



Parkland County Bylaw 2019-01 Cannabis Related Amendments to the Land Use Bylaw

Background Report

One Parkland: Powerfully Connected.

Planning & Development Services

FEBRUARY 22, 2019

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	3
2. Federal and Provincial Framework.....	3
2.1 Cannabis-related Activities as Licensed by Health Canada	4
2.2 Retail Sale of Cannabis in Alberta	5
3 Land Use Bylaws from Other Alberta Municipalities.....	5
3.1 Cannabis Cultivation and Processing (Standard and Micro-Scale).....	5
3.2 Cannabis Retail	6
4 Parkland County Strategy for Cannabis Uses.....	6
4.1 Cannabis Production (Cultivation and Processing).....	6
4.2 Cannabis Retail	7
Appendix 1 – Tables Summarizing Alberta and B.C. Municipalities’ Cannabis LUB Regulations & Definitions....	8
Appendix 2 – School Locations and Buffers for Cannabis Retail Sales Use	19

1. Introduction

The following document provides an overview of the research Administration undertook to inform the scope and subsequent development of Bylaw 2019-01. It details the overarching federal and provincial regulations currently in place and summarizes comparable land use bylaw regulations that are found in other municipalities in Alberta and in British Columbia. This document also describes Parkland County's proposed approach to cannabis-related development regulations within the context of the County's existing statutory and strategic planning documents.

2. Federal and Provincial Framework

On October 17, 2018, the federal *Cannabis Act* and its supporting regulations came into effect. The Act regulates the legal access to cannabis and controls and regulates its production, distribution and sale within Canada. Additionally, changes were made accordingly to the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, the Criminal Code and other relevant Acts.

Alberta's *Gaming and Liquor Statutes Amendment Act* was adopted on May 30, 2018. It provides the Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission (AGLC) the means necessary to oversee and enforce Alberta's cannabis market related to sales, consumption and advertising.

As the land use management authorities, Canadian municipalities are responsible for land use and zoning regulations related to cannabis production and distribution. The breakdown of government roles and responsibilities is summarized in **Figure 1**.

Figure 1. Summary of Government Roles and Responsibilities

Activity	Federal	Provincial	Municipal
Possession Limits	✓		
Trafficking	✓		
Advertisement & Packaging	✓		
Impaired Driving	✓	✓	
Medical Cannabis	✓		
Seed-to-sale Tracking	✓		
Production (cultivation/processing)	✓		
Age Limit (federal minimum)	✓		
Public Health	✓	✓	
Education	✓	✓	✓
Taxation	✓	✓	✓
Home Cultivation	✓		
Workplace Safety		✓	
Distribution & Wholesaling		✓	
Retail Model		✓	
Retail Location and Rules		✓	✓
Regulatory Compliance	✓	✓	
Public Consumption		✓	✓
Land Use/Zoning			✓

2.1 Cannabis-related Activities as Licensed by Health Canada

Health Canada is responsible for providing the licensing and oversight framework for the legal production of cannabis. Under this framework, a person is required to obtain a license issued by Health Canada in order to conduct various activities with cannabis.

Under the Cannabis Act, a Health Canada license is required to:

- Grow cannabis commercially for sale, at large or small scale
- Sell cannabis for medical purposes
- Conduct tests on cannabis
- Conduct research with cannabis

Through their licensing and compliance programs, Health Canada is responsible for enforcing requirements related to:

- Types of production or processing activities
- Site personnel, including background checks
- Physical security, including surveillance and fencing
- Good production practices, including odour emission and control, waste management, etc.
- Record keeping and reporting

In addition to licenses for medical sale, analytical testing and research, Health Canada issues four (4) licenses as it pertains to cultivation (growing) and processing of cannabis:

1. Standard Cultivation – This license is for growing cannabis on a large scale. A license holder can obtain dried or fresh cannabis, cannabis plants or cannabis seeds by propagating, cultivating or harvesting. Additionally, they may test their product and sell to other licensed producers or license holders authorized to sell cannabis under relevant provincial regulations.
2. Standard Processing – This license is for processing cannabis on a large scale by other means than propagating, cultivating or harvesting. This includes those who want to manufacture and sell cannabis products, including cannabis oils (liquid or gels). License holders may sell to other license holders authorized to sell cannabis under relevant provincial regulations.
3. Micro-cultivation – This license is for growing cannabis on a small scale. The same activities apply to micro-cultivation as standard cultivation, however, micro-cultivation is limited in total grow area. A micro-production license is only permitted to have a total plant grow area of 200m². This includes multiple surfaces, such as vertical cultivation.
4. Micro-processing – This license is for processing cannabis on a small scale. This includes those who want to manufacture and sell cannabis products, including cannabis oils (liquid or gels). The same activities apply to micro-processing as standard processing, however, micro-processing license holders cannot obtain cannabis through synthesis and are limited to processing a maximum of 600.0 kg of dried cannabis (or equivalent) in one (1) calendar year. Maximum quantities do not apply if the license holder also has a micro-cultivation license for the same site. In this case, the cannabis must come exclusively from that site.

2.2 Retail Sale of Cannabis in Alberta

Through the amended *Gaming, Liquor and Cannabis Regulation*, the Province of Alberta has established comprehensive regulations in relation to the retail sale of cannabis. Businesses, organizations and individuals who want to sell cannabis in Alberta must have a retail cannabis license. Retail licenses are issued through the Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission (AGLC) and authorize the purchase, sale, transport, possession, storage or use of cannabis. A license will not be issued by the AGLC until they are provided with a copy of a relevant development permit from the governing municipality.

The Province of Alberta outlines:

- Restrictions on issuance of licenses
- Restrictions of location of licensed premises
 - Cannot be located within 100.0 m of a provincial healthcare facility, school or parcel of land designated as school reserve or municipal and school reserve.
- Security requirements for licensed premises
- Hours of operation (10:00 a.m. – 2:00 a.m.)
- Training requirements for employees

3 Land Use Bylaws from Other Alberta Municipalities

As part of this Land Use Bylaw amendment project, relevant cannabis definitions and regulations from the land use bylaws of municipalities in Alberta and other provinces were reviewed. The detailed findings are documented in **Appendix 1**. The summary of findings is outlined below.

3.1 Cannabis Production (Cultivation and Processing) - Standard and Micro-Scale

Most municipalities in Alberta operate with a single use class for cannabis production, “Cannabis Production Facility”. Of those municipalities which operate with one use class, all have allowed cannabis production uses as either permitted or discretionary uses within their industrial districts. Leduc County, in particular, allows Cannabis Production Facility as permitted use within most of their industrial districts.

Those municipalities which have allowed cannabis production uses in agricultural districts have identified another use classes, “Cultivation” and “Micro-Cultivation”. For example, Rockyview County, lists “Cannabis Cultivation” use as a discretionary use in their agricultural districts. Many municipalities surveyed in British Columbia identify micro-cultivation as an alternative means of growing cannabis. This use is listed in both agricultural and industrial districts and some commercial districts.

Most municipalities did not set out an extensive list of specific use regulations for standard cannabis production uses. The most common specific use regulation found was related to ensuring compliance with applicable federal and provincial legislation and requirements. In contrast, the most extensive list of specific use regulations can be found in Rockyview County’s Land Use Bylaw, which requires 75m to 150m setback distances for cannabis production uses from various residential and institutional uses. Those municipalities that encouraged micro-cultivation identified regulations that pertain to gross floor area and minimum setbacks from property lines to maintain rural character.

3.2 Cannabis Retail

All of the municipalities under review have allowed cannabis retail sales as either permitted or discretionary uses within commercial and industrial districts. Most municipalities kept the standard separation distances, as outlined by the Province, however, Rockyview County requires a greater setback from a healthcare or school site (100m) and requires a 300m setback from another cannabis retail store. Strathcona County aligned their regulations with a similar use, liquor stores, which is a reasonable comparison.

4 Parkland County Strategy for Cannabis Uses

4.1 Cannabis Production (Cultivation and Processing)

Background research has shown that a federal agency, Health Canada, sets out stringent regulations and licensing requirements for all cannabis production facilities (includes both cultivation and processing activities). This includes how to manage daily operations, security requirements, and how to mitigate potential emissions, such as odour and waste. Following the review of the licensing requirements for both cannabis cultivation and cannabis processing, Administration is of the opinion that they should be treated as distinct land uses within Parkland County's Land Use Bylaw. By aligning the land use classes more closely with federal licensing requirements, this allows Parkland County to ensure the appropriate activities are occurring in the most appropriate places.

1. Cannabis Cultivation, Major

Administration is proposing to create a new use class "Cannabis Cultivation, Major" to accommodate the activities allowable under Health Canada's Standard Cannabis Cultivation license. This use is considered to have minimal nuisance impacts, with the highest risk of nuisance likely coming from truck traffic to and from the development. Therefore, Parkland County's approach should be to allow this use as either permitted or discretionary in certain industrial districts.

Since the potential nuisance impact for this use is low and is comparable to other intensive agricultural facilities (i.e. large scale greenhouse), there is also an opportunity for Cannabis Cultivation, Major use to be located in rural agricultural areas, if deemed reasonably compatible with adjacent properties. Should this use be allowed in rural agricultural areas, the applicable regulations in the Land Use Bylaw must set out clear directions on which the Development Authority can base development decisions. In addition, due to the industrial nature of the use (i.e. building envelope, method of growing) and potential traffic impacts, this use should not be allowed within a certain distance of a multi-parcel residential subdivision. Additionally, the growing activities are often housed in warehouse-style facilities. To ensure the intent of Parkland County's Prime Agricultural Areas are met, development of Cannabis Cultivation, Major facilities should be restricted on prime agricultural lands.

2. Cannabis Processing, Major

Administration is proposing to create a new use class "Cannabis Processing, Major" to accommodate the activities allowable under Health Canada's Standard Cannabis Processing license. Due to the use being closely aligned with manufacturing, this use should be located in appropriate industrial districts. Of note, it is unknown at this time whether or not the scope of allowable materials to be manufactured will expand (i.e. edibles, beverages, concentrates, etc.).

3. Cannabis Cultivation, Minor

Administration is proposing to create a new use class “Cannabis Processing, Minor” to accommodate the activities allowable under Health Canada’s Standard Cannabis Processing license. In an effort to provide economic opportunities on marginal soils, Parkland County’s approach should be to allow this use as either permitted or discretionary in certain agricultural districts. Due to the limited grow area (200m²), these facilities are likely to have minimal nuisance impacts. Therefore, it is reasonable that this use could be supported in Country Residential district, provided that applicable regulations in the Land Use Bylaw set out clear directions on which the Development Authority can base development decisions. This could include setbacks from multi-parcel residential subdivisions, maximum building footprint, or landscaping requirements, among other requirements.

4. Cannabis Processing, Minor

Administration is proposing to create a new use class “Cannabis Processing, Minor” to accommodate the activities allowable under Health Canada’s Standard Cannabis Processing license. Similar to the aforementioned processing use, this use should be located in appropriate industrial districts. Of note, it is unknown at this time whether or not the scope of allowable materials to be manufactured will expand (i.e. edibles, beverages, concentrates, etc.).

4.2 Cannabis Retail

Background research has shown that through the amended *Gaming, Liquor and Cannabis Regulation*, the Province of Alberta has established comprehensive regulations in relation to the retail sale of cannabis. Parkland County is of the opinion that the potential nuisance impact to the retail sales of cannabis is likely to be the same as those impacts generated by liquor sales. The sale of both substances are regulated by the Province’s *Gaming, Liquor and Cannabis Act* (i.e. hours of operation are outlined by the province, minors are prohibited from purchasing the substance, the substance is prohibited from being consumed within the licensed premises). Parkland County’s approach to the retail sales of cannabis should be to allow Cannabis Retail Sales use as discretionary within the same commercial districts as Liquor Sales/Distribution Services. Although a municipality is entitled to reduce the hours of operation of a licensed premises, it is in Administration’s opinion that the hours are sufficient, as reduced hours are not specified for liquor distribution.

Appendix 1 – Tables Summarizing Alberta and B.C. Municipalities’ Cannabis LUB Regulations & Definitions

CANNABIS PRODUCTION USES (Standard Cultivation and Processing):

Name, Bylaw	Definition	Summary of Districts (Permitted vs. Discretionary)	Separation Distances (if any)	Specific Use Regulations (if any)
Strathcona County, LUB (Bylaw 16-2018)	CANNABIS PRODUCTION FACILITY means a facility, comprised of one or more buildings or structures, used for the purpose of growing, producing, cultivating, testing, processing, researching, destroying, storing, packaging or shipping of cannabis by a federal government licensed commercial producer in accordance with federal legislation. This does not include the growing or processing of plants that are considered by federal legislation to be industrial hemp.	<i>Discretionary</i> Medium Industrial (IM)	None specified.	No specific use regulations.
Leduc County, LUB (Bylaw 22-18)	CANNABIS PRODUCTION FACILITY means an enclosed building, licensed by the Federal Government, where Cannabis is grown for distribution (for medical or private retail purposes), and typically includes the cultivating, propagating and/or harvesting of the Cannabis plant. Other processes may include the packaging, shipping, testing and storage of Cannabis and Cannabis related products.	<i>Permitted</i> - Business Park District (BP) - Industrial District (IND) - Industrial Business District (IB) - Light Industrial District (LI) - Manufacturing Business Incubation District (MB) <i>Discretionary</i> - Highway Commercial District (CH) - Service Commercial District (CS)	Section 7.25.1: Setbacks of any Cannabis related use(s) from parks, schools and health care facilities shall be implemented, at minimum, as per relevant Provincial Regulations at the time of application.	Section 7.25: - No Cannabis shall be permitted to be grown outdoors. - Hours of operation of any Cannabis related use shall be restricted at the discretion of the DA. - Any regulations within this Bylaw are not intended to include personal Cannabis growing or possession limits as established by the federal and/or provincial government and includes both the medical and/or recreational growing of Cannabis.

Name, Bylaw	Definition	Summary of Districts (Permitted vs. Discretionary)	Separation Distances (if any)	Specific Use Regulations (if any)
Mountainview County, LUB (Bylaw 16/18)	CANNABIS PRODUCTION FACILITY means a Federal and/or Provincial licensed facility, comprised of one or more buildings or structures used for the purpose of cultivation, processing, packaging, testing, destroying, storing or shipping of licensed cannabis products. A Cannabis Production Facility consists of some, or all, of the following components: greenhouses, warehouses, laboratories, processing facilities, administrative offices and shipping facilities but does not include onsite retail sales of cannabis products or any derivatives thereof. All activities associated with the growing, processing or shipping functions shall be located inside fully enclosed buildings.	<i>Discretionary</i> • Business Park District (I-BP) • Heavy Industrial District (I-HI) • Airport District (S-AP)	None specified.	Section 10.6: - DA cannot approve a Cannabis Production Facility without Federal and/or Provincial licensing - Application shall include the following: a) all required Federal and/or Provincial approvals; b) demonstrate compliance with the Federal and Provincial Legislation; c) detailed description of the operation; d) detailed site sketch showing all existing buildings and proposed facilities, including setback distances; e) hours of operation; f) security measures; g) existing or proposed servicing arrangements (water and sewer and stormwater management), which may include water conservation methods; h) anticipated facility traffic generation to the property including employee traffic; i) landscaping, signage, and lighting plans; j) mitigation measures to reduce impact on adjoining neighbours. - Supplementary studies may be required as determined by DA - "On the date this Bylaw comes in effect all approved DPs issued for Horticultural Use, Medicinal shall be deemed to be compliant with the use Cannabis Production Facility and its Specific Use Regulations. Any expansion beyond the approved DP shall require a new DP under Cannabis Production Facility use requirements."

Rockyview County, LUB (Amendment 11/09/2018)	CANNABIS CULTIVATION means the growing and harvesting of cannabis as licensed by Health Canada; CANNABIS FACILITY means a development, as licensed by Health Canada, where cannabis is grown, harvested, processed, tested, destroyed and/or stored on site, but does not include Cannabis Retail Store;	Cannabis Cultivation <i>Discretionary</i> • Ranch and Farm District (RF) • Ranch and Farm Two District (RF-2) • Ranch and Farm Three District (RF-3) • Agricultural Holdings District (AH) • Farmstead District (F) • General Business District (B-2) • Industrial – Industrial Activity (I-IA) Cannabis Facility <i>Discretionary</i> • General Business District (B-2) • Industrial – Industrial Activity (I-IA) • Business – Agricultural Services (B-AS)	Section 20.9 b) to f): - <i>Health Care Site</i> for purposes of Section 20.9 means parcel(s) on which a <i>Health Care Practice</i> or <i>Health Care Services</i> is situated - <i>School Site</i> means the lot(s) or parcel(s) on which a <i>School, public</i> or <i>separate, a School, private, or a Child Care Facility</i> is situated - Min. separation distance between <i>Cannabis Cultivation</i> and/or <i>Cannabis Facility</i> and other uses shall be established by measuring the shortest distance between the <i>Cannabis Cultivation</i> and/or <i>Cannabis Facility</i> building/field and the other building. If the requirement states a minimum distance to a site, then the distance shall be established by measuring the shortest distance between the <i>Cannabis Cultivation</i> and/or <i>Cannabis Facility</i> building/field and the other site. - In the B-2, I-IA, and B-AS districts, <i>Cannabis Cultivation</i> and/or <i>Cannabis Facility</i> must be located: - o At least 75 m from a residential site. - In all other districts, <i>Cannabis Cultivation</i> and/or <i>Cannabis Facility</i> must be located: - o Min 150 m from a Health Care Site or School Site; - o Min 100 m from a site that is designated as a school reserve on title; - o Min 100 m from a residential site.	Section 20.9: - <i>Cannabis Cultivation</i> and/or <i>Cannabis Facility</i> shall not occur in a building where a residential use is located. - DP for <i>Cannabis Cultivation</i> and/or <i>Cannabis Facility</i> shall be limited, and the term of the DP shall not exceed three years. - A residential development constructed or created on a site after the approval of a <i>Cannabis Cultivation</i> and/or <i>Cannabis Facility</i> use shall not be considered a residential site for the purposes of interpreting Section 20.9(e) and Section 20.9 of this Bylaw.
--	--	--	---	---

Red Deer County, LUB (2018/11)	Cannabis Production Facility means a facility of one or more buildings used for the purposes of growing, labelling, packaging, testing, destroying, storing, researching and developing, shipping and receiving of cannabis (marihuana) and cannabis oil by a licensed producer in natural, fresh, dry or processed form. This use does not include retail sales or a dispensary.	<i>Permitted</i> • Medium Industrial District <i>Discretionary</i> • Business Service Industrial District	None specified.	Section 56a: - Applicant shall provide confirmation that Federal License has been applied for, and that all other conditions have been satisfied, prior to a development permit being issued. - Shall comply with (but not limited to): a) All loading facilities shall be fully enclosed within building; b) All garbage containers and waste material shall be fully enclosed within building; c) The site shall be fully enclosed by a fence. Fencing on all street frontages shall be contained within the property line so as not to obscure landscaping; d) An Engineered Drainage Plan is required; e) Confirmation that a license has been applied for from the Federal Government.
--	---	---	------------------------	---

CANNABIS RETAIL SALES:

Name, Bylaw	Definition	Summary of Districts (Permitted vs. Discretionary)	Separation Distances	Distinct Parking Requirements (if any)	Hours of Operation (if any)	Additional Requirements (if any)
Strathcona County, LUB (Bylaw 16-2018)	Retail Cannabis means a retail store, licensed by the Province of Alberta, where non-medical cannabis is sold to individuals who attend at the premises.	<i>Permitted</i> - Arterial Commercial (C2) - Major Commercial (C4) - Village Commercial (Area 9)** - Village Commercial/Employment (Area 10)** - Village Swing Site (Area 11)** <i>Discretionary</i> - Local Commercial (C7) - Community Commercial (C1) - Highway Commercial (C3) - Service Commercial (C5) - Light Industrial (ILT) - Commercial and High Density Residential (Area VII)	- The closest point of an exterior wall of a retail, cannabis use shall not be located within 100m of the closest point of any lot that contains, or is identified in any statutory plan to in the future contain: - A provincial healthcare facility; - Education, public; or, - Education, private.	• 4 per 100m2 GFA	None specified.	C1 – Retail, cannabis shall only be considered on a lot greater than 0.8ha
Leduc County, LUB (Bylaw 22-18)	Cannabis Retail Store means a retail store licensed by the Province of Alberta where Cannabis (and may include Cannabis Accessories) are sold at the premises.	<i>Permitted</i> - Rural Centre Mixed (RCM) - Business Park (BP) - Highway Commercial (CH) - Service Commercial (CS) - Industrial (IND) - Industrial Business (IB) - Light Industrial (LI) - Manufacturing Business Incubation District (MB) <i>Discretionary</i> - Town Centre (TC) - Urban Commercial 1 (UC1) - Urban Commercial 2 (UC2) - Urban Commercial 3 (UC3)	Setbacks of any Cannabis related use(s) from parks, schools and healthcare facilities shall be implemented, at a minimum, as per relevant Provincial Regulations at the time of application.	None specified.	None specified.	- The sale of Cannabis shall not occur on the same premises as tobacco and/or liquor sales. - Requires appropriate Federal and/or Provincial licensing and authorization prior to approval of DP. - Application requires: - All Federal and/or provincial approvals - Demonstrated compliance with Federal and Provincial Legislation - Hours of operation - Security measures - Determine supplementary information and/or studies on a case by case basis

Name, Bylaw	Definition	Summary of Districts (Permitted vs. Discretionary)	Separation Distances	Distinct Parking Requirements (if any)	Hours of Operation (if any)	Additional Requirements (if any)
Mountainview County, LUB (Bylaw 16/18)	Cannabis Retail Sales means the retail sale of cannabis products or its derivatives that are authorized by Federal or Provincial Legislation but does not include Cannabis Production Facility.	<i>Discretionary</i> - Local Commercial (C-LC) - Business Park District (I-BP) - Heavy Industrial District (I-HI)	None specified.	None specified.	None specified.	- The Approving Authority shall not approve an application for a Cannabis Retail sales without the appropriate Federal and/or Provincial licensing and authorizations. - An application requires: - All required Federal and/or Provincial approvals - Demonstrate compliance with the Federal and Provincial Legislation - Hours of operation - Security measures - Supplementary information determined on case by case basis.
Rockyview County, LUB (Amendment 11/09/2018)	Cannabis Retail Store means a building or a portion thereof that is licensed by the Province of Alberta for the sale of cannabis and cannabis accessories for consumption off of the premises. Cannabis Sales means the retail sale of cannabis to the public as defined and licensed by the Province of Alberta. <i>Lists this as prohibited within definitions such as Public Market, Grocery Store, General Store, Farmers Market, etc.</i>	<i>Discretionary</i> - Hamlet Commercial (HC) - Commercial-Village Centre (C-VC) - Commercial-Point Commercial (C-PT) - Commercial-Local Commercial (C-LC) - Commercial-Regional Commercial (C-RC) - Business-Agricultural Services (B-AS) - Commercial-Springbank Court (C-SC)	- Requires the following separation distances: 300m from another cannabis retail store 150m from a health care site or school site 100m from a site designated as school reserve on title - The minimum separation distance between Cannabis Retail Stores and other uses shall be established by measuring the shortest distance between the Cannabis Retail Store building and the other building. If the requirement states a minimum distance to a site, then the distance shall be established by measuring the shortest distance between the Cannabis Retail Store building and the other site.	- Parking is provided on the basis of Retail Use, General - GFA < 2,000m² (2.7 per 100m²) - GFA = 2,000-20,000m² (3.2 per 100m²) - GFA > 20,000m² (4.3 per 100m²)	- Hours of operation: 10am-11pm (except for Dec.25)	- Cannabis shall not be consumed in a Cannabis Retail Store - Defines Health Care Site and School Site - DP term limited to 3 years - Where a Development Permit has been issued for a business or development, in the event that the approved business use or development is discontinued or abandoned for two or more consecutive years, the Development Permit shall be deemed to be null and void. A new Development Permit shall be required before the business use or development and any related construction or other activity may recommence.

Name, Bylaw	Definition	Summary of Districts (Permitted vs. Discretionary)	Separation Distances	Distinct Parking Requirements (if any)	Hours of Operation (if any)	Additional Requirements (if any)
Red Deer County, LUB (2018/11)	Cannabis Retail Sales means a retail store that is licensed by the Province of Alberta to lawfully sell cannabis and cannabis accessories.	<i>Discretionary</i> - Comprehensive Town Centre - General Commercial (C-2) - Highway Commercial (C-3) - Commercial Core (C-8) *Not listed in Neighbourhood Commercial or Mixed Residential Commercial or Industrial	- Not within 100m of school as defined by School Act - Not within 100m of a Public Healthcare Facility	None specified.	Hours of operation: 10AM-10PM	- Applicant shall provide confirmation from the Provincial Authority that a license has been applied for and that all Provincial requirements and conditions have been satisfied, prior to DP being issued. - All garbage containers and waste material shall be fully enclosed within the building; - No person may consume Cannabis on the premises - No outdoor storage allowed on the site - Prevent patrons from producing nuisances included but not limited to odour, noise and light - Products in store must not be visible from the outside

CANNABIS MICRO-PRODUCTION AND MICRO-PROCESSING:

Name, Bylaw	Definition	Summary of Districts (Permitted vs. Discretionary)	Separation Distances (if any)	Specific Use Regulations (if any)
Regional District of Central Kootenay, Bylaw 2621 (2018)	MICRO CULTIVATION, CANNABIS means the small scale growing of cannabis plants and harvesting material from those plants, and associated activities as authorized under the Cannabis Act (Canada); MICRO PROCESSING, CANNABIS means the small scale manufacturing, packaging and labelling of cannabis products destined for sale to customers and intra-industry sales of those products, including to provincially authorized distributors, as well as associated activities as authorized under the Cannabis Act (Canada);	<i>Permitted</i> • Rural residential • Rural resource • Agriculture (areas 1 – 3) • Light industrial	• 15 m from property line; 7.5 m if the building is of a soil base	• Cannabis micro-cultivation, cannabis micro-processing or cannabis nursery licenses shall not be permitted in a dwelling place. • Gross floor area to be 600 m² ; building foot print 250 m²
City of Lacombe, Bylaw 400 (2018)	Cannabis production & distribution – minor: means development occupying up to & including 200m², used for the production, cultivation and growth of Cannabis. This includes, processing of raw materials, the making, testing, manufacturing, assembly or in any way altering the chemical or physical properties of semi finished or finished goods and products. This also includes the storage, transshipping, distribution & sales of materials, goods and products to Cannabis Retail sales stores. (Added, b.400.16, 09/10/2018)	<i>Permitted</i> • Light industrial <i>Discretionary</i> • Transitional commercial district • Shopping centre district • Regional shopping district • DC2	None specified.	

Name, Bylaw	Definition	Summary of Districts (Permitted vs. Discretionary)	Separation Distances (if any)	Specific Use Regulations (if any)
Town of Creston, Bylaw 1123 (2019)	“Cannabis micro cultivation” means the authorized, small-scale growing of cannabis plants and harvesting material from those plants and authorized and ancillary activities as lawfully permitted and authorized under the Cannabis Act of Canada, and regulations enacted thereunder and amended from time to time, including the Cannabis Regulations, and Cannabis Control and Licensing Act of British Columbia and the regulations thereunder as enacted and amended from time to time, and the Town’s Bylaws. “Cannabis micro processing” means the authorized, small-scale manufacturing, packaging and labelling of cannabis products destined for sale to customers and intra-industry sales of those products, including to provincially authorized distributors, as well as authorized activities as lawfully permitted and authorized under the Cannabis Act of Canada, and regulations enacted thereunder and amended from time to time, including the Cannabis Regulations, and the Cannabis Control and Licensing Act of British Columbia and regulations thereunder as enacted and amended from time to time, and the Town’s Bylaws.	<i>Permitted</i> • Agriculture zone • Highway service commercial • Light industrial	None specified.	5.2.7 A cannabis retail store, cannabis operation, retail medical cannabis sales, or cannabis analytical testing use shall not be considered a home occupation under this Bylaw. 5.18.1 No primary public entry to a Cannabis Retail Store or Cannabis Operation use shall be located within 150 metres of a parcel boundary of a public school, including but not limited to the following (see Schedule B): 5.18.2 No primary public entry to a cannabis retail store, or cannabis operation use shall be located within 150 metres of a parcel boundary of the following public spaces (see Schedule B): Part Nine, section one, 1.5: Where a Cannabis Operation abuts a Residential, Community Use, or Commercial zone, a solid, decorative, fence must be erected to a height of at least 2.4m along the lot boundary. BL#1877

Name, Bylaw	Definition	Summary of Districts (Permitted vs. Discretionary)	Separation Distances (if any)	Specific Use Regulations (if any)
City of Cranbrook, Bylaw 3956 (2019)	CANNABIS MICRO CULTIVATION OPERATION means a Federally licensed facility for the cultivation, processing, storage and distribution of Cannabis in accordance with Federal and Provincial Legislation and Regulations. CANNABIS NURSERY means a Federally Licensed facility for the cultivation of Cannabis, in accordance with Federal and Provincial Legislation and Regulations.	<i>Permitted</i> M-2 Light industrial	100 from residential zone, group day car, playground, school, or Park 40 m from any property line	4.20 4. As part of the Building Permit process, Medical Marihuana Grow Operation (MMGO), Cannabis Micro Cultivation Operation and Cannabis Nursery are required to provide a description of all proposed discharges to air, sanitary or storm sewer, or groundwater. 5. Medical Marihuana Grow Operation (MMGO). Cannabis Micro Cultivation Operation and Cannabis Nursery shall provide a plan detailing how the ventilation system will control the interior environment for plants and work areas as well as the filtration of air discharges to the outside. The capability of the ventilation system should prevent any odour leaving the facility from being detected by a person with a normal sense of smell at the property line.
Town of Churchbridge, Bylaw 2018-007	Micro-cultivation To grow cannabis either indoors (greenhouse/warehouse) or outdoors (farming) with maximum canopy space (including multiple surfaces) of 200m². Standard Cultivation Large-scale growing of cannabis plants and harvesting material from those plants, as well as associated activities.	<i>Permitted</i> Industrial zoning districts	None specified.	

Name, Bylaw	Definition	Summary of Districts (Permitted vs. Discretionary)	Separation Distances (if any)	Specific Use Regulations (if any)
Nanaimo, Bylaw 4500 (2019)	MICRO CANNABIS PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING - means a small scale Cannabis Production and Processing facility contained entirely within a building where the production and growing of cannabis products is limited to no more than 200 m ² of gross floor area per lot. (4500.127; 2018-OCT-01)	<i>Permitted</i> Industrial areas 1 & 2	None specified.	

Appendix 2 – School Locations and Buffers for Cannabis Retail Sales Use
 Figure x. School Locations in Parkland County

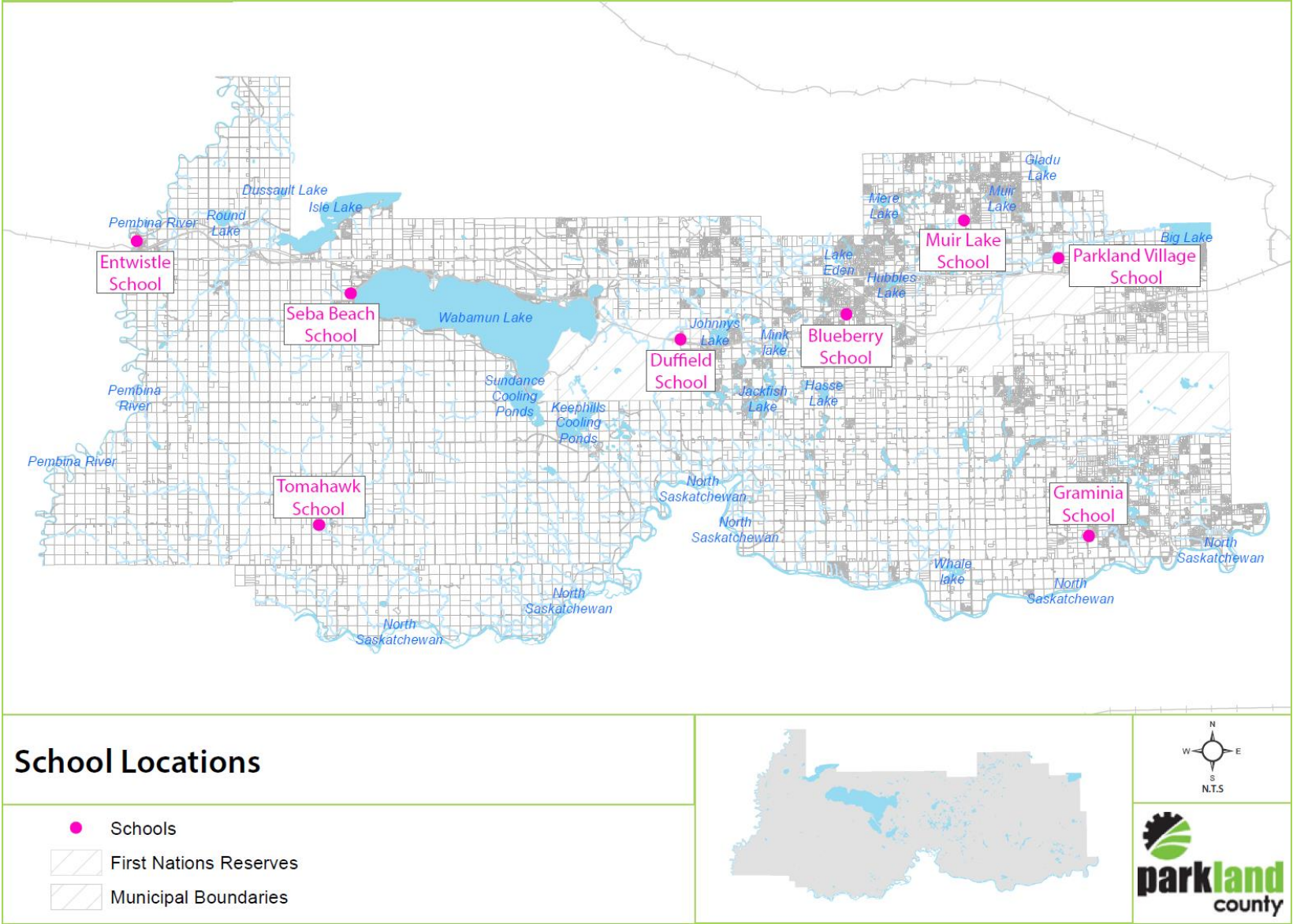


Figure x. 100 Buffers around Existing Schools in Parkland County

