

**Welcome to the
City of Brampton Town Hall
Cannabis Retail Stores**

City Hall Conservatory
January 10, 2019 at 7pm



BRAMPTON
Flower City

Legalization of Recreational Cannabis in Canada – Private Cannabis Retail Stores in the City of Brampton

Joseph Pittari,
Acting CAO and
Commissioner of
Corporate Services
City of Brampton



Agenda

- Current Situation
- Places of Use
- Enforcement
- Municipal Funding
- Private Cannabis Retail Stores
- Public Communication and Engagement
- Next Steps

Current Situation



Today, anyone 19 years or older in Ontario can legally purchase and use cannabis for recreational purposes.



Smoking recreational cannabis is legal where tobacco consumption is permitted under the *Smoke Free Ontario Act* in Brampton.



Today, recreational cannabis can only be legally purchased online through the Ontario Cannabis Store (OCS).



Physical private retail stores will be opened by April 1, 2019. Municipalities can “opt out” of allowing private cannabis retail store in their community by January 22, 2019.

Places of Use

Smoking recreational cannabis is legal where tobacco consumption is permitted under the *Smoke Free Ontario Act*.



Where Smoking is Permitted

- Private residences
- Many outdoor public places
- Designated guest rooms in hotels, motels and inns
- Residential vehicles and boats that meet certain criteria
- Controlled areas in long-term care homes; retirement homes; and other provincially-funded supportive housing



Where Smoking is Prohibited

- Enclosed public places and workplaces
- Schools
- Brampton Transit buses, terminals and bus shelters
- Vehicles and boats
- Restaurants, bars and patios
- Near entrance/exit of hospitals
- Near playgrounds and publicly owned sports facilities

Enforcement

- Enforcement is one of the most important yet complex areas to address as it relates to the legalization of recreational cannabis
- The following is an overview of how cannabis will be enforced in the City:
 - The **AGCO** will enforce licensing, renewals and adherence to any retail conditions
 - **Peel Regional Police** is responsible for enforcing the federal and provincial cannabis legislation
 - **Peel Public Health** will enforce the *Smoke Free Ontario Act* and deal with places of use for both tobacco and cannabis
 - **City of Brampton** Corporate Security and Enforcement and By-law Services will involve in enforcement on City-owned properties, e.g. parks; and apply various by-laws in response to disturbance complaints.

Municipal Funding

\$40 Million
OVER TWO YEARS

\$15 Million
EARLY JANUARY 2019

The first payment of \$15 million will be made to all municipalities on a per household basis. Each community will receive at least \$5,000, regardless of their decision to opt in or opt out.

\$15 Million
AFTER OPT OUT DEADLINE

Municipalities that have not opted out will receive funding on a per household basis, adjusted so that at least \$5,000 is provided to each community. Municipalities that have opted out will receive only a second payment of \$5,000.

\$10 Million
CONTINGENCY FUND

Set aside as contingency to deal with any “unforeseen circumstances” that municipalities might encounter in relation to legalization of recreational cannabis.

Private Cannabis Retail Stores - Regulations

- Private retailers will be licensed and regulated by the Alcohol and Gaming Commission of Ontario (AGCO)
- A private cannabis retail store is authorized to be open to the public between 9:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m. on any day
- Legal retail stores will need to observe a **minimum distance of 150 metres from schools**
- Retailers will not be permitted to allow anyone under the age of 19 to enter their stores

AGCO Website:

<https://www.agco.ca/cannabis/private-retail-licensing-and-regulation>

Private Cannabis Retail Stores – Public Notice

- Should a municipality opt in to allow for private retail stores, a mandatory **15-day** public notification period of a proposed store location to receive public input and hear concerns from local community
- As defined through provincial regulation, the only areas of **public interest** the AGCO can consider that are related to:
 - Public health and safety
 - Protecting youth and restricting their access to cannabis
 - Preventing illegal activities in relation to cannabis

Private Retail Stores – 25 Stores by April 1

- Temporary cap on the number of private retail stores has been imposed by the provincial government
- Initial phase – 25 licences will be issued for stores to open by April 1, 2019
 - 5 stores in Toronto Region
 - **6 stores in GTA Region (Durham, York, Peel and Halton)**
 - 5 stores in East Region (Ottawa, Prince Edward, Peterborough, etc.)
 - 2 stores in North Region (Parry Sound, Sudbury, Thunder Bay, etc.)
 - 7 stores in West Region (Hamilton, Waterloo, Niagara, etc.)
- AGCO has established an Expression of Interest Lottery to determine who may apply for the initial 25 retail operator licences, with KPMG as the fairness monitor
- The lottery will be held on January 11, 2019. The results will be posted on the AGCO website within 24 hours of the lottery selection.

Public Communication and Engagement



A cannabis specific website providing the public with the most up-to-date information, including **Frequently Asked Questions**

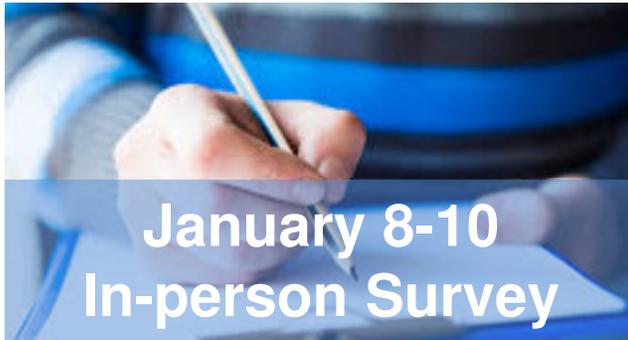


On October 16, 2018, Brampton Fire and Emergency Services, Peel Regional Police, and Enforcement and By-Law held a media event to promote responsible use and community safety and address operational inquiries in relation to legalization of recreational cannabis



On November 1-4, 2018, Environics, on behalf of the City, conducted a scientifically valid telephone survey seeking residents' opinion on whether cannabis retail stores should be allowed to operation in Brampton

Public Communication and Engagement



Next Steps

- Special Council Meeting is scheduled for January 21 for council to decide whether or not private cannabis retail stores would be allowed in the City of Brampton

Public Health Considerations for Cannabis Retail Stores



**City of Brampton Town Hall
January 10, 2019**

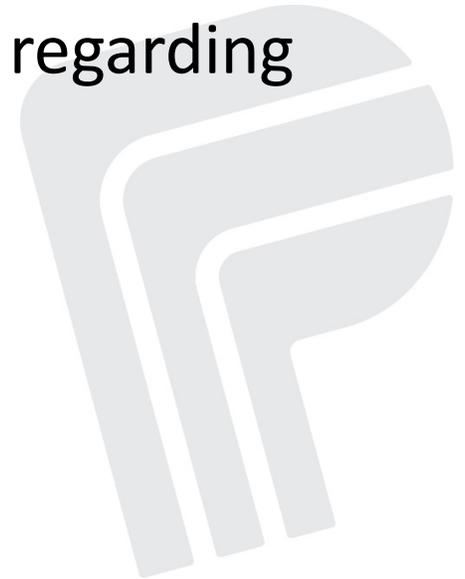
Dr. Kate Bingham
Associate Medical Officer of Health
Peel Public Health



Objectives



- To share **evidence and data** regarding the health effects of cannabis use
- To provide **public health considerations** regarding opting in or out of cannabis retail stores



Cannabis Use in Peel

- About **8% of residents** (aged 12 years and older) have **used cannabis at least once** in the past 12 months¹
- Among those reporting cannabis use in the past year, **use is significantly higher** among¹:
 - **Males** compared to females
 - Those aged **19 to 29 years**



¹ Canadian Community Health Survey, 2009/2010, 2011/2012)

Cannabis Use Among Peel Students

- **16%** of students in grades 7-12 report **using cannabis** in the past 12 months; **highest** among **grades 11 and 12**²
- Over **one-quarter** of past year users report **trying cannabis** for the **first time in Grade 9**²
- **9%** of Peel students report using **alcohol and cannabis** on the same occasion in the past 12 months²
- **23%** of students in grades 9-12 who are past year users of cannabis report that they are **worried about their use**²



² Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013, 2015, 2017

Effects of Cannabis Use



Considerations

- Challenging to study cannabis use in jurisdictions where it is illegal
- Lag time between exposure and developing outcomes
 - Cancer, chronic diseases
- Controlling for other exposures
 - Especially tobacco
- Multiple routes of administration
- Many different chemicals
- Dose and duration of use



Effects of Cannabis Use

Cancer

- Evidence is mixed on the association between cannabis smoking and lung cancer
 - Cannabis smoking may not be associated with lung cancer
 - Many studies are confounded by tobacco
- There is not enough evidence to determine if cannabis use is related to other cancers

Effects of Cannabis Use

Respiratory Effects

- Cannabis use is related to respiratory symptoms, such as coughing or wheezing, among those who smoke it long-term or who use it more intensively
- Certain practices (e.g., deep inhalation) and modes (e.g., bong or waterpipes) of inhaling cannabis increase the potential for health harms

Effects of Cannabis Use

Injury and Death

- Cannabis use is related to an increased risk of motor vehicle crashes (MVCs)
- There have been overdose injuries from cannabis use, particularly among children due to cannabis edibles
- There is not enough information to determine if cannabis use is related to overdose deaths or other causes of death

Effects of Cannabis Use

Psychosocial

- Cannabis use may be related to cognitive impairments (e.g., negative impacts on thinking, reasoning, or understanding)
- There is not enough evidence to determine if cannabis use is related to poorer academic achievement and educational outcomes

Effects of Cannabis Use

Mental Health

- Cannabis use is related to the development of schizophrenia or other psychoses (e.g., delusions or hallucinations)
- Cannabis use may be related to the development of depressive symptoms
- Cannabis use may be related to an increased risk for suicide
- Cannabis use may be related to an increased risk for social anxiety disorder

Effects of Cannabis Use

Problem Cannabis Use

- Starting cannabis use at an earlier age increases the risk of developing problem cannabis use, particularly cannabis dependence
- More frequent cannabis use or use of potent types of cannabis products (e.g., higher THC) is related to problem cannabis use

Problem cannabis use: varying levels of potentially harmful cannabis use, including dependence or abuse

Effects of Cannabis Use

Abuse of Other Substances

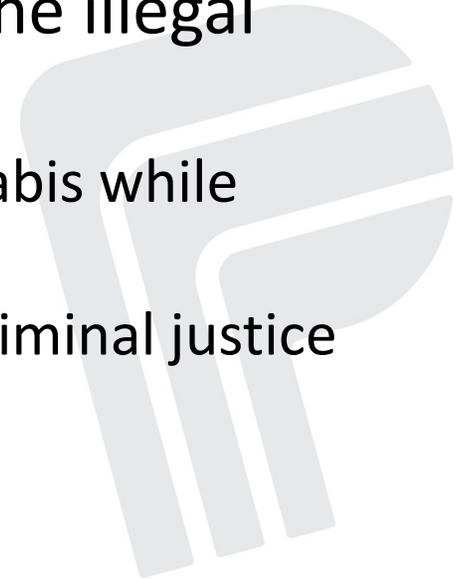
- Cannabis use may lead to the use of other substances (alcohol and other drugs, excluding tobacco), substance dependence and/or a substance use disorder
- There is not enough information to determine if cannabis use is related to the initiation of tobacco use

Public Health Considerations for Cannabis Retail Outlets



Opting-In

- Access to regulated and controlled cannabis products
 - Provides consumers in-person access to legally regulated products with assistance from trained employees
- Decrease in criminal activity related to the illegal market
 - May provide adequate legal access to cannabis while aiming to protect youth
 - Potentially reduces burden on police and criminal justice system

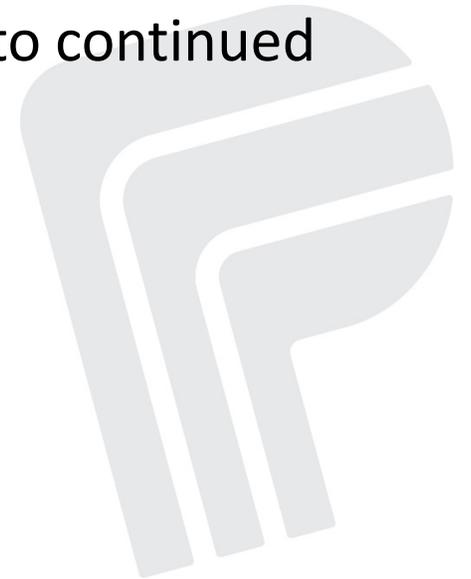


Opting-In

- Increased availability and potential harms
 - Research from other legalized substances has linked increased availability to higher rates of use and related harms
 - Presence of stores may increase social acceptability and use among vulnerable populations (youth)
- By-law and licensing restrictions
 - Municipalities cannot control the location (beyond retail zone) and number of stores
 - Minimum 150-metre distance requirement between stores and schools does not include other youth-serving facilities (childcare centres, community centres)

Opting-Out

- Reduced access and availability
 - Reduces access for those with barriers to accessing regulated cannabis online
- Challenges in controlling the illicit market
 - Reduced access to legal cannabis may lead to continued demand through the illegal market



Opting-Out

- Density and placement of stores
 - Absence of stores will reduce exposure to vulnerable populations (youth), which may limit social acceptability
 - Avoid retail outlets close to sensitive uses other than schools (e.g., childcare, community centres)
 - Avoid or defer risk of high density of stores, which may increase use and related harms

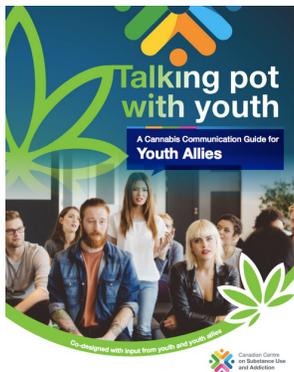


Peel Public Health Initiatives

- **Reviewing evidence**
 - **Key messages** regarding health effects of cannabis use
 - **Risk and protective factors** for substance use
- Using **data and evidence** to provide a public health perspective
- **Advocating** to protect public health and safety
- **Providing input** for federal and provincial consultations
- **Collaborating** with internal and external partners
- Promoting **education and awareness** for community partners
- **Enforcing *Smoke-Free Ontario Act, 2017***



Resources



ConnexOntario
1-866-531-2600

Cannabis in Canada – Get the Facts (*Government of Canada*)

- Information on the law, health effects, impairment, cannabis and the border, and more

Canada's Lower-Risk Cannabis Use Guidelines (*CRISM*)

- Provides recommendations for lower-risk use and includes description of health risks

Talking Pot With Youth

(*Canadian Centre on Substance Use and Addiction*)

- Provides guidance on how to have judgment-free conversations with youth about cannabis

Alcohol and Drug Helpline (*ConnexOntario*)

- Provide information and referral to addiction, mental health, and problem gambling services



Thank You

References

- Fleming, K. & McKiernan, A. (2018). Talking pot with youth: A Cannabis Communication Guide for Youth Allies. Canadian Centre on Substance Use and Addiction. Retrieved from <http://www.ccsa.ca/Resource%20Library/CCSA-Cannabis-Communication-Guide-2018-en.pdf>
- Canadian Community Health Survey Share File, 2009/2010, 2011/2012, Statistics Canada. Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care Cannabis [Internet]. Mississauga (ON): Peel Public Health, Population Health Assessment; [updated 2018 July 25; cited 2018 09 17]. Available from: <http://www.peelregion.ca/health/statusdata/HealthBehaviours/Drug-use/Cannabis.asp>
- ConnexOntario (2018). Access to Addiction, Mental Health, and Problem Gambling Services. Retrieved from <https://www.connexontario.ca/>
- Fischer, B., Russell, C., Sabioni, P., van den Brink, W., Le Foll, B., Hall, W., Rehm, J. & Room, R. (2017). Lower-Risk Cannabis Use Guidelines (LRCUG): An evidence-based update. *American Journal of Public Health*, 107 (8). DOI: 10.2105/AJPH.2017.303818
- Government of Canada (2018). Cannabis in Canada: Get the facts. Retrieved from <https://www.canada.ca/en/services/health/campaigns/cannabis.html>
- Government of Canada (2018). Talking with Teenagers about Drugs. Retrieved from <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/substance-use/talking-about-drugs/talking-with-teenagers-about-drugs.html>
- Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey (OSDUHS). 2013, 2015, 2017. Centre for Addictions and Mental Health. Peel Public Health. Peel Public Health. A Look at Peel Youth in Grade 7-12: Drugs. Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013-2015, A Peel Health Technical Report. 2016.
- Region of Peel (December 3, 2018). Cannabis Legalization and Considerations for Retail Outlet Options (CAO Memo). Retrieved from https://www7.mississauga.ca/documents/committees/council/2018/2018_12_12_Council_Agenda_revised.pdf
- Statistics Canada (2017). Canadian Tobacco, Alcohol and Drugs Survey: Summary of results for 2015. Ottawa, Ont. Retrieved from https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/canadian-tobacco-alcohol-drugs-survey/2015-summary.html?_ga=2.77645460.1267312866.1519320529-1007008539.1519320529
- The Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (2017). Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey. Retrieved from <https://www.camh.ca/-/media/files/pdf---osduhs/drug-use-among-ontario-students-1977-2017---detailed-findings-from-the-osduhs.pdf?la=en&hash=2B434CDAAD485834497E3B43F2264BDEB255F29F>

CANNABIS

Have Your Say
cannabis@brampton.ca

For more information visit brampton.ca/cannabis