

Presented To:	City Council
Presented:	Tuesday, Dec 11, 2018
Report Date	Tuesday, Nov 27, 2018
Type:	Managers' Reports

Request for Decision

Municipal Implementation of Cannabis Act

Resolution

WHEREAS, Recreational cannabis became legal in Canada on October 17th, 2018;

AND WHEREAS, the Ontario government has introduced legislation that dictates that retail cannabis outlets will be privately operated, but licensed and regulated by the Alcohol and Gaming Commission of Ontario (AGCO);

AND WHEREAS, Municipalities in Ontario will have the option to opt-out of hosting retail outlets within their respective geographic boundaries and would require that municipal councils pass a resolution and advise the AGCO by January 22, 2019;

AND WHEREAS, if a municipality decides to allow cannabis retail stores within its jurisdiction any time before January 22, 2019, the AGCO should be notified as soon as possible;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City of Greater Sudbury advises the AGCO of its intention to opt in to allowing retail cannabis stores in the City of Greater Sudbury as outlined in the report entitled "Municipal Implementation of Cannabis Act" from the General Manager of Corporate Services, presented at the City Council Meeting on December 11, 2018.

Signed By

Report Prepared By

Rob Blackwell
Corporate Project Management
Coordinator
Digitally Signed Nov 27, 18

Financial Implications

Jim Lister
Manager of Financial Planning and
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Recommended by the Department

Kevin Fowke
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Recommended by the C.A.O.

Ed Archer
Chief Administrative Officer
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Relationship to the Strategic Plan / Health Impact Assessment

This report provides information related to Quality of Life and Place, specifically regarding the legalization of recreational cannabis and potential impacts to municipal programs and services.

Report Summary

Recreational cannabis became legal in Canada on October 17th, 2018. Canada's provinces and territories are responsible for the licensing and oversight of the distribution and sale of cannabis, subject to Federal conditions. The Government of Ontario has passed legislation that will regulate the sale and distribution of recreational cannabis, rules around usage and possession. Municipalities will be provided with an opportunity to opt-out of allowing retail outlets within their respective geographic boundaries, with a decision

required by January 22, 2019. Retail outlets would be allowed to commence operation April 1, 2019.

This report provides the background and information regarding the opt in/opt out decision that will be required of City Council and the potential to make decisions that will impact the range of physical locations where cannabis can be consumed.

Financial Implications

If approved, the choice to opt-in provides the City with the ability to share in a larger portion of future funding provided by the Province. Staff will continue to track the incremental costs of implementing and enforcing the legalization of recreational cannabis at the municipal level. Any additional funding requirements would be subject to Council's review and approval via annual operating budgets.

Background

This report is an update to previous information reports to City Council, and provides information regarding the options of opting in or opting out of retail cannabis stores.

Recreational cannabis became legal in Canada on October 17th, 2018. The federal Cannabis Act provides the regulatory framework to legalize, regulate, and restrict access to cannabis. The government of Ontario passed legislation to regulate usage, licensing, retail sales and distribution of cannabis and cannabis related products in Ontario.

The retail model for cannabis sales in Ontario currently only provides for on-line sales through the provincially regulated Ontario Cannabis Store (OCS). When legal in Ontario, bricks and mortar retail cannabis outlets will be privately operated, but licensed and regulated by the Alcohol and Gaming Commission of Ontario (AGCO). It is anticipated that the process to apply for a license for retail outlets will commence on December 17, 2018, with retail outlets being allowed to commence operations on April 1, 2019.

Municipalities will have the option to opt-out of hosting retail outlets within their respective geographic boundaries. This would require that municipal councils pass a resolution and advise the AGCO by January 22, 2019 stating they do not wish to host cannabis retail stores in their communities. The AGCO's receipt of this resolution will automatically cancel any outstanding applications for a storefront in the municipality. There is no formal process for "opting in". For municipalities that opt out, there will be an opportunity for municipalities to opt in at a later date. There has been no confirmation of a time period for a local municipality to opt back in via resolution. If the opt out is reversed by a municipal government, that decision is final.

It is recommended that Council consider taking a decision regarding allowing cannabis retail stores in Greater Sudbury and pass the resolution prepared.

Previous Reports to Council

<http://agendasonline.greatersudbury.ca/index.cfm?pg=feed&action=file&agenda=report&itemid=14&id=1233>

<http://agendasonline.greatersudbury.ca/index.cfm?pg=feed&action=file&agenda=report&itemid=23&id=1138>

<http://agendasonline.greatersudbury.ca/index.cfm?pg=feed&action=file&agenda=report&itemid=13&id=1247>

Enforcement

Police will enforce some of the federal and provincial cannabis legislation, including criminal offences. The federal government has provided funds to police forces for training and the Ontario government has worked with Ontario Provincial Police and municipal police forces to increase the number of officers trained in the Standard Field Sobriety Test and as Drug Recognition Experts.

Public Health Units enforce the Smoke Free Ontario Act (SFOA) which, among other regulations, regulates where tobacco can be consumed. Cannabis use enforcement has been added to these duties. The City of Greater Sudbury has amended the Parks Bylaw that addresses smoking in open

public spaces designated for active or passive recreation. The bylaw will align with the Smoke Free Ontario Act, and will continue to be enforced by Municipal By-law Enforcement Officers.

The ***Federal Cannabis Act*** strictly controls the operations of licensed growers as well as the advertising and promotion of cannabis. The Federal government also regulates the ***medical*** cannabis industry, sales and distribution.

Authorizing and Licensing Retail Outlets

Bill 36, also referred to as *The Cannabis Statute Law Amendment Act, 2018* authorizes the Alcohol and Gaming Commission of Ontario (AGCO) to license and regulate private cannabis retail in the province. The AGCO will establish processes for Retail Operator Licensing and Retail Store Authorization for retail cannabis stores in communities where municipal governments have not opted out.

The AGCO will designate the authority to carry out inspections and enforcement of the Act. Municipal official plans, zoning approvals and licensing by-laws will not apply. The AGCO has three licensing functions:

- The AGCO will be responsible for licensing cannabis Retail Store Operators. Licensing will be subject to criminal and financial eligibility checks. The AGCO will open the application process for store operator licenses on December 17, 2018.
- Once a specific cannabis retail site has been proposed, the AGCO will be responsible for determining and granting Retail Store Authorization.
- AGCO will license cannabis store retail managers employed in senior positions at retail locations

The AGCO will provide municipal governments and the public with a 15-day notification period of a proposed store site to receive public input, establish public interest and hear concerns from the local community. The public notification of a proposed cannabis retail site will also be posted on the building and on the AGCO's website.

