer reusable bags for sale.
- Partner with *Create Change* to help you transition to a plastic bag-free store.



TRADEMARK
HAIR COMPANY



trademarkhaircompany.com
trademarkhaircompany@gmail.com
1-780-852-9700
606 Patricia St.
Jasper, AB
T0E 1E0

May 25, 2018,

Dear Jasper Council,

As a small business in Jasper, we are writing this letter to show our support for the Create Change organization to eliminate the use of single use plastic bags in our town.

Being in a pristine National Park, we should be leaders in setting standards for environmental accountability, and it would seem we are behind the mark on a global scale for reducing plastic bags. Many communities around the world charge an eco fee for the use of plastic bags, offer biodegradable plastics, and at least have reusable tote bags for sale at the register for a small fee to encourage consumers to do the right thing. It seems absurd that this is even up for debate in our small town.

Trademark Hair Company uses recyclable/reusable paper bags, offers cotton tote bags, and has 100% biodegradable plastic bags that have been made from a minimum of 80% post-consumer HDPE plastics. We are also a part of Green Circle Hair Salons, which enables us to recycle every piece of aluminum foil for highlights, plastics and metals, unused chemical waste, and even the hair from guests is recycled to make hair bombs to clean up oil spills. We believe these small, simple steps are crucial to the bigger picture for environmental sustainability.

We are 100% in support of this cause, and wholeheartedly believe we all need to be a part of the solution.

Sincerely,

The Trademark Team



Kristin Robinson
Owner, Director



Get Your Buns Down Here!



May 10, 2018

Dear Mayor and Councillors,

Thank you for taking the time to consider this proposal.

My name is Kim and I own Bear's Paw Bakery and The Other Paw Bakery Cafe. Approximately two years ago we took it upon ourselves to be stewards of the environment and no longer offer plastic bags to our customers.

We gave our customers one month notice of our intension to do so and why we were doing it. We explained that it is important to act locally on the reduction of plastic that ends up in the landfill or as trash floating around the landscape. We also talked about the fact that we are located in a National Park, all the more reason to be an example of what can be done in small amounts that can lead to bigger changes.

We then encouraged our customers to bring their own bags and if they did not have one we did offer a durable kraft paper bag with handles that could be purchased for \$0.40. This bag cold be used over again and the cost merely covered our own cost. By offering a bag in this manner it also gives customers the opportunity to evaluate if they REALLY needed a bag or was it something they were expecting out of habit. We do of course also offer for purchase cloth bags at a greater price point but realize not everyone wants to spend that, so we provide an alternative.

I am letting you know what we did because it works, there is little to no backlash from our local customers or our visiting tourists. Once it is understood why this is being done everyone is understanding. Not only does it result in us preventing plastic bags from being used, it makes people think about their actions and habits, perhaps learning something along the way.

I am asking you today to please consider a ban on plastic bags in Jasper. This is something that is easily done and can make a big difference in our environmental and allow us to take a moment to consider our actions as stewards of the only home we have, Earth.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "K", followed by a horizontal line.

Kim Stark
Bear's Paw Bakery
The Other Paw Bakery Cafe
info@bearspawbakery.com
780-852-3233
780-852-2253(BAKE)



June 21st, 2018

Dear Jasper Council,

As the General Manager of Hostelling International in Jasper, I am writing this letter to show our support as a local organization in regards to the Create Change program initiating the elimination of single use plastic bags in our town.

As residents of Jasper, our community has the rare and wonderful opportunity to live within a national park. The desire to keep this space pristine also leaves us with the responsibility to be leaders in setting the highest standard for environmental awareness. As an organization committed to this cause, HI-Jasper and its affiliated wilderness locations, take the initiative to recycle and compost, choose eco-friendly products for sanitation, and limit the use of paper, water and overall wastage. We organize trail clean-up through our joint volunteer project with Friends of Jasper, inviting guest to clear litter from the park. We fill our hostel spaces with visual and textual information that encourages respect for wildlife and the environment.

Although we do not sell products that require plastic bags to be used, we take pride in creating a sense of environmental awareness for our guests encouraging them to keep our beautiful backyard clean. When our staff and guests do venture into town for purchases, it would be wonderful to know that this standard is carried forward throughout the town. There are many examples of communities around the world which have switched to reusable bags, tote bags for purchase, biodegradable plastic, etc. There are examples within town of businesses taking initiative themselves to provide eco-friendly options, knowing that every small step is crucial on a global scale. However, a policy change for the town as a whole will solidify a unified stance on this issue.

We support Create Change wholeheartedly, and greatly look forward to a community in which single use plastic bags have been eliminated.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michel Tremblay", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Michel Tremblay, General Manager
HI Jasper and Jasper Parks Wilderness Properties

michel.tremblay@hihostels.ca
P: 780-852-3205

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jasper@hihostels.ca
hihostels.ca



June 20, 2018

Dear Council,

I would like to express my support as a business owner and retailer in Jasper to the Create Change organization in eliminating the use of single use plastic bags. At very minimum, retailers who continue to offer them should only provide them at an additional cost to the customer and those funds should be allocated to recycling these types of plastics. There is far too much plastic going in the garbage in Jasper!

With gratitude,

Colleen Chalifoux
Elysion Florals
614C Connaught Drive
Box 1919
Jasper, AB
elysionflorals@gmail.com
780.852.3230
flowersjasper.com

To Whom it May Concern,

My name is Nathan D'Heer, General Manager of Patricia Lake Bungalows, and Owner/Operator of Jasper Dive Adventures, and I fully support the eventual ban of not only plastic bags, but single use plastic items in the Jasper Town site.

My wife and I are avid scuba divers; we have travelled all over the world to explore the oceans coral reefs and other underwater habitats. While many remain pristine and untouched, I have unfortunately had first-hand experience seeing how single use plastics and plastic bags impact our oceans.

While on a vacation in Bali Indonesia in 2016, we were diving in a National Park in the middle of a channel between islands. During the dive I thought that reef appeared healthy, with no trash. It was a surprise considering all the talk about plastic pollution I had been reading about in the news. However on our safety stop (when divers spend 3 minutes at a depth of 15 feet underwater to dissipate nitrogen build up in their blood vessels) I noticed a bag floating through the water. I began to swim towards the bag to collect it, thinking it was a single piece floating in the current. That piece turned into a second piece, then a third, a fourth, a fifth. Our 3 minute safety stop turned into a 15 minute garbage collection, and we ended up surfacing with over 3 pounds of plastic bags that we had collected from the single dive site! We were disgusted; it was our first real experience with plastic pollution in the ocean.

We made it our mission on every dive on that trip, to spend a minimum of 10 minutes collecting trash from each dive site. I regret to say there was not a single dive where we did not come up with at least a few pieces. The plastic problem has followed us around wherever we have travelled - Australia, Hawaii, the Caribbean to name a few - everywhere has a plastic pollution problem! It is not an isolated issue!

Now how does it affect us? If you never dive, you may never see the impact that plastic is having on our oceans. What difference does it make to you if we ban plastic bags or not? However, what happens to our oceans impacts each and every person. Just one example, if you ever plan on eating seafood, there is a potential that you will consume seafood that has been contaminated by plastic. As plastic bags break down in the water, they become small particulates that float in the ocean current. These particulates are consumed by animals in the ocean and work their way up the food chain, accumulating as toxins in the tissues of the animal that digests it. Since we are at the top of the food chain, it is very likely that if we consume any seafood, we also consume the plastic toxins.

It may sound silly that these animals are eating plastic, but a lot of times this is a case of mistaken identity. A plastic bag floating underwater looks a lot like a jellyfish. One of the main predators to jellyfish is sea turtles. If you were to google turtle eating plastic you will see video after video of the effect of the plastic bags on sea turtles specifically. The same is true for any animal in the ocean; it does not stop at predators, but affects all organisms large and small.

Now Jasper is not located on an ocean. So our plastic bags are not being directly washed into the water. You might ask what good banning single use plastics in Jasper will do? We can lead by example! That's our impact and our statement. Not only will banning plastic bags in Jasper reduce the amount of plastic pollution Jasper as a town creates, which ultimately ends up in landfills, we can hope that it will inspire the millions of visitors who come to the town each year will take notice and do the same! If we speak out against plastic pollution, maybe visitors to our National Park will return home with a more environmentally friendly set of ideals, prompting change in their own communities!

As a community we cannot idly sit by when there is an easy way to make a difference! All powerful movements begin with the actions of individuals striving for change and the greater good! I hope that the actions of those in the Jasper National Park, even though we are few, may help create change in on a global scale.

Sincerely

Nathan D'Heer

Jasper Dive Adventures



REQUEST FOR DECISION

Subject: Designation of Miette-Pine-Bonhomme intersection as a four-way stop

Prepared by: Bruce Thompson, Director of Operations

Reviewed by: Mark Fercho, CAO
Christine Nadon, Legislative Services Manager

Date – Notice: July 17, 2018

Date – Discussion: July 24, 2018

Date – Decision: August 7, 2018

Recommendation:

1. That Council approve the designation of the Miette-Pine-Bonhomme intersection as a four-way stop, in accordance with the recommendations of the Traffic Advisory Committee (TAC) and consulting engineers.

OR

2. That Council support Administration's recommendation to reduce the speed limit to 30 km/h on Bonhomme Street in a suitable location prior to each end of this intersection, in consultation with WSP traffic engineers; and
3. That Council support Administration's recommendation to erect radar speed boards on Miette Avenue as motorists leave the intersection of Bonhomme Street to slow vehicle traffic.

Options:

- Not approve; remains a two-way stop at this location.
- Not approve; maintain the current speed limit (50 km/h) at this location.

Background:

The proposed change to the Bonhomme Street, Pine Avenue and Miette Avenue intersection to add two-way, three-way or four-way stop signs was discussed by the TAC on July 9, 2018. Also provided at this TAC meeting was a schematic drawing outlining the locations of where the proposed stop signs would be located along with an engineer's report and the merits of each proposal.

The engineer's report was prepared by WSP engineer Janis Fong and she cautioned that a 4-way

intersection must either have a 2-way stop or 4-way stop configuration. A 3-way stop sign setup would make this intersection even more confusing and hazardous at this location.

Concerned residents in the area made comments on this problematic intersection and suggested stop signs (3), lower speed limits and painted crosswalks are the answer to ensure pedestrian and vehicle safety.

The TAC also recommends that a crosswalk be painted at Willow Avenue for pedestrian traffic exiting out of Cabin Creek and Caribou Creek housing complex.

The 4-way stop recommendation had been put forward by the TAC as this intersection has long walking distances for pedestrians, a confusing interface between motorists, and has been the location of many near-misses. This recommendation was deemed a suitable interim solution for this intersection until more extensive redesign options are explored in advance of the 2019 budget process.

Financial:

The construction of a four-way stop, including stop signs, advance warning signs and painted stop bars will be funded from the Operations department's operating budget. The total cost is estimated to be less than \$3,000. Reducing the speed limit on Bonhomme Street around this intersection and installing radar speed boards would also be covered by the Operations department's operating budget.

Relevant Legislation:

- Municipality of Jasper Traffic Bylaw (#195)
- Traffic Safety Act (RSA 2000, cT-6)

Strategic Relevance:

- Governance – Ensure Jasper is a safe and healthy community.

Attachment:

Site map



CONCEPT STOP LINES ON BONHOMME ST AND MIETTE AV

10 0 20
FEET



REQUEST FOR DECISION

Subject: Cannabis Retail Stores in Jasper, Municipal Decisions

Prepared by: Cannabis Working Group
Mark Fercho, CAO
Christine Nadon, Legislative Services Manager
Nicole Veerman, Communications Specialist

Date – Notice: July 17, 2018

Date – Discussion: June 26, 2018, July 10, 2018 and July 24, 2018

Date – Decision: August 7, 2018

Recommendation:

1. That Council support the licencing of cannabis retail outlets within the Municipality of Jasper, subject to retail outlets being compliant with all applicable Federal and Provincial statutes and regulations.
2. That Council support cannabis retail outlets be located at grade, below grade or above grade within the C1 (commercial) district without limitation in number or location of outlets.
3. That Council support cannabis retail operating hours be restricted from 10:00am to midnight.
4. That Council direct administration to apply to the Government of Alberta for a variance to remove the 100 meter provincial buffer from cannabis retail stores to provincial health care centers and schools in Jasper.
5. That Council support all properties within the C1 – commercial district be eligible for cannabis retail licencing, including within the 100 meter provincial buffer between cannabis retail stores and provincial health care facilities and schools in Jasper.
6. That Council direct Administration to provide a copy of these resolutions to Parks Canada with a request that Parks Canada amend or adjust its Land Use Regulations, policies or guidelines, and all other statutory, regulatory or administrative documents and provisions as necessary, to give effect to the foregoing resolutions.

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 in each community.

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 inform decisions by the Municipality and Parks Canada as bylaws, policies and regulations are created.

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:

- The Province of Alberta deems smoking/vaping of cannabis as acceptable anywhere that smoking/vaping of tobacco is acceptable (with some additional provincial restrictions), unless further restricted by a local authority. Alberta is one of the minority of provinces or territories in Canada that considers smoking/vaping cannabis similar to smoking/vaping tobacco and does not consider it the same as alcohol, the majority have regulated it similar to alcohol.
- Philosophy in Alberta (as per the Provincial government): cannabis is like tobacco, not alcohol.
- 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, bylaws and policies 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 for no smoking or vaping in any public areas, and now may consider having some designated areas open. More will come on that issue as it is not “equitable” or fair to non-homeowners, visitors. Banff banned all smoking and vaping of cannabis in public areas also.
- Some jurisdictions are considering banning all smoking and vaping in public areas (not just cannabis), as smoking and vaping anything is “smoking and vaping” (eg. City of Lloydminster).
- 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, including youth exposure and the health of non-smokers.
- The focus of the legislation is currently tied to smoking or vaping, however there are other methods of consumption available that may be legalized in the future.
- Any rules Council designates may need specific bylaws and enforcement, which should be considered prior to designation and implementation, (eg. how to do it and costs to enforce).
- A concept of legal cannabis is to compete with the black market, to put black market/crime networks out of business and to provide a safe supply of the product from a verified source, also if it is not sold locally, people will have to travel to buy it legally elsewhere or buy it from the black market. Considerations for sale, and also licensing costs.

CANNABIS RETAIL STORES IN JASPER

Federal and Provincial regulations on cannabis retail stores will only allow the sale of cannabis. Consumption of cannabis is prohibited within the retail space, as is the sale of any other products at this time. Co-location of cannabis products will not be permitted with pharmaceuticals, tobacco or alcohol. The Province of Alberta has set minimum distances for cannabis retail at 100 metres from healthcare facilities and schools, but exemptions may be granted. In the case of Jasper, given the limited commercial space available and the proximity of these facilities to the C1 district, an exemption is likely to be granted.

Council decisions on recreational cannabis retail stores are:

1. Whether to allow any cannabis retail stores in Jasper

- Survey results:
 - 80% agree or strongly agree
 - 14% disagree or strongly disagree
- Cannabis Working Group recommendation:
 - Allow retail stores

2. Whether there should be a maximum number of cannabis retail stores in Jasper

- Survey results:
 - 52% against restricting the number of stores
 - 47% for restricting the number of stores
- Cannabis Working Group recommendation:
 - No restriction on number of stores

3. Whether cannabis retail stores in Jasper's downtown should be permitted in commercial spaces on the street level only, second story or below grade (basement)

- Survey results:
 - 68% agree or strongly agree with street level retail (19% disagree or strongly disagree)
 - 70% agree or strongly agree with second story retail (14% disagree or strongly disagree)
 - 71% agree or strongly agree with below grade retail (15% disagree or strongly disagree)
- Cannabis Working Group recommendation:
 - Allow on all three levels and that Council recommend this to PDAC

4. Maximum operating hours for cannabis stores in Jasper

- Survey results:
 - 68% for following current liquor retail hours (10 a.m. to 2 a.m.)
 - 11% against following current liquor retail hours (10 a.m. to 2 a.m.)
- Cannabis Working Group recommendation:
 - Restrict operating hours to: 10 a.m. to midnight

There are two other decisions Council could make regarding recreational cannabis retail. The Cannabis Working Group recommends that Council not make decisions on these items. They were also left out of the public survey.

5. Provincial minimum distances between cannabis retail stores and schools or hospitals

- In order to allow retail in the C1 district in its entirety (Cannabis Working Group recommendation), a variance to the minimum provincial recommended distances has already been requested to the Province. This would remove the arbitrary prohibition of certain retail locations that are physically farther from schools or hospitals than permitted locations which are closer, given the layout of Jasper's downtown and how the distances are measured. Online sales of recreational cannabis by the Province would require the Post Office as a pickup location, which is closer to schools than any C1 property.

6. Minimum distance between cannabis retail stores and liquor stores

- The Cannabis Working Group does not recommend implementing further restrictions on this item. Jasper has a small downtown, and permitting one business then restricting others based on an issued permit would eliminate most retail locations arbitrarily.

Future Discussion for Retail; Business Licensing:

If Council approves cannabis retail in Jasper, the details and cost of business licensing will need to be determined by Council. ***(This would be a separate report to council with many considerations not included in this report)***. This may trigger a review and need for more than one uniform fee for business licences, right now the cost of fire inspections and licencing of 100 rooms is the same as 2 rooms for a hotel for example, all pay the same. The intent of business licencing is to cover the cost of licencing. Business licence equity.

With the Province of Alberta choosing to follow the rules for smoking rather than alcohol, much of the law making and enforcement costs are the responsibility of municipalities, whereas, if the province had followed alcohol laws, cannabis use would then be provincially regulated and enforced by the RCMP, placing more of the cost burden on the Provincial and Federal governments.

At this time there is no revenue sharing agreement for local governments to share tax revenues received by Provincial and Federal governments. Some local governments are using business licensing as one avenue to recover this shortfall. The lack of funding to accompany the downloaded responsibility is a significant issue for local governments. This area of concern for municipalities from the Provincial and Federal governments is being represented through the AUMA and FCM, however no progress has been reported to date.

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 – Pattie Pavlov

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:

- Cannabis Sale and Smoking/Vaping in Jasper Survey Results
- C1 Zone Map
- AHS Best Practices for local government



Municipality of Jasper

Recreational Cannabis Sale, Smoking and Vaping Survey

Public Engagement Report – June 2018

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:

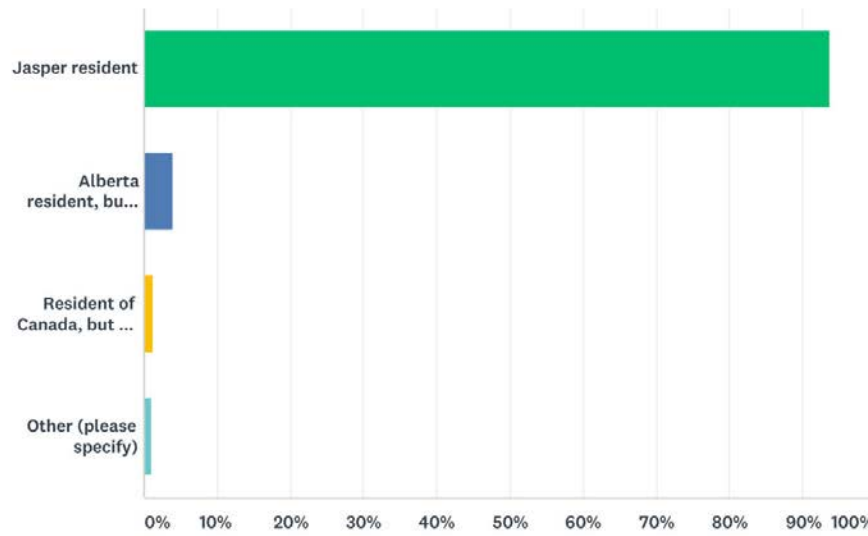
Christine Nadon

Legislative Services Manager

Municipality of Jasper

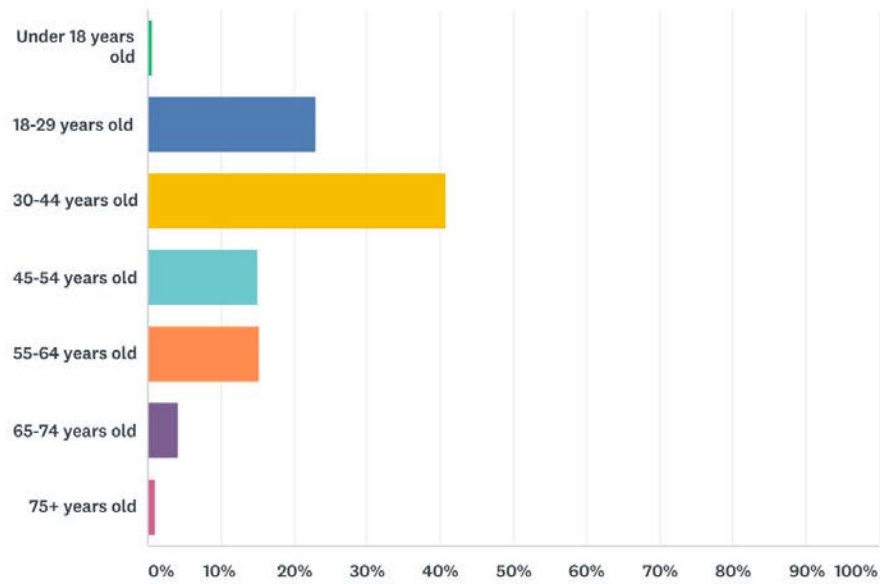
June 22, 2018

Q1. You are a



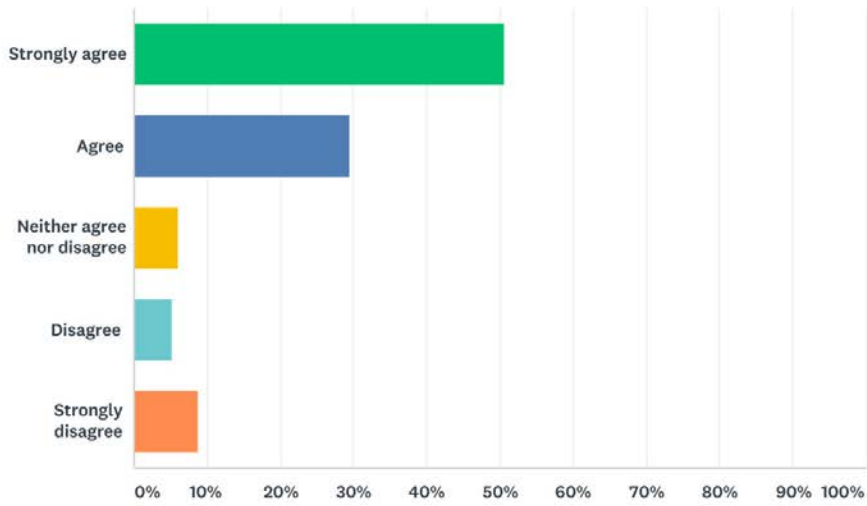
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Jasper resident	93.65%	428
Alberta resident, but not a resident of Jasper	3.94%	18
Resident of Canada, but not a resident of Alberta	1.31%	6
Other (please specify)	1.09%	5
TOTAL		457

Q2. Your age



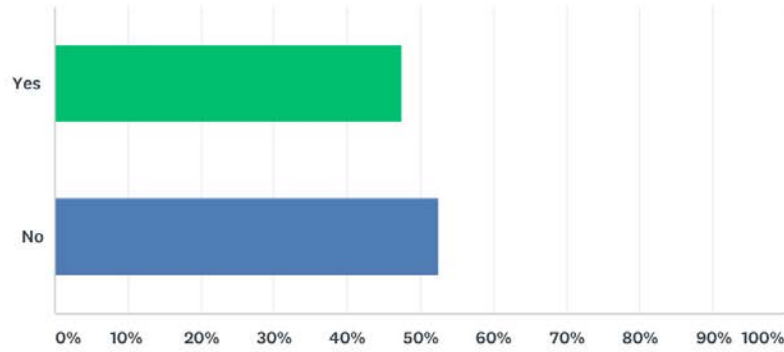
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Under 18 years old	0.65%	3
18-29 years old	23.04%	106
30-44 years old	40.87%	188
45-54 years old	15.00%	69
55-64 years old	15.22%	70
65-74 years old	4.13%	19
75+ years old	1.09%	5
TOTAL		460

Q3. Cannabis retail stores should be allowed in Jasper.



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Strongly agree	50.54%	232
Agree	29.41%	135
Neither agree nor disagree	6.10%	28
Disagree	5.23%	24
Strongly disagree	8.71%	40
TOTAL		459

Q4. If cannabis retail stores are permitted, should there be a limit on the number of stores in Jasper?

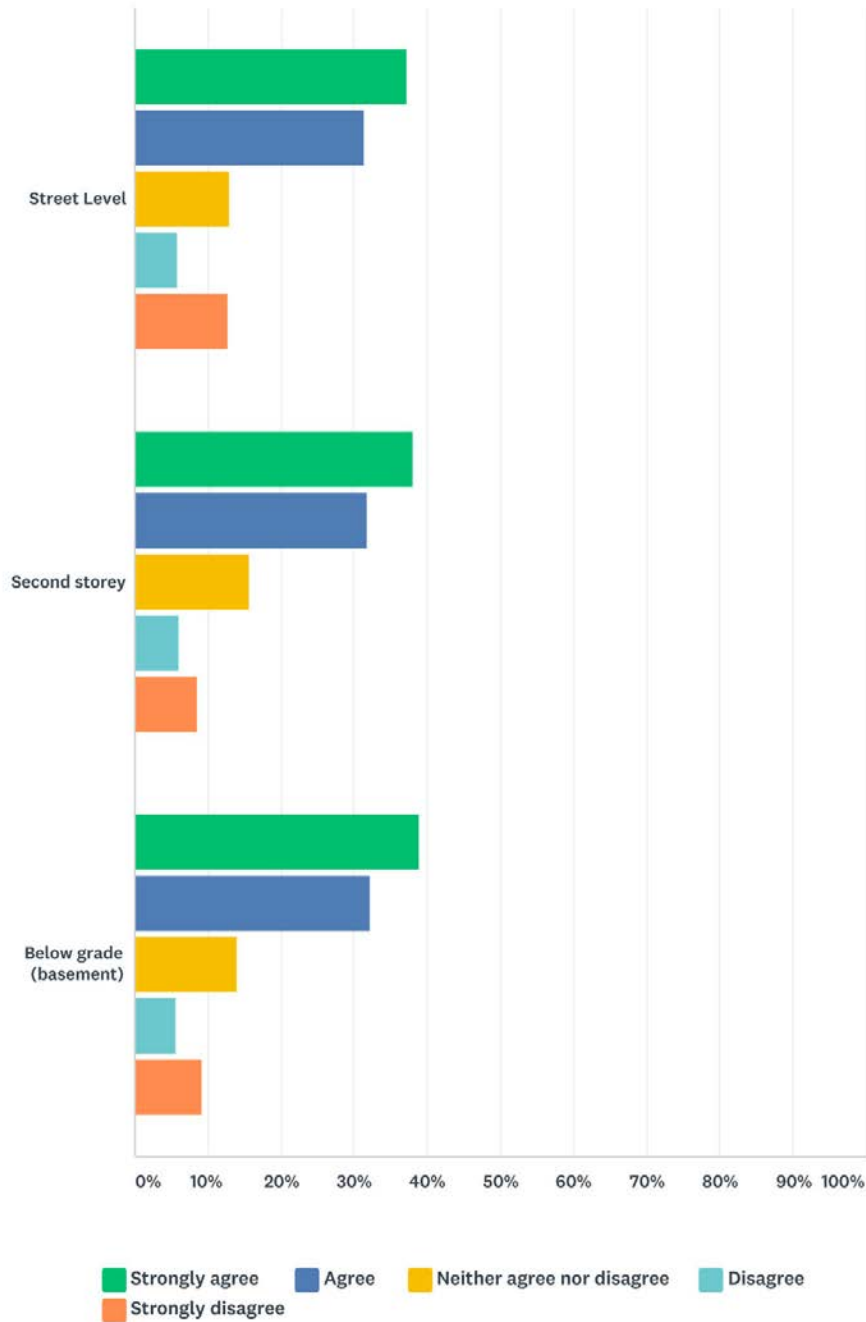


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	47.48%	217
No	52.52%	240
TOTAL		457

If yes, how many? (209 answers)

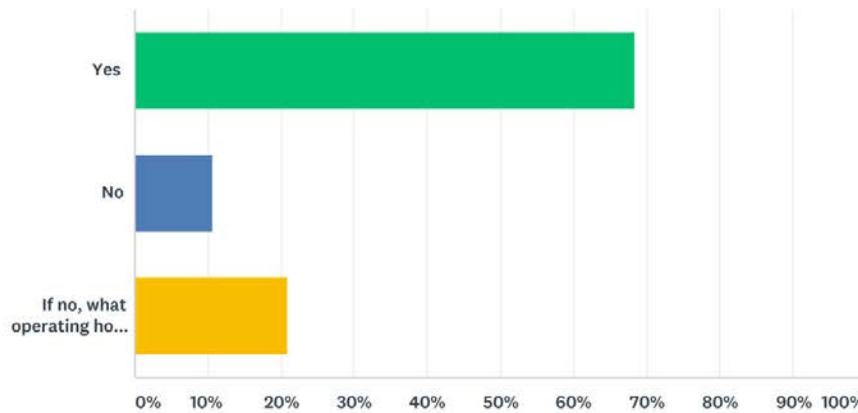
Answer	#
Zero	12
One	45
Two	57
Three	41
Four	15
Five	8
Six	2
Same as liquor stores	12
Free market	9

Q5. Cannabis retail stores in Jasper's downtown should be permitted in the following commercial spaces:



	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	TOTAL
Street Level	37.14% 166	31.32% 140	12.98% 58	5.82% 26	12.75% 57	447
Second storey	38.07% 166	31.88% 139	15.60% 68	5.96% 26	8.49% 37	436
Below grade (basement)	38.90% 170	32.27% 141	13.96% 61	5.72% 25	9.15% 40	437

Q6. Do you think the maximum hours of operation for cannabis stores in Jasper should be the same as liquor stores, from 10 a.m. to 2 a.m.?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	68.34%	313
No	10.70%	49
If no, what operating hours do you suggest?	20.96%	96
TOTAL		458

If no, what operating hours do you suggest? (96 answers)

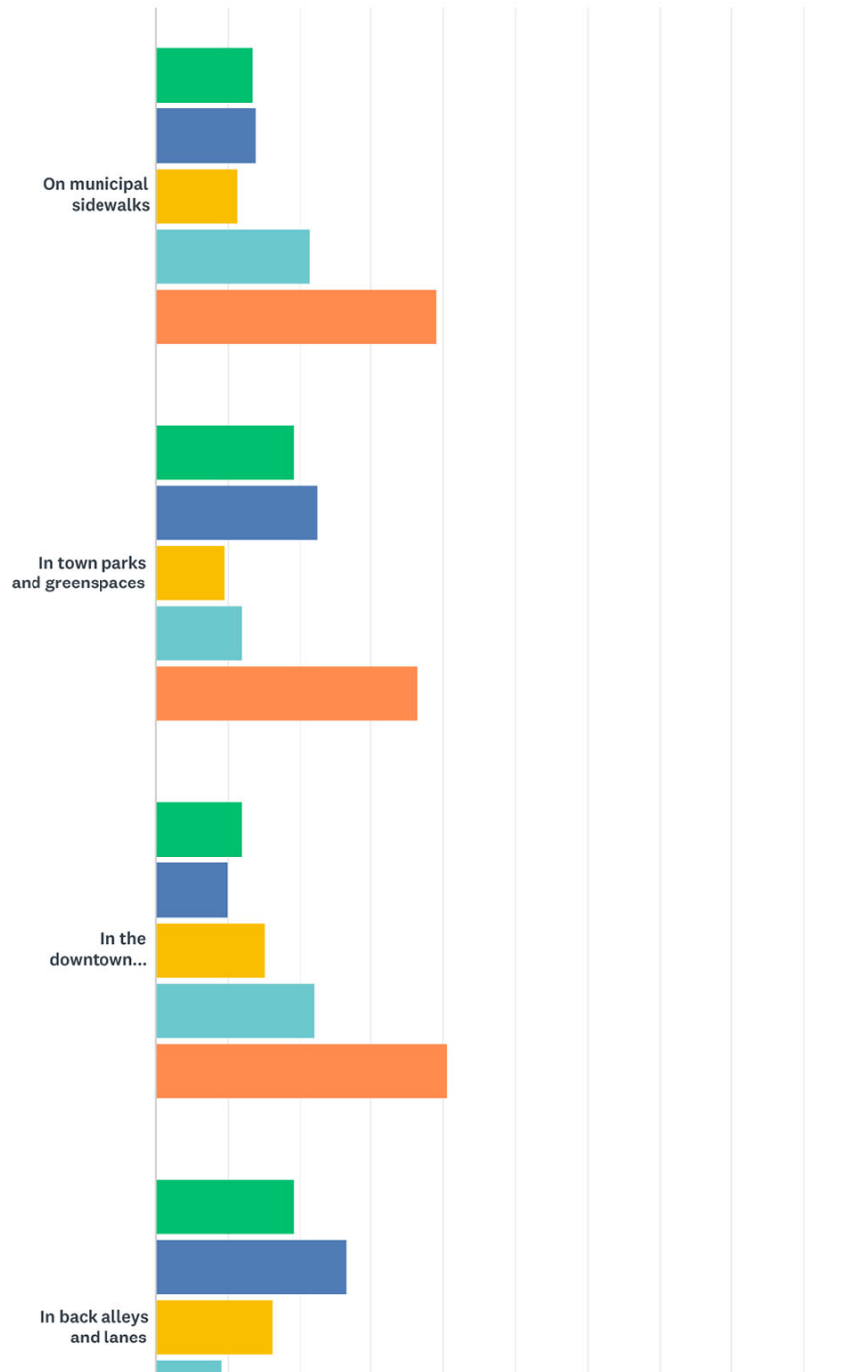
- Midnight, 10 p.m. and other “typical retail hours” were suggested.
- As a definitive majority of respondents selected “yes”, or hours of operation should be the same as liquor stores, further analysis was not completed on this set of open-ended answers.

Q7. Do you have any other comments regarding the sale of recreational cannabis in Jasper?

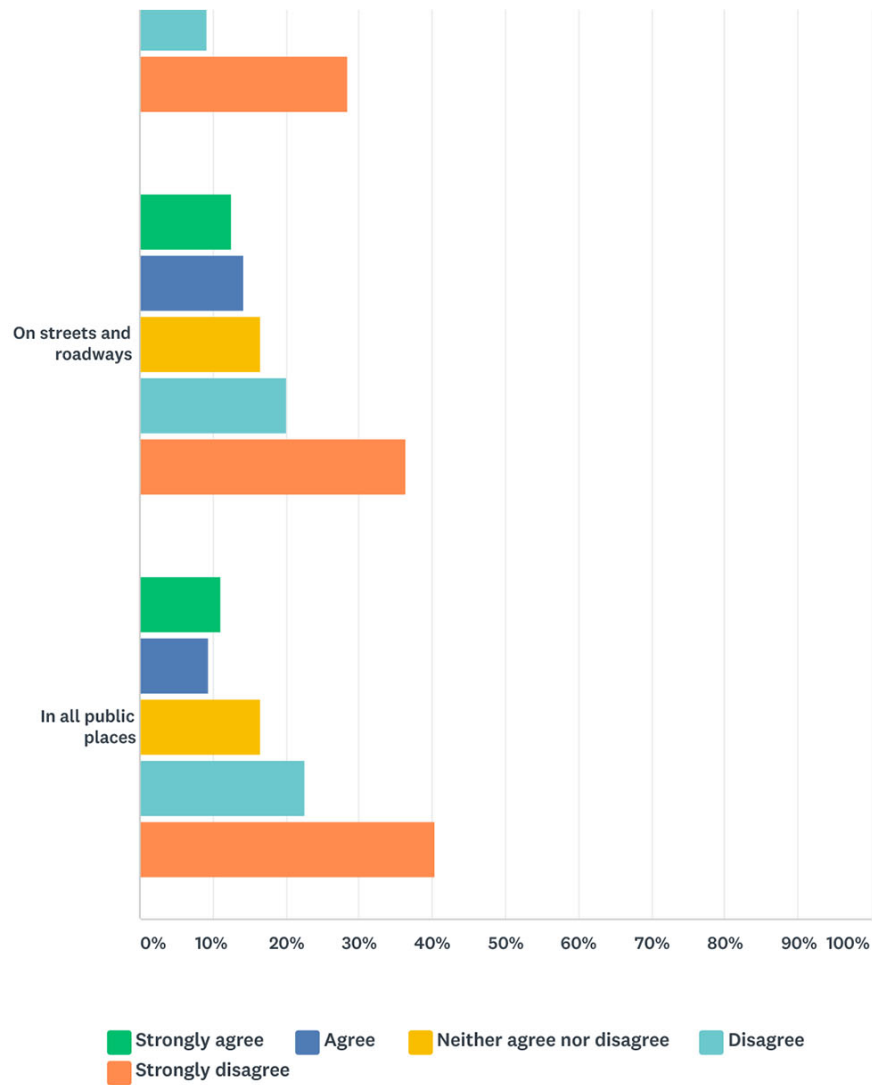
(149 answers provided, of which 95 were related to retail. Another 20 answers were included in Q12 results as they related to consumption. The rest were uncategorized.)

- **Business equity** (20 answers)
 - “All other business in Jasper have no restrictions why should this business once it is legal be any different”; “Let the free market dictate the operation of cannabis stores”; “I don’t think cannabis retail shops need to be anymore regulated than a liquor store”; “The market should be allowed to dictate how many stores operate”.
- **Do not allow retail stores** (14 answers)
- **Business license fee / taxation** (7 answers)
 - “There should be a high business license fee in Jasper for cannabis retailers”; “The license fee to operate a cannabis store should cover extra policing needed to enforce the new rules”.
- **Advertising and signage** (6 answers)
 - “Hoping that advertisements are limited”; “Maybe limit signage?”; “Appropriate and clean signs with minimum graphics”.
 - *Please note that this item is not within municipal jurisdiction.*
- **Limit exposure to kids** (5 answers)
 - “Keep mostly out of sight of children and teens”; “Well trained staff, no kids allowed in the store”; “It should be street level, so as not to be sold to under age kids. If it is out of sight, this is a very good possibility”; “(...) make it less visible to minors”.

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



Recreational Cannabis Sale, Smoking and Vaping Survey Results



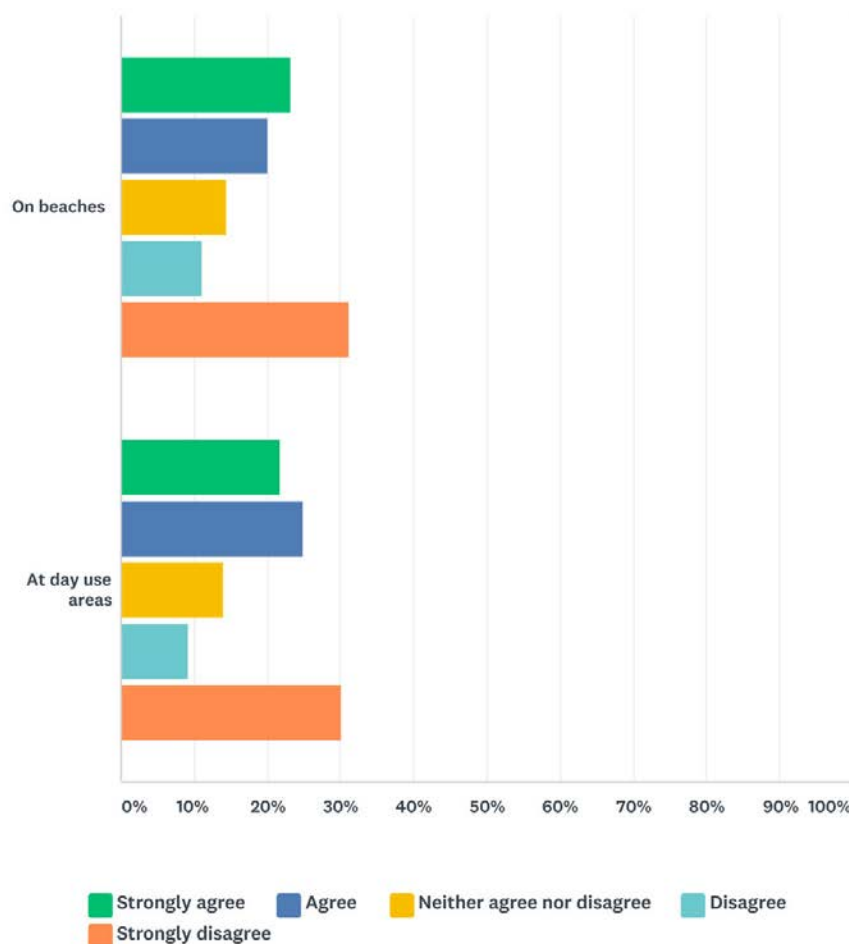
	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	TOTAL
On municipal sidewalks	13.66% 62	14.10% 64	11.45% 52	21.59% 98	39.21% 178	454
In town parks and greenspaces	19.16% 87	22.69% 103	9.69% 44	12.11% 55	36.34% 165	454
In the downtown central business district (CBD)	12.17% 55	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)

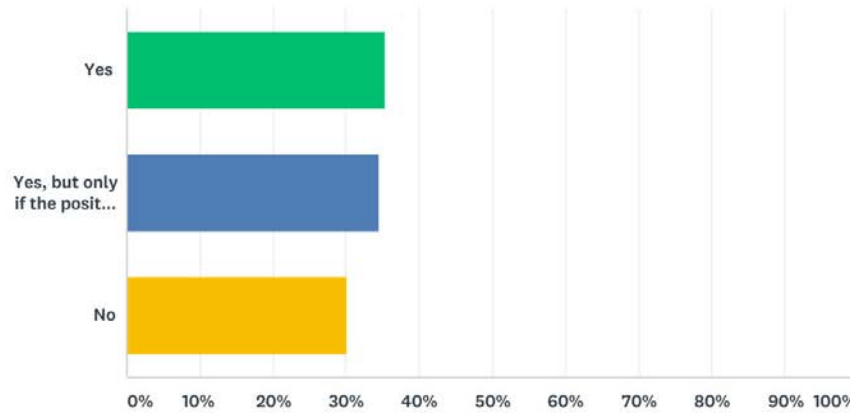
Answer	#
Private homes only	28
Follow the alcohol model	22
Follow the tobacco model	18
Away from children	17
Designated smoking areas	14
No public smoking	8

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



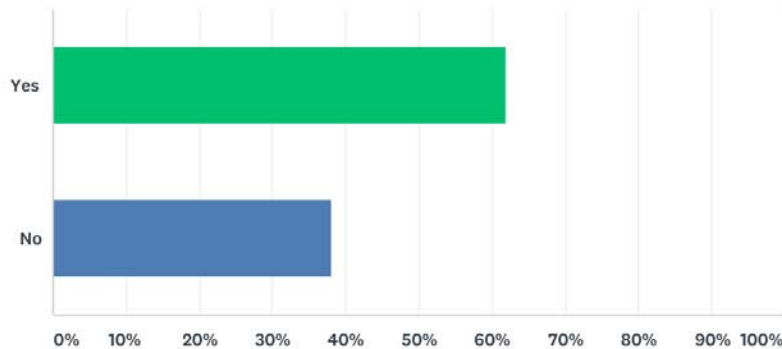
	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	TOTAL
On beaches	23.23% 102	20.05% 88	14.35% 63	11.16% 49	31.21% 137	439
At day use areas	21.71% 99	25.00% 114	14.04% 64	9.21% 42	30.04% 137	456

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

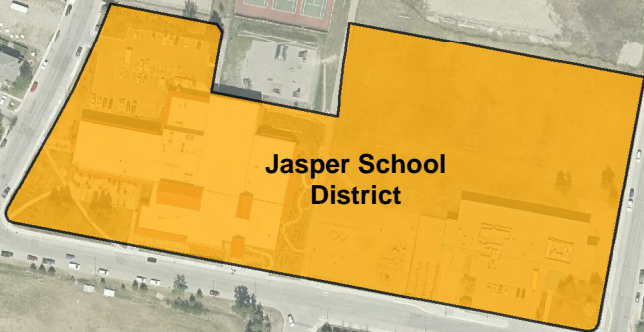
Q12. Do you have any other comments regarding recreational cannabis smoking and vaping in Jasper? (162 responses + 20 from Q7)

- **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.”

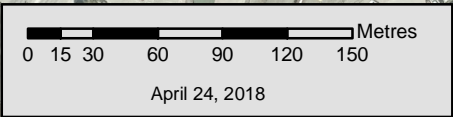
- **For designated smoking and vaping areas** (8 answers)
 - o “Like alcohol... not in public – designated areas”; “I don’t think people should be walking down the street smoking a joint. But I’m not opposed to ‘smoking sections’ that are away from children at beaches and parks. And vaping is different.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

3

Commercial Zone C1 Properties



-  School Parcels
-  Provincial Medical Services Parcels
-  Commercial Parcels (C1 Zone)



AHS Recommendations on Cannabis Regulations for Alberta Municipalities

Prepared on behalf of AHS by: Dr. Gerry Predy, Senior Medical Officer of Health/Senior Medical Director – Population, Public and Indigenous Health

The following includes information and recommendations that will help municipalities make cannabis policy decisions that promote and protect the health of its citizens. Alberta Health Services (AHS) supports an evidence-informed public health approach (Chief Medical Officers of Health of Canada, 2016) that considers health and social outcomes in the development of municipal cannabis policies and bylaws. Lessons learned from tobacco and alcohol have also been used to inform these positions.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall

Where evidence is incomplete or inconclusive, AHS is advising that a precautionary approach be taken to minimize unintended consequences. This approach is consistent with the recommendations of Federal Taskforce on the Legalization and Regulation of Cannabis (Government of Canada, 2016).

Business Regulation & Retail

- Limit the number of cannabis stores, and implement density and distance controls to prevent stores from clustering, while also keeping buffer zones around well-defined areas where children and youth frequent.
- Consider requirements for cannabis education and community engagement as part of the business licensing approval process.
- Limit hours of operation to limit availability late at night and early morning hours.
- Restrict signage and advertising to minimize visibility to youth.

Consumption

- Ban consumption in areas frequented by children.
- Align the cannabis smoking regulations with the *Tobacco and Smoking Reduction Act* and/or with your municipal regulations, whichever is more stringent.
- Ban smoking, vaping and water pipes in public indoor consumption venues.

Home growing

- Design a process to ensure households and properties are capable of safely supporting home growing.

Multi-Unit Housing:

- Health Canada (2017) has recommended a ban on smoking in multi-unit housing. AHS recognizes that there are potential health risks associated with second-hand smoke within multi-unit housing environments and therefore recommends municipalities consider bylaws that ban smoking in multi-unit housing.

Research and Evaluation

- Ensure mechanisms to share data across sectors and levels of government are established, and appropriate indicators are chosen to monitor the impacts of policy implementation on communities.

DETAILED RECOMMENDATIONS

The following sections provide evidence and additional details for each of the above recommendation areas.

Overall

Overall, AHS encourages municipalities to proceed with caution for two reasons. First, there is little reliable and conclusive evidence to support what safe cannabis use looks like for individuals and communities. Second, it's easier to prevent future harms, by removing regulations in the future once more knowledge exists, than it is to later add regulation. (Canadian Centre for Substance Abuse, 2015; Chief Medical Officers of Health of Canada, 2016).

Evidence shows commercialization of alcohol and tobacco has resulted in substantial population level morbidity and mortality as well as community level harms. This is of particular importance because adding cannabis use to a community adds multifactorial relationships to already existing social issues, as we know co-use or simultaneous use of cannabis, alcohol and/or tobacco, in some kind of combination is common (Barrett et al. 2006; Canadian Centre for Substance Abuse, 2007; Subbaraman et al. 2015). For example, simultaneous use of alcohol and cannabis has been found to approximately double the odds of impaired driving, social consequences, and harms to self (Subbaraman et al. 2015). According to AHS treatment data, of those using AHS Addiction Services, more than half used cannabis, and of those who use cannabis, 90% have used alcohol and 80% have used tobacco (Alberta Health Services, 2017). Further evidence indicates that legalization of cannabis may have negative impacts related to resource utilization, law enforcement and impaired driving cases, and self-reported cannabis-related risk factors and other substance use (Health Technology Assessment Unit, 2017).

Business Regulations & Retail Sales

Location and Number of Stores

Alberta Health Services recommends municipalities strengthen zoning regulations by using a combination of population and geographic based formulas to restrict the number and location of cannabis outlet licenses. In particular AHS recommends that municipalities:

- Limit the number of business licenses issued in the first phases of implementation.
- Implement a 300-500m minimum distance restriction between cannabis retail outlets
- Implement a 300m distance between cannabis stores and schools, daycares and community centers.
- Implement a 100m minimum distance from tobacco and liquor retailers, in addition to a square kilometer density restriction, adjusted for population, at the onset of legalization.
- Note: additional analysis may be needed to ensure that unintended consequences do not negatively impact existing communities (e.g., clustering, social and health harms, vulnerable populations).

Between 1993 (just before privatization) and 2016, there was a 600% increase in the number of liquor stores in Alberta (208 stores in 1993, 1,435 stores in 2016). Privatization has also resulted in drastic product proliferation, with an increase from 2,200 products in 1993 to 23,072 products in 2016 (AGLC, 2016). Without more restrictive cannabis regulations, business owners will demand and industry will deliver a greater variety of cannabis products, likely resulting in an expansion of consumption in communities across Alberta. U.S. researchers predict a doubling of consumption rates over time as a result of legalization, which means an estimated 40 billion more hours of intoxication in the US (Caulkins, 2017). A privatized system without initial restrictive regulation will likely follow similar trends in Alberta, resulting in significant health and social impacts on communities.

Density limits reduce neighbourhood impacts and youth access (Canadian Centre for Substance Abuse, 2015; Freisthler & Gruenewald, 2014). Research on alcohol and tobacco use highlights the need for stronger controls on density and minimum distances (Ammerman et al., 2015; Chen, Gruenewald & Remer, 2009; Livingston, 2011; Popova et al., 2009; Rowland et al., 2016;) For example, the physical availability of medicinal marijuana dispensaries impact current use and increase frequent use (Morrison et al., 2014). Similarly with liquor stores, higher densities are associated with high-risk consumption behaviours—especially among youth, facilitating access and possession by adolescents, as well as increased rates of violence and crime (Ammerman et al., 2015). In addition, U.S. researchers have found that medical cannabis outlets are spatially associated with market potential which points to a form of “environmental injustices in which socially disadvantaged are disproportionately exposed to problems.” Therefore, jurisdictions should ensure that communities with fewer resources (e.g., low income, unincorporated areas) are not burdened with large numbers of stores and prevent clustering among liquor, tobacco and cannabis stores (Morrison et al., 2014). Other US research shows that zoning laws for location are an effective way to prevent overpopulation of cannabis stores in undesirable areas (Thomas & Freisthler, 2016). Summary tables of some US state and city buffer zones can be found in Nementh and Ross (2014).

It is clear that locating cannabis stores away from schools, daycares and community centers is essential to protecting children from the normalization of Cannabis use (Rethinking Access to Marijuana, 2017). Therefore, municipalities should ensure that all provincially recognized types of licensed and approved childcare options are included in their regulations. For example, daycare facilities, account for 39.9% of licensed childcare spaces in the province. Pre-schools, out-of-school programs, family day-homes, innovative child care, and group family child care programs account for the remaining 60% of licensed child care in the province.² Through business licensing and zoning, municipalities have the opportunity to protect all childcare spaces by including these locations in local buffer zones. Many preschools and childcare facilities are already located in strip malls or community associations or churches adjacent to liquor outlets (bars or liquor stores). Cannabis stores should not be allowed to be located within a buffer zone of any type of childcare facility or school. AHS also suggests that municipalities include other places that children and youth frequent as part of minimum distance bylaws such as parks, churches, and recreation facilities (Canadian Centre for Substance Abuse, 2015; Rethinking Access to Marijuana, 2017).

Business/Development License Application Processes

AHS suggests that a cannabis education component and community engagement plan be added to the application processes for retail marijuana business licenses. As cannabis legalization is complex, there are many new legal implications, and potential health and community impacts. Potential business owners should demonstrate a base knowledge of cannabis safe use and health harms, as well as the new rules. It is also important to foster a healthy relationship between cannabis retailers and the community with the common goal of healthy community integration. The City of Denver has implemented a community engagement requirement where applicants must list all registered neighborhood organizations whose boundaries encompass the store location and outline their outreach plans. Applicants must also indicate how they plan to create positive impacts in the neighbourhood and implement policies/procedures to address concerns by residents and other businesses (City of Denver, 2017).

Municipalities are encouraged to require applicants to outline proper storage and disposal of chemicals, as well as proper disposal of waste products. In addition, applicants should outline how they will be managing odor control to prevent negative impacts on neighbours.

Hours of Operation

AHS recommends restricting hours of operation as a means to reduce harms to communities (Rethinking Access to Marijuana, 2017). In regards to alcohol-related harm, international evidence on availability indicates that

longer hours of sale significantly increase the amount of alcohol consumed and the rates of alcohol related harms (Griesbrecht et al., 2013). The Centre for Addiction and Mental Health suggests restricting alcohol sales to 9 business hours per day, with limited availability late at night and in the early hours of the morning (D'Amico, Miles & Tucker, 2015). Most regulations in the US legalized states limit hours of operation to 10pm or midnight (California, 2017; Oregon, 2017; State of Colorado, 2017; Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board, 2017). AHS recommends limiting the number of and late night/early morning hours of operation for cannabis stores (Griesbrecht et al., 2013; Rethinking Access to Marijuana, 2017).

Advertising and Signage

AHS recommends that municipalities include policy/bylaw considerations to limit advertising to dampen favorable social norms toward cannabis use (D'Amico, Miles & Tucker, 2015). Further, while it is important to implement the principles of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (i.e., the physical space should be well lit, tidy, include proper parking etc.), the physical appearance should not encourage or engage patrons. A similar policy has been implemented in Denver, Colorado. This approach is supported by a large body of evidence related to alcohol and tobacco. (Joseph, et al., 2015; Hackbarth et al., 2001; Lavack & Toth, 2006; Malone, 2012).

Consumption

AHS recommends that municipalities align their regulations with the *Tobacco and Smoking Reduction Act*. In addition, municipalities may also want to consider enacting bylaws that consider banning tobacco-like substances such as shisha.

AHS recommends that municipalities implement regulations banning consumption in public places, as well as for public intoxication (see Alberta Liquor and Gaming Act). The rationale for this is two-fold: (i) cannabis is an intoxicating substance and should therefore be treated similarly to alcohol, and (ii) harms related to second and third-hand smoke, especially for children and youth. Second-hand cannabis smoke is more mutagenic and cytotoxic than tobacco smoke, and therefore second-hand inhalation of cannabis should be considered a health risk (Cone et al., 2011; Health Technology Assessment Unit, 2017; Maertens, White, Williams & Yauk, 2013).

Special attention should be directed at banning consumption in areas frequented by children, including: all types of parks (provincial, municipal, athletic parks, baseball, urban, trails/pathways, etc.), playgrounds, school grounds, community centers, sports fields, queues, skateboard parks, amphitheaters, picnic areas and crowded outdoor events where children are present (i.e., all ages music festivals, CFL football games, rodeos, parades, Canada Day celebrations, outdoor festivals, outdoor amusement parks (private), golf courses, zoos, transit and school bus stops, ski hills, outdoor skating rinks or on any municipal owned lands) (Rethinking Access to Marijuana, 2017). Public consumption bans should also be enacted for hospitals (all points of health care, urgent care clinics, clinics, etc.), picnic areas (alcohol limits for outdoor consumption). Currently, consumption of tobacco and tobacco-like products is not permitted on any AHS property.

Venues for consumption

Until adequate evidence-based rationale can be provided, AHS does not support having specific venues for indoor consumption (smoking, vaping, water pipes) as this would expose people to second-hand smoke, promote renormalization of smoking, reverse some of the progress made with public smoking bans, and present occupational health issues (i.e., second and third hand smoke exposures, and inadvertent intoxication of staff and patrons).

Home Growing

AHS recommends households interested in personally cultivating cannabis go through a municipal approval process and that owners have access to reference educational materials related but not limited to: mitigating child safety, security, water use, electrical hazards, humidity, and odor concerns. These materials will help ensure the property is capable of safely supporting home growing and help reduce the negative impacts to surrounding properties (Rethinking Access to Marijuana, 2017).

While allowing citizens to grow cannabis plants at home may provide more options for access, there are risks to public health and safety. Further, as Bill 26 currently reads, as it pertains to personal cultivation, municipalities can expect an increase in nuisance complaints. Cannabis is also known to be a water and energy intensive crop, as such; this impacts municipalities in a number of ways (Bauer et al., 2015; Cone et al., 2011; Health Technology Assessment Unit, 2017; Mills, 2012). For example, personal cultivation brings risks related to air quality, ventilation, mold, odors, pests, chemical disposal, indoor herbicide/pesticide use, increased electrical use and fire risk, and accidental consumption. Further, all of these risks are amplified when children are present in the home and/or multi-unit dwelling.

In Colorado, it is estimated that one-third of the total cannabis supply comes from personal cultivation as permitted to medical cannabis users (Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse, 2015). As such, municipalities alongside AHS should anticipate requiring additional resources as a system cost to be able to adequately respond to public health and community nuisance complaints. Furthermore there may be additional municipal human resource needs, as well as an increase in hazards, as it relates to indoor personal cultivation, impacting departments like waste services, fire, police and bylaw services. Finally, additional building codes and safety codes may be required in order to effectively manage and address hazards pertaining to heating, ventilation and air cooling systems, as well as building electrical.

Multi-Unit Housing

Existing tools for managing the issue of cannabis consumption and personal cultivation in multi-unit housing will likely not be sufficient to manage this issue. It will be important to recognize the negative health effects of second and third-hand smoke and risks related to personal cultivation when considering municipal regulations for multi-unit housing.¹ Other changes that are needed to address both indoor consumption and personal cultivation in multi-unit housing include:

- additional building codes and safety codes to effectively manage and address hazards pertaining to heating, ventilation and air cooling systems, as well as building electrical,
- appropriate language in bylaws as they pertain to alcohol and/or public intoxication.

Health Canada (2017) has recommended a ban on smoking in multi-unit housing. AHS recognizes that there are potential health risks associated with second-hand smoke within multi-unit housing environments and therefore recommends municipalities consider bylaws that ban smoking in multi-unit housing.

Finally, as mentioned above, AHS Environmental Public Health is not currently in a position to effectively respond to the anticipated number of nuisance complaints received if smoking cannabis is allowed in multi-unit housing, both in terms of staffing, as well as in terms of enforcement. AHS encourages municipalities to plan for additional human resources if pre-emptive measures are not considered.

Additional Considerations

Education and Awareness

Evidence-informed public education and consistent messaging will be critical for promoting and protecting health of citizens. Many areas of education and awareness will be needed including: new/amended bylaws and regulations, home growing rules, and health impacts. As messages are developed it is important that municipalities, along with other stakeholders provide balanced, factual and unsensational messages about cannabis use and its impacts on communities (Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse, 2015).

Public education alone is only effective at creating awareness in a population. Comprehensive, multi-layered strategies that include social normative education, harm reduction, fact based information and targets multiple environments and populations should be used (Chief Medical Officers of Health of Canada, 2016). As municipalities move through this process it is important to note that public education should not be used as a substitute for effective policy development with strong regulations to protect communities from harms.

Capacity to Administer and Enforce

Regulatory frameworks are only successful if there is the capacity to implement them. Other jurisdictions have reported significant human resource needs to administer new regulations. For example, the City of Denver added over 37 FTEs across sectors including administration, health-related issues, public safety, and inspections (Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse, 2015).

Research and Evaluation

Moving forward, Alberta Health Services would like to strengthen their partnerships with municipalities to set up data sharing mechanisms between sectors. A key lesson learned from some US jurisdictions is to ensure mechanisms to share data across sectors are established (i.e., public health, transportation, public safety, seed-to-sale tracking, finance, law enforcement) (Freedman, 2017). This has been shown to help identify problematic trends sooner and more efficiently. Further, AHS encourages municipalities to advocate for provincial legislation to support data sharing and system integration.

Lessons learned from Washington State and Colorado indicate that baseline data was difficult to come by. Therefore, it is recommended that all levels of government and school boards review data collected and wherever possible separate variables that relate to cannabis use from other aggregate level data.² Further, monitoring impacts will be important to determine if policy goals are being met and to identify unintended consequences more quickly.

Notes

¹ (a) Health Canada has recommended a ban on smoking in multi-unit housing. (<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/programs/future-tobacco-control/future-tobacco-control.html>).

(b) Real scenario: Consider a mom with 2 young children in an apartment complex. A neighbour is (legally) smoking pot in their suite. It is coming into her suite and believes it is negatively affecting her and her 2 small children. She is on a limited budget and does not have the resources to move. The landlord tells her that the neighbour is doing nothing wrong and police advise her there is nothing illegal about it. She has read the public health information and knows about the potential harms of cannabis. She then calls the municipality. Municipalities will need to have mechanisms in place to handle the potential increase in cannabis-related calls and mitigation strategies to address the complaints.

² Many preschools and childcare facilities are already located in strip malls adjacent to liquor outlets (bars or liquor stores). Cannabis stores should not be allowed to be located within a shopping complex that has any type of childcare facility.

Childcare programs in Alberta as of June 2017

Type	# of regulated spaces	% of spaces	# of programs/locations	% of programs	% of locations
Day care	47,155	39.9%	842	18.8%	33%
Day home	11,773	10.0%	67 agencies with est. 1,962 locations (Based on 6 children per home)	3%	43.8%
Pre-school	17,699	15%	686	27%	15.3%
Out of School	40,817	34.6%	958	37%	21.4%
Innovative childcare program	604	0.5%	22	1%	0.5%
Group family childcare program	40	0.03%	5	0%	0.1%
Total	118,088		4,475		

Government of Alberta, Ministry of Children's Services, Early Childhood Development Branch. (2017). *Q1 Early Childhood Development Fact Sheet, June 2017*. Retrieved October 16, 2017.



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 – Calgary Report Summary
Date – Notice:	TBD
Date – Discussion:	June 26, 2018, July 10, 2018 and July 24, 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); and
2. That Council review the options presented by the Cannabis Working Group with respect to the development of municipal bylaws and policies for smoking and vaping of cannabis in Jasper; notably the recommendation to prohibit smoking and vaping of cannabis in Jasper except for a few areas that would not be covered by that ban, and how to manage this. City of Calgary information is included in this report as this is the process they are developing.
3. That Council provide Administration with direction on the format 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 in each community.

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.

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)
- A concept of legal cannabis is to compete with the black market, to put black market/crime networks out of business, if not for sale locally people will have to travel to buy it legally elsewhere, or buy black market locally. Considerations for sale, and also licencing costs
- Consideration on sales approval or prohibition locally; lowering risk to health for purchase, regulated supply vs black market supply
- The Province of Alberta is one of the few provinces or territories in Canada that considers smoking cannabis similar to smoking tobacco, eight decided to consider cannabis the same as alcohol. Responsibility for this choice could also be borne also by the Province, not fully delegated to municipalities. Philosophy in Alberta is cannabis is like tobacco, not alcohol.

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, eight of the 13 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, in many municipalities in Canada, 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 question 8 (below);
 - No ban on cannabis smoking and vaping in public places, following the tobacco model
 - Establishing designated cannabis smoking and vaping areas (in combination with either of the three options above);

- Cannabis Working Group recommendation:
 - Ban smoking and vaping of cannabis in all public places in Jasper, with the exception of some locations to be determined that would not be subject to the municipal ban.
 - 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 #7 above. Areas that perhaps would not be covered by the municipal ban could be East of Connaught.

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, June 25, 2018

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.

Financial

Initial installation is estimated at \$5,000 per site for infrastructure, garbage can, ashtray and signage. Calgary administration continues to advocate to the Government of Alberta for a share of the cannabis excise tax revenue sufficient to offset the anticipated municipal costs associated with cannabis

legalization. Risk Assessment Potential risks regarding public consumption have been identified by working team members. These include, but are not limited to: nuisance from the odour of cannabis; health effects associated with second-hand smoke; impairment; and youth access.

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 – Pattie Pavlov

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 referenced, included with (separate) Cannabis Retail Report:

- Cannabis Sale and Smoking/Vaping in Jasper Survey Results
- AHS Best Practices for local government

Attachments to this Report:

- City of Calgary - Guiding Principles and Criteria for Potential Cannabis Consumption Areas, Att #2
- City of Calgary - Proposed Process for Identifying and Designating Consumption Areas, Att #3

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.

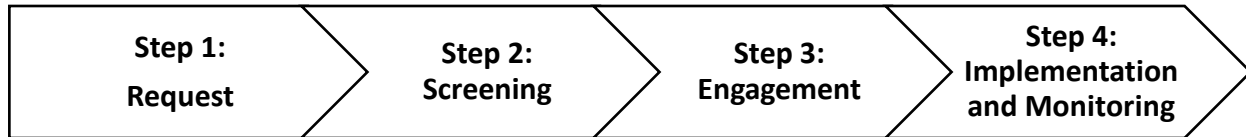
Criteria for Potential Sites:

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**

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

From: JSG DM & Associate DM
Sent: July-19-18 11:40 AM
To: JSG DM & Associate DM
Cc: Tanya Bowerman
Subject: Update to Stakeholders on the Legalization of Cannabis

Dear Mayors, Reeves, City/Town/County/Village Managers, and Chief Administrative Officers:

Recently, the Government of Canada passed legislation to legalize, regulate, and restrict access to non-medical cannabis. Federal Bill C-45: the *Cannabis Act* received Royal Assent on June 21, 2018. When the Act comes into force on October 17, 2018, cannabis may be legally purchased and possessed by adults across Canada, subject to rules and regulations established by provincial and local authorities.

Following our previous communication which highlighted areas where municipalities will be able to shape how cannabis may be sold and consumed within their community, this email is to provide an overview of how the Government of Alberta has prepared for legalization, and to let municipal governments know where they can find information and resources to support them as cannabis becomes legal in their own communities.

In response to the federal government's decision to legalize cannabis, and following extensive engagement with Albertans, the Government of Alberta released the Alberta Cannabis Framework, which outlines what to expect when cannabis becomes legal in our province. In November of last year, Bill 26: *An Act to Control and Regulate Cannabis* was passed in the Alberta legislature, giving the Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission (AGLC) authority for oversight, distribution and retail licensing, enabling online sales, and creating restrictions on youth possession and public consumption. In February 2018, the *Gaming, Liquor and Cannabis Regulation*, which establishes the specific requirements for cannabis retail operations in Alberta, was announced. Detailed information on all of Alberta's policies and regulations applicable to cannabis, as well as the roles and responsibilities of different levels of government, is available online at www.alberta.ca/cannabis.

In the coming weeks, you may see advertising and educational materials aimed at informing Albertans about legalized cannabis. Public education is an important aspect of our system. Our government, along with the federal and municipal governments and the AGLC, will be creating public awareness about the rules around legalized cannabis, responsible use, its risks, and potential health impacts.

The Government of Alberta will continue to work with municipalities and municipal organizations to ensure that the information necessary to facilitate the ongoing development and implementation of new bylaws and processes is available where needed.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Tanya Bowerman, Executive Director of Corporate Planning, Policy, and Administration with Alberta Treasury Board and Finance. She can be reached by email at tanya.bowerman@gov.ab.ca.

The Government of Alberta looks forward to continued discussions with municipal governments and communities as we collectively adapt to cannabis legalization over the coming months and years.

Yours truly,
Philip Bryden, Q.C.
Deputy Minister of Justice and Deputy Solicitor General

cc: Tanya Bowerman

Mr. Richard Ireland, Mayor

Council Members

Associated Individuals

July 17th, 2018

On our return from a holiday late last week, we had our attention drawn to an article in the Fitzhugh with information regarding proposed new housing developments. Since that time, we now know that ParioPlan has submitted an extensive prospectus regarding a 14 unit housing complex on the east portion of what has been known as the Fireman's Park. We've reviewed it.

First, while we try to remain current with what transpires in our town, somehow we missed any mention of this proposed plan. To our knowledge, this is the first public mention of this plan.

Second, in currently available information, there is no indication of public consultation regarding this concept until the sequence of events over the last week or two. Few residents in the immediate area would have been in favour of this plan had it been presented at the time it was proposed. The lack of opportunity for input is a glaring oversight by those making such decisions. The way this has all been presented leaves us with the impression that this is already a "done deal", not a concept being floated to gauge public opinion.

Third, the comprehensive prospectus developed by ParioPlan, dated April 6, 2018, indicates that certain agreements must have been reached long prior, which leaves the absence of information until now rather curious. The detail of the prospectus shows extensive groundwork in the development of this plan and the significant cost associated with it – which leads one to conclude that ParioPlan must have been given significant assurances they would have needed before they incurred the expense of developing said prospectus.

Fourth, the comment "under-utilized" should be called to question. As residents, we often see Jasperites and tourists with picnic lunches, families with small children, and youth and adults playing on the basketball court. (Is that being relocated?) Children have learned to ride their bikes on its surface. It's unclear what standard is being used by those who have deemed this space "under-utilized", or when (time of day) they made such observations.

Fifth, to suggest that the "green space" provided by the "off-leash area" compensates for the rezoning of this park space is ludicrous. The off-leash area is completely unsuitable for usage by anyone other than dog owners. Do any of the council members go there for leisurely walks, a quiet place to read, or to enjoy a picnic lunch? Have you ever seen any tourists or residents use that area for any of the above? Is that area appealing to anyone for such use – distant from all Jasper residences, in close proximity to the railway tracks? No, no, and no.

Sixth, to increase the density of residential occupancy in this area will further over-burden our streets already stressed nearly to the maximum for parking space. Granted, on-site parking is provided (15 stalls). However, how many households – couples OR families – have only one vehicle? While some individuals may not have one, and many seniors have relinquished driving privileges, most households have at least one vehicle and usually more. Many have two, perhaps other vehicles (motorcycles and other motorized vehicles). The proposal can't help but further complicate the traffic level in this neighbourhood.

Seventh, the increase in vehicular traffic will further endanger children who walk, play and ride tricycles and bicycles in this neighbourhood. The change in speed limits around town and in this neighbourhood have done nothing to alter the driving habits of residents and tourists alike. Vehicles of all sorts routinely

speed (above 30 kmph and sometimes above 50 kmph) along Bonhomme Street. Adding more vehicles and increasing traffic is a recipe for trouble.

Eighth, and lastly, the residents of Aspen Close will have not only the pleasant view of green space in front of our residences removed entirely, but a two-level housing construction will effectively block our view of the mountains surrounding our town. What kind of assurances were given to the owners when this area was built regarding perpetual green space? We certainly do not approve of its removal. We all understand that housing is at a premium. Decisions by Parks Canada and the municipality of Jasper have not always worked well to alleviate this housing crunch. These 14 units will not contribute much to its solution, but rather will incur many negative consequences. This list of objections is by no means exhaustive.

To summarize, while I might not understand the process or timeline by which council makes this type of decision, it seems this has been sprung on Jasperites, especially those adjacent to the (former) Fireman's Park, as a fait accompli. Public consultation would have revealed long ago this is not a viable nor attractive development plan. We wanted the Fireman's Park to remain its current size and we had hoped the basketball court would be incorporated into the Park's overall design. We are not alone in opposing this proposed rezoning.

Thank you for taking time to consider this input.

Respectfully,

Rev. Roy and Joyce Nickel

Residents of 210 Aspen Close

(and on behalf of Jasper Park Baptist Church, the property's owners).

Minister of Public Safety and
Emergency Preparedness



Ottawa, Canada K1A 0P8

Ministre de la Sécurité publique
et de la Protection civile



His Worship Ireland, Richard G.
Mayor of Jasper
Office of the Mayor
500 Robson Street, Box 520
Jasper, Alberta T0E 1E0

Dear Mr. Mayor:

Thank you for your correspondence of May 18, 2017, concerning the possible threat of wildfires to Jasper National Park and the town of Jasper, Alberta. I share your concerns brought on by the effects of the Mountain Pine Beetle in Jasper, as well as your commitment to reducing the impacts of wildfires.

As you may know, the Government of Canada recognizes that disasters are increasing in frequency and magnitude due to factors such as climate change, increased urbanization, and critical infrastructure dependencies. When disasters strike, the impacts can quickly transcend jurisdictions. In recognition of these factors, federal, provincial, and territorial governments are working together to develop an Emergency Management Strategy for Canada. The Strategy will help Canadians and governments better predict, prepare for, and respond to emergencies.

Further, Public Safety Canada has been engaging our federal partners, provincial and territorial governments, as well as other stakeholders, to advance initiatives such as the Canadian Wildland Fire Strategy and the Pan-Canadian Framework for Clean Growth and Climate Change.

All wildfire management in Jasper National Park, including fire prevention planning and implementation, is under the jurisdiction of Parks Canada. I see that you have also copied my colleague, the Honourable Catherine McKenna, Minister of Environment and Climate Change, who may be able to provide more information about the measures that Parks Canada is implementing to ensure the safety of the surrounding communities.

Thank you for taking the time to write to me on this important issue.

Yours sincerely,

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

c.c.: The Honourable Catherine McKenna, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Environment and Climate Change

Canada