



**SPECIAL MEETING OF COUNCIL
AGENDA**

Monday, December 17, 2018, 7:00 PM

Lakeside Pavilion

315 Queen Street

Kingsville, ON N9Y 1Y8

Pages

A. CALL TO ORDER

B. MOMENT OF SILENCE AND REFLECTION

C. PLAYING OF NATIONAL ANTHEM

D. DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY INTEREST

When a member of Council has any pecuniary interest, direct or indirect, in any matter which is the subject of consideration at this Meeting of Council (or that was the subject of consideration at the previous Meeting of Council at which the member was not in attendance), the member shall disclose the pecuniary interest and its general nature, prior to any consideration of the matter.

E. PRESENTATIONS/DELEGATIONS

- 1. Eric Nadalin, Manager, Chronic Disease and Injury Prevention of Windsor-Essex County Health Unit**

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Request dated December 6, 2018 RE: Presentation regarding *Smoke-Free Ontario Act, 2017* and Municipal Cannabis Retail: Considerations for Municipalities

- 2. Mary K. Durocher, Owner and Principal Consultant, Fox D Consulting--Retail Cannabis Legislation Presentation**

19

F. CONFIRMATORY BY-LAW

- 1. By-law 132-2018**

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Being a By-law to confirm the proceedings of the Council of The Corporation of the Town of Kingsville at its December 17, 2018 Special Meeting of Council

To be read a first, second and third and final time.

G. ADJOURNMENT



Municipal Considerations for Cannabis Retail

Eric Nadalin - Manager, Chronic Disease and Injury Prevention

Presentation Outline

1. Cannabis in Windsor and Essex County
2. WE Board of Health Resolutions
3. Retail of Other Legal Substances
4. Cannabis and Vulnerable Populations/Areas
5. Opt In/Opt Out

Prevalence of Cannabis Use

Most commonly used illegal substance in Canada

- Past year use: 12% (15 years+)
- Higher rates among:
 - Men (15%) vs. Women (10%)
 - Youth, 15-19 (21%) and Young Adults, 20-24 (30%) vs. Adults (10%)
(Canadian Tobacco Alcohol and Drugs Survey, 2015)
- In **Windsor-Essex:**
 - Young Adults, 15-29 (23%) [95% CI: 14.6-31.4%] vs Adults, 18+ (9.5%) [95% CI: 7.9-11.3%]
(WECHU Community Needs Assessment, 2016)

Health Effects

Mental Health	Physical Health	Risk of Injury
Difficulty Concentrating	Coughing, Wheezing Shortness of Breath	Unintentional consumption/Poisoning
Poor Coordination and Psychomotor skills	Hyperemesis	Overdose
Impaired Memory	Bronchitis	Motor Vehicle Collision
Reduced Cognitive Function	Heart Disease	
Psychosis, Depression, Anxiety	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	
Addiction/Dependence <i>Cannabis Use Disorder</i>	Cancer	



Windsor-Essex Board of Health Resolutions

January 14, 2016

- Supporting a public health approach to cannabis legalization in Ontario with strong health-centered and age-restricted regulations to reduce health and societal harms associated with cannabis use.

October 18, 2017

- Encouraging Windsor-Essex municipalities to develop strict licensing, planning, and zoning regulations
- Working with enforcement agencies and municipalities to support smoking prohibitions
- Promoting *Canada's Lower-Risk Cannabis Use Guidelines* to reduce harms of cannabis use

Windsor-Essex Board of Health Resolutions

October 18, 2018

- Municipalities OPT OUT of the cannabis retail model as proposed by the provincial government in their respective communities.
- The province establish limits on the number of retailers in a geographic area to prevent clustering and reduce retail outlet density.
- The province set additional regulations with respect to the proximity of retail outlets in relation to areas which may unfairly target vulnerable populations.
- The province providing for the ability of municipalities to create licensing and zoning regulations which would be reflective of the unique needs of individual communities.
- Municipalities amend existing smoke-free by-laws to include “cannabis” in the definition, and expand spaces where the use of substances is prohibited (e.g., cannabis consumption venues or vape lounges).

Cannabis Retail in Ontario

- Minimum distance of 150 m (500 ft) between cannabis retail stores and schools.
- No cap on the number of retailers per municipality.
- Municipalities are prohibited from using licensing or land-use by-laws to control the placement or number of cannabis retail outlets.
- All private recreational cannabis retail storefronts to be stand-alone stores only.
- Retailers will not be permitted to allow anyone under the age of 19 to enter their stores.
- Zero-tolerance (enforced by AGCO) for any retailer who provides cannabis to anyone under the age of 19.

Cannabis Retail in Ontario

- Private stores will be permitted to open between 9:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m. on any day.
- AGCO will begin accepting applications on December 17, 2018 and private retailing will begin April 1, 2019.
- The government has committed to providing \$40 million over two years to help municipalities with the implementation costs of recreational cannabis legalization.

AGCO - Licensing Framework

Retail Operator Licence

- Allows you to operate one or more retail store in Ontario.

Retail Store Authorization

- Permits store layout and location.
- 15-day public consultation window on location.

Cannabis Retail Manager Licence

- Most responsible person for operations of store.

Municipalities have the ability to Opt Out of cannabis retail storefronts up to January 22nd.

Concerns for Municipalities

Consumption permitted in all areas not covered by *Smoke-free Ontario Act*.

- Interaction with municipal smoking bylaws
- Smoking/loitering and nuisance concerns around retailers
- Fewer restrictions on where cannabis, tobacco and vapes can be used increases the risk of normalization, second-hand smoke exposure and impairment

Increased density and number of access points can lead to:

- Increased consumption and associated harms
- Normalization of use
- Decreased success in attempts to abstain from use
- Undermining of health warnings

Exposure to vulnerable populations:

- Children and youth
- Individuals seeking treatment for substance use
- Individuals susceptible to addiction or with mental illness
- Low income neighbourhoods

Summary of Evidence from Tobacco and Alcohol Retail

Retail outlet density contributes to increased consumption and harms.

1. Babor, T, Caetano R, Cassell S, Edwards G, Giesbrecht N, Graham K, Rossow I. (2010). Alcohol no ordinary commodity: Research and public policy (Second ed.). New York, USA: Oxford University Press. Ottawa, ON.
2. Popova S, Giesbrecht N, Bekmuradov D, Patra J. (2009). Hours and days of sale and density of alcohol outlets: impacts on alcohol consumption and damage: a systematic review. Alcohol Oct;44(5):500-16.
3. World Health Organization (2010). Global strategy to reduce the harmful use of alcohol. Available from: http://www.who.int/substance_abuse/msbalcstrategy.pdf
4. Borodovsky JT, Lee DC, Crosier BS et al. (2017). US cannabis legalization and use of vaping and edible products among youth. Drug Alcohol Depend 177:299-306. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28662974>
5. Mair C, Freisthler B, Ponicki WR, Gaidus A. NIHMS705271; The impacts of marijuana dispensary density and neighborhood ecology on marijuana abuse and dependence (2015). Drug Alcohol Depend 154:111-6. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4536157>

Retail outlet proximity to youth-serving facilities normalizes and increases substance use.

1. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of the Surgeon General (2016). Facing Addiction in America: The Surgeon General's Report on Alcohol, Drugs, and Health. Available from: <https://addiction.surgeongeneral.gov/surgeon-generals-report.pdf>
2. Canadian Paediatric Society. Cannabis and Canada's children and youth (2016) Ottawa, ON: Canadian Paediatric Society. Available from: <https://www.cps.ca/en/documents/position/cannabis-children-and-youth>.

Retail outlet proximity to other sensitive areas may negatively influence vulnerable residents.

1. Mair C, Freisthler B, Ponicki WR, Gaidus A. NIHMS705271; The impacts of marijuana dispensary density and neighborhood ecology on marijuana abuse and dependence (2015). Drug Alcohol Depend 154:111-6. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4536157>
2. Alberta Health Services (2018). AHS recommendations on cannabis regulations for Alberta municipalities. Available from: <http://rmalberta.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Webinar-recording-Cannabis-and-Public-Health-AHS-Cannabis-Information-Package-for-Municipalities.pdf>

Fewer restrictions on where substances can be used may increase the risk of normalization, second-hand smoke exposure and impairment.

1. Smoke-Free Ontario Scientific Advisory Committee, Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion (Public Health Ontario). Evidence to guide action: Comprehensive tobacco control in Ontario (2016). Toronto, ON: Queen's Printer for Ontario; 2017. Available from: https://www.publichealthontario.ca/en/eRepository/SFOSAC%202016_FullReport.pdf.
2. Sparacino, CM, Hyldburg PA & Hughes TJ. Chemical and biological analysis of marijuana smoke condensate. NIDA Res Monogr 99(1990): 121-40.
3. Smoke-Free Ontario Scientific Advisory Committee. Evidence to Guide Action: Comprehensive Tobacco Control in Ontario (2010). Toronto, Ontario: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. Retrieved from <http://otru.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/Evidence-to-Guide-Action-2010.pdf>
4. Linkenbach, J. The Main Frame: Strategies for Generating Social Norms News. Montana, US: Montana State University, 2002.
5. Smoking and Health Action Foundation. Secondhand Marijuana Smoke: Health effects of exposure (2016). Smoking and Health Action Foundation. Retrieved from: <https://nsra-adnf.ca/key-issue/secondhand-marijuana-smoke/>

Concerns for Municipalities

Lessons learned from Tobacco and Alcohol control:

- Retail outlet density contributes to increased consumption and harms.
 - Positive association between alcohol outlet density and excessive alcohol consumption and related harms.
- Retail outlet proximity to youth-serving facilities normalizes and increases substance use.
 - Schools with a greater number of retailers surrounding them have higher smoking rates.
- Retail outlet proximity to other sensitive areas may negatively influence vulnerable residents.
 - Higher concentration of tobacco retailers in lower income neighbourhoods.
- Less restrictions on where substances can be consumed increases the risk of normalization, exposure, and impairment.

WECHU Recommendations:

Opt Out

- One time window to **OPT-OUT** of retail stores in your municipality
- Can opt back in at later date
- ***Deadline – January 22nd, 2019***
 - 3 months from election, but shortly after swearing in of new council

Opt Out Allows for:

- Time to conduct a more formal public and stakeholder engagement process
- Integrate lessons learned from other Ontario municipalities
- Learn more about provincial regulations and create a local regulatory framework that is reflective of the best interests of Windsor-Essex Residents

Thank You

***Eric Nadalin;** Manager of Chronic Disease and Injury Prevention
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wechu.org/cannabis



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- Federation of Canadian Municipalities. (2017). Cannabis legalization primer: How municipalities can get ready. Retrieved from https://fcm.ca/Documents/issues/Cannabis_Legislation_Primer_EN.pdf
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WECHU Recommendations:

Proximity and Density

That Cannabis-related businesses be:

- no less than **500m** from any *school, library, park, recreational centre* and any other *youth-serving facility*,
- no less than **500m** from *subsidized or low-income housing*,
- no less than **500m** from *correctional facilities, addiction and mental health facilities, hospitals and places of worship*, and
- no less than **500m** from any *alcohol, tobacco, or other cannabis-related business* (i.e., cannabis consumption lounges or production facility)

WECHU Recommendations:

Other Considerations

That municipalities:

- Establish limits on the *number* of retailers in a geographic area to prevent clustering and reduce retail outlet *density*.
- Amend existing smoke-free by-laws to explicitly *include the word “cannabis”* in their definition of smoking.
- Work *collaboratively* with public health and school boards to consider impacts of legalization across different sectors.



MARY KATHERINE FOX

Town
of Kingsville

December 2018



HOW DID WE GET HERE?

- 1923 – Cannabis prohibition officially begins in Canada and is added to the Opium and Narcotic Control Act (along with Heroin & Codeine)
- 1971 – Cannabis activism was born
- 1995 – 4/20 march
- 2001 – Launch of the MMPR – Medical Marijuana Access Regulations
- 2013- Enactment of the MMPR – Marijuana for Medical Purposes Regulations
- 2016 – Transition into the ACMPR – Access to Cannabis for Medical Purposes Regulations
- 2018 – Current Regulations

WHAT CANNABIS IS LEGAL?





Commercial Licensed Producer vs. Personal Growing License



Personal Grow Licenses

MMAR
MMPR
ACMPR



What is legal as of October 17, 2018

Subject to provincial or territorial restrictions, adults who are 18 years of age or older are legally able to:

- possess up to 30 grams of legal cannabis, **dried or equivalent** in non-dried form in public
- share up to 30 grams of legal cannabis with other adults
- buy dried or fresh cannabis and cannabis oil from a provincially-licensed retailer
 - in provinces and territories without a regulated retail framework, individuals are able to purchase cannabis online from federally-licensed producers
- grow, from licensed seed or seedlings, up to 4 cannabis plants per residence for personal use
- make cannabis products, such as food and drinks, at home as long as organic solvents are not used to create concentrated products

Cannabis edible products and concentrates will be legal for sale approximately one year after the [*Cannabis Act*](#) came into force on October 17th, 2018.

Possession limits for cannabis products

The possession limits in the [Cannabis Act](#) are based on dried cannabis. Equivalents were developed for other cannabis products to identify what their possession limit would be.

One (1) gram of dried cannabis is equal to:

- 5 grams of fresh cannabis
- 15 grams of edible product
- 70 grams of liquid product
- 0.25 grams of concentrates (solid or liquid)
- 1 cannabis plant seed

This means, for example, that an adult 18 years of age or older, can legally possess 150 grams of **fresh cannabis**.

Cannabis for medical purposes

The current regime for medical cannabis will continue to allow access to cannabis for people who have the authorization of their healthcare provider.



How much cannabis you are able to possess

You are able to have a maximum of 30 grams (about one ounce) of dried cannabis in public at any time.



Minimum age is 19

You must be **19 and older** to buy, use, possess and grow **recreational** cannabis. This is the same as the minimum age for the sale of tobacco and alcohol in Ontario.



Growing cannabis

You are able to grow up to four plants per residence (not per person).

Cannabis in the provinces and territories

The [Cannabis Act](#) came into force on October 17, 2018. Provinces and territories are responsible for determining how cannabis is distributed and sold within their jurisdictions.

They set rules around:

- how cannabis can be sold
- where stores may be located
- how stores must be operated

Provinces and territories also have the flexibility to set added restrictions, including:

- lowering possession limits
- increasing the minimum age
- restricting where cannabis may be used in public
- setting added requirements on personal cultivation

Each province and territory has its own excise stamp for legal cannabis products.

You are responsible for knowing what will be legal in the province or territory where you live or visit.

We have provided links to all provinces and territories, with a brief outline of what is legal there (as of October 17, 2018). Go to your provincial or territorial website for more details.

Show all

▶ Alberta

▶ British Columbia

▶ Manitoba

▶ New Brunswick

▶ Newfoundland and Labrador

▶ Northwest Territories

▶ Nova Scotia

▶ Nunavut

▶ Ontario

▶ Prince Edward Island

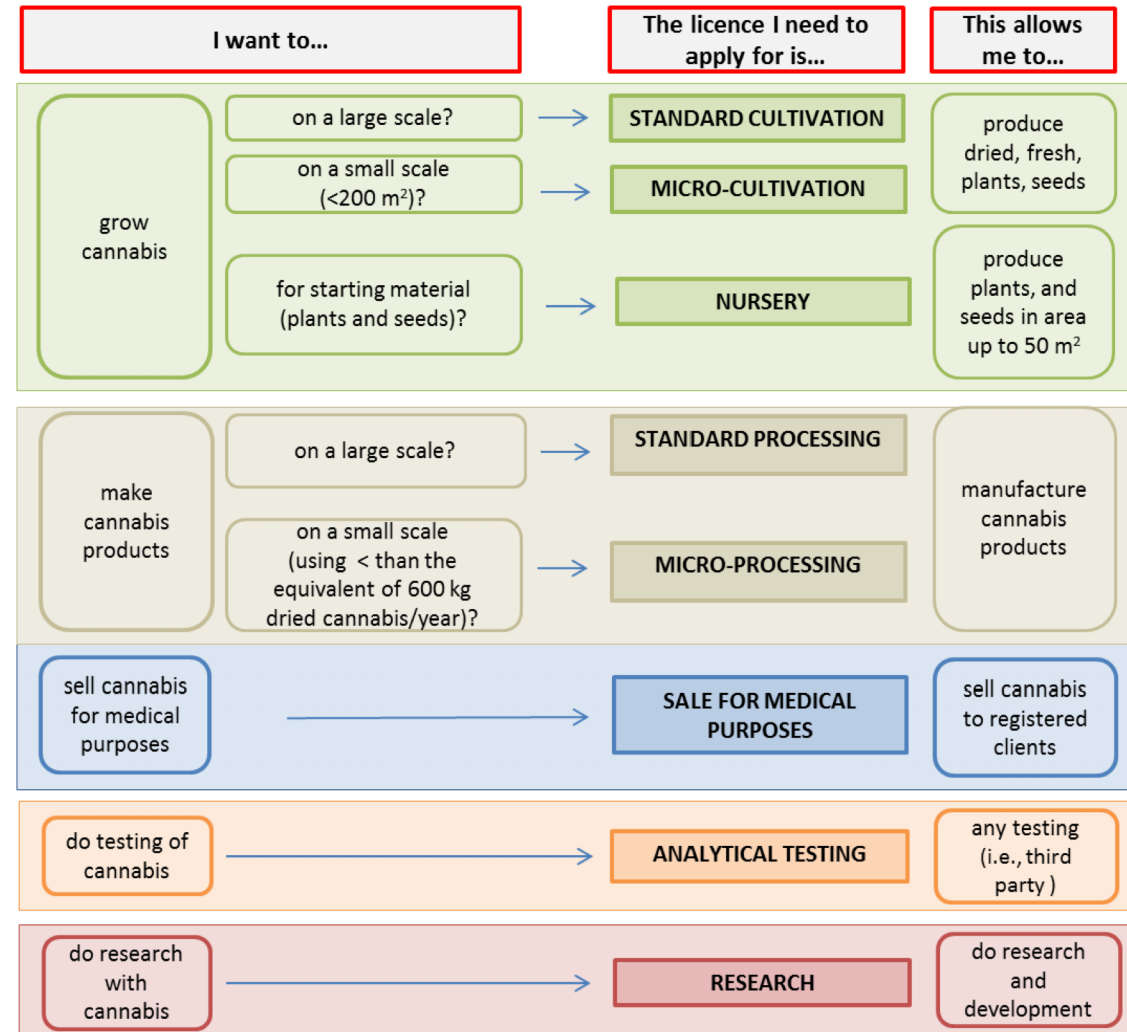
▶ Quebec

▶ Saskatchewan

▶ Yukon

Cannabis Licensing

Figure 2: Cannabis Classes and Subclasses of Licences



An industrial hemp licence and cannabis drug licence are two other types of licences, but are outside the scope of this guide.

Commercial Production Facilities

- GPP / GMP
- Experienced Personnel
- Physical Security
- Analytical Testing
- Record Keeping
- Provincial / Municipal Laws
- Personnel Security
- Marketing Restrictions
- Odour

By-Laws

- Site Selection
- Zoning (Residents, Odour, Agriculture)
- ERCA
- Storm Water & Waste Water
- Site Planning
- Building Permits
- Offshore Labour
- Local Talent
- Incentives

Private retail licensing and regulation

[The government of Ontario has announced](#) the AGCO as the regulator for privately run recreational cannabis stores.

Applying its experience as the province's regulator of the alcohol, gaming and horse racing sectors, the AGCO's focus will be on the **safe, responsible and lawful** sale of cannabis, consistent with the government legislation, once enacted.

The AGCO will move quickly to define the licensing process for private retailers once the legislation has been enacted, and will work closely with the government to support the goal of having private stores licensed and open for business by April 1, 2019.

Note that we are not accepting any applications at this time.

Stay informed

More information about regulations and the licensing process will be shared as it becomes available.

- Visit our website agco.ca
- Follow us on Twitter at [@Ont_AGCO](https://twitter.com/Ont_AGCO)
- [Subscribe to our cannabis email list to receive updates](#)

Please submit inquiries to Customer Service by using the [iAGCO](#) portal or call 416-326-8700 (1-800-522-2876 toll-free in Ontario). You do not need an account to make an inquiry.

ONTARIO RETAIL OUTLETS

- Municipal Opt-Out
- Edibles
- Restrictive Advertising
- OCS Fulfillment



INITIAL INFORMATION FOR ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES ABOUT CANNABIS RETAIL STORE LICENSING

The government of Ontario has announced the Alcohol and Gaming Commission of Ontario (AGCO) as the regulator for privately run recreational cannabis retail stores.

The AGCO's regulatory focus is on the safe, responsible and lawful sale of cannabis, consistent with the government legislation.

The AGCO is also committed to assisting our municipal partners in understanding their regulatory and operational responsibilities in this newly regulated sector. To that end, we are reaching out to provide you with some initial information and will provide more information on our website as it becomes available and as part of our 2018/19 Municipal Webinar Series.

The information below outlines the process for municipalities choosing to opt in or out of allowing cannabis retail stores in their municipality. It also provides additional information about what it means for municipalities who decide to permit retail stores in their community.

OPTING OUT OF RETAIL CANNABIS STORES

Municipalities may opt out of having cannabis retail stores within their jurisdiction. If they wish to do so, the *Cannabis Licence Act, 2018* requires them to pass a resolution to that effect by **January 22, 2019**.

The manner in which municipalities must notify the AGCO of their decision to opt out is for the municipal Clerk, Chief Administrative Officer or Mayor to send the AGCO Registrar written notification that the municipality has passed a resolution prohibiting cannabis retail stores. This written notification must be sent by email to municipal@agco.ca and received by the AGCO no later than January 22, 2019. The notification must include:

1. The official name of the municipality, and;
2. The date the resolution was passed.

Once received, the AGCO will acknowledge receipt by email.

A municipality that decides to prohibit cannabis retail stores may later reverse its decision; however, under the *Cannabis Licence Act, 2018*, a decision by a municipality to allow cannabis retail stores is final and may not be subsequently reversed.

If the AGCO has not received written notification from a municipality within the process described above, by **January 22, 2019**, then, by default, private cannabis retail stores will be allowed within this jurisdiction beginning April 1, 2019, providing all other eligibility criteria have been met.

OPTING IN TO ALLOW RETAIL CANNABIS STORES

If at any time before January 22, 2019, a municipality decides it will allow cannabis retail stores within its jurisdiction, they are encouraged to notify the AGCO as soon as possible. This will allow the AGCO to process retail store applications, complete the public notice process and, provide more time for stores to set up their operations. Early notification to the AGCO, using the municipal@agco.ca email, will not change the date that licensed retail stores may open, which remains April 1, 2019 at the earliest.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR MUNICIPALITIES THAT ARE CONSIDERING PERMITTING PRIVATE RETAIL CANNABIS STORES

PUBLIC NOTICE PROCESS

The AGCO may issue a Cannabis Retail Store Authorization to an applicant unless the Registrar finds it is not in the public interest, as defined by Ontario Regulation 468/18 made under the *Cannabis Licence Act, 2018*.

Once a complete Retail Store Authorization application is received by AGCO:

1. The applicant will be notified, via iAGCO, that they have 24 hours to post a placard at the location of the proposed retail store location. The placard must be posted for 15 calendar days and it will indicate that an application has been submitted for a cannabis retail store at that location.
2. All cannabis Retail Store Authorization applications that are placarded under the public notice process will be searchable on the AGCO's website through the iAGCO portal. AGCO will be providing more information and education opportunities to municipalities and the public about this feature.

Written submissions regarding how a Retail Store Authorization is not in the public interest, as per the criteria set out in regulation, can only be made to the Registrar by:

- A resident of the municipality in which the proposed store is located;
- The municipality representing the area in which the proposed store is located. If the municipality is a lower-tier municipality, then the upper-tier municipality of which it forms a part may also make a submission.

Submissions must be received by the AGCO on or before the date set out in the Public Notice. Written submissions may be submitted online via the iAGCO portal, available at www.agco.ca. The AGCO may provide copies of any submissions to the applicant. Anonymous submissions will not be considered.

AGCO TO HOST A WEBINAR FOR MUNICIPALITIES

Please join the AGCO for the third installment of its Municipal Webinar Series on **November 27, 2018**. A panel of AGCO representatives will provide more information about the cannabis licensing process and the legislation and regulations related to cannabis retail stores, including the opt-out / in and public notice processes. The AGCO will be accepting questions during the webinar. A formal invitation will follow, including timing and registration details.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Otherwise, please submit any questions you may have to AGCO's Customer Service by using the [iAGCO portal](#) or call [416-326-8700 \(1-800-522-2876 toll-free in Ontario\)](#). You do not need an account to make an inquiry.

Information about Ontario's approach to cannabis legalization can be found at ontario.ca/cannabis.

For more information about the legalization and regulation of cannabis in Canada, please visit canada.ca/cannabis.

Ontario Cannabis Regulation 468/18
RETAIL

- Applications may be submitted starting December 17th and will be submitted online
- Licenced retail stores must display Ontario's cannabis retail seal in an exterior window visible from the store entrance
- The regulation document has been written at a high level and the Alcohol and Gaming Commission of Ontario (AGCO) admits much of the licensing process is still in development. Practical guidance for how to apply and details of how a licensed store must be constructed and operated will follow in the AGCO's Cannabis Retail Application Guide and the AGCO's Registrars Standards.
- 50 m. separation distance required between cannabis retail stores and schools
- The online application process opens December 17th, 2018, giving the AGCO three and a half months to meet their goal of having stores operational by April 1, 2019.
- Cannabis-related criminal offences; illegal cannabis sales after Oct. 17; and associations with organized crime make a person/organization ineligible to apply for a licence.
- No mandated distance between cannabis retail stores (i.e. no concentration limits)
- Store operators and their affiliates must hold no more than 75 retail licences
- Corporations owned or controlled to a degree of more than 9.9% by licensed producers (LPs) and their affiliates are ineligible to apply for licenses; LPs are permitted one store at their licensed facility
- "Affiliate" is extensively and broadly defined in the regulation; the definition encompasses all parent, sister and subsidiary companies of LPs; all corporations in which the LP has an ownership stake of >10%; corporations in which the LP has >50% of the votes to elect directors or a majority of fair market shares; corporations controlled by the same person/entity; partners; members of the same joint ventures, including informal joint actions; and more
- Storefronts must be stand-alone only, meaning they must be enclosed by walls separating the store from any other business or activity and the store must not be accessed by passing through any other business (there is an exception for shopping malls)
- Retail cannabis stores must have their own private shipping/receiving area that is unshared with other businesses and inaccessible to the public
- Permitted product mix is recreational cannabis (purchased from the Ontario Cannabis Retail Corporation, OCRC), cannabis accessories, and shopping bags
- Retail stores may not enter into distribution contracts with entities other than the OCRC
- Provincially-approved training is mandated for retail store owners, cannabis retail managers, and all employees of retail stores
- Opening hours may be between 9 am and 11 pm
- Authorization of retail stores will involve a public notice process
- Individuals under 19 are prohibited from entering stores, and the AGCO has zero-tolerance for any retailer providing cannabis to anyone under the age of 19
- Applications for cannabis retail stores will require demonstration of good financial standing with provincial and federal governments (tax compliance)

PART 1 – CANNABIS RETAIL

Eligibility

Eligibility criteria is outlined in the *Cannabis Licence Act, 2018* and regulations

Retail Operator Licence

Retail Store Authorization

Cannabis Retail Manager
Licence

Generally, to be eligible:

- Be at least 19 years of age;
- Be financially responsible;
- Conduct their duties in accordance with the law, and with honesty, integrity and in the public interest;
- Have no convictions or charges under the *Cannabis Licence Act, 2018*;
- Not have or previously had roles or connections with a criminal organization;
- Not made a false statement in their application.

PART 1 – CANNABIS RETAIL

Retail Operator Licence

To operate a retail store and sell recreational cannabis, you must have a Retail Operator Licence.

A Retail Operator Licence allows you to operate one or more retail stores in Ontario.

- You must have a separate Retail Store Authorization for every store you wish to operate.
- Eligibility criteria is set out in the *Cannabis Licence Act, 2018* and its regulations.

The Cannabis Retail Operator Licence is NOT a licence to produce cannabis.

**AGCO**Animal and Plant
Health Inspection Service

Documents to Prepare: Retail Operator Licence

These documents may be required before a Retail Store Operator Licence can be issued. However, they do not have to be submitted with your application at the outset. Processing times may be impacted if complete information is outstanding.

1. Constituting Document(s)
2. Schematic Diagram
3. Details of Shareholders
4. Financial Statements
5. Tax Return and Tax Assessment
6. Personal History



You will want to ensure that these documents are available for review.



AGCO

Alcohol and Gaming
Commission of Ontario

Other Industry Players

Areas of Activity:	Who is responsible?
Medical cannabis use and distribution	→ Health Canada
Recreational cannabis production licence	→ Health Canada
Recreational cannabis cultivation & processing	→ Health Canada & Licenced Producers
Recreational cannabis wholesale	→ Ontario Cannabis Store
Recreational cannabis online retail sales	→ Ontario Cannabis Store
Recreational cannabis consumption	→ Municipal by-law powers under the Smoke Free Ontario Act
Investigations of criminal activity related to cannabis and illegal dispensaries	→ Police

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF KINGSVILLE

BY-LAW 132 - 2018

Being a By-law to confirm the proceedings of the Council of The Corporation of the Town of Kingsville at its December 17, 2018 Special Meeting

WHEREAS sections 8 and 9 of the *Municipal Act, 2001* S.O. 2001 c. 25, as amended, (the "Act") provides that a municipality has the capacity, rights, powers and privileges of a natural person for the purpose of exercising the authority conferred upon a municipality to govern its affairs as it considers appropriate.

AND WHEREAS section 5(3) of the Act provides that such power shall be exercised by by-law, unless the municipality is specifically authorized to do so otherwise.

AND WHEREAS it is deemed expedient that the proceedings of the Council of The Corporation of the Town of Kingsville (the "Town") be confirmed and adopted by by-law.

NOW THEREFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF KINGSVILLE ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. The actions of the Council at its December 17, 2018 Special Meeting in respect of each report, motion, resolution or other action taken or direction given by the Council at its meeting, is hereby adopted, ratified and confirmed, as if each resolution or other action was adopted, ratified and confirmed by its separate by-law.
2. The Chief Administrative Officer and/or the appropriate officers of the Town are hereby authorized and directed to do all things necessary to give effect to the actions set out in paragraph 1, or obtain approvals, where required, and, except where otherwise provided, the Mayor and the Clerk are hereby directed to execute all documents necessary and to affix the corporate seal to all such documents.
3. This By-Law comes into force and takes effect on the day of the final passing thereof.

**READ A FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD TIME AND FINALLY PASSED THIS
17th DAY OF DECEMBER, 2018.**

MAYOR, Nelson Santos

CLERK, Jennifer Astrologo