Cannabis retail siting is exempt from typical land use planning processes in that a cannabis retail store cannot be zoned as a specific land use. As a retail store, it would still need to comply with existing zoning requirements. The province is, however, enforcing some requirements including that store locations will need to observe a minimum distance of 150 metres from schools. A municipal government may consider setting out a policy statement identifying locally sensitive considerations for uses, to best represent the expectations of the community. Note that there is no regulatory requirement for the AGCO to act on the municipal input.

There is no cap on the number of storefronts, leaving it to market demand to decide locations and the number of stores. A market concentration limit of 75 stores per operator has been set to prevent a high degree of market consolidation, promote opportunities for small businesses and promote investment in the cannabis retail sector.

Other new strict regulations established by the Ontario Government include:

- Retailers will not be permitted to allow anyone under the age of 19 to enter their stores. This approach and other regulations were developed to address the risk of youth exposure to the cannabis retail market.
- Specific instances in which applicants will be denied a licence, including cannabis-related criminal offences. Notably, illegal cannabis retailers who were operating after October 17, 2018 are not eligible for Ontario cannabis sales licenses.
- A prohibition on the issuance of a licence to any individual or organization who has an association with organized crime.
- Requirement that individuals or entities applying for an operator licence demonstrate their tax compliance status to show that they are in good standing with the government.
- A requirement for all private recreational cannabis retail storefronts to be stand-alone stores only.
- Individuals with a store authorization, cannabis retail managers and all retail employees will be required to complete the approved training to ensure that any individual who works in the cannabis retail market is trained in the responsible sale of cannabis.
- Private retail recreational cannabis stores will be permitted to open between 9:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m. on any day, aligning with regulations for the operating hours of alcohol retail.

Funding Approach

The transition to legal recreational cannabis will impact some local services and municipal government functions including: policing, public health, by-law enforcement and potentially paramedic services. To help manage these municipal impacts, the provincial government has confirmed the commitment to provide municipal governments with \$40 million from the federal excise tax to municipal governments. An initial \$15 million will be split on a per household basis among the province's municipalities at the start of the new year, with all communities receiving at least \$5,000. An additional \$15 million will then go to municipalities that agree to host cannabis retail stores within their boundaries. The province will set aside an additional \$10 million as a contingency fund to deal with any "unforeseen circumstances" related to marijuana legalization that municipalities might encounter. On a per household basis, Greater Sudbury would receive approximately \$200K of the initial \$15M (based on the most recent StatsCan stats).

An additional funding amount equivalent to the 50/50 provincial-municipal split of federal excise tax will be available if Ontario's revenues exceed \$100 million in the first two years. It is anticipated that opting out of allowing cannabis retail in their respective communities will affect excise tax revenue sharing for municipalities.

The City of Greater Sudbury will continue to track incremental costs to enable evidence based feedback to the Province regarding the costs of implementing and enforcing the legalization of recreational cannabis at a municipal level.

Community Engagement

Over to You

The online civic engagement platform *Over to You* was used to gather initial opinions from citizens and to conduct a survey regarding:

- The support of legalization
- Concerns regarding legalization
- Preferred channel for purchasing recreational cannabis
- Whether Greater Sudbury should allow retail stores

The engagement, which will run from November 13th to November 30th has generated a significant number of responses on the Over to You website and, thus far, suggests overwhelming support for retail stores in Greater Sudbury. As of the drafting of this report, the Over to You engagement has received more than 10,000 responses from over 6,500 unique IP addresses, with approximately 91% of respondents indicating they are in favour of Greater Sudbury allowing retail cannabis stores. Details are attached in Appendix A.

Formal Polling

A third party firm was contracted to complete a random poll of 1000 Greater Sudbury residents over the age of 19. The services of Oraclepoll Research have been procured to complete formal survey activities and provide a report on the results. Results from the poll will be presented to Council on December 11, 2018, to inform the decision before Council regarding opt in/opt out. See Appendix B for the proposed questions on the formal survey.

Other Municipal Impacts and Implications

Planning and Zoning

Regarding zoning implications for retail outlets, the province has restricted municipalities from passing by-laws that have the effect of distinguishing between a use of land, a building or a structure that includes the sale of cannabis and a use of land, a building or a structure that does not include the sale of cannabis.

Regarding zoning and permitting other cannabis operations (i.e. production facilities), City planning staff are examining policy options for cannabis production facilities and will bring a report to Planning Committee in January 2019 to seek direction to amend the Official Plan and Zoning By-law to allow cannabis production facilities in agricultural and industrial areas.

Economic Development

The legalization of cannabis presents a wide range of economic opportunities. At first glance, economic opportunities appear to be uniquely in large-scale production and retail, however there are numerous small business opportunities that will develop as the industry matures. For example:

- Small scale production
- Chemical testing facilities to test CBD and THC levels and conduct quality control
- Processing facilities
- Textiles production and processing
- Supply of agricultural/growing equipment to home producers, and small and large-scale producers
- Clinical trials and research

Given the City of Greater Sudbury's strength in health and life sciences and engineering, the community is well positioned to maximize economic opportunities in this sector. CGS Economic Development staff are currently involved in a number of large-scale production facility projects for both the recreational and medical cannabis markets. One project is expected to include a processing facility to transform dried cannabis product to oil.

CGS Substance Abuse Policy

The City of Greater Sudbury has introduced a revised corporate substance policy that now includes recreational cannabis use. The policy clearly indicates that “Employees must not use, distribute or offer for sale any alcohol, recreational cannabis, illicit drugs and/or drug paraphernalia while at work”. The workplace is defined as “all land, property, structures, installations, offices, job sites, vehicles, and equipment owned, leased, operated or otherwise directly controlled by CGS and/or used for CGS business”.

By-Laws

As previously noted, the municipal parks by-law has been revised to include cannabis and e-cigarette restrictions. Council could consider, through additional by-law(s), further restricting the consumption of cannabis on municipal properties.

Opting In vs Opting Out

As previously referenced, the Province of Ontario has committed to funding that would see municipal governments share at least \$40 million of the provincial portion of the federal cannabis excise tax. Opting out of retail outlets will impact the amount of funding a municipality receives.

In July 2017 Public Health Sudbury & Districts (PHSD) along with a number of other Ontario public health units published a consultation paper, *Cannabis Legalization in Ontario* making several recommendations. One of the key recommendations was the avoidance of a commercial regulatory model, and instead, it was recommended that a not-for-profit approach to cannabis regulation be adopted with the public health goal of delaying and reducing cannabis use within the population.

As the provincial government has implemented a private retail model, municipalities choosing to opt-in are encouraged to consider health protection strategies early in the decision-making process. PHSD strongly recommends that municipalities, where possible:

1. Reduce cannabis retail outlet density through minimum distance requirements between cannabis retail outlets and place limits on the overall number of outlets.
2. Prevent the role-modeling of cannabis use and reduce youth access through minimum distance requirements from youth-serving facilities such as schools, child care centers and community centers.
3. Discourage the co-use of cannabis and other substances by prohibiting co-location and enacting minimum distance requirements between cannabis, alcohol and tobacco retail outlets.
4. Protect vulnerable residents by limiting cannabis retail outlets in low socioeconomic neighbourhoods and enacting minimum distance requirements from other sensitive areas.
5. Reduce cannabis consumption and harms by limiting late night and early morning retail hours.

For Council consideration, it is significant to note that opting out of cannabis retail does not prohibit the use of cannabis in the City of Greater Sudbury, it only restricts access. Enforcement and other municipal costs will still be incurred, as it is anticipated that recreational cannabis use will still occur. As previously notes, opting out of cannabis retail will have an impact on the revenue realized from senior levels of government.

A municipality can decide to allow cannabis retail stores within its jurisdiction any time before January 22, 2019. If a municipality decides it will allow cannabis retail stores within its jurisdiction, the AGCO should be notified as soon as possible. Early notification to the AGCO will not change the date that licensed retail stores may open, which remains April 1, 2019 at the earliest. However, it 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.

Next Steps

Internal meetings with City staff and community partners (PHSD and GSPS) have occurred to discuss impacts of the legislation. Further discussions regarding details of policy/business practices will continue. Two working groups with representation from programs and services across the enterprise have been established to work on policy/direction (Enforcement and Safe Use).

The working groups will continue to work through policy and business practices, to ensure that municipal programs and services are aligned with the implementation of the retail cannabis model prescribed by the provincial government.

Resources Cited

<https://news.ontario.ca/mof/en/2018/08/cannabis-rules-to-keep-ontarians-safe-and-protected.html>
<https://news.ontario.ca/mag/en/2018/11/ontario-establishes-strict-regulations-for-the-licensing-and-operation-of-private-cannabis-stores.html>
<https://www.amo.on.ca/AMO-PDFs/Reports/2018/AMOCCompanionDocumentFCMGuideCannabis201804.aspx>
<https://www.amo.on.ca/AMO-PDFs/Reports/2018/Briefing-Municipal-Governments-in-the-Ontario-Recr.aspx>
<https://www.amo.on.ca/AMO-PDFs/Letters/2018/2018-11-20-Ministers-Letter-to-AMO-Municipal-Canna.aspx>

Survey Report

12 November 2018 - 23 November 2018

Cannabis Retail Stores Survey

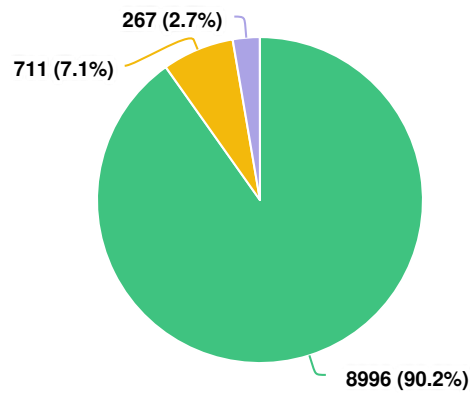
PROJECT: Cannabis Retail Store Survey
Over To You Greater Sudbury



Survey Engagement Summary

VISITORS		
6,829		
CONTRIBUTORS	CONTRIBUTIONS	
6,436	10,001	
29	14	6,393
Registered	Unverified	Anonymous

Q1 | Do you support or oppose the federal government's decision to legalize cannabis for recreational use?

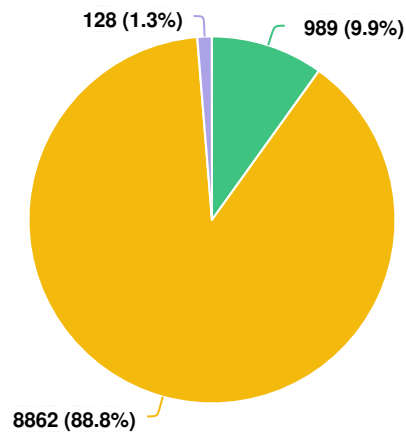


Question options

- Yes, I support legalizing cannabis for recreational use.
- No, I do not support legalizing cannabis for recreational use.
- I'm undecided.

Optional question (9974 responses, 33 skipped)

Q2 | Do you have concerns about the potential of having cannabis retail stores in Greater Sudbury?

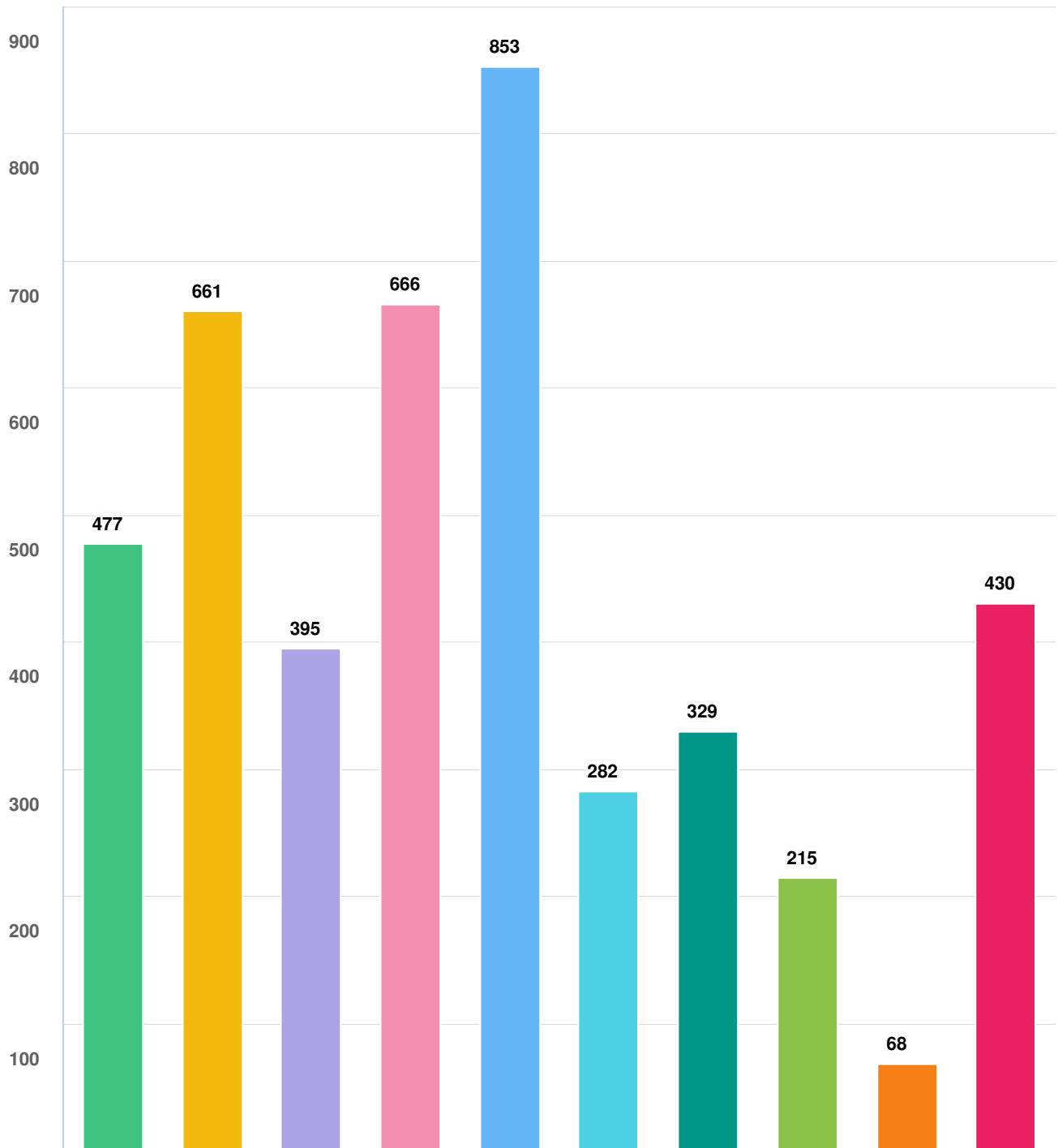


Question options

- Yes
- No
- Undecided

Optional question (9979 responses, 28 skipped)

Q3 What are the top five areas that concern you most?

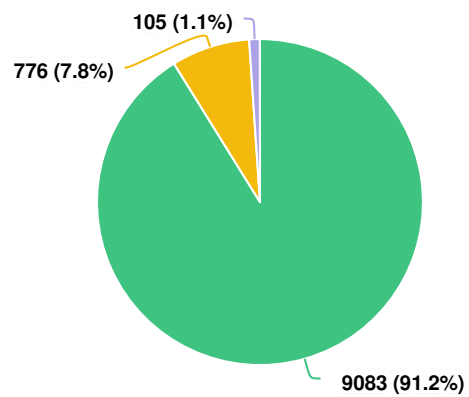


Question options

● Odour ● Smoking in public places ● Health risks ● Underage use ● Impaired driving ● Increase in crime
● Locations of retail stores ● Illegal selling ● Other ● Availability resulting in an increase in usage

Optional question (10007 responses, 0 skipped)

Q5 | Do you feel the municipality should choose to allow retail cannabis stores in Greater Sudbury?



Question options

- Yes, the City of Greater Sudbury should opt in and allow retail cannabis stores
- No, the City of Greater Sudbury should opt out and not allow retail cannabis stores
- I'm undecided

Optional question (9964 responses, 43 skipped)

Appendix B – Telephone Survey Questions

Q1. Do you support or oppose having cannabis retail stores operating in the City of Greater Sudbury? Please respond using a scale of strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose.

- ☐ 1-Strongly support
- ☐ 2-Somewhat support
- ☐ 3-Somewhat oppose
- ☐ 4-Strongly oppose
- ☐ Don't know

Q2. If you were to purchase cannabis, would you prefer to purchase online or through storefront businesses?

- ☐ Online
 - ☐ Storefront
 - ☐ Online & storefront
 - ☐ No preference
 - ☐ Don't know
 - ☐ I have no intent of purchasing cannabis / oppose
- OTHER OPEN COMMENT ALLOWED

Please rate your level of concern with respect to having cannabis retail stores located in proximity to various locations in the community. After each location I read, please respond using a scale from one not at all concerned to five very concerned.

- ☐ 1-Not at all concerned
- ☐ 2-Not concerned
- ☐ 3-Neither concerned nor unconcerned (neutral)
- ☐ 4-Conerned
- ☐ 5-Very concerned
- ☐ Don't know

- Q3. Schools
- Q4. Churches
- Q5. Parks
- Q6. Playgrounds
- Q7. Youth facilities such as recreation centres
- Q8. Libraries
- Q9. Existing LCBO's
- Q10. High density residential areas
- Q11. Registered daycares
- Q12. Locations not serviced by transit routes
- Q13. Addiction treatment centres/ clinics

The Province of Ontario has updated the new Smoke Free Ontario Act to include areas where tobacco and cannabis cannot be consumed. This includes a nine-metre restriction to the entrance of a medical health facility and restaurant patio, a 20-metre restriction to a playground and perimeter of a sports field, school and recreation facility.

Q14. In your opinion, should the City of Greater Sudbury further restrict where tobacco and cannabis can be consumed?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't know

Q15. In your opinion, should the City of Greater Sudbury receive funding from the province to help with issues arising from Cannabis retail stores?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't know

The final question is about yourself and is important for reporting and analysis. Once again, I would like to assure you that all personal information will remain confidential and will be used for statistical purposes only.

D1. Which of the following age groups may I place you in? READ / STOP WHEN REACHED

- ☐ 19-34
- ☐ 35-50
- ☐ 51-64
- ☐ 65 or older
- ☐ Refused

D2. GENDER RECORDED



Cannabis Retail Store Survey Report



December 2018

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Methodology & Logistics

Background & Overview:

The following represents the findings from a December 2018 public opinion telephone survey of City of Greater Sudbury residents (19 years of age or older) conducted by Oraclepoll Research Limited for The City of Greater Sudbury. The purpose of the research was to gather opinions from residents on issues related to allowing cannabis retail stores in the community.

Study Sample:

A total of N=1008 interviews were completed, with N=84 surveys conducted in each of the twelve (12) Wards. The survey screened to ensure respondents were 19 years of age or older. Gender and age samples were also monitored to ensure they reflected the demographic characteristics of the community.

Survey Method:

All surveys were conducted by telephone using live operators at the Oraclepoll call center facility. A total of 20% of all interviews were monitored and the management of Oraclepoll Research Limited supervised 100%.

The survey was conducted using computer-assisted techniques of telephone interviewing (CATI) and random number selection (RDD). A dual sample frame random database was used that was inclusive of landline and cellular telephone numbers.

Logistics:

Surveys were conducted by telephone at the Oraclepoll call center using person to person live operators from the days of December 1st and December 6th, 2018.

Initial calls were made between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. Subsequent call-backs of no-answers and busy numbers were made on a (staggered) daily rotating basis up to 5 times (from 10:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.) until contact was made. In addition, telephone interview appointments were attempted with those respondents unable to complete the survey at the time of contact. If no contact was made at a number after the fifth attempt, the number was discarded and a new one supplanted it.

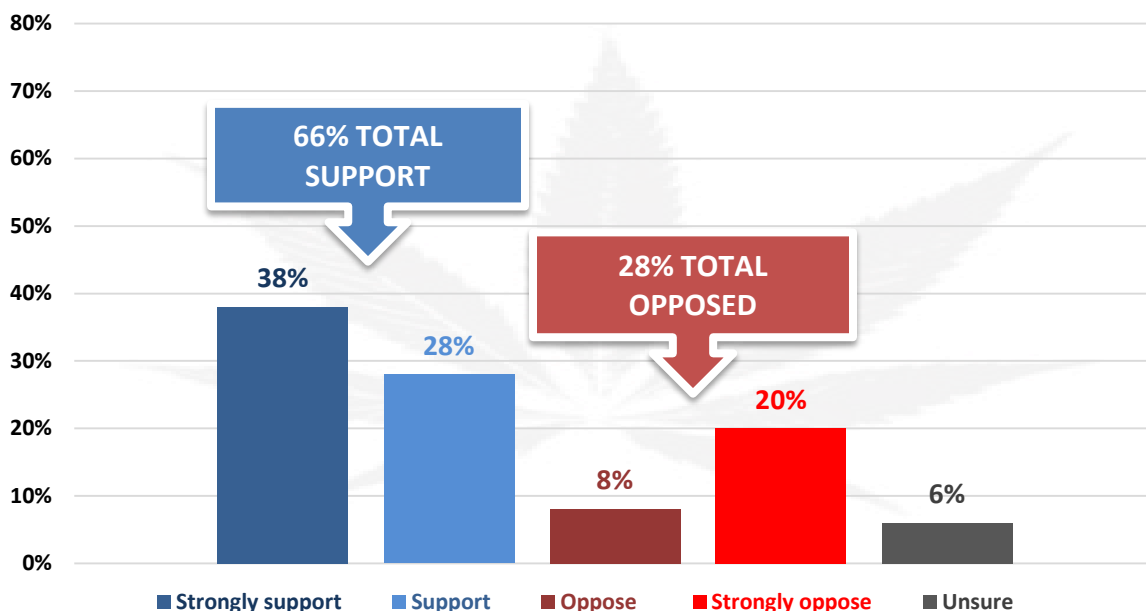
Confidence:

The margin of error for the total N=1008 sample is $\pm 3.1\%$ at 95% confidence.

Support / Opposition to Cannabis Stores

The first question asked all N=1008 respondents if they support or oppose having cannabis retail stores in the City of Greater Sudbury. A four-point rating scale was used to gauge support (support & strongly support) and opposition (opposed & strongly opposed).

Q1. "Do you support or oppose having cannabis retail stores operating in the City of Greater Sudbury? Please respond using a scale of strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose."



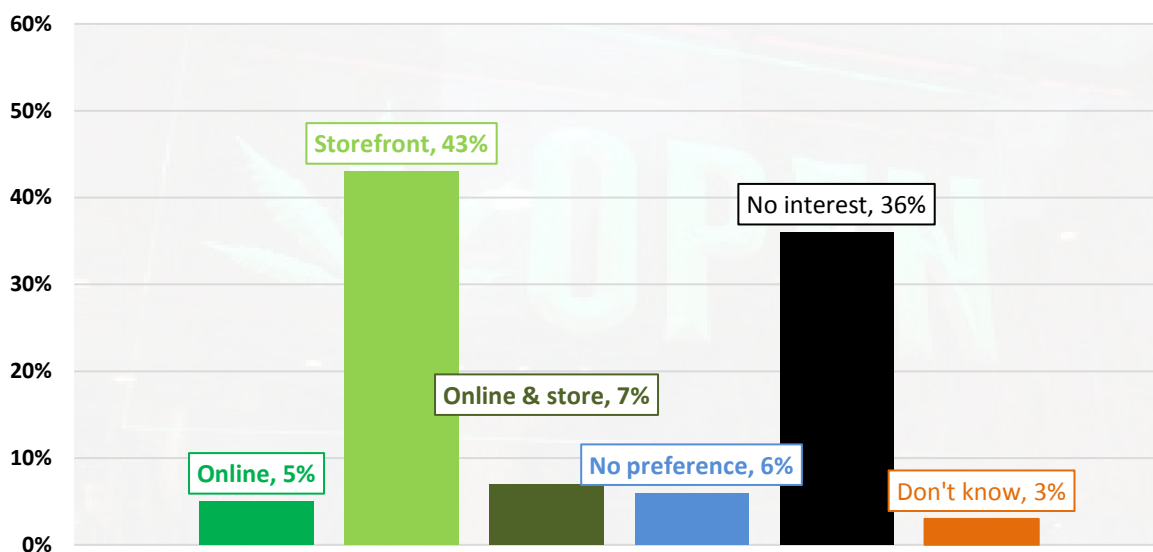
In total, 66% of residents support (28%) or strongly support (38%) having retail cannabis stores operating within the municipality. Almost three in ten or 28% oppose (8%) or strongly oppose (20%) the presence of cannabis retail outlets in the community, while 6% were undecided.

Younger residents aged 19 to 34 most support cannabis retailers at 79%, followed by 35 to 50-year old's at 71%. Support drops to 63% among those 51 to 64 and half of seniors 65+ are in favor at 50%. More males (70%) in relation to females (62%) also back having retail stores.

Preferred Purchase Method


Next, respondents were asked about their preferred method to purchase cannabis – either online or at a retail store. This question is projective or hypothetical and was not intended to be a definitive indication of one's usage or intended usage. Results below reveal how citizens prefer the sale of legal cannabis to be

Q2. "If you were to purchase cannabis, would you prefer to purchase it online or at a storefront?"



Storefront retail was most named by 43% of residents, while only 4% preferred an online only option, 7% a mix of online and a store and 6% claimed to have no preference. There were 36% that answered they have no interest in purchasing cannabis and 3% were unsure.

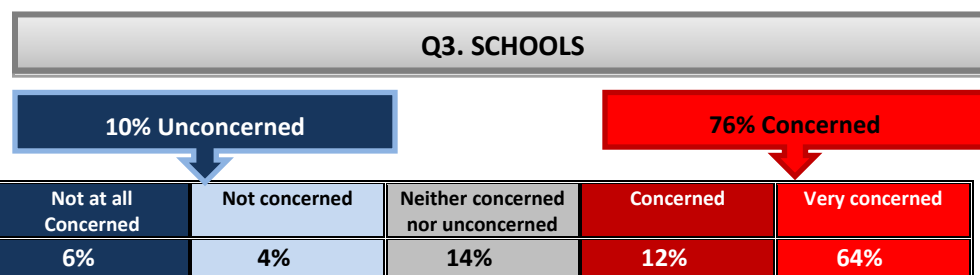
Retail storefronts had the highest response from those in the 19 to 34 (54%) and 35 to 50 (48%) cohorts, next followed by 51 to 64-year old's (37%) and then respondents 65+ (34%). Online purchasing was most recalled by 19 to 34 (8%) and 35 to 50 year old's, as was online and storefront (9% – 19 to 34 & 9% – 35 to 50). Respondents most inclined to say they had no intent to purchase were 65+ at 50% and 51 to 64 years of age at 41% (31%–35 to 50 & 25%–19 to 34). Do not know answers were slightly elevated among those 65+ (7%) and no preference by 51 to 64-year old's (12%).

 *Note: Results are consistent with an Oraclepoll national syndicated survey on cannabis conducted in 2017. In that study, regardless of usage, more Canadians preferred retail outlets to online delivery methods – this because a significant number felt that distribution of the product could be better managed to ensure that sales to minors would be controlled.*

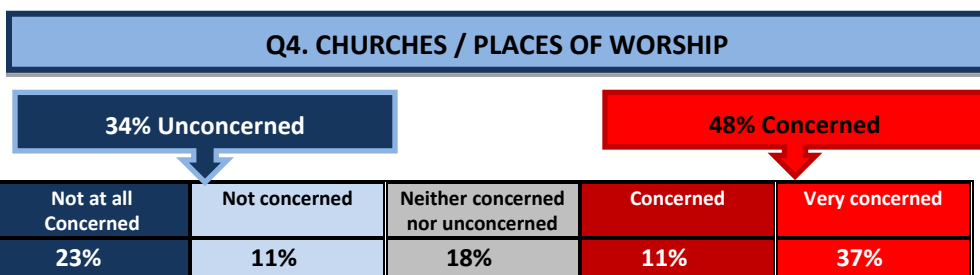
Locational Concerns

Respondents were then asked to rate their level of concern with having cannabis retailers in proximity to a series of institutions, areas or facilities in the community.

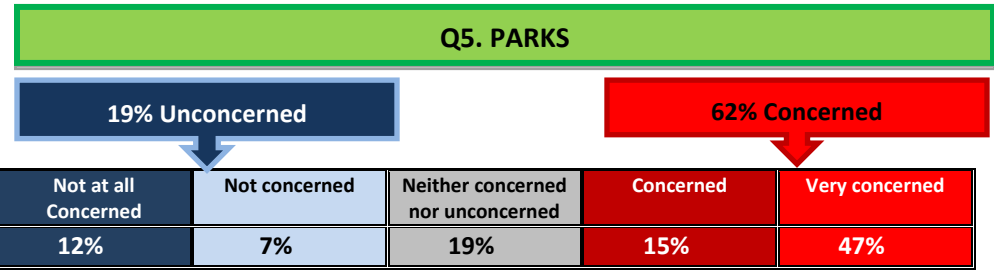
“Please rate your level of concern with respect to having cannabis retail stores located in proximity to various locations in the community. After each location I read, please respond using a scale from one not at all concerned to five very concerned.”



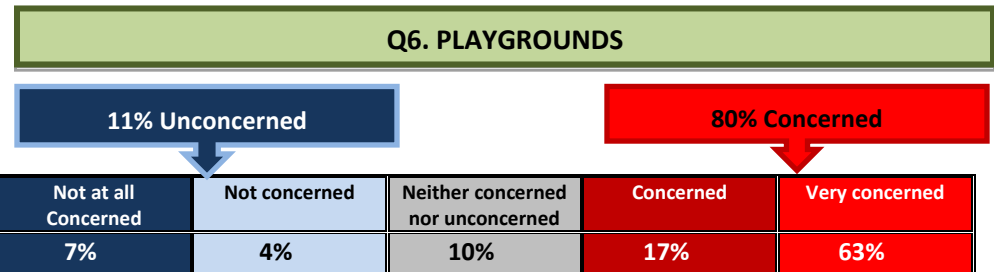
- There are more than three-quarters or 76% of residents concerned with having locations in proximity to schools, with those 65+ (85%), 51 to 64 (80%) and 35 to 50 (78%) being most concerned, compared to 19 to 34-year old's (61%). Only 10% were unconcerned while 14% had a mid-point view. This is the area of third highest concern after daycares and playgrounds.



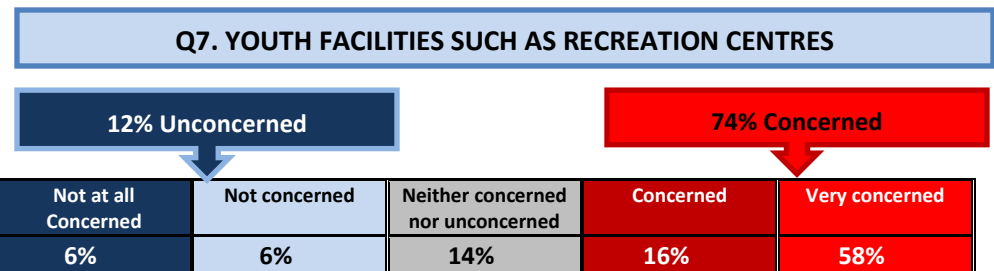
- Less than half or 48% expressed concern with having cannabis retailers near churches or places of worship. Older respondents 65+ (59%) and 51 to 64 (52%) were most likely to be concerned.



- Concern over having retailers located near parks is 62%, with only 19% having no concerns and 19% expressing a neutral opinion of neither concerned nor unconcerned. Older residents 65+ had rated concern in this category the highest at 77% in relation to younger cohorts.



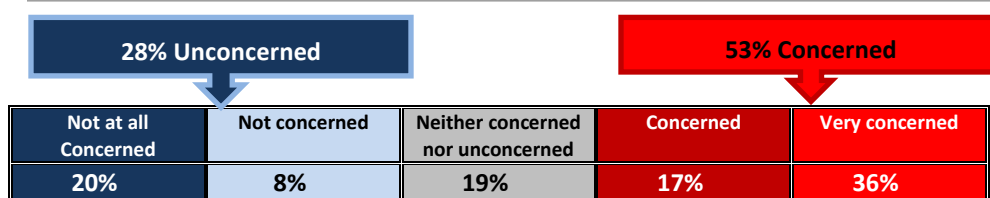
- The second highest rated locational concern (after daycares) as expressed by 80% of residents was for having cannabis retail stores located near playgrounds. All cohorts expressed concern with having a storefront near this type of location.



- Seventy-four percent said they were concerned (16%) or very concerned (58%) with having cannabis dispensaries operating near youth facilities – an area rated fourth in terms of concern. This included most of seniors 65+ (88%) and 84% of those aged 51 to 64, while a still majority but lesser number in younger age brackets were concerned (19 to 34 – 62% & 35 to 50 – 65%). A higher number of females (77%) compared to males (72%) were concerned.



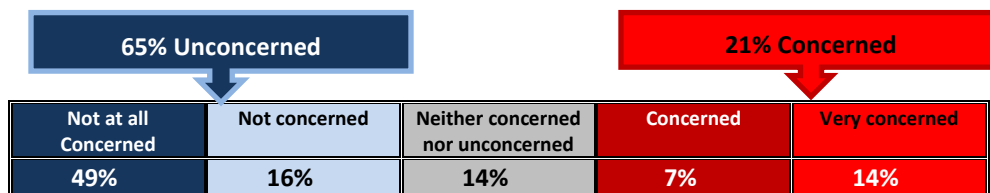
Q8. LIBRARIES



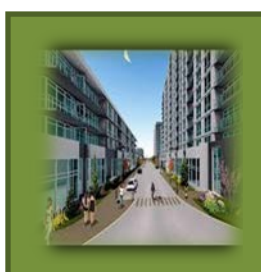
- More than half of residents or 53% expressed concern over locating stores near libraries, while almost three in ten were unconcerned (28%) and 19% were neither concerned nor unconcerned with having an outlet near a library.



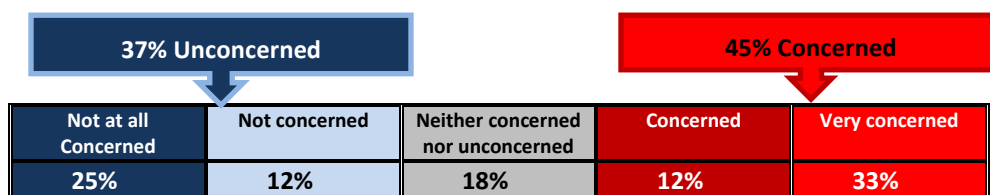
Q9. EXISTING LCBO'S



- The lowest concern at 21% and highest unconcerned rating (65%) was for locating cannabis stores near LCBO outlets.



Q10. HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBOURHOODS



- There was more of a split of opinion on locating stores near high density neighborhoods with 45% being concerned and 37% unconcerned. The gender divide was most evident with this indicator as 52% of females were concerned in relation to only 38% of males.



Q11. REGISTERED DAYCARES

11% Unconcerned

82% Concerned

Not at all Concerned	Not concerned	Neither concerned nor unconcerned	Concerned	Very concerned
6%	5%	7%	11%	71%

- The highest rated location that was of concern for residents was for having cannabis retailers in the proximity of daycares with 82% being concerned compared to only 11% unconcerned.



Q12. LOCATIONS NOT SERVED BY TRANSIT ROUTES

44% Unconcerned

31% Concerned

Not at all Concerned	Not concerned	Neither concerned nor unconcerned	Concerned	Very concerned
31%	13%	26%	8%	23%

- The second lowest rated area of concern after having locations near LCBO's was for allowing stores in areas not served by transit at 31%. Forty-four percent were unconcerned and 26% were neither concerned nor unconcerned.



Q13. ADDICTION TREATMENT CENTRES / CLINICS

23% Unconcerned

58% Concerned

Not at all Concerned	Not concerned	Neither concerned nor unconcerned	Concerned	Very concerned
15%	8%	19%	14%	44%

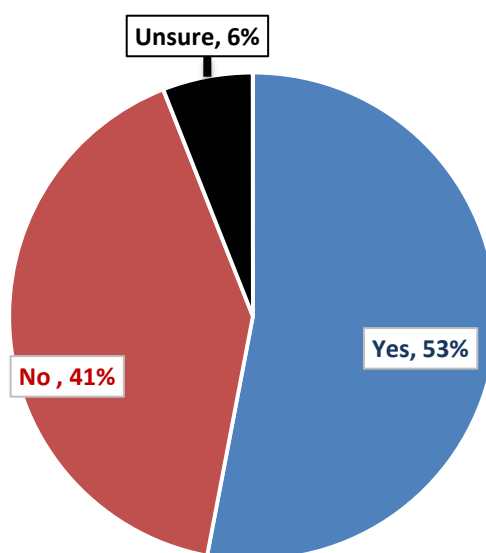
- Having cannabis stores in proximity to addiction treatment clinics concerned almost six in ten or 58% of residents. Less than one-quarter or 23% were unconcerned and 19% were neither concerned nor unconcerned.

Restrictions

The following short statement was read that provided a brief description of the Smoke Free Ontario Act which has been updated to include where cannabis and tobacco can be consumed. Respondents were then asked if they felt the City of Greater Sudbury should place further restrictions on where these products can be consumed.

“The Province of Ontario has updated the new Smoke Free Ontario Act to include areas where tobacco and cannabis cannot be consumed. This includes a nine-metre restriction to the entrance of a medical health facility and restaurant patio, a 20-metre restriction to a playground and perimeter of a sports field, school and recreation facility.”

Q14. “In your opinion, should the City of Greater Sudbury further restrict where tobacco and cannabis can be consumed?”

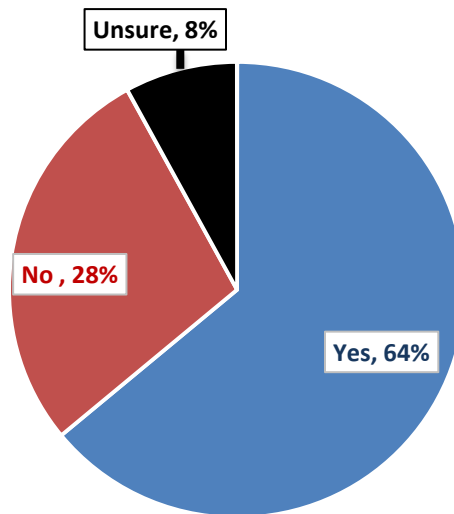


A slim 53% majority of residents are of the opinion that the City should further restrict where tobacco and cannabis can be consumed. Slightly more than four in ten (41%) do not support this policy and 6% were undecided. Support for further restrictions was lowest among the 19 to 34-year old's at 30% (yes) as they were most likely to say no (62%). Residents 65+ (66%) and 51 to 64 (61%) most back further restrictions answering yes, while residents in the aged 35 to 50 were most split on the issue (54%–yes & 39%–no).

Provincial Funding

In a final question, respondents were asked if they felt the City of Greater Sudbury should receive provincial funding to assist with any issues arising from cannabis retail stores in the community.

Q15. "In your opinion, should the City of Greater Sudbury receive funding from the province to help with issues arising from cannabis retail stores?"



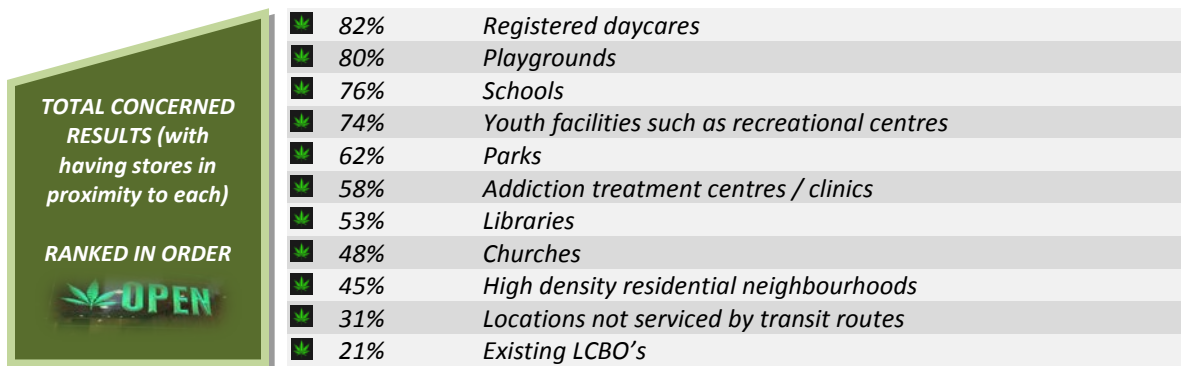
Sixty-four percent of those surveyed agreed that the municipality should receive provincial money to help offset issues that may result in cannabis stores in the City of Greater Sudbury.

Summary

There is majority support as expressed by nearly two-thirds or 66% for having retail cannabis stores in the City, while 28% are opposed. However, only 38% strongly support having stores and 28% somewhat support the measure. Younger residents tend to be more in favor compared to those older as are more males in relation to females.

Regardless of personal consumption of cannabis, respondents clearly prefer storefront retail as the best way to have cannabis sold to residents in the community. As stated, the intent of the question was to determine a public policy approach to managing sales rather than usage or product demand.

Despite an overall willingness to accept cannabis dispensaries in the community, residents do have concerns over their potential locations. The highest concern is having these retail shops in proximity to where young children are present – including, daycares, playgrounds, schools and youth facilities such as recreation centers. Majority concern was also expressed over locating cannabis stores close to parks, addiction treatment facilities and to a lesser extent near libraries. There is moderate or mid-level concern with having them in proximity to churches and high-density residential neighborhoods. A low level of trepidation was expressed over cannabis stores being located where there is no transit service and a very low number are concerned with them being in proximity to LCBO's. Overall, concern was driven by age, with older residents expressing more concerns compared to younger citizens.



A slender majority of slightly more than half of Greater Sudbury residents also want to see tighter regulations above provincial standards on where cannabis as well as tobacco can be consumed. In addition, more than six in ten would support or like to see provincial money in the community to help offset any issues related to cannabis retail outlets.