

Town of Newmarket Agenda Special Council

Pages

Date: Time: Location:	Tuesday, January 15, 2019 7:00 PM Council Chambers Municipal Offices 395 Mulock Drive Newmarket, ON L3Y 4X7	
1. Additions & C	Additions & Corrections to the Agenda	
2. Declarations	Declarations of Pecuniary Interest	
3. Deputations	Deputations	

*3.1	Deputation - Recreational Cannabis	1
	Note: Edmund Yeung will be in attendance to provide a deputation on this matter.	
*3.2	Deputation - Recreational Cannabis	3
	Note: Katherine Wei will be in attendance to provide a deputation on this matter.	
*3.3	Deputation - Recreational Cannabis	5
	Note: Ray Brazeau will be in attendance to provide a deputation on this matter.	
*3.4	Deputation - Recreational Cannabis	7
	Note: Arthur Li will be in attendance to provide a deputation on this matter.	
*3.5	Deputation - Recreational Cannabis	9
	Note: Tracey Paul will be in attendance to provide a deputation on this matter.	

4. Reports of Committees and Staff

	E E			
4.1	Correspond	dence - I	Doug Selwood re: Retail Cannabis	11
	The Strategic Leadership Team/Operational Leadership Team recommend:			
			orrespondence from Doug Selwood re: retail received for information.	
4.2	Special Co 2019	mmittee	of the Whole Meeting Minutes of January 7,	13
	4.2.1 De	eputatio	ns	
			hat deputations listed as items 4.2.1.1 to 4.2.1.20 e received.	
	4.	.2.1.1	Nagwa Mounir - Recreational Cannabis	21
	4.	.2.1.2	Edmund Yeung - Recreational Cannabis	23
	4.	.2.1.3	Arthur Li - Recreational Cannabis	29
	4.	.2.1.4	Kevin Moyle - Recreational Cannabis	31
	4.	2.1.5	Nicolina Ieraci and Frank Ieraci - Recreational Cannabis	
	4.	.2.1.6	Patsy Hawke - Recreational Cannabis	33
	4.	.2.1.7	David Huang - Recreational Cannabis	
	4.	.2.1.8	Dahai Zhang - Recreational Cannabis	
	4.	.2.1.9	Qiying Jiang - Recreational Cannabis	
	4.2	2.1.10	Bernie Nick - Recreational Cannabis	
	4.2	2.1.11	Yan Chen - Recreational Cannabis	
	4.2	.1.12	Arthur Weis - Recreational Cannabis	
	4.2	.1.13	Jun Zhou - Recreational Cannabis	
	4.2	2.1.14	Doug Selwood - Recreational Cannabis	
	4.2	.1.15	Connie Wan - Recreational Cannabis	

	4.2.1.16	Li Fang Lin - Recreational Cannabis	
	4.2.1.17	Jane Chen - Recreational Cannabis	
	4.2.1.18	Wendy Cassells - Recreational Cannabis	
	4.2.1.19	Vainnisa - Recreational Cannabis	
	4.2.1.20	Dawn Horstead - Recreational Cannabis	
4.2.2	Corresp	ondence	
	1.	That correspondence listed as items 4.2.2.1 to 4.2.2.11 be received.	
	4.2.2.1	Correspondence - Township of King re: Cannabis Sales	35
	4.2.2.2	Correspondence - CannaPiece Corporation re: Recreational Cannabis Dispensaries	39
	4.2.2.3	Correspondence - John Dowson re: Recreational Cannabis	41
	4.2.2.4	Correspondence - Alfred Popp re: Recreational Cannabis	43
	4.2.2.5	Correspondence - Peter Karolyi re: Recreational Cannabis	45
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	4.2.2.7	Correspondence - Jane Bai re: Recreational Cannabis	51
	4.2.2.8	Correspondence - Bingnan Zhou re: Recreational Cannabis	53
	4.2.2.9	Correspondence - Tracey Paul re: Recreational Cannabis	55
	4.2.2.10	Correspondence - Sophia Guo re: Recreational Cannabis	57
	4.2.2.11	Correspondence - Fangqiu Zhang re: Recreational Cannabis	59

4.2.3 Recreational Cannabis

Whereas local municipalities are being given no control on the location, or the number, of retail Cannabis stores in their communities;

Whereas there are a number of outstanding questions regarding the economic and social impact of the establishment of a new legal retail system for cannabis in Ontario;

Whereas there is uncertainty regarding the number of retail stores that may be allowed to open and regarding the amount of revenue to be shared;

Whereas municipalities are only being given until January the 22nd 2019 to opt in or opt out;

Whereas a municipality may opt out and later opt in but cannot opt out once they have opted in;

Now therefore be it resolved:

- That the report entitled Recreational Cannabis dated January 7th, 2019 be received as information; and,
- That Newmarket Town Council advise the Hon. Victor Fedeli, Minister of Finance; the Hon. Caroline Mulroney, Minister of Francophone Affairs and Attorney General; and the Hon. Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing, that Newmarket is not a willing host of a cannabis retail locations in our community; and,
- 3. That the Town Clerk be directed to provide the required notice of Council's decision to opt-out of permitting retail cannabis stores to (i) the Registrar under the Alcohol, Cannabis, and Gaming Regulation and Public Protection Act, 1996, (ii) the Alcohol and Gaming Commission of Ontario (AGCO), and (iii) the Province of Ontario within three (3) business days of the date of passing; and,
- 4. That Council express to the Ontario government its position that municipalities should be given

greater planning authority over the location of private retail cannabis stores; and,

- 5. That Council express to the Ontario government that regardless of whether a municipality is a willing host of a retail store, the Province be requested to enter into a revenue sharing arrangement with all Ontario municipalities, to ensure local governments receive an appropriate share of the revenue generated from cannabis sales to help offset the associated enforcement, public health and social costs that will be incurred by municipalities regardless of a retail presence or not; and,
- That Staff be directed to continue to review information regarding cannabis retail stores as it becomes available as well as the experiences of other comparable municipalities to be brought back to Council in the form of a report approximately one year from today for further consideration; and,
- That Staff be directed to prepare amendments or new by-laws as required and return with recommendations as to how the smoking and vaping of cannabis in public places should be regulated in Newmarket by March/April 2019; and,
- That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Hon. Christine Elliott, Member of Provincial Parliament for Newmarket-Aurora.

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*4.3 Correspondence - Edmund Yeung re: Cannabis

The Strategic Leadership Team/Operational Leadership Team recommend:

- 1. That the Correspondence from Edmund Yeung re: retail cannabis be received for information.
- *4.4 Correspondence Kelsy McIntosh re: Retail Cannabis 187

The Strategic Leadership Team/Operational Leadership Team recommend:

1. That the Correspondence from the Kelsy McIntosh re: retail

cannabis be received for information.

	*4.5	Correspondence - Paul Jolie re: Retail Cannabis 18		189
		The Strategic Leadership Team/Operational Leadership Team recommend:		
			That the Correspondence from Paul Jolie re: retail cannabis be received for information.	
	*4.6	Correspo	ondence - Rohit Kumar Singh re: Retail Cannabis	191
		The Stra	tegic Leadership Team/Operational Leadership Team end:	
			That the Correspondence from Rohit Kumar Singh re: retail cannabis be received for information.	
5.	Closed Session (if required)			
6.	By-laws			
7.	Confirmatory By-law 193		193	
	2019-02 - A By-law to Confirm the Proceedings of the January 15, 2019 Special Council meeting			

8. Adjournment

Please complete this form to speak at a meeting of Town Council or Committee of the Whole or to receive further notification regarding an item on the agenda. If filling out by hand please print clearly.

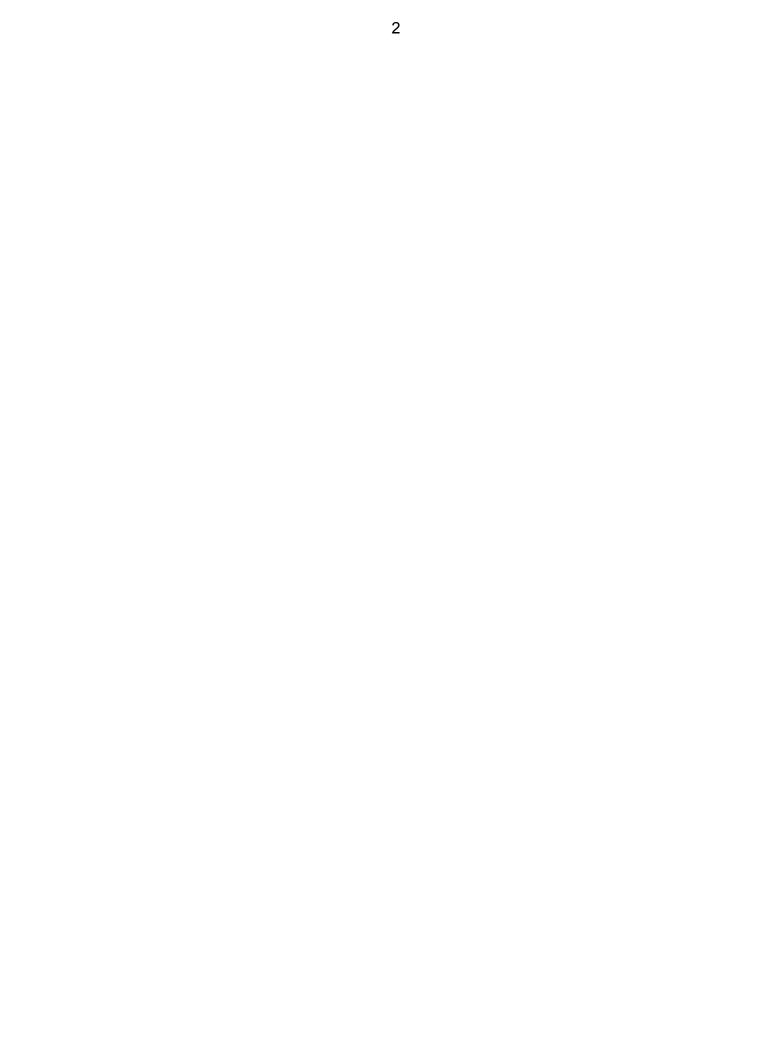
Please email to clerks@newmarket.ca, fax to 905-953-5100 or mail or drop off at Legislative Services Department, Town of Newmarket Municipal Offices, 395 Mulock Drive, PO Box 328, STN Main, L3Y 4X7

Name: Edmund Yeung		
Organization / Group/ Business represented:		
108 Health Promotion Association	& Copperhills Residents	
Address:	Postal Code:	
Daytime Phone No:	Home Phone:	
Email:	Date of Meeting:	
	Jan 15, 2018	
Is this an item on the Agenda? I Yes No	Agenda Item No:	
I request future notification of meetings	I wish to address Council / Committee	
Describe in detail the reason for the deputation and what action you will be asking Council/Committee to take (if applicable):		
I am an advisor to the 108 Health Promotion Association and would like to represent the interest of the group. thanks		
Do you wish to provide a written or electronic communication or background information 🔳 Yes 🗌 No Please submit all materials at least 5 days before the meeting.		

Deputation Guidelines:

- Deputations related to items on the agenda can be accommodated up to and including the meeting day;
- Deputations related to items not on the agenda may be scheduled within sixty (60) days of receipt of this form;
- Deputations will not be heard on a matter decided upon by Council until ninety (90) days have passed from the date of the matter's disposition by Council;
- Deputations are limited to 5 minutes.

Be advised that all Council and Committee of the Whole meetings are audio-video recorded and live streamed online. If you make a presentation to Council or Committee of the Whole, your presentation becomes part of the public record and you will be listed as a presenter in the minutes of the meeting. We post our minutes online, so the listing of your name in connection with the agenda item may be indexed by search engines like Google.



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Name: Katherine Wei		
Organization / Group/ Business represented:		
Self		
Address:	Postal Code:	
Daytime Phone No:	Home Phone:	
Email:	Date of Meeting:	
	Jan 15, 2019	
Is this an item on the Agenda? Yes No	Agenda Item No:	
I request future notification of meetings	I wish to address Council / Committee	
Describe in detail the reason for the deputation and what action you will be asking Council/Committee to take (if applicable):		
I want to discuss Opt in Opt out opitions		
Do you wish to provide a written or electronic communication or background information [] Yes [] No Please submit all materials at least 5 days before the meeting.		

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^{Name:} Arthur Li		
Organization / Group/ Business represented:		
Newmarket Residents		
Address:	Postal Code:	
Daytime Phone No:	Home Phone:	
Email:	Date of Meeting: Jan 15, 2019	
Is this an item on the Agenda?	Agenda Item No: No item number can be found	
I request future notification of meetings I wish to address Council / Committee		
Describe in detail the reason for the deputation and what action you will be asking Council/Committee to take (if applicable): Hi Newmarket City hall office,		
I would like to ask for a chance to speak for the issues about possible Cannabis retail store in Newmarket during the special council meeting.		
Thanks		
Do you wish to provide a written or electronic communication or background information I Yes No Please submit all materials at least 5 days before the meeting.		
 Deputation Guidelines: Deputations related to items on the agenda can be accommodated up to and including the meeting 		

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^{Name:} Arthur Li		
Organization / Group/ Business represented:		
Newmarket Residents		
Address:	Postal Code:	
Daytime Phone No:	Home Phone:	
Email:	Date of Meeting: Jan 15, 2019	
Is this an item on the Agenda?	Agenda Item No: No item number can be found	
I request future notification of meetings I wish to address Council / Committee		
Describe in detail the reason for the deputation and what action you will be asking Council/Committee to take (if applicable): Hi Newmarket City hall office,		
I would like to ask for a chance to speak for the issues about possible Cannabis retail store in Newmarket during the special council meeting.		
Thanks		
Do you wish to provide a written or electronic communication or background information I Yes No Please submit all materials at least 5 days before the meeting.		
Deputation Guidelines:Deputations related to items on the agenda can be	e accommodated up to and including the meeting	

- day;
 Deputations related to items not on the agenda may be scheduled within sixty (60) days of receipt of this form;
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Name: Tracey Paul	
Organization / Group/ Business represented: ward one	
Addres	Postal Code:
Daytime Phone No:	Home Phone:
Email	Date of Meeting: Jan 15, 2019
Is this an item on the Agenda? I Yes No	Agenda Item No:
I request future notification of meetings	I wish to address Council / Committee
Describe in detail the reason for the deputation and what (if applicable): Potential marijuana retail in Newmarket	t action you will be asking Council/Committee to take
Do you wish to provide a written or electronic communic Please submit all materials at least 5 days before the me	

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-----Original Message-----

From: Doug Selwood

Sent: December 28, 2018 10:18 AM

To: Customer Service - Reception

Subject: Cannabis

Hello

I have some comments on the open house.

- it looked like 95% of the people that wanted to opt-out were from Ward 1, from what I could see from the map that was handed out Ward 1 has so little retail zoning that a OCS wouldn't be located there anyway.

- if the Province is only giving out 25 licences what would the chance of Newmarket getting one? But if we opt-out we get no money from the Province, why not opt-in anyway?

- the Federal Government legalized Cannabis so that there would be a safe product on the market that if priced properly would have an impact on the illegal cannabis market. I feel if the Town opts out we are giving the green light to the already in business illegal seller.

- as far as people saying that the cost of law enforcement will go up, I think over a short period of time it will actually go down. The amount of tax dollars that is spent on illegal grow ops and local drug dealers would definitely go down if the legal cannabis is available. But if we opt-out we are reenforcing the illegal sellers, which will cause law enforcement costs to go up.

Regards

Doug Selwood"





Town of Newmarket

Minutes

Special Committee of the Whole

Date: Time: Location:	Monday, January 7, 2019 7:00 PM Council Chambers Municipal Offices
	395 Mulock Drive
	Newmarket, ON L3Y 4X7
Members Present:	Mayor Taylor
	Deputy Mayor & Regional Councillor Vegh
	Councillor Simon
	Councillor Woodhouse
	Councillor Twinney
	Councillor Morrison
	Councillor Broome
Members Absent:	Councillor Kwapis
	Councillor Bisanz
Staff Present:	E. Armchuk, Acting Chief Administrative Officer
	P. Noehammer, Commissioner of Development & Infrastructure Services
	I. McDougall, Commissioner of Community Services
	L. Lyons, Acting Commissioner, Corporate Services
	K. Saini, Acting Director of Legislative Services/Town Clerk
	P. Voorn, Associate Solicitor
	T. Horton, Planner
	J. Grossi, Legislative Coordinator
	A. Walkom, Legislative Coordinator

For consideration by Council on January 15, 2019. The meeting was called to order at 7:00 PM. Mayor Taylor in the Chair.

1. Additions & Corrections to the Agenda

The Chief Administrative Officer advised of the following additions to the agenda: Deputations:

- 4.2: Edmund Yeung
- 4.3: Arthur Li
- 4.4: Kevin Moyle
- 4.5: Nicolina Ieraci and Frank Ieraci
- 4.6: Patsy Hawke
- Correspondence:
- 5.4: John Dowson
- 5.5: Alfred Popp
- 5.6: Peter Karolyi
- 5.7: Arthur Li
- 5.8: Jane Bai
- 5.9: Bingnan Zhou
- 5.10: Tracey Paul
- 5.11: Sophia Guo
- 5.12: Fangqiu Zhang

Moved by: Councillor Twinney

- Seconded by: Councillor Simon
- 1. That the additions and corrections to the agenda be approved; and
- 2. That the rules of Procedure be waived to allow Committee of the Whole consider more than 5 deputations.

Carried

2. Declarations of Pecuniary Interest

There were no declarations of pecuniary interest.

3. **Presentations**

3.1 Recreational Cannabis

The Planner provided a presentation regarding Recreational Cannabis. The presentation outlined an overview of the history of cannabis legislation, Newmarket's public consultation and the decisions of other municipalities.

Moved by: Councillor Woodhouse Seconded by: Councillor Simon

1. That the presentation regarding Recreational Cannabis be received.

Carried

4. Deputations

4.1 Nagwa Mounir - Recreational Cannabis

Provided a deputation regarding displaying product in public and smoking cannabis in public places.

4.2 Edmund Yeung - Recreational Cannabis

Provided a deputation regarding concerns with cannabis' negative effects on health and safety.

4.3 Arthur Li - Recreational Cannabis

Provided a deputation regarding concerns with driving under the influence of cannabis and public health concerns.

4.4 Kevin Moyle - Recreational Cannabis

Provided a deputation regarding support for cannabis stores and potential uses for medicinal purposes.

4.5 Nicolina leraci and Frank leraci - Recreational Cannabis

Provided a deputation in favour of cannabis stores to reduce illicit cannabis and drug dealers.

4.6 Patsy Hawke - Recreational Cannabis

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Provided a deputation regarding a Facebook poll which supported cannabis retail stores.

4.7 David Huang - Recreational Cannabis

Provided a deputation regarding concerns with minors access to cannabis

4.8 Dahai Zhang - Recreational Cannabis

Provided a deputation regarding the sale of cannabis in relation to students.

4.9 Qiying Jiang - Recreational Cannabis

Provided a deputation regarding concerns of smoking cannabis in public places.

4.10 Bernie Nick - Recreational Cannabis

Provided a deputation regarding retail cannabis stores not preventing access to youth and cannabis in the community.

4.11 Yan Chen - Recreational Cannabis

Provided a deputation regarding the concern of cannabis retail stores creating convenience and ease of access.

4.12 Arthur Weis - Recreational Cannabis

Provided a deputation supporting retail cannabis.

4.13 Jun Zhou - Recreational Cannabis

Provided a deputation and had concerns with retail cannabis stores.

4.14 Doug Selwood - Recreational Cannabis

Provided a deputation supporting retail cannabis stores and expressed concern with cyber breaches of the Ontario Cannabis Store.

4.15 Connie Wan - Recreational Cannabis

Provided a deputation regarding concerns with impaired driving when retail cannabis stores open and community health.

4.16 Li Fang Lin - Recreational Cannabis

Provided a deputation regarding concern with youth access to cannabis.

4.17 Jane Chen - Recreational Cannabis

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Provided a deputation expressing interest in waiting to allow retail cannabis stores in Newmarket.

4.18 Wendy Cassells - Recreational Cannabis

Provided a deputation regarding cannabis access to minors and expressing support for retail cannabis stores.

4.19 Vainnisa - Recreational Cannabis

Provided a deputation regarding concerns with youth access to cannabis.

4.20 Dawn Horstead - Recreational Cannabis

Provided a deputation regarding retail cannabis stores allowing regulation and controlled access to cannabis.

Moved by: Councillor Woodhouse

Seconded by:	Deputy Mayor & Regional
	Councillor Vegh

1. That deputations listed as items 4.1 to 4.20 be received.

Carried

5. Items

Moved by:	Councillor Morrison

Seconded by: Councillor Broome

1. That the following items 5.1 to 5.12 be received, except sub-item 5.3. See following sub-item 5.3 for motion.

Carried

5.1 Correspondence - Township of King re: Cannabis Sales

5.2 Correspondence - CannaPiece Corporation re: Recreational Cannabis Dispensaries

5.3 Recreational Cannabis

An alternate motion was presented and is noted below in bold.

Moved by:	Deputy Mayor & Regional
	Councillor Vegh

Seconded by: Councillor Simon

Whereas local municipalities are being given no control on the location, or the number, of retail Cannabis stores in their communities;

Whereas there are a number of outstanding questions regarding the economic and social impact of the establishment of a new legal retail system for cannabis in Ontario;

Whereas there is uncertainty regarding the number of retail stores that may be allowed to open and regarding the amount of revenue to be shared;

Whereas municipalities are only being given until January the 22nd 2019 to opt in or opt out;

Whereas a municipality may opt out and later opt in but cannot opt out once they have opted in;

Now therefore be it resolved:

- That the report entitled Recreational Cannabis dated January 7th, 2019 be received as information; and,
- 2. That Newmarket Town Council advise the Hon. Victor Fedeli, Minister of Finance; the Hon. Caroline Mulroney, Minister of Francophone Affairs and Attorney General; and the Hon. Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing, that Newmarket is not a willing host of a cannabis retail locations in our community; and,
- 3. That the Town Clerk be directed to provide the required notice of Council's decision to opt-out of permitting retail cannabis stores to (i) the Registrar under the Alcohol, Cannabis, and Gaming Regulation and Public Protection Act, 1996, (ii) the Alcohol and Gaming Commission of Ontario (AGCO), and (iii) the Province of Ontario within three (3) business days of the date of passing; and,
- 4. That Council express to the Ontario government its position that municipalities should be given greater planning authority over the location of private retail cannabis stores; and,
- 5. That Council express to the Ontario government that regardless of whether a municipality is a willing host of a retail store, the

Province be requested to enter into a revenue sharing arrangement with all Ontario municipalities, to ensure local governments receive an appropriate share of the revenue generated from cannabis sales to help offset the associated enforcement, public health and social costs that will be incurred by municipalities regardless of a retail presence or not; and,

- 6. That Staff be directed to continue to review information regarding cannabis retail stores as it becomes available as well as the experiences of other comparable municipalities to be brought back to Council in the form of a report approximately one year from today for further consideration; and,
- 7. That Staff be directed to prepare amendments or new by-laws as required and return with recommendations as to how the smoking and vaping of cannabis in public places should be regulated in Newmarket by March/April 2019; and,
- 8. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Hon. Christine Elliott, Member of Provincial Parliament for Newmarket-Aurora.

Carried

- 5.4 Correspondence John Dowson re: Recreational Cannabis
- 5.5 Correspondence Alfred Popp re: Recreational Cannabis
- 5.6 Correspondence Peter Karolyi re: Recreational Cannabis
- 5.7 Correspondence Arthur Li re: Recreational Cannabis
- 5.8 Correspondence Jane Bai re: Recreational Cannabis
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- 5.10 Correspondence Tracey Paul re: Recreational Cannabis
- 5.11 Correspondence Sophia Guo re: Recreational Cannabis
- 5.12 Correspondence Fangqiu Zhang re: Recreational Cannabis

6. Adjournment

Moved by: Councillor Simon

Seconded by: Councillor Morrison

1. That the meeting adjourn at 9:16 PM.

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Carried

John Taylor, Mayor

Kiran Saini, Acting Town Clerk

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Name: NAGWA MOUNIR		
Organization / Group/ Business represented:		
Ad	Postal Code:	
Daytime Phone No:	Home Phone:	
Email:	Date of Meeting: Jan 7, 19	
Is this an item on the Agenda? 🔀 Yes 🗌 No	Agenda Item No:	
I request future notification of meetings	I wish to address Council / Committee	
Describe in detail the reason for the deputation and what action you will be asking Council/Committee to take		
(if applicable): Debating having a Marijuana store in Town & smoking it in public		
ni public		
Do you wish to provide a written or electronic communication or background information 🗌 Yes 🕅 No Please submit all materials at least 5 days before the meeting.		

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Name: Edmund Yeung		
Organization / Group/ Business represented:		
108 Health Promotion Association & Copperhills Residents		
Address:	Postal Code:	
Daytime Phone No:	Home Phone:	
Email:	Date of Meeting:	
	Jan 7, 2018	
Is this an item on the Agenda?	Agenda Item No:	
I request future notification of meetings	I wish to address Council / Committee	
Describe in detail the reason for the deputation and what action you will be asking Council/Committee to take (if applicable):		
88 members of the association and Newmarket residents have signed a letter to recommend the town to opt out based on the reasons given in the attached email to council. I am an advisor to the 108 Health Promotion Association. I was asked to filled out this deputation in case 108 HPA needs to be represented. I will only speak if required as the letter detailed the reasons clearly. thanks		
Do you wish to provide a written or electronic communication or background information I Yes No Please submit all materials at least 5 days before the meeting.		

Deputation Guidelines:

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Dear Mayor Taylor, Deputy Mayor Vegh and members of the Council,

108 Health Promotion Association & Residents Object to the Private Retailing of Cannabis in Newmarket

Cannabis legalization has been a hot topic in the community. One of the mandates in the 108 Health Promotion Association's Constitution is to promote health and longevity. Some of our members have gotten together so that we can express our concerns in this letter. The following summarizes the opinions of some of the members' **strong objection** to opting in for private retailing of cannabis in Newmarket:

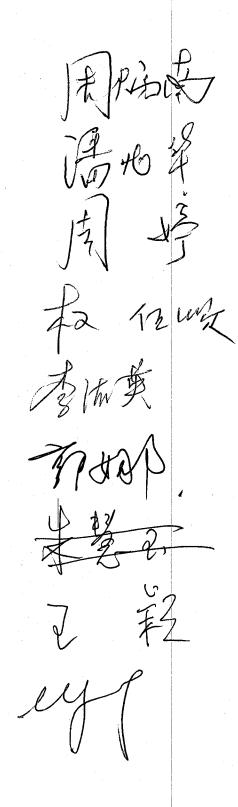
- 1. Newmarket cannot opt out after opting in.
- 2. People can grow cannabis and get access to it online already. There is no need to expose this to young children. This risk is perpetual based on the no opting out rule.
- 3. The economic benefits to Newmarket will be negligible (e.g. the initial payment of \$75,216 is only 0.059% of 2018 expenditures). There is also no guarantee that we will even be able to get any money at all from the Federal Government after 2020.
- 4. The health and social impacts of cannabis is inconclusive at this point. Arguments can be made both ways depending on what research you are quoting and who is doing the presentation. We need to be conservative, responsible and be more protective of our children and grand children because our decision will have lasting effects on many future generations.
- 5. There are potential negative effects on the already slow real estate market and real estate value.
- 6. We respect each other's freedom. There is no need to affect other peoples' rights by smoking or vaping in public.
- 7. There are examples of undesirable but allowable retail locations. There is one in CopperHills, a 5-year-old subdivision with young families and children. It is located around 700 Metres to the Frank Stronach Park and Splash Pad.

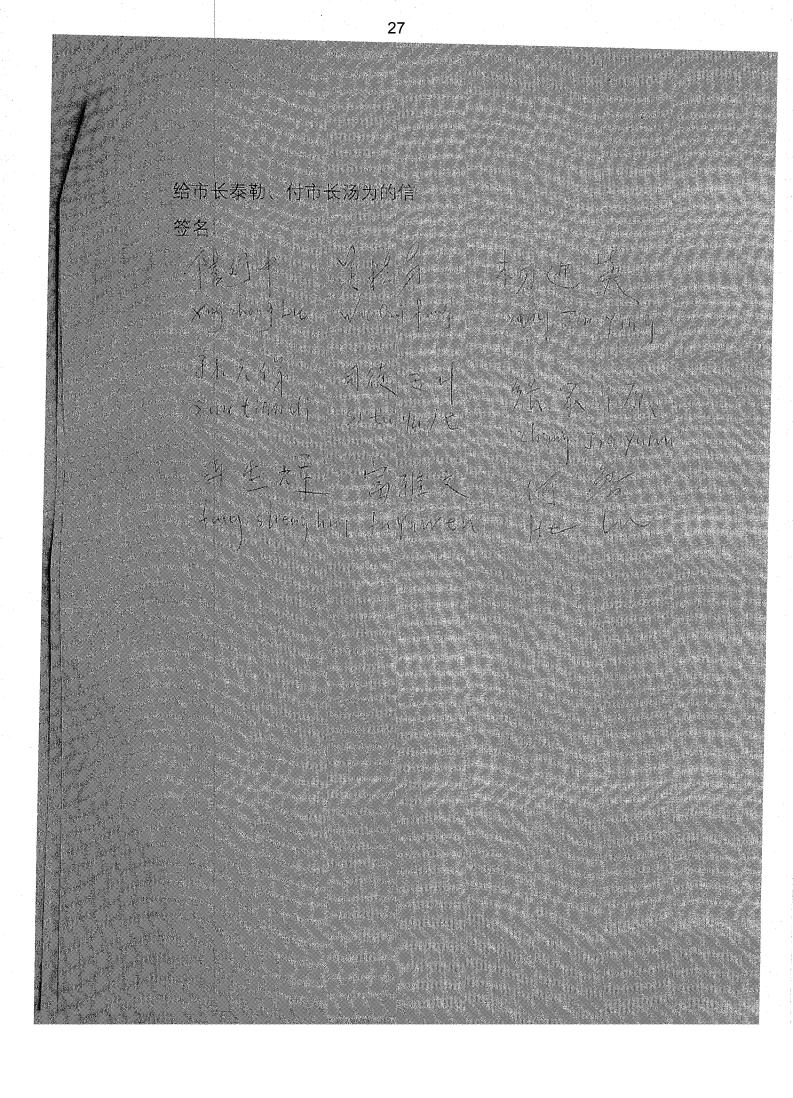
We are at an important crossroad. This major decision will have lasting social and health effects for generations to come. We want to appeal to you so that this long-term decision can be objective and conservative. To the undersigned, the tremendous risks outweigh the limited benefits for a few, we trust that you will make an objective decision for the future of Newmarket.

Thank you in advance for your kind attention and Happy Holidays!

Members of the 108 Health Promotion Association & Newmarket Residents

12.20 25 俄恩荣 SPANDE FIEHE Stra 家的资 王云例 Par 23.4 (罰く研 孙格 徐武善 都図 果意之. い手手 事慧, MR 金正流 刀加华 まれた 王爱民 王冠堡 承快考 素洪福 [] 12 3 P 爱腾光 加多多人 独烈山 うない 波也福 Ja ve APR -砂菜生 LHI S 蒋钊人 王礼女 萨诺德 本文印 强词评 移动 影雨花 了老仆 当的高 Eta in 7 13 m2 彭武 5.4 h 帮全委 李驼祥 \$ 2.2 奏国平 绿烟薄 游戏学 专利 炭和枪 田彭 动物 影丽珍 7发大了 的市务 专义之 金长马带菊 动动 适世患 子我(周) 来谷







Please complete this form to speak at a meeting of Town Council or Committee of the Whole or to receive further notification regarding an item on the agenda. If filling out by hand please print clearly.

Please email to clerks@newmarket.ca, fax to 905-953-5100 or mail or drop off at Legislative Services Department, Town of Newmarket Municipal Offices, 395 Mulock Drive, PO Box 328, STN Main, L3Y 4X7

^{Name:} Arthur Li		
Organization / Group/ Business represented:		
Newmarket Residents		
Address:	Postal Code:	
Daytime Phone No:	Home Phone:	
Email:	Date of Meeting:	
	Jan 07, 2019	
Is this an item on the Agenda?	Agenda Item No: No item number can be found	
I request future notification of meetings	I wish to address Council / Committee	
Describe in detail the reason for the deputation and what action you will be asking Council/Committee to take (if applicable):		
Hi Newmarket City hall Office, I would like to ask for a chance to speak for the issues about possible		
Cannabis retail store in Newmarket, will prepare for a short presentation of why we should have a opt		
out.		
Thanks		
Do you wish to provide a written or electronic communication or background information 🔳 Yes 🗌 No		
Please submit all materials at least 5 days before the meeting.		

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Name: Kevin Moyle			
Organization / Group/ Business represented:			
None			
Address:	Postal Code:		
Daytime Phone No:	Home Phone:		
Email:	Date of Meeting: January 7, 2019		
Is this an item on the Agenda? I Yes No	Agenda Item No:		
I request future notification of meetings	I wish to address Council / Committee		
Describe in detail the reason for the deputation and what action you will be asking Council/Committee to take			
(if applicable): Now that recreational cannabis is legal in this country, I will be seeking this substance to assist me for sleep purposes. Currently I am using dolamine, a much more powerful medication. Being new to using cannabis, I will be requiring advice from an expert in the field that can only be sought out in a storefront. I do not wish to seek information from a faceless person in the on-line store which from all accounts is an ineffective service anyway. Furthermore I do not wish to deal with the underworld. I also do not wish to drive down to the city and incur the expense and time necessary to do this. I want the service in town. In addition, more recently Newmarket has shown foresight in being unique to the bland suburban sprawl of the "905" and has branded itself "well beyond the ordinary". With the addition of River Walk Commons and the improvements on Main St., the various festivals and events including Pride, our town has established a niche, unique to the 905, with an almost urban vibe. I think that with neighbouring municipalities opting out, this is a great opportunity for us to continue to show foresight and opt in. It would be a further draw to our Town, encourage further business and would create a benefit of easier access to local residents. Further, taking advantage of the federal grant for an earlier opt in, is also financially prudent.			
Do you wish to provide a written or electronic communication or background information I Yes I No Please submit all materials at least 5 days before the meeting.			

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Personal information on this form will be used for the purposes of sending correspondence relating to matters before Council. Your name, address, comments, and any other personal information, is collected and maintained for the purpose of creating a record that is available to the general public in a hard copy format and on the internet in an electronic format pursuant to Section 27 of the Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.M.56, as amended. Questions about this collection should be directed to the Director of Legislative Services/Town Clerk, Town of Newmarket, 395 Mulock Drive, P.O. Box 328, STN Main, Newmarket, ON L3Y 4X7; Telephone 905 895-5193 Ext. 2211 Fax 905-953-5100



33 Deputation and Further Notice Request Form

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Name: Patricia (Patsy) Hawke			
Organization / Group/ Business represented:			
Scentsy Independent Consultant/Tupperware Consultant			
Address	Postal Code:		
Davtime Phone No:	Home Phone:		
Email:	Date of Meeting: January 7, 2019		
Is this an item on the Agenda? Yes No	Agenda Item No:		
I request future notification of meetings	I wish to address Council / Committee		
Describe in detail the reason for the deputation and what a (if applicable): On January 2nd, 2019 I posted a note on my Faceboo this upcoming meeting. Within that post a few people Jane Twinney had then shared the town's official surve closed (expired). So then I simply decided to do up a taken off and I want to present the results of this poll, a our town that reflects some thoughts (both ways).	k timeline notifying Newmarket friends about had expressed they couldn't make the meeting. ey link which was soon discovered had already poll YES - Op-In or NO Opt-out. The poll had		
Do you wish to provide a written or electronic communication Please submit all materials at least 5 days before the meet			

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KING	King TownshipPhone: 905.833.53212585 King RoadFax: 905.833.2300King City. OntarioWebsite: www.king.caCanada L7B 1A1REFD ICC PY1010
December 11, 2018	DEC 18 2018
Office of the Registrar Alcohol and Gaming Commission of Ontario (AGCO) 90 Sheppard Avenue East	Sent via e-mail <u>municipal@agco.ca</u>

35

A16 1.010

To Whom It May Concern,

Toronto, ON M2N 0A4

Suite 200-300

RE: TOWNSHIP OF KING RESOLUTION: CANNABIS SALES WITHIN THE TOWNSHIP OF KING

At its meeting of September 24, 2018, Council of the Township of King received and unanimously supported the Resolution within Planning Department Report Number P-2018-37 with respect to the Province of Ontario's announcement that Municipalities will be given a one-time window under which they can choose to "opt-out" of permitting private cannabis retail stores in their jurisdictions.

Since the passing of Bill 36, *Cannabis Statue Law Amendment Act, 2018* in October, the Township of King reconsidered its decision from its September meeting. As a result, at its meeting of December 10, 2018, Council of the Township of King received and unanimously supported the Resolution within Planning Department Report Number P-2018-41 with respect to the Province of Ontario's announcement that Municipalities will be given a one-time window under which they can choose to "opt-out" of permitting private cannabis retail stores in their jurisdictions.

Council of the Township of King formally requests that you consider our request within the following Resolution:

WHEREAS the Government of Ontario announced on August 13, 2018 that it would be bringing forth legislation that, if passed, would introduce a model for the private retail sale of cannabis in the Province of Ontario;

AND WHEREAS Bill 36, *Cannabis Statute Law Amendment Act, 2018* came into force on October 17, 2018 establishing a model for the private retail sale of cannabis in the Province of Ontario;

AND WHEREAS accompanying O. Reg. 468/18, in effect November 14, 2018, and Registrar's Standards for the private retail sale of cannabis, released December 5, 2018, were made under the *Cannabis Statute Law Amendment Act, 2018* further regulating the private retail sale of cannabis;

AND WHEREAS the Bill 36, *Cannabis Statute Law Amendment Act, 2018* allows for the private retail sale of cannabis beginning on April 1, 2019;



King Township 2585 King Road King City. Ontario Canada L7B 1A1

Phone: 905.833.5321 Fax: 905.833.2300 Website: www.king.ca

AND WHEREAS the Cannabis Statue Law Amendment Act, 2018 provides a one-time window allowing Municipalities to "opt-out" of permitting private cannabis retail stores within their jurisdictions:

36

AND WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the Township of King has already expressed its opposition to the retail sale of cannabis within the Township of King through its September 24, 2018 Resolution, and wishes to reiterate its position to conform with the requirements of Bill 36, Cannabis Statute Law Amendment Act. 2018:

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Government of the Province of Ontario, and the Alcohol and Gaming Commission of Ontario, and the Registrar under the Alcohol. Cannabis, Gaming Regulation and Public Protection Act, 1996 be advised that the Council of the Corporation of the Township of King strongly opposes retail sale of cannabis within the Township of King, and chooses to "opt-out" of permitting retail sale of cannabis within the Township, including through but not limited to any store, farmer's market, cannabis production facility or any other permanent or temporary facility or outlet;

AND FURTHER THAT Planning Department Staff be directed to review the legislation and information released by the Government of Ontario on this matter, and evaluate potential zoning by-law provisions to reinforce Council's resolution to opt out of permitting retail sale of cannabis in the Township of King, including the sale and/or consumption of cannabis at facilities referred to as "cannabis lounges";

AND FURTHER THAT Planning Department staff be directed to proceed with the scheduling of the Statutory Public Meeting for a Zoning By-law Amendment for February/March, 2019, if necessary, to present appropriate zoning by-law provisions for Council's consideration, as permitted by the applicable Regulations issued under Bill 36; and

AND FURTHER THAT a copy of this Resolution also be provided to the Region of York and all lower tier municipalities within York Region for their information and request for support.

ours/truly, Kathryn Moyle

Director of Clerks/By-law Enforcemen Township Clerk

Hon. Doug Ford, Premier of Ontario C.C. Hon. Christine Elliott, Minister of Health and Long-Term Care Hon. Ernie Hardeman, Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs Hon. Vic Fedeli, Minister of Finance Nicole Stewart, Executive Lead, Cannabis Retail Implementation Project, Ministry of Finance

Hon. Caroline Mulroney, Attorney General and MPP York-Simcoe

XING

King Township 2585 King Road King City, Ontario Canada L7B 1A1 Phone: 905.833.5321 Fax: 905.833.2300 Website: www.king.ca

Renu Kulendran, Ontario Legalization of Cannabis Secretariat, Ministry of Attorney General Stephen Lecce, MPP, King-Vaughan Chris Raynor, Regional Clerk, Regional Municipality of York Stephen Huycke, Clerk, Town of Richmond Hill Michael De Rond, Clerk, Town of Aurora

Michael De Rond, Clerk, Town of Aurora Todd Coles, Clerk, City of Vaughan Gillian Angus-Traill, Clerk, Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville Fernando Lamanna, Clerk, Town of East Gwillimbury Lisa Lyons, Clerk, Town of Newmarket John Espinosa, Clerk, Town of Georgina Kim Kitteringham, Clerk, City of Markham Stephen Naylor, Director of Planning



From: John Mutton [mailto:jmutton@municipalsolutions.ca]
Sent: December 19, 2018 4:53 PM
To: Lyons, Lisa
Subject: Correspondence for Council agenda

Mayor and Members of Council,

On behalf of CannaPiece Corporation, the industry leader in health and regulatory compliance in the cannabis sector, we would respectfully ask Council to refer our zoning/licensing bylaw request to staff if Council chooses to "opt in" to recreational cannabis sales in your municipality.

Based on our expertise across North America, we would like to offer the following suggested wording to ensure that the recreational cannabis dispensaries have the highest compliance level, both for health and security of the patients/clients and the public.

We would request that "Preference be given to those recreational cannabis dispensaries that have a Health Canada approved medicinal cannabis health clinic with a medical practitioner on site"

Best Regards,

John

John Mutton | President and Chief Executive Officer Municipal Solutions - Energy and Infrastructure

Cell: 905-441-0791

Municipal Solutions Energy and Infrastructure, LLC

USA | Canada

www.municipalsolutions.ca

John Mutton | President and Chief Executive Officer Municipal Solutions - Energy and Infrastructure

Cell: 905-441-0791

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From: John J Dowson Ch lp Date: January 6, 2019 at 6:27:25 PM EST To: John Taylor <<u>jtaylor@newmarket.ca</u>> Cc: "<u>tmorrison@newmarket.ca</u>" <<u>tmorrison@newmarket.ca</u>> Subject: Marijuana shops in Newmarket Reply-To:

My injury prevents me from attending the special council meeting tonight.

As a property owner and resident of Newmarket would like my email entered into the debate. I support Newmarket opting out of the ontario government marijuana legislation. Opting in abrogates the by laws and planning giving the PC government total control over the towns by laws, planning and licensing of the number of pot stores and where they are located. Doing so gives the Progressive Conservative partu carte blanche and overrides the towns by laws.

John Dowson



-----Original Message-----

From: Alfred Popp Sent: January 7, 2019 11:18 AM To: Customer Service - Reception Subject: Cannabis in Newmarket

Citizen comment re: legalization of Cannabis. Town of Newmarket.

To whom it may concern.

I am sorry that I missed the previous opportunity to comment or fill out the survey. That said, I am already disappointed that I have to spend more of my time trying to justify this issue against archaic ideas. Cannabis is now legal because years of prohibition were proven to be wrong.

In terms of Cannabis in Newmarket, this is a town that lost a lot of small businesses along Davis Drive, due to the Viva construction that took place. Cannabis is a new, emerging enterprise (at least legally now) which should be embraced as new opportunity for employment and growth. It won't just be dispensaries, but cafes, coffee shops, future franchising, tourism, craft organic production, farmer's market expansion, etc. This means jobs. Why disqualify ourselves? Additionally, I'd like to point out that some of the "tobacco pipe"

stores along Davis Dr. actually DID survive the road construction, clearly showing that there's a market for this.

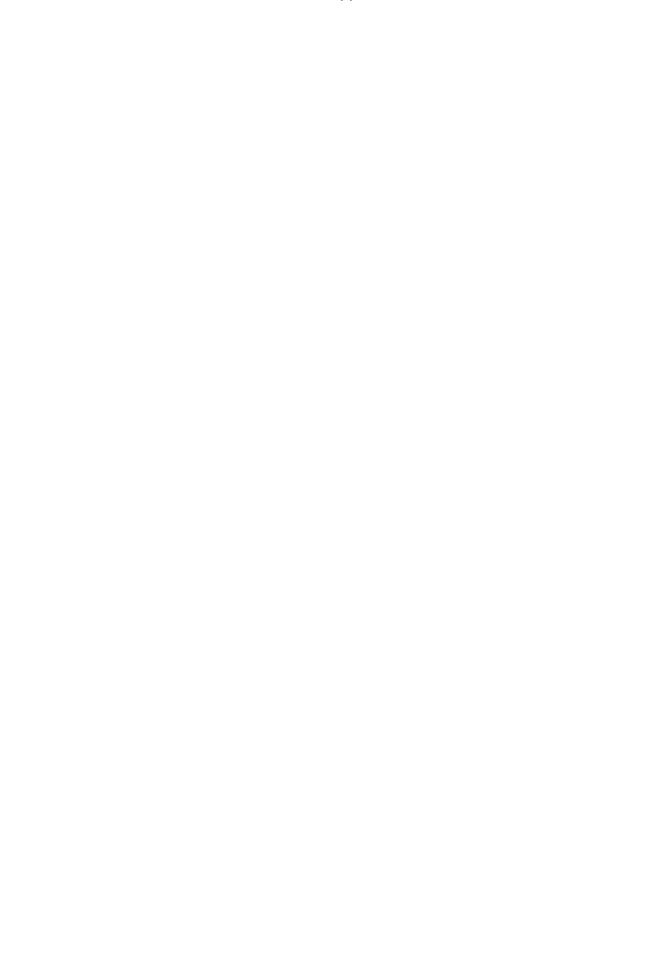
Not allowing storefront sales of Cannabis in Newmarket is comparable to removing all Beer and LCBO stores. Alcohol consumption would not likely decrease by much. I, for one, would just have to drive to the next town. That is just a counterproductive situation. More cost. More fuel. More time. Longer lines. Less jobs.

I could go on, but I will stop here. Like I said, this issue should be left alone. The years of debate were allowed to take place and legalization was the clear outcome. Now it is here. Allow it.

Thank-you,

Alfred Popp

Homeowner and resident. Ward 3.



From: Peter Karolyi Sent: January 7, 2019 1:56 PM To: Customer Service - Reception Subject: Cannabis retail sales

I only have three suggestions. Retail stores should be on a bus route. Retail store should not offer a drive thru. Self serve should be discouraged to deter theft.

Peter Karolyi





Hi Mayor Taylor, Deputy Mayor Vegh, Council members and Newmarket Staff, Councillor Simon,

Please forward this email to other council Members. Please also find an attachment with 193 signatures collected in only 2 days from Jan 05 to Jan 06:

Ward 1 Tax Payers are very disappointed with Staff's biased report.

We found the Cannabis Report by Staff on the Newmarket website to be biased and one-sided. The report also downplayed the negative effects of Cannabis retailing. We are also extremely disappointed and infuriated that Staff chose to:

1. Conduct a survey but discredited it completely stating, ""lack of statistical validity"" and ignore public opinion. How many times have the Town discredited its own survey?

2. Ignore/discredit in your own report the following:

* 78% Opt-out sticky notes (But concluded, ""generally supportive of allowing recreational retail stores"" in your report!! We noticed most of the people who stayed behind to interact with staff were potential Cannabis business owners at the PIC.)

* 69% phone respondents said they do not use Cannabis! (online survey results missing)

- * 56% voted opt-out completely or opt-out for now
- * 53% indicated strongly or somewhat oppose.

3. Highlight the economic benefits to Newmarket. But this will be negligible (e.g. the initial 2 annual payments of \$37,608 is less than 0.03% of 2018 expenditures). There is also no guarantee that we will even be able to get any money at all from the Federal Government after 2020.

4. The health and social impacts of cannabis legalization is inconclusive at this point (per your own report, ""final outcomes will take years to become evident."") Arguments can be made both ways depending on what research you are quoting from the internet, but staff chose to provide one-sided studies in favour of Cannabis.

5. Ignore a letter signed by 88 members of the 108 Health Promotion Association (108 HPA) objecting to Opting-in emailed to info@newmarket.ca, the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Council on Dec 28.

6. Include an email in favour of opting-in by a business that will benefit from opting-in but failed to incorporate the 108 HPA email and other similar emails in the report and did not forward the emails to council members.

7. Copperhills is a 5-year-old subdivision with young families and children. An allowable retail location is located around 700 Metres to the Frank Stronach Park and Splash Pad!

We urge staff and council members to be conservative, responsible and be more protective of our children because your decision will have lasting effects on many future generations. We would also like to remind staff that while council members are elected to represent their constituents, you are employed by the tax payers to serve us!

Your sincerely,

Arthur Li

And Citizens/Tax Payers in Ward 1, Newmarket

"as per CSC email

Dear Sir/Madam,

As a resident of Town of Newmarket, We'd like to express our concerns in the horrible effects on the community safety and bad influence on the education of our next generation brought by the threat of private cannabis retail stores.

We strongly oppose to allowing private cannabis retail stores in Newmarket, ON. We urge the city to take the action of the "opt out" immediately, as Richmond Hill, Markham and Mississauga have already voted for Opt-out.

I can be reached at

and my home address is:

Thanks for your consideration!

Regards,

Arthur Li"



Email JANE BAI

To the Newmarket Council,

We Object to the Retailing of Cannabis/Smoking in Public

We strongly object to retailing of cannabis in Newmarket.

1. People can grow cannabis and get access to it online. There is no need to expose this to young children. This risk is long lasting.

2. The economic benefits to Newmarket will be extremely small .

3. There are a lot of middle class people and families will move out of this town if the Cannabis store in .

4. We need to be responsible and be more protective of our children because our decision will have lasting effects.

5. There are potential negative effects on real estate value.

6. No more business would like to invest in Newmarket if the Cannabis retail store in here .

Jane



From: bingnan zhou

Sent: December 28, 2018 10:02 AM

To: Customer Service - Reception; Taylor, John; Vegh, Tom

Subject: Fwd: Cannabis Retail in Newmarket-88 Signatures.

Dear Mayor Taylor, Deputy Mayor Vegh and members of the Council,

108 Health Promotion Association & Residents Object to the Private Retailing of Cannabis in Newmarket

Cannabis legalization has been a hot topic in the community. One of the mandates in the 108 Health Promotion Association's Constitution is to promote health and longevity. Some of our members have gotten together so that we can express our concerns in this letter. We have also collected 88 signatures (please see attached). The following summarizes the opinions of some of the members' strong objection to opting in for private retailing of cannabis in Newmarket:

1. Newmarket cannot opt out after opting in.

2. People can grow cannabis and get access to it online already. There is no need to expose this to young children. This risk is perpetual based on the no opting out rule.

3. The economic benefits to Newmarket will be negligible (e.g. the initial payment of \$75,216 is only 0.059% of 2018 expenditures). There is also no guarantee that we will even be able to get any money at all from the Federal Government after 2020.

4. The health and social impacts of cannabis is inconclusive at this point. Arguments can be made both ways depending on what research you are quoting and who is doing the presentation. We need to be conservative, responsible and be more protective of our children and grand children because our decision will have lasting effects on many future generations.

5. There are potential negative effects on the already slow real estate market and real estate value.

6. We respect each other's freedom. There is no need to affect other peoples' rights by smoking or vaping in public.

7. There are examples of undesirable but allowable retail locations. There is one in CopperHills, a 5-year-old subdivision with young families and children. It is located around 700 Metres to the Frank Stronach Park and Splash Pad.

We are at an important crossroad. This major decision will have lasting social and health effects for generations to come. We want to appeal to you so that this long-term decision can be objective and conservative. To the undersigned, the tremendous risks

outweigh the limited benefits for a few, we trust that you will make an objective decision for the future of Newmarket.

Thank you in advance for your kind attention and Happy Holidays!

Sincerely yours,

Members of the 108 Health Promotion Association & Newmarket Residents

"From:

Sent: December 28, 2018 6:35 PM

To: Customer Service - Reception

Subject: Comment about retail cannabis in Newmarket

Dear Mayor John Taylor or To Whom it may concern,

As I've missed the timeline for the online survey, I felt compelled to forward a short response and comment.

I am NOT in favour of cannabis being available at retail, especially in Newmarket.

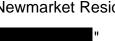
There are too many unknowns, risk and negative exposure to our town and its residents, especially minors.

Just because it's seen as a money maker for the local government DOESN'T make it a morally or ethically correct decision. I hope there will be consideration for the ethical aspect and consequences in decision making.

Sincerely,

Tracey Paul

Newmarket Resident





"as per CSC email

-----Original Message-----

From: Guo Sophia

Sent: December 28, 2018 12:10 PM

To: Customer Service - Reception

Subject: Opt-out

Dear Sir/Madam,

As a resident of Town of Newmarket, We'd like to express our concerns in the horrible effects on the community safety and bad influence on the education of our next generation brought by the threat of private cannabis retail stores.

We strongly oppose to allowing private cannabis retail stores in Newmarket, ON. We urge the city to take the action of the ""opt out"" immediately.

I can be reached at

Thanks for your consideration!

Regards,

Sophia Guo

发自我的 iPhone"



"as per CSC email, please note:

From: FANGQIU ZHANG

Sent: December 28, 2018 9:58 AM

To: Customer Service - Reception

Subject: Opt out of private cannabis retail stores in Newmarket

Dear Sir/Madam,

As a resident of Town of Newmarket, We'd like to express our concerns in the horrible effects on the community safety and bad influence on the education of our next generation brought by the threat of private cannabis retail stores.

We strongly oppose to allowing private cannabis retail stores in Newmarket, ON. We urge the city to take the action of the "opt out" immediately.

I can be reached at	and my home address is:	

Thanks for your consideration!

Regards,

Fangqiu

The fear of the LORD is the beginning of wisdom, and knowledge of the Holy One is understanding."





Town of Newmarket 395 Mulock Drive P.O. Box 328, Newmarket, Ontario, L3Y 4X7

Email: info@newmarket.ca | Website: newmarket.ca | Phone: 905-895-5193

Recreational Cannabis Staff Report

Report Number: 2019-5 Department(s): Legal Services and Planning & Building Services Author(s): Ted Horton Meeting Date: January 7, 2019

Recommendations

- 1. That the report entitled Recreational Cannabis dated January 7th, 2019 be received;
- 2. That Council direct staff to prepare amendments or new by-laws as required and return with recommendations as to how the smoking and vaping of cannabis in public places should be regulated in Newmarket;
- 3. That Council direct the Town Clerk to notify the Alcohol and Gaming Commission of Ontario that the Town will opt in to hosting private retail cannabis stores;
- 4. That Council express to the Ontario government its position that municipalities should be given greater planning authority over the location of private retail cannabis stores;
- 5. That Council direct the Commissioner of Corporate Services to develop a policy and process to respond to private retail cannabis licence requests from the Alcohol and Gaming Commission of Ontario based on the findings of this report; and,
- 6. That staff be authorized and directed to do all things necessary to give effect to this resolution.

Executive Summary

Legislation passed by the Federal Government has legalized recreational cannabis. Legislation passed by the Provincial Government has created a distribution model in Ontario that allows persons 19 years of age or older to purchase cannabis from a government monopoly online store, which is the Ontario Cannabis Store. Beginning in April 2019, the Provincial Government, through the Alcohol and Gaming Commission of Ontario (AGCO), will license a first group of 25 private retail cannabis stores spread through the province, with additional licences to follow.

Municipalities have one opportunity to notify the AGCO by January 22, 2019 whether they are willing to have cannabis retail stores located in their municipality. If a municipality decides to 'opt out', no cannabis retail licences will be issued in that municipality. If a municipality 'opts in' or fails to 'opt out' by the January 22, 2019 deadline, the AGCO will issue licences for cannabis retail stores in that municipality subject to certain regulations such as a 150-metre setback from any school. If a municipality opts in, it cannot otherwise control the location of cannabis retail stores although it can provide comments to the AGCO based on specific criteria. A municipality that opts out can opt in at a later date, but the reverse choice cannot be made.

Opting in to cannabis retail stores entitles the Town to some funds from the Provincial Government for expenses related to cannabis. Opting out will mean the Town forgoes receiving some of these funds, even if the Town opts in later.

It is legal to smoke or vape cannabis in public subject to limits under the *Smoke-Free Ontario Act* that closely mirror the existing restrictions on where one can smoke or vape tobacco. It is illegal to smoke or vape tobacco or cannabis on or near many places frequented by children such as sports fields, schools, daycares, and playgrounds. If Council so chooses, the Town can add additional restrictions on this through the *Municipal Act* to outright prohibit smoking or vaping tobacco or cannabis in any public place such as a park except roadways or sidewalks.

Many of the effects of the legalization of cannabis are inevitable; as a legal substance residents can purchase it online and grow it at home and the Town cannot prevent this. As a legal substance residents can consume cannabis regardless of whether stores are located in Newmarket. The Town has two decisions: (1) whether to allow recreational cannabis retail stores in Newmarket, and (2) whether to impose additional restrictions on where cannabis can be smoked or vaped.

Based on an analysis of potential negative and positive effects of recreational cannabis retail stores staff conclude that allowing cannabis retail stores better serves the public policy goals of promoting public health, supporting economic development, and reducing profits to criminal enterprise. Staff recommends that the Town 'opt in'.

Staff further recommends that work be undertaken to ensure that by-laws related to smoking or vaping of cannabis be created or amended to impose restrictions similar or greater to those that exist related to tobacco.

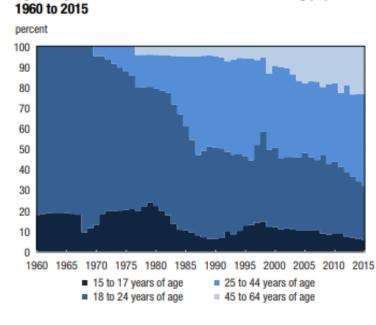
Purpose

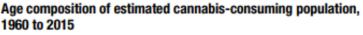
This report serves to inform Council of the legislative changes regarding recreational cannabis and provides recommendations for how the Town should respond to these changes. This report focuses on Council's decision of whether to opt in or opt out of allowing recreational cannabis retail stores under the Cannabis Licence Act and whether to impose restrictions on the smoking and vaping of cannabis under the Municipal Act.

Background

Cannabis has been illegal in Canada since 1923. It has gained popularity in use and has been the subject of ongoing public debate. Efforts to bring change to the status of cannabis proceeded in the ensuing decades through public pressure, public health advocacy, and parliamentary studies such as the Royal Commission of Inquiry in the Non-Medical Use of Drugs in 1972 which recommended the decriminalization of cannabis.

Social support for cannabis legalization has increased over time as successive generations have encountered the substance and higher proportions of older demographic cohorts have continued to consume cannabis. Figures from Statistics Canada shows that increased rates of cannabis consumption by older groups such as the 'baby boomer' generation have changed the demographic patterns of use of the substance. While once predominantly popular with younger age groups, it is now consumed by a broad range of age groups, as can be seen in the figure to the right.1





¹ Economic Insights, no. 077, December 2017 • Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-626-X

This section of the report lays out the history of medical cannabis, the recent changes to federal and provincial law related to cannabis, and the new role for municipalities under provincial legislation related to cannabis.

Medical cannabis

The use of cannabis for medical purposes was legalized in 2001 following a ruling by the Ontario Superior Court that a blanket prohibition on cannabis was unconstitutional due to no provisions for its use for medical purposes. Access to cannabis for medical purposes is a fundamentally different process than recreational cannabis. Medical cannabis is available by prescription solely by mail from licensed federal producers. Municipalities have no jurisdiction to regulate the sale of medical cannabis, and as such this report does not address this subject in detail.

Federal law

Recreational cannabis became legal in Canada on October 17, 2018 following the passage of the *Cannabis Act*. This follows consultation by the Federal government and an election promise to legalize the recreational use of cannabis in order to remove cannabis profits from the black market, license the product to reduce access by youths, and regulate cannabis to ensure safe access for adults.

The federal *Cannabis Act* regulates and licenses the production and processing of cannabis, sets a minimum age for possession and consumption of cannabis, and sets a maximum amount of cannabis that can be possessed by an adult (30 grams) or grown in a home (four plants).

Edible cannabis products are not currently legal for sale in Canada. Health Canada has advised that cannabis edibles will be approved for sale under federal rules approximately one year after the *Cannabis Act* came into force, namely on or about October 17, 2019. It is expected that information will be made available as these regulations are developed, and that consultations will take place to inform their development.

Provincial law

Each province and territory has the authority to pass their own legislation to further control the distribution model for cannabis within their jurisdiction and impose greater controls on the minimum standards set by the federal government. In Ontario, the Provincial government has passed its *Cannabis Statute Law Amendment Act*, along with the *Ontario Cannabis Retail Corporation Act*, *Cannabis Control Act* and the *Cannabis Licensing Act*. The effect of these pieces of legislation is to set a minimum age for possession of cannabis in Ontario of 19 years of age, and to maintain the federal limits on possession and personal cultivation.

These pieces of legislation also create the framework for cannabis distribution in Ontario. The sale of cannabis in Ontario is to take place in two ways – online, and

through privately-owned but provincially-licensed physical retail stores. In both cases, all cannabis legally sold in Ontario will be obtained from federally-licensed cannabis producers and not from individual growers or the black market.

Online sales

Online sales of cannabis in Ontario take place through the Ontario Cannabis Store (OCS). The OCS is a Crown Corporation that acts both as the single legal online retailer of cannabis in Ontario, as well as the monopoly wholesaler for cannabis – that is, the single purchaser of cannabis in Ontario from federally-licensed cannabis producers for recreational consumption.

For online cannabis sales, the Province requires the OCS to:

- Sell only to individuals 19 years of age or older;
- Keep records of its activities in relation to the cannabis that it possesses, including records related to the Federal National Cannabis Tracking System, monthly sales and inventory records, and any records related to product recall; and
- Take measures to reduce the risk of its cannabis being diverted to an illicit market or activities.

Cannabis products sold online by OCS must be purchased by credit card, along with the provision of personal information to ensure the individual is of legal age. Customers receive their products by Canada Post.

Physical retail sales

The Province of Ontario has created a legislative framework that will allow recreational cannabis to be sold in private cannabis retail stores, within strict guidelines, in Ontario beginning on April 1, 2019. All physical cannabis retail stores must obtain their products from only the OCS, and not from individual growers or the black market.

Under the new *Cannabis Licence Act*, the Alcohol and Gaming Commission of Ontario (AGCO) is solely responsible for administering, licensing and regulating private cannabis retail stores in Ontario, including approving their locations. This role builds on the AGCO's decades-long experience in licensing and managing the sale and distribution of alcohol along with the gaming and horse-racing industries. In addition to the other regulatory restrictions on recreational cannabis use, there are many additional regulations in place for private retail cannabis stores.

All private retail stores must be licensed by the AGCO. The AGCO Registrar will have the authority to issue three classes of permissions for private cannabis retail, namely:

- 1. A retail operator licence;
- 2. A retail store authorization for specific cannabis retail stores; and
- 3. A cannabis retail manager licence, for those individuals fulfilling specific functions within the operations of the retail store.

The new private licensing regime also prohibits the transfer of licences between holders, and limits the concentration of ownership for private retailers. An individual or a

corporation (and its affiliates) cannot hold more than 75 retail store authorizations. The AGCO will review each licence application and consider it against the requirements of the *Cannabis Licence Act* and the AGCO's own standards.

The deadline to inform the AGCO of whether a municipality is willing to host cannabis retail stores is January 22, 2019.

The Cannabis Licence Act provides that all

municipalities have one opportunity to, by resolution, "opt out" of hosting cannabis retail stores. The deadline for notifying the AGCO of this decision is January 22, 2019. Municipalities that do not notify the AGCO of a decision to opt out are automatically opted in. Any municipality that opts out can opt back in, but once a municipality is opted in at any time they cannot subsequently opt out again. The AGCO will not issue a licence for a store located in a municipality that has opted out. There are financial implications to opting out that are discussed later in this report.

Prior to issuance of a licence/authorization, an applicant's financial history and past conduct will be reviewed to confirm that the applicant will be financially responsible, will carry on the business lawfully, and is not carrying on activities that are in contravention of provincial or federal cannabis laws. Similar reviews of the applicant's landlord, as well as the owner of the premises, the applicant's mortgagee or anyone having an interest in the assets of the retail store may also occur.

Further restrictions are also established by the Province for private cannabis store operators:

- The AGCO will not issue a licence for a store within 150 metres of a public or private elementary or high school.
- No cannabis or cannabis-related products will be visible from the street.
- Individuals under the age of 19 will be prohibited from entering the store.
- Only in-person, on-site transactions for recreational cannabis are permitted. No other type of purchase is allowed (e.g., online sales by private stores).
- Only cannabis legally obtained from the Ontario Cannabis Retail Corporation may be sold in a cannabis retail store.
- All sales must be recorded.
- A maximum of 30 grams of dried cannabis or an equivalent amount of other authorized forms of cannabis may be sold to an individual in a single visit.
- Only individuals 19 years of age or older may be employed at the store.
- Cannabis cannot be sold to an intoxicated person.
- The retailer cannot sell cannabis at a price that is lower than the price prescribed by the Province.
- Authorized retailers will need to display an official Ontario Cannabis Retailer Seal.
- Stores may be open from 9 am to 11pm on any day.

Provincial legislation creates additional law enforcement tools for the regulation of cannabis stores that are licensed under this regime, including the ability for police to close a store involved in illegal activities. Legislation provides for fines up to \$100,000 or imprisonment of up to one year for individuals, while corporations face fines up to \$250,000, with increased fines for continuing offences.

If the Town opts in, the Town and the public will be able to respond to each AGCO licence request within 15 days. As discussed earlier, the AGCO will only have regard to comments on whether the proposed licence is "in the public interest". The public interest in this sense is defined by provincial regulation to relate solely to:

- 1. Protecting public health and safety.
- 2. Protecting youth and restricting their access to cannabis.
- 3. Preventing illicit activities in relation to cannabis.

The potential role of the Town in commenting on cannabis retail store licence applications is further discussed under the Municipal Role section of this report.

The Provincial government announced on December 13th, 2018, that the Ontario Cannabis Store was facing supply shortages from federally-licensed producers who were still building capacity for the recreational supply market. Due to this shortage, the Provincial government announced Regulation 497/18 under the *Cannabis Licence Act* that restricts the AGCO to only licence up to 25 retail cannabis

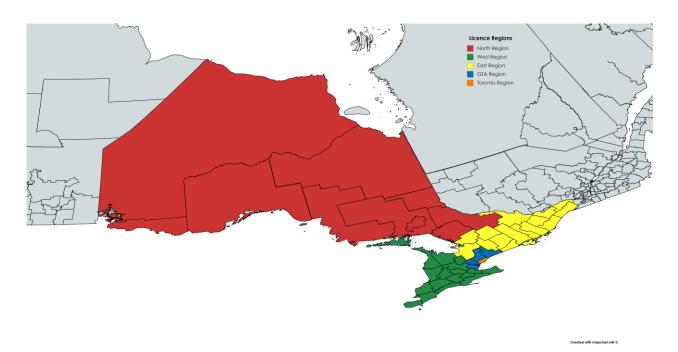
Only 25 cannabis retail stores will be licensed in Ontario to open by April 1st, 2019.

locations in Ontario to open on April 1st, 2019. Licences in this first wave of approvals will only be granted in municipalities with a population greater than 50,000.

These first 25 locations would be selected through a lottery system following expressions of interest being submitted online from January 7th to 9th 2019. The Provincial government has, through Ontario Regulation 497/18, allocated these 25 licences by geographic regions in Ontario. The 25 licences are allocated as follows:

- Toronto Region Five stores
- GTA Region Six Stores
- East Region Five stores
- North Region Two stores
- West Region Seven stores

A map of the regions by licence allocation is below, with the GTA Region of which Newmarket is a part (and Toronto is not) indicated in blue.



Across all of York Region, Halton Region, Durham Region, and Peel Region only six stores will be licensed in the first wave of licensing. While it remains to be seen exactly which municipalities in these areas opt in or out, it can be reasonably assumed that this 25-licence cap will mean no significant concentration of multiple recreational cannabis retail stores will occur under the first wave of licences.

As a result of this change, the AGCO has indicated that applications for cannabis retail stores will not be accepted as of December 17th as had previously been stated. The Provincial government has not yet indicated when the limits on the number of stores will be modified or when future batches of licences will be available for application.

Restrictions on Consumption

The *Smoke-Free Ontario Act* (*"Act"*) is the principal legislation that restricts where tobacco and cannabis can be smoked or vaped. The Province has amended the *Act* to include prohibitions on where cannabis can be smoked or vaped that are generally in line with where the smoking or vaping of tobacco are prohibited.

The Smoke-Free Ontario Act generally restricts cannabis smoking locations in the same manner that tobacco smoking is currently restricted.

There are further restrictions where and how an individual of legal age can consume cannabis, including not being able to smoke or vape cannabis in:

- Indoor common areas in condos, apartment buildings and university/college residences;
- Enclosed public places and enclosed work places;
- Schools and places where children gather;

- At school, on school grounds, and all public areas within 20m of these grounds;
- On children's playgrounds and public areas within 20m of playgrounds;
- In child care centres, or where an early years program is provided;
- In places where home child care is provided even if children aren't present;
- hospitals, hospices, care homes and other facilities or within 9m from the entrance or exit of hospitals (public/private), psychiatric facilities, long-term care homes, independent health facilities;
- On outdoor grounds of hospitals (public/private) and psychiatric facilities;
- In non-controlled areas in long-term care homes, certain retirement homes, provincially-funded supportive housing, designated psychiatric or veterans' facilities, and residential hospices;
- In publicly-owned sport fields (not including golf courses), nearby spectator areas and public areas within 20m of these areas;
- In a vehicle or boat that is being driven or is at risk of being put into motion;
- In restaurants and on bar patios and public areas within 9m of a patio;
- In reserved seating areas at outdoor sports and entertainment locations; or
- On grounds of community recreational facilities, and public areas within 20m of those grounds.

Responsibilities

The new legislative regime for recreational cannabis spreads responsibilities through various levels of government and their agencies. Generally speaking, the production of cannabis is the responsibility of the federal government and its agencies such as Health Canada. The sale of recreational cannabis is the responsibility of the provincial government and its agencies such as the AGCO. The prosecution of criminal activities is the responsibility of the police, and in Newmarket, the York Region Police.

The prosecution of smoking cannabis (both medicinal and recreational) where it is prohibited under the *Smoke-Free Ontario Act* is the responsibility of Regional Tobacco Enforcement Officers.

The role of the local municipality is largely limited to deciding whether to opt in or out of recreational cannabis retail, and whether to further restrict the ability to smoke cannabis on Town-owned property. The table below provides a breakdown of responsibilities at a glance.

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	

Provincial revenue commitments

The Province has committed certain funds to municipalities to assist with the costs related to the legalization of cannabis and the new private retail model. This funding is principally from the Ontario Cannabis Legalization Implementation Fund (OCLIF), a \$40 million dollar fund. The amount of funds for which Newmarket will be eligible varies depending on whether Council opts in or out of hosting recreational cannabis retail stores. The use of the funds is restricted solely to costs directly related to the legalization of recreational cannabis and no other purpose.

Examples of permitted costs include increased enforcement (e.g., police, public health and by-law enforcement, court administration, litigation); increased response to public inquiries (e.g., customer service calls); increased paramedic and fire services; and by-law/policy development (e.g., police, public health, workplace safety).

Generally, the funds available to municipalities are as follows:

- A first payment of \$15 million divided between all municipalities on a per household basis (with a minimum payment of \$5,000) to help pay for planned legalization activities. For Newmarket, this amount totals \$37,608 and has been received by the Town.
- A second payment of \$15 million will be distributed after the January 22, 2019 deadline for municipalities to opt-out of recreational cannabis retail storefronts, as follows:
 - Municipalities that have not opted-out will receive funding on a per household basis (again, with a minimum \$5,000 payment). It is expected that Newmarket's portion would be \$37,608 or slightly higher if other municipalities opt out and the Provincial Government divides the full funding amount among opted-in municipalities.

• Municipalities that have opted-out will each receive a second \$5,000 only.

The Province is setting aside the remaining \$10 million of the OCLIF to address costs for unforeseen circumstances related to the legalization of recreational cannabis, and priority will be given to those municipalities that have not opted out.

In addition, if the Province of Ontario's portion of the revenue from the federal excise tax on recreational cannabis exceeds \$100-million in the first two years of legalization, the Province will provide 50 per cent of the surplus to be divided only amongst municipalities that have opted-in to hosting private retail stores.

If Newmarket Opts In	If Newmarket Opts Out		
\$37,608	\$37,608		
Anticipated to be \$37,608 or greater	No more than \$5,000		
Remaining \$10M available to address costs from unforeseen circumstances. No further details provided.	Municipalities that opt in will receive priority access to this funding.		
50% of provincial revenue above \$100 million to be shared among all opt-in municipalities in Ontario	Newmarket would not be eligible for this revenue if Council opts-out of retail cannabis		
\$75,216, or greater Plus an unknown amount of additional excise tax revenue from the Province, and possibly something from the Unforeseen Fund if applicable.	\$42,608		
* OCLIF is the Ontario Cannabis Legalization Implementation Fund of \$40M			
 The CRA indicates that excise taxes will apply to both online and retail sales, but staff are confirming that this is the case. At this time we are unable to locate anyone that has estimated what the 			
	Anticipated to be \$37,608 or greater Remaining \$10M available to address costs from unforeseen circumstances. No further details provided. 50% of provincial revenue above \$100 million to be shared among all opt-in municipalities in Ontario \$75,216, or greater Plus an unknown amount of additional excise tax revenue from the Province, and possibly something from the Unforeseen Fund if applicable. nabis Legalization Implementation Fund of \$40M 1. The CRA indicates that excise taxes will apply to put staff are confirming that this is the case.		

These figures are also provided in a table below for greater clarity.

Municipal role

The Provincial government has limited municipal authority to add to the cannabis regulatory regime over and above the federal and provincial regulatory frameworks. The two roles that are principally left to the Town are to determine whether or not to 'opt out' of hosting recreational cannabis retail stores, and to determine whether and how to regulate the smoking and vaping of cannabis (both medical and recreational) in public places.

Opt-in or out decision

Under the *Cannabis Licence Act* the Provincial government has prohibited municipalities from further regulating recreational cannabis retail stores by way of traditional municipal business licensing and zoning powers. Municipalities cannot employ zoning by-laws or licencing powers to in any way distinguish between a cannabis retail store and other retail stores. Accordingly, if the Town opts in it is possible that a recreational cannabis retail store could be located on any property where the zoning by-law allows for retail uses, provided the site is not within 150m of an elementary or high school. This is indicated in the map below with blue areas being where retail is permitted, and public schools (red dots) and private schools (yellow dots) being surrounded by the required 150m buffer.



As is discussed above, the *Cannabis Licence Act* provides that all municipalities have one opportunity to, by resolution, "opt out" of hosting cannabis retail stores. The deadline for notifying the AGCO of this decision is January 22, 2019.

Licence comment process

If the Town opts in, the Town and the public will be able to respond to each AGCO licence request within 15 days. As discussed earlier, the AGCO will only have regard to

comments on whether the proposed licence is "in the public interest". The public interest in this sense is defined by regulation to relate solely to:

- 1. Protecting public health and safety.
- 2. Protecting youth and restricting their access to cannabis.
- 3. Preventing illicit activities in relation to cannabis.

If the Town opts in, staff will need to respond to licence requests and it is important that these responses be consistent and based on sound principles that reflect the 'public interest' standard to which the AGCO will have regard. While there may be a range of uses that cause concern if a recreational cannabis store is located in close proximity, this concern may not pass the 'public interest' test of the AGCO.

That is to say, objections to licence requests must have a firm basis in one or more of the three matters listed above; concerns of consumption (i.e. smoking or vaping) near sensitive land uses are addressed through the *Smoke Free Ontario Act*, and objections to retail locations should be based on the effect of the location and not based on concerns of consumption. Similarly other regulations and legislation already place restrictions on advertising and visibility of cannabis products, on underage persons being able to enter recreational cannabis retail presences, and on the ability to sell cannabis between private individuals or to youth.

Some grounds that may be appropriate for offering an objection to a proposed recreational cannabis licence in Newmarket may include:

- There exists one or more other recreational cannabis retail stores in close proximity to the proposed licence, in order to prevent undue clustering or concentration of stores in one area. Good planning generally seeks to avoid the oversaturation of uses in one area and data from the effect of alcohol retail stores on youth consumption indicates that increased density of outlets may increase youth consumption rates.
- That the proposed licence is in close proximity to a health or treatment service provider (including operators of shelters, group homes, addiction counselling or other independently managed health service), as this may negatively impact the health outcomes of patients through increased ease of access to a controlled substance.

The recommendations of this report would delegate to the Commissioner of Corporate Services the authority to develop a standard commenting process based on the findings and information presented in this report.

Restrictions on consumption

As discussed above, the Province has already implemented restrictions through the *Smoke-Free Ontario Act* as to where cannabis (both medical and recreational) can be

smoked or vaped. Smoking or vaping cannabis is generally prohibited where smoking tobacco is prohibited.

Section 115 of the *Municipal Act* provides municipalities with the authority to "prohibit or regulate the smoking of tobacco or cannabis in public places and workplaces". However, subsection 3 of the same section prohibits such regulation or prohibition from applying to highways, which includes all parts of a right-of-way such as a boulevard and sidewalk. The effect of this is that municipalities cannot prohibit smoking of cannabis on roads or sidewalks.

The Town has employed this power to enact the restrictions on smoking tobacco through Parks By-law 2013-14, as amended by By-law 2015-11. This by-law prohibits smoking tobacco within Sunnyhill Park, or within 20 metres of the edge of any municipal sports surface, play structure/area, or other youth-related pilot project site, or within 20 metres of the entrance/exit to a facility. Under Section 115 of the *Municipal Act*, the Town has the ability to extend the same limits to the smoking or vaping of cannabis or to implement more stringent limits. Such limits could include an outright prohibition of smoking or vaping cannabis in parks or on all municipal property.

The enforcement of laws related to cannabis will touch on a number of levels of enforcement jurisdiction. These include municipal by-law enforcement officers, York Regional Police, Regional Public Health Officers, and the Alcohol and Gaming Commission. The Responsibilities section above discusses how the principal responsibilities for enforcement rest with other levels of government and their agencies such as York Regional Police, the AGCO, and Regional Tobacco Enforcement Officers.

This reflects in part that police services such as York Regional Police are better equipped to handle the duties of various enforcement roles, including seizure, and are the only enforcement group with authority to arrest.

The Regional Municipality of York and the local municipalities of the region have formed a Cannabis Working Group to coordinate information and responses within York Region. A sub-committee of this group has been formed to develop a model by-law for restricting where cannabis can be smoked or vaped for use by local municipalities.

Public input

Staff undertook public consultation related to recreational cannabis retail stores and restrictions on the smoking and vaping of cannabis in public. This consultation took the form of outreach in several channels, including:

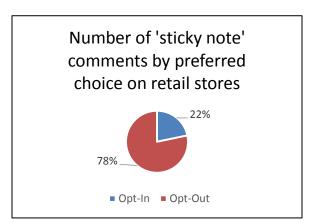
- Public Council Workshop on December 11, 2018
- Public Information Centre on December 12, 2018
- Online survey
- Random telephone survey
- Online web page at www.newmarket.ca/cannabis
- Promotion through Town newspaper page and social media

Council Workshop

A Council Workshop was held on December 11, 2018 to present the recent changes to legislation and findings of staff on the effects of cannabis retail locations from other jurisdictions. The meeting was open for the public to attend and took the format of a presentation from Legal Services and Planning and Building Services followed by questions from members of Council.

Public Information Centre

A Public Information Centre (PIC) was held on the evening of December 12, 2018. The PIC was advertised through the Town's web page, social media, and the local newspaper. The event took the format of a presentation similar to the one provided to the Council Workshop followed by an open engagement session in which members of the public were invited to speak with staff from various departments and partner agencies engaged in the cannabis subject. Attendees were also



invited to leave written comments, complete the online survey, and leave 'sticky notes' with comments on a bulletin board.

Feedback from the public on the PIC was positive, with attendees expressing appreciation for the Town's engagement with the issue and for the event providing helpful information.

Comments from the attendees varied in their support for cannabis retail stores and restrictions on smoking locations. Where detailed written comments were provided they were generally supportive of allowing recreational retail stores, with the comments addressing issues such as quality control, the role of legal stores restricting access for youth, providing local business opportunities, and that access to cannabis has broader purposes for residents such as cannabinoid (CBD) also providing health benefits for pets. Where written comments of limited detail were provided through the 'sticky note' board with comments typically being "opt in" or "opt out", the preference was strongly in favor of opting out as can be seen in the chart above. In addition, comments related to restrictions on where cannabis can be smoked or vaped were generally supportive of applying similar or greater restrictions to those that currently exist for tobacco.

Online survey

An online survey was available for public input until December 28th, 2018 with eight questions developed by the staff cannabis working group. In total, 2,524 submissions were made to the survey. Below the results of the survey are discussed and summarized. It should be noted that the online survey is not scientific – rather, it

represents a gauge of public input. This is due to three methodological challenges for online surveys.

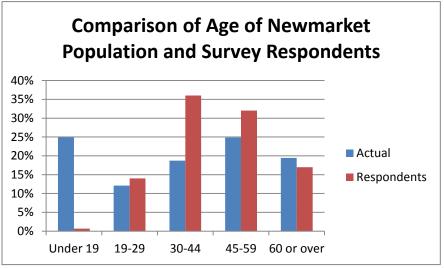
First, the online survey suffers from non-representative sampling. An online survey is open for anyone to complete and respondents can encourage others to complete the survey in an attempt to influence results. Additionally while the online software seeks to restrict each respondent to complete the survey only once this can be circumvented through means such as using a second electronic device or though preventing the website from tracking the respondent through cookies (small pieces of data stored on a user's computer used by websites to remember each user).

Second, the online survey has an inherent self-selection bias. As those taking the survey are not randomly sampled but rather are those people who have individually chosen to complete the survey due to an interest in the issue, the responses are not a representative sample of the population.

Finally, although the survey does ask respondents whether they are a Newmarket resident and only allows them to proceed if they answer in the affirmative, as an anonymous survey that does not track the IP address of respondents there is no way to validate whether the responses are from a resident of Newmarket or if they were provided by another person who resides elsewhere.

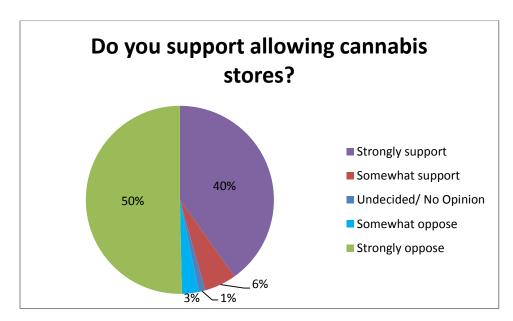
Despite its lack of statistical validity, the survey does provide interesting insights into the opinions of the respondents.

After first asking respondents to confirm that they are a resident or business-owner of Newmarket, the survey asked respondents for their age. Below is a table comparing the responses of the surveytakers and the actual age demographics in Newmarket. Survey responses were overrepresented by persons

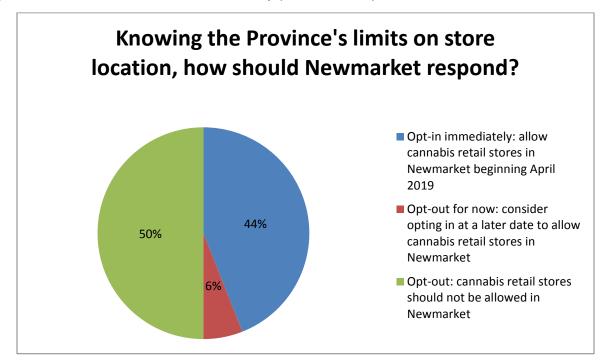


between 30 to 59 years of age and under-represented in other age groups.

The survey then proceeded to ask respondents whether they supported or opposed allowing private cannabis retail stores in Newmarket. The responses were highly polarized which may indicate strongly divided public opinion or that supporters of each position attempted to flood the survey with like-minded responses to skew the response data.



The survey also asked what preference the respondents held toward opting in or out of hosting recreational cannabis retail stores, whether to (1) opt in immediately, (2) opt out for now and reconsider at a later date, or (3) to simply opt out. The responses to this question are below and show a similarly polarized response.

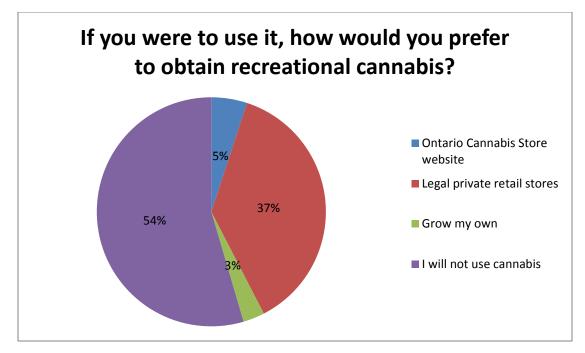


When prompted whether their response would change given knowledge that the Town may receive provincial funding if it opts in, very few respondents (5%) indicated they would be swayed by such information.

The online survey then proceeds to ask respondents to comment on whether the Town should implement additional restrictions on where cannabis can be smoked or vaped.

Among the 2,143 comments provided, responses ranged from expressing a desire for a complete prohibition on smoking or vaping cannabis in Newmarket (which is, as is discussed earlier in the report, not within the Town's legislative authority to do), to implementing restrictions similar to tobacco, to seeing no need for additional restrictions.

The survey then concludes by asking how residents would prefer to obtain recreational cannabis (results below) followed by allowing for open-ended comments.

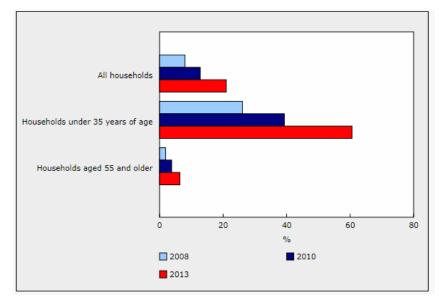


Phone survey

A phone survey was undertaken with the same eight questions. The survey was of 320 phone interviews from randomly-selected Newmarket phone numbers. The results of the phone survey are discussed and summarized below. Similar to the online survey it should be noted that the phone survey is not scientific – rather, it represents a gauge of public input that should be understood in the context of its respondents. This is due to methodological challenges with this phone survey.

First, the survey has sampling challenges. The phone selection process was based on the information database of the contracted surveying firm (yourvoice.co). The database is compiled from a number of data sources to determine the phone numbers of Newmarket residents including standard land-line phone directories and commercially-sourced cell phone lists. However, it appears from the response information that the data source for cell phone numbers may leave them under-represented in the survey. Statistics Canada reports that:

"Exclusive cell phone use is more pronounced in young households where all of the members are under 35 years of age. In 2013, 60% of these households reported using a cell phone exclusively, up from 39% in 2010 and 26% in 2008."



This trend can be seen in the chart below provided by Statistics Canada.

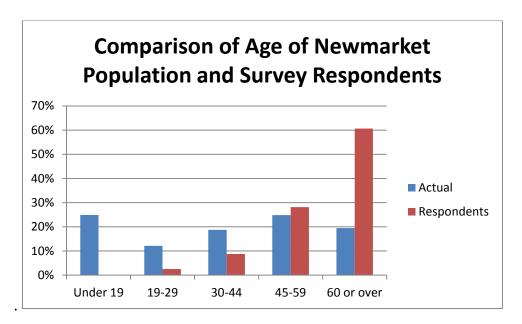
Figure 1: Canadian Households using only cell phones

Second, it is difficult to quantify the effect of non-response bias – that is, all survey results have a number of persons who decline to take the survey and the results of they survey may have differed if these people had responded. In the case of this survey, 637 people declined to complete the survey and it is unclear what demographics they represent. Further underlining the representation concerns discussed above, fewer cell phone users tend to respond to phone surveys.²

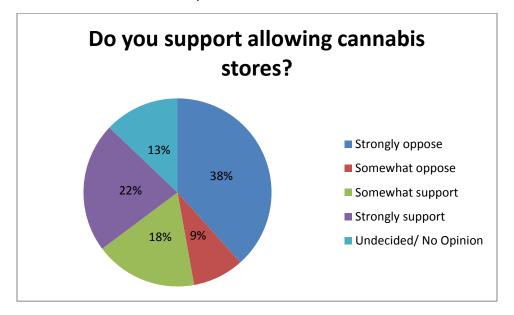
Despite this, the survey does provide interesting insights into the opinions of the respondents.

After first asking respondents to confirm that they are a resident or business-owner of Newmarket, the survey asked respondents for their age. Below is a table comparing the responses of the survey-takers and the actual age demographics in Newmarket. Survey responses were significantly over-represented by persons over 60 years of age with only 12% of responses being provided by persons under 44 years of age despite making up 56% of Newmarket's population.

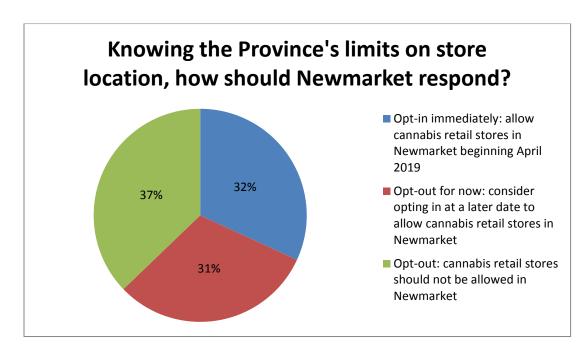
² National Research Council. 2013. Nonresponse in Social Science Surveys: A Research Agenda. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. https://doi.org/10.17226/18293.



The survey then proceeded to ask respondents whether they supported or opposed allowing private cannabis retail stores in Newmarket. The responses were divided on allowing recreational cannabis retail stores, with 47% of respondents opposed to some degree and 40% in favor at least in part.



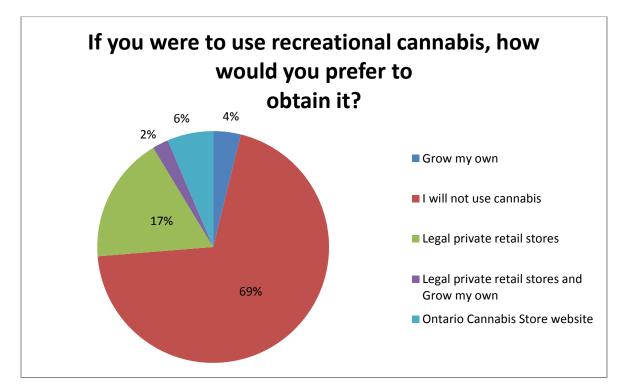
The survey also provided information related to where recreational cannabis stores can be located, and then asked what preference the respondents held toward opting in or out of hosting such stores, whether to (1) opt in immediately, (2) opt out for now and reconsider at a later date, or (3) to simply opt out. The responses to this question are below and show a similarly polarized response.



When prompted whether their response would change given knowledge that the Town may receive provincial funding if it opts in, very few respondents (8%) indicated they would be swayed by such information.

The survey then proceeds to ask respondents to comment on whether the Town should implement additional restrictions on where cannabis can be smoked or vaped. Among the 2,143 comments provided, responses ranged from expressing a desire for a complete prohibition on smoking or vaping cannabis in Newmarket (which is, as is discussed earlier in the report, not within the Town's legislative authority to do), to implementing restrictions similar to tobacco, to seeing no need for additional restrictions.

The survey then concludes by asking how residents would prefer to obtain recreational cannabis (results below) followed by allowing for open-ended comments.



In summary of the public input received, many of the concerns shared through the various engagement opportunities were focused on concerns with cannabis legalization itself rather than the effects of recreational cannabis retail stores. While there are valid concerns with cannabis legalization and the final outcomes will take years to become evident, it is important to separate concerns with legalization from concerns with whether to allow recreational cannabis stores. The latter issue is the only subject within the Town's ability to control.

Discussion

Effects of recreational cannabis retail stores

As with any new land-use planning matter, there are potential concerns of how to ensure alignment with good planning principles and avoid negative impacts. It is important to consider these potential concerns carefully to weigh them against data and evidence.

As is noted above, if the Town decides not to opt out of hosting recreational cannabis retail outlets then no further restrictions through licensing or zoning are available. The Town will be able to provide comments to the AGCO on each licence for the Commission's consideration but the Town will not be able to determine additional locational limits beyond where retail uses are permitted by zoning. This section of the report lays out potential concerns and benefits of allowing recreational cannabis retail stores in Newmarket.

Potential concerns

There has been significant discussion of whether there are negative impacts due to the location of recreational cannabis retail outlets. Concerns that have been expressed include principally (1) property values, (2) crime and disruptive behaviour, and (3) youth access to cannabis.

For **property values**, it is difficult to say what impact being located near a recreational cannabis retail location might cause on either a residential or commercial use. The legalization of cannabis in other jurisdictions such as Colorado and Washington State are both relatively recent and thus data is inconclusive.

A study was conducted on this relationship by researchers from the University of Georgia, University, of Wisconsin-Madison, and California State University-Sacramento. The researchers studied the City of Denver, Colorado and reviewed data on property values in proximity to a location where a recreational cannabis store opened showed that residences within 160 metres of a newly-opened store rose by 8% greater relative to houses that were located farther away.³

The longstanding criminalization of cannabis has led to it being principally accessed through the black market and thus being associated with **crime and disruptive behaviour**. The common stigma associated with substances that have been criminalized would suggest that the location of a recreational cannabis retail store will attract crime. However, the data is more nuanced. Data from counties in California suggest no relationship between where cannabis dispensaries were located and violent crime and a decrease in property crime rates.⁴

Concerns have also been raised that allowing recreational cannabis retail stores may encourage **consumption by youth**. In some jurisdictions there are limits on the proximity of liquor stores to schools based on concerns that proximity to alcohol retail increases the likelihood of youth consumption. The Province has issued regulations requiring a minimum separation distance of 150 metres from any school for any recreational cannabis retail locations, as is discussed above. This limit is implemented based on the intent of the Provincial Government to restrict access to cannabis by youth.

It is unclear what impact proximity of cannabis retailers to schools or other areas where young people congregate would have on access to cannabis by youth. Some research on similar relationships related to alcohol has found little relationship between distance and density of alcohol retail outlets and alcohol use among youth.⁵ Other studies that

³ Conklin, James and Diop, Moussa and Li, Herman, Contact High: The External Effects of Retail Marijuana Establishments on House Prices (August 29, 2017).

⁴ High on Crime? Exploring the Effects of Marijuana Dispensary Laws on Crime in California Counties. Hunt et al. IZA Institute of Labor Economics. May 2018.

⁵ Alcohol outlets and youth alcohol use: Exposure in suburban areas. Pasch, et al. Health Place. 2009 June ; 15(2): 642–646. doi:10.1016/j.healthplace.2008.10.002

have investigated the relationship of proximity and density of alcohol retailers on alcohol consumption by various demographics have found very limited effects that are more strongly dependent on other demographic trends and variables.⁶ What research exists on the relationship between the presence of alcohol retail stores and youth consumption rates suggests that it is a combination of both proximity (distance) and density (number in a given area) that have a significant effect on consumption rates.⁷

As is discussed in the Municipal Role – Licence comment process section of this report, if the Town allows cannabis retail stores it may be desirable to object to the concentration of such stores within one area to mitigate any such negative effects.

Potential benefits

There are positive elements to cannabis legalization that should be considered before deciding whether to opt in or out. These include (1) reducing profits to the illicit cannabis market, (2) economic development and branding opportunities, and (3) public health benefits of access to a regulated and legal product.

Ensuring convenient access to legal recreational cannabis through retail stores is one important aspect of **reducing profits to the illicit ("black") cannabis market**. As discussed in the report on the fiscal considerations by the Parliamentary Budget Officer, convenience is a determinant of whether residents will purchase cannabis legally or from the illicit cannabis market. Where it is more convenient to obtain cannabis from illicit sources due to recreational cannabis retail outlets being few in number of distant in location, residents will be more likely to purchase cannabis from illegal sources.⁸ Cannabis that is purchased from illegal sources may provide profits to organized crime. Removing profits from organized crime is one of the principal purposes of creating a legal and regulated cannabis industry. Accordingly, reducing the convenience for residents to access that industry reduces the effectiveness of these goals.

Should the Town decide to opt-in to hosting cannabis retail stores, there are potential **economic development opportunities**. Cannabis is a large industry, with Canadians spending \$5.5 billion on cannabis in 2017. With a Newmarket population of legal age to consume cannabis of approximately 63,000, annual per-capita cannabis consumption in Ontario of 21 grams, and an average Ontario price for cannabis of \$7.43 per gram, Newmarket residents are estimated to spend nearly \$10 million per year on cannabis.⁹

Given that a number of other nearby municipalities are exercising their right to 'opt out', it is also probable that if Newmarket were to host recreational cannabis retail stores that residents of other municipalities would visit Newmarket to purchase cannabis from these

⁶ The effects of residential proximity to bars on alcohol consumption. Picone et al. Int J Health Care Finance Econ. 2010 December ; 10(4): 347–367. doi:10.1007/s10754-010-9084-0.

⁷ Alcohol distribution reforms and school proximity to liquor sales outlets in New Brunswick. Slaunwhite et al. Can J Public Health 2017;108(5-6):e488–e496 doi: 10.17269/CJPH.108.6132

 ⁸ Legalized Cannabis: Fiscal Considerations. Office of the Parliamentary Budget Officer. 2016 November.
 ⁹ Cannabis Stats Hub, Statistics Canada

stores. This poses opportunities for tourism and spillover spending at other Newmarket businesses. If the Town does not host cannabis retail stores, any benefits, namely the total amount of expenditures directly attributed to local retail sales, will be either unrealized or exported outside the town.

Opting out of retail sales of recreational cannabis could also result in unrealized indirect economic development opportunities. Indirect economic development opportunities occur in industries that interact with, and supply, a primary industry. In the case of retail cannabis, indirect impacts include, for example, money spent on building upgrades, professional services like legal, accounting and e-commerce, security services, commercial leases, and tourism. If the Town chooses to opt-out of permitting the sale of retail cannabis, indirect positive impacts to the town's economy would be lost.

Similarly it may be worth considering how this decision aligns with the Town's efforts at branding itself as a progressive, innovative, urban municipality. While recreational cannabis retail stores are not directly connected to the Town's initiatives to "Market the Corridors", all decisions that the Town makes reflect on its perceived culture and fit by observers. Newmarket will be contrasted with other municipalities by the decision that it makes on this subject.

Providing convenient access to legal recreational cannabis through local retail stores also may offer **public health benefits**. While there are health concerns related to the use of cannabis, it is a legal substance that is consumed by Newmarket residents. However, when it is made more difficult to acquire legal cannabis through reduced access to stores, residents who wish to purchase and consume cannabis may be more likely to acquire it from the illicit market.

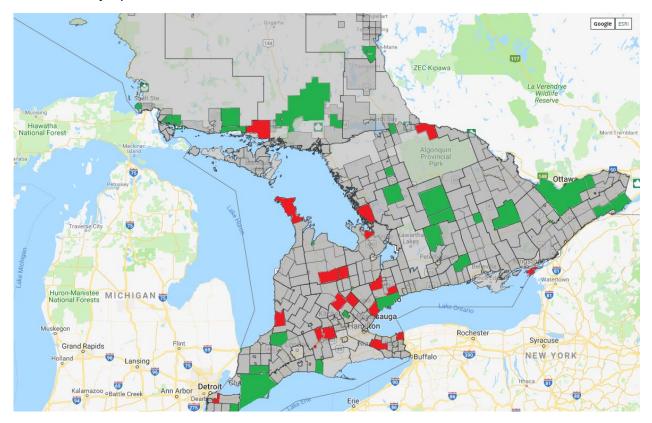
Cannabis that is acquired from the illicit market may pose additional risks to the health of residents. Cannabis from the illicit market is not subject to the stringent federal regulation and oversight of the legal market. As such, cannabis from the illicit market may have uncertain THC levels and additives which can expose residents to substances of undesired or unknown potency.

Cannabis from the illicit market is also not subject to the inspection and testing systems of the federal licensed producer regime. As such, cannabis from the illicit market can be of uncertain origin and handling practices and may expose residents to other substances or health risks.

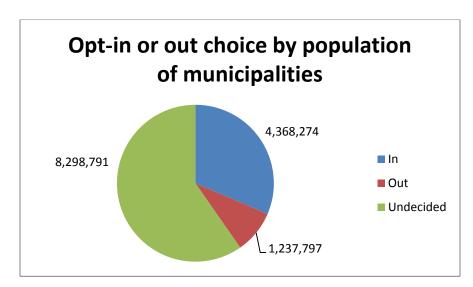
Municipal opt-in or opt-out

As is discussed above, the *Cannabis Licence Act* provides all municipalities in Ontario an option to, by resolution passed no later than January 22, 2019, prohibit recreational cannabis retail stores from being located in the municipality. The effect of such a resolution, if adopted, would be that the AGCO would issue no licences within the Town of Newmarket. If a municipality adopts a resolution to opt out, it is permitted to reverse this decision at a later date. However, if the Town opts out of retail locations and then decides to later opt in, it may not then again opt-out. If the Town opts in at any time, it is not permitted to opt out at a later date.

Each local municipality is addressing this question by the same deadline. The map below indicates the current status of municipalities that have notified the AGCO of their decision to opt in or out, current to January 2nd, 2019. This includes 39 municipalities that have opted in (in green below), 22 that have opted out (in red below) of a total of 415 local municipalities. Those municipalities that have not yet notified the AGCO are indicated in grey. Municipalities that do not opt out by January 22, 2019 are automatically opted in.



Comparing data geographically in a manner such as this risks creating a perception of representation by area rather than by population. That is to say, it makes large and sparsely-populated areas appear more representative than smaller and more densely-populated areas. A more representative comparison would be to consider the overall population of municipalities within Ontario by their choice to opt in or out. The chart below demonstrates this with information available as of December 17th.



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As the population of municipalities that have not yet opted in or out is larger than the combined population of municipalities that have done so, it is worth noting that it may be the choice of some municipalities to not notify the AGCO of a choice at all, as if they do not notify the AGCO that they have opted out then they will be opted in by default. That is to say, if a municipality wants to opt in they need take no action at all.

Restrictions on consumption

The Regional Municipality of York and the local municipalities of the region have formed a Cannabis Working Group to coordinate information and responses within York Region. A sub-committee of this group has been formed to develop a model by-law for use by local municipalities.

The recommendations of this report, if adopted, would direct staff to prepare amendments to the Parks By-law and/or other applicable by-laws and return with recommendations for Council to regulate the smoking and vaping of cannabis in public places in Newmarket

Conclusion

Based on the information in this report, an analysis of data from other jurisdictions that have legalized cannabis, and input from the public, staff is of the opinion that allowing recreational cannabis retail stores best serves the public policy aims of cannabis legalization, and staff recommend that Council direct the Town Clerk to notify the AGCO that the Town is willing to host recreational cannabis retail stores.

Business Plan and Strategic Plan Linkages

Living well – Protecting public health by ensuring convenient access to legal substances

Well-equipped & managed - Implementing policy that reflects data and evidence

Consultation

Staff have undertaken public consultation related to recreational cannabis retail stores and restrictions on the smoking and vaping of cannabis in public. This consultation took the form of outreach in several channels, including:

- Online survey on newmarket.ca/cannabis and under the 'News and Notices' section on the homepage of our website
- Random telephone survey
- Public Council Workshop on December 11, 2018
- Public Information Centre on December 12, 2018
- Online web page at www.newmarket.ca/cannabis
- Promotion through ads in the Town Page of the Newmarket Era, a media release, articles in the Newmarket Now e-newsletter, and a social media campaign

Staff have also worked in coordination with partners such as the other local municipalities, the Regional Municipality of York, York Region Public Health, York Regional Police, and the AGCO. Staff have benefited from the work of other municipalities in the development of this report as all Ontario municipalities seek to develop their respective approaches to this new legislative framework.

Human Resource Considerations

If the Town opts in to host recreational cannabis retail stores, staff will respond to each licence request. This is anticipated to be managed within existing staff complements.

Budget Impact

If Council adopts by-laws or amendments to by-laws to restrict where cannabis can be smoked or vaped, this may increase by-law enforcement expenses. This potential cost may be incurred regardless of whether retail stores are permitted.

Staff will track cannabis related expenses for the purposes of allocation of the OCIF.

If recreational cannabis retail stores are located in Newmarket this could pose economic development opportunities as are discussed earlier in this report.

Attachments

None

Approval

Ted Horton – Planner

Rick Nethery - Director, Planning & Building Services

Peter Noehammer - Commissioner, Development & Infrastructure Services

Paul Voorn – Acting Director, Legal Services

Lisa Lyons – Acting Commissioner, Corporate Services

Esther Armchuk – Acting Chief Administrative Officer

Contact

Ted Horton, Planner - <u>thorton@newmarket.ca</u>



From:	
To:	Taylor, John; Vegh, Tom; Customer Service - Reception; Woodhouse, Victor; Morrison, Trevor; Broome, Kelly;
	Kwapis, Bob; Twinney, Jane; Simon, Grace; Bisanz, Christina
Subject:	MUST READ-Important Report commissioned by a White House Intelligence Agency
Attachments:	Colorado Cannibas Impact FINAL- Volume 5 UPDATE 2018.pdf

Mayor Taylor, Deputy Mayor Vegh, Members of the Council and staff,

Happy New Year! I have the luxury of meeting many of you during inauguration and the last public meeting. I also want to take this opportunity to congratulate all council members in the recent election!

I am also very happy to see that the Town of Newmarket has made such an effort in getting public opinion in making the opt-in/opt out decision. And I thank you all for that!

I had thought that since cannabis legalization has been so recent in North America, that research studies must be inconclusive. I was so WRONG!

It took me less than 5 minutes to find the following information online. There is a 94-page update dated Sept 2018 that reveals astounding adverse effects of legalization in Colorado. The report was created by an agency called HIDTA commissioned by the White House National Drug Control Policy. The report stated devastating effects in Colorado since the legalization of marijuana in Jan 2014 (attached).

The following is an excerpt of the executive summary:

1. Since recreational marijuana was legalized, marijuana related traffic deaths **increased 151 percent** while all Colorado traffic deaths **increased 35 percent**

2. Since recreational marijuana was legalized, traffic deaths involving drivers who tested positive for marijuana **more than doubled** from 55 in 2013 to 138 people killed in 2017.

3. The yearly rate of emergency department visits related to marijuana **increased 52 percent** after the legalization of recreational marijuana. (2012 compared to 2016)

4. The yearly rate of marijuana-related hospitalizations **increased 148 percent** after the legalization of recreational marijuana. (2012 compared to 2016)

5. Marijuana tax revenue represent approximately **nine tenths of one percent** of Colorado's FY 2017 budget.

6. Violent crime **increased 18.6 percent** and property crime **increased 8.3 percent** in Colorado since 2013.

7. 65 percent of local jurisdictions in Colorado have banned medical and recreational marijuana businesses.

I encourage everyone to visit the website to read other detailed reports. <u>https://Rmhidta.org</u> I also urge the town to make the link available to the public on the Newmarket dot ca website.

Newmarket is one of the best places to live in, all of us would love to sustain that. I trust that the overwhelming evident in the report will help you make an informed decision. We are blessed that Newmarket council has always been so transparent. Personally I surely don't want to be the one who votes on record against a revealing report like this. You will have to bear the burden of proof to justify your decision to opt in!

Warmest personal regards and thank you!

Edmund Yeung Ward 1 Resident, Newmarket



Rocky Mountain High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area



REPORT AVAILABLE AT: <u>www.RMHIDTA.org</u> (Click on the "Reports" tab)

PREPARED BY THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN HIDTA STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE UNIT SEPTEMBER 2018

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Executive Summary

Purpose of Report Update:

RMHIDTA has published annual reports every year since 2013 tracking the impact of legalizing recreational marijuana in Colorado. The purpose is to provide data and information so that policy makers and citizens can make informed decisions on the issue of marijuana legalization. This year (2018) RMHIDTA elected to provide an update to the 2017 Volume 5 report rather than another detailed report.

Section I: Traffic Fatalities & Impaired Driving

The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact

- Since recreational marijuana was legalized, marijuana related traffic deaths **increased 151 percent** while all Colorado traffic deaths **increased 35 percent**
- Since recreational marijuana was legalized, traffic deaths involving drivers who tested positive for marijuana **more than doubled** from 55 in 2013 to 138 people killed in 2017.
 - This equates to one person killed every 2 ½ days compared to one person killed every 6 ½ days.
- The percentage of all Colorado traffic deaths that were marijuana related **increased from 11.43 percent** in 2013 **to 21.3 percent** in 2017.

Section II: Marijuana Use

- Colorado past month marijuana use shows a **45 percent increase** in comparing the three-year average prior to recreational marijuana being legalized to the three years after legalization.
- Colorado past month marijuana use for ages 12 and older is ranked 3rd in the nation and is 85 percent higher than the national average.

Section III: Public Health

- The yearly rate of emergency department visits related to marijuana **increased 52 percent** after the legalization of recreational marijuana. (2012 compared to 2016)
- The yearly rate of marijuana-related hospitalizations **increased 148 percent** after the legalization of recreational marijuana. (2012 compared to 2016)
- Marijuana <u>only</u> exposures more than <u>tripled</u> in the five-year average (2013-2017) since Colorado legalized recreational marijuana compared to the five-year average (2008-2012) prior to legalization.

Section IV: Black Market

- RMHIDTA Colorado Task Forces (10) conducted **144 investigations** of black market marijuana in Colorado resulting in:
 - **239** felony arrests
 - **7.3 tons** of marijuana seized
 - **43,949** marijuana plants seized
 - **24** different states the marijuana was destined
- The number of highway seizures of Colorado marijuana **increased 39 percent** from an average of 242 seizures (2009-2012) to an average of 336 seizures (2013-2017) during the time recreational marijuana has been legal.
- Seizures of Colorado marijuana in the U.S. mail system has **increased 1,042 percent** from an average of 52 parcels (2009-2012) to an average of 594 parcels (2013-2017) during the time recreational marijuana has been legal.

Section V: Societal Impact

- Marijuana tax revenue represent approximately **nine tenths of one percent** of Colorado's FY 2017 budget.
- Violent crime **increased 18.6 percent** and property crime **increased 8.3 percent** in Colorado since 2013.
- 65 percent of local jurisdictions in Colorado have banned medical and recreational marijuana businesses.

Section IV: Marijuana Industry

- According to the Marijuana Policy Group, Market Size and Demand for Marijuana in Colorado 2017 Market Update:
 - "From 2014 through 2017, average annual adult use flower prices fell 62.0 percent, from \$14.05 to \$5.34 per gram weighted average."
 - "Adult use concentrate prices fell 47.9 percent, from \$41.43 to \$21.57 per gram."
 - "The average THC content of all tested flower in 2017 was 19.6 percent statewide compared to 17.4 percent in 2016, 16.6 percent in 2015 and 16.4 percent in 2014."
 - "The average potency of concentrated extract products increased steadily from 56.6 percent THC content by weight in 2014 to 68.6 percent at the end of 2017."
- As of June 2017, there were 491 retail marijuana stores in the state of Colorado compared to 392 Starbucks and 208 McDonald's.

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Introduction

Purpose

In October of 2017, RMHIDTA issued a detailed report titled "*The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact,* Volume 5" (<u>www.RMHIDTA.org</u> click on Reports tab). This document serves as an abbreviated supplement to Volume 5 to provide updated data related to marijuana legalization in Colorado. Readers are encouraged to review Volume 5 as well as this update for a comprehensive understanding of the topic. These reports were prepared to identify data and trends related to the legalization of marijuana so that informed decisions can be made regarding this issue.

Background

It is important to note that, for purposes of the debate on legalizing marijuana in Colorado, there are three distinct timeframes to consider: the early medical marijuana era (2000-2008), the medical marijuana commercialization era (2009 – current) and the recreational marijuana era (2013 – current).

- 2000 2008, Early Medical Marijuana Era: In November 2000, Colorado voters
 passed Amendment 20 which permitted a qualifying patient, and/or caregiver of
 a patient, to possess up to 2 ounces of marijuana and grow 6 marijuana plants for
 medical purposes. During that time there were between 1,000 and 4,800 medical
 marijuana cardholders and no known dispensaries operating in the state.
- **2009 Current, Medical Marijuana Commercialization Era:** Beginning in 2009 due to a number of events, marijuana became *de facto* legalized through the commercialization of the medical marijuana industry. By the end of 2012, there were over 100,000 medical marijuana cardholders and 500 licensed dispensaries operating in Colorado. There were also licensed cultivation operations and edible manufacturers.

• 2013 – Current, Recreational Marijuana Legalization Era: In November 2012, Colorado voters passed Constitutional Amendment 64 which legalized marijuana for recreational purposes for anyone over the age of 21. The amendment also allowed for licensed marijuana retail stores, cultivation operations and edible manufacturers. Retail marijuana businesses became operational January 1, 2014.

NOTE:

- DATA, IF AVAILABLE, WILL COMPARE PRE- AND POST-2009 WHEN MEDICAL MARIJUANA BECAME COMMERCIALIZED AND AFTER 2013 WHEN RECREATIONAL MARIJUANA BECAME LEGALIZED.
- MULTI-YEAR COMPARISONS ARE GENERALLY BETTER INDICATORS OF TRENDS. ONE-YEAR FLUCTUATIONS DO NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT A NEW TREND.
- PERCENTAGE COMPARISONS MAY BE ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER.
- PERCENT CHANGES FOUND WITHIN GRAPHS WERE CALCULATED AND ADDED BY ROCKY MOUNTAIN HIDTA.
- THIS REPORT WILL CITE DATASETS WITH TERMS SUCH AS "MARIJUANA-RELATED" OR "TESTED POSITIVE FOR MARIJUANA." THAT DOES NOT NECESSARILY PROVE THAT MARIJUANA WAS THE CAUSE OF THE INCIDENT.

Section I: Traffic Fatalities & Impaired Driving

Some Findings

- Since recreational marijuana was legalized, marijuana related traffic deaths increased 151 percent while all Colorado traffic deaths increased 35 percent
- Since recreational marijuana was legalized, traffic deaths involving drivers who tested positive for marijuana **more than doubled** from 55 in 2013 to 138 people killed in 2017.
 - This equates to one person killed every 2 ½ days compared to one person killed every 6 ½ days.
- The percentage of all Colorado traffic deaths that were marijuana related **increased from 11.43 percent** in 2013 **to 21.3 percent** in 2017.
- Consistent with the past, in 2017, less than half of drivers (**42 percent**) or half of operators (**50 percent**) involved in traffic deaths were tested for drug impairment.
- A Colorado Department of Transportation survey found that **69 percent of selfidentified marijuana users** admitted to driving after having consumed marijuana.

Definitions by Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Driving Under the Influence of Drugs (DUID): DUID could include alcohol in combination with drugs. This is an important measurement since the driver's ability to operate a vehicle was sufficiently impaired that it brought his or her driving to the attention of law enforcement. The erratic driving and the subsequent evidence that the subject was under the influence of marijuana helps confirm the causation factor.

Marijuana-Related: Also called "marijuana mentions," is any time marijuana shows up in the toxicology report. It could be marijuana only or marijuana with other drugs and/or alcohol.

Marijuana Only: When toxicology results show marijuana and no other drugs or alcohol.

Fatalities: Any death resulting from a traffic crash involving a motor vehicle.

Operators: Anyone in control of their own movements such as a driver, pedestrian or bicyclist.

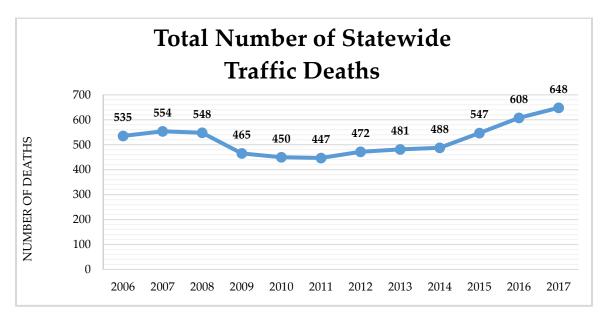
Drivers: An occupant who is in physical control of a transport vehicle. For an out-of-control vehicle, an occupant who was in control until control was lost.

Personal Conveyance: Non-motorized transport devices such as skateboards, wheelchairs (including motorized wheelchairs), tricycles, foot scooters, and Segways. These are more or less non-street legal transport devices.

Traffic Fatalities

NOTE:

• THE DATA FOR 2012 THROUGH 2017 WAS OBTAINED FROM THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (CDOT). CDOT AND RMHIDTA CONTACTED CORONER OFFICES AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES INVESTIGATING FATALITIES TO OBTAIN TOXICOLOGY REPORTS. THIS REPRESENTS 100 PERCENT REPORTING. PRIOR YEARS MAY HAVE HAD LESS THAN 100 PERCENT REPORTING TO THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, AND SUBSEQUENTLY THE FATALITY ANALYSIS REPORTING SYSTEM (FARS). ANALYSIS OF DATA WAS CONDUCTED BY ROCKY MOUNTAIN HIDTA. 2017 FARS DATA WILL NOT BE OFFICIAL UNTIL JANUARY 2019.



SOURCE:

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS), 2006-2011 and Colorado Department of Transportation 2012-2017

- ◆ In 2017 there were a total of 648 traffic deaths. Of which:
 - o 415 were drivers
 - o 125 were passengers
 - 92 were pedestrians
 - o 16 were bicyclists

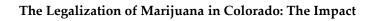
The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact	
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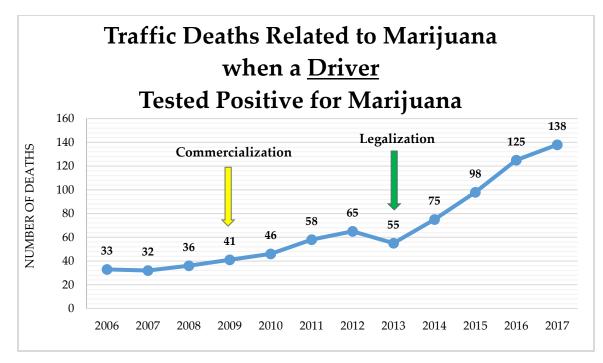
Traffic Deaths Related to Marijuana When a <u>DRIVER</u> Tested Positive for Marijuana			
Crash Year	Total Statewide Fatalities	Fatalities with <u>Drivers</u> Testing Positive for Marijuana	Percentage Total Fatalities
2006	535	33	6.17%
2007	554	32	5.78%
2008	548	36	6.57%
2009	465	41	8.82%
2010	450	46	10.22%
2011	447	58	12.98%
2012	472	65	13.77%
2013	481	55	11.43%
2014	488	75	15.37%
2015	547	98	17.92%
2016	608	125	20.56%
2017	648	138	21.30%

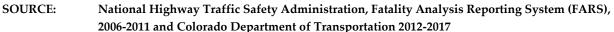
SOURCE:National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS),
2006-2011 and Colorado Department of Transportation 2012-2017

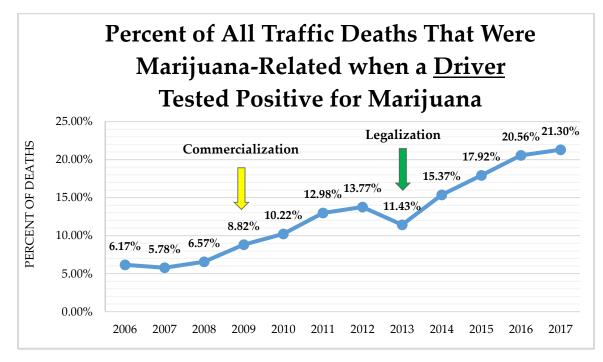
- In 2017 there were a total of 138 marijuana-related traffic deaths when a driver tested positive for marijuana. Of which:
 - o 112 were drivers
 - 22 were passengers
 - 4 were pedestrians
- In 2017, of the 112 drivers in fatal wrecks who tested positive for marijuana use, 76 were found to have Delta 9 tetrahydrocannabinol, or THC, the psychoactive ingredient in marijuana, in their blood, <u>indicating use within</u> <u>hours</u>, according to state data. Of those, 37 percent were over 5 nanograms per milliliter, the state's limit for driving.

-- Similar to findings from the August 2017 article by David Migoya, "Exclusive: Traffic fatalities linked to marijuana are up sharply in Colorado. Is legalization to blame?" *The Denver Post*.





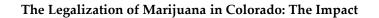


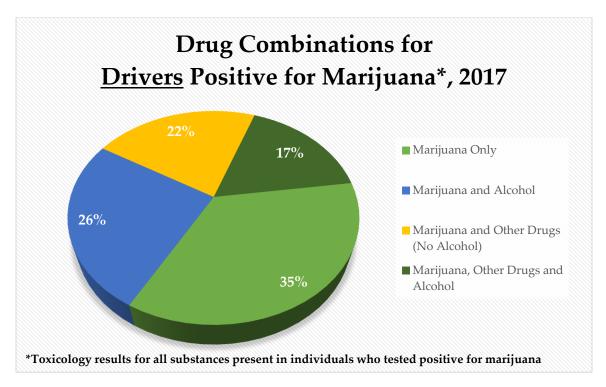


SOURCE: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS), 2006-2011 and Colorado Department of Transportation 2012-2017

Section I: Traffic Fatalities & Impaired Driving

Volume 5 – 2018, UPDATE





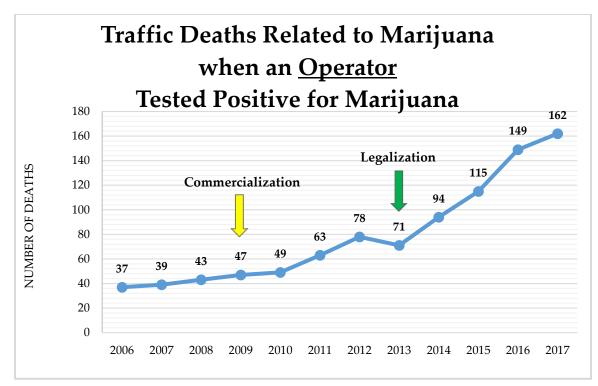
108

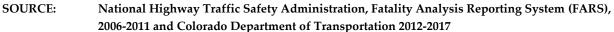
SOURCE:National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS),
2006-2011 and Colorado Department of Transportation 2012-2017

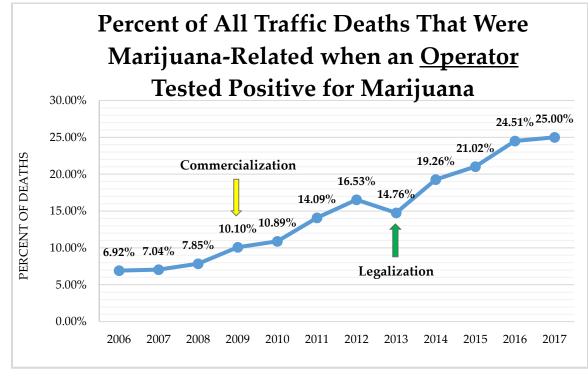
Traffic Deaths Related to Marijuana When an <u>OPERATOR</u> Tested Positive for Marijuana			
Crash Year	Total Statewide Fatalities	Fatalities with <u>Operators</u> Testing Positive for Marijuana	Percentage Total Fatalities
2006	535	37	6.92%
2007	554	39	7.04%
2008	548	43	7.85%
2009	465	47	10.10%
2010	450	49	10.89%
2011	447	63	14.09%
2012	472	78	16.53%
2013	481	71	14.76%
2014	488	94	19.26%
2015	547	115	21.02%
2016	608	149	24.51%
2017	648	162	25.00%

SOURCE:National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS),
2006-2011 and Colorado Department of Transportation 2012-2017

- In 2017 there were a total of 162 marijuana-related traffic deaths when an operator tested positive for marijuana. Of which:
 - 112 were drivers
 - o 22 were passengers
 - 27 were pedestrians
 - o 1 was a bicyclist

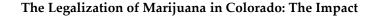


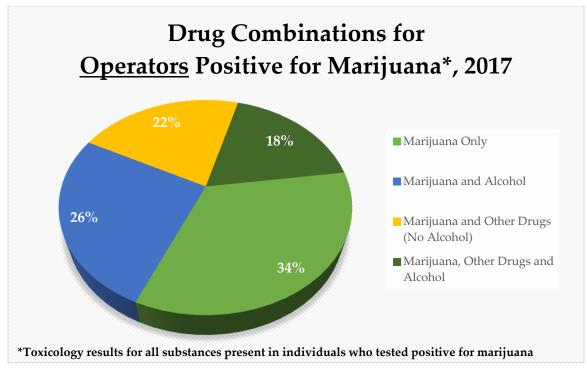






National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS), 2006-2011 and Colorado Department of Transportation 2012-2017



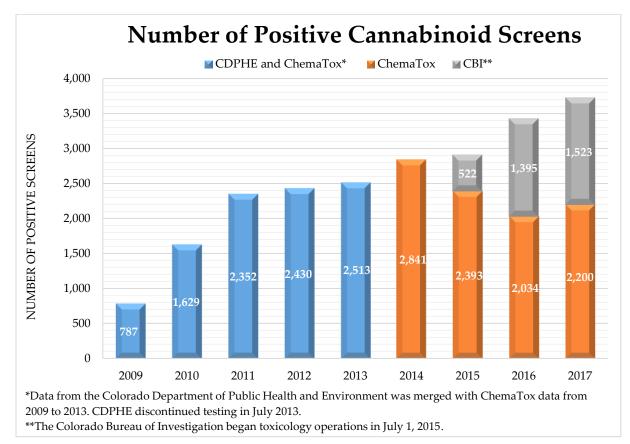


SOURCE:National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS),
2006-2011 and Colorado Department of Transportation 2012-2017

Impaired Driving

NOTE: WHEN A DRIVER IS ARRESTED FOR IMPAIRED DRIVING RELATED TO ALCOHOL, (USUALLY 0.08 OR HIGHER BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT) TYPICALLY TESTS FOR OTHER DRUGS (INCLUDING MARIJUANA) ARE NOT REQUESTED SINCE THERE IS NO ADDITIONAL PUNISHMENT IF THE TEST COMES BACK POSITIVE.

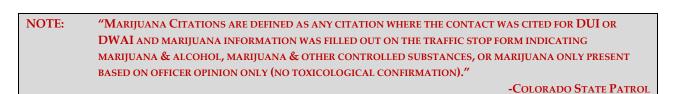
112

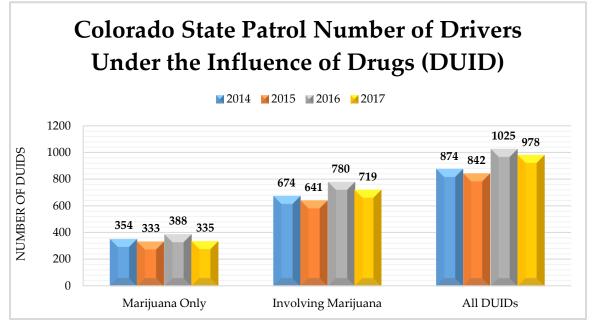


SOURCE: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, ChemaTox, and Rocky Mountain HIDTA

✤ The above graph is Rocky Mountain HIDTA's conversion of ChemaTox data as well as data from the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's state laboratory.

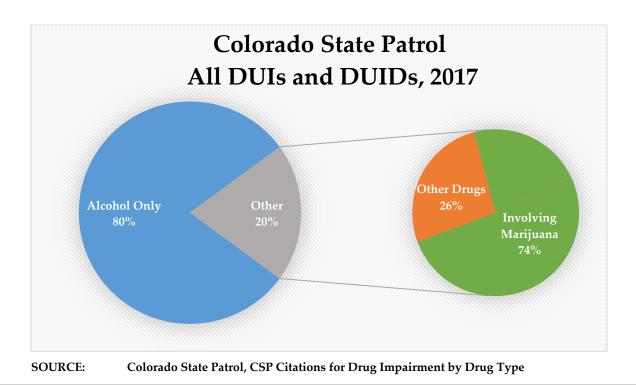
NOTE:The above graphs include data from ChemaTox Laboratory which was merged with datasupplied by Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment - Toxicology Laboratory.The vast majority of the screens are DUID submissions from Colorado law enforcement.





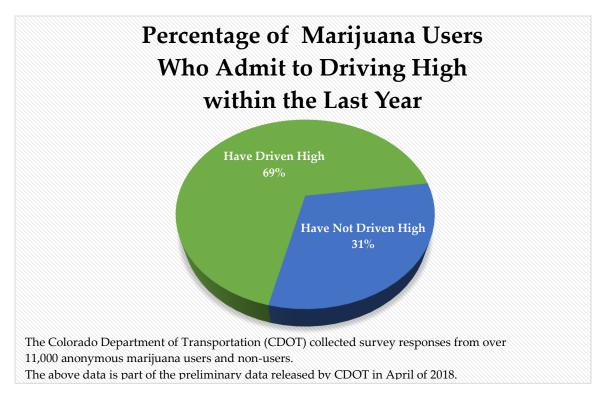


Colorado State Patrol, CSP Citations for Drug Impairment by Drug Type



The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact

Section I: Traffic Fatalities & Impaired Driving



SOURCE: Colorado Department of Transportation, Cannabis Conversation Survey

Impaired Driving Information

Over Half of CO Marijuana Users Believe It's Safe to Drive While High

Among marijuana users surveyed by CDOT last November, 55 percent said they believed it was safe to drive under the influence of marijuana. Within that group, the same percentage said they had driven high within the past 30 days, on average 12 times. CDOT spokesman, Sam Cole said that just because drunk driving is more dangerous, it doesn't mean that stoned driving is safe. "I think (comparing the two) is a dangerous road to go down, because driving impaired is driving impaired." Recent analysis found that Colorado drivers involved in fatal crashes has doubled since 2013.

- Jack Queen, *More than half of Colorado marijuana users think it's OK to drive high, CDOT says. Changing that could be an uphill battle,* Summit Daily News, November 12th 2017.

Legal Pot and Pedestrian Deaths

A study published by the Governors' Highway Safety Association looked at pedestrian fatalities over 20 years. They noted interesting information from the seven states that legalized recreational marijuana. Between 2012 and 2016 there was a 16.4 percent increase in pedestrian traffic deaths for the first six months of 2017 compared to the first 6 months of 2016 whereas all other states had a 5.8 percent decrease. Traffic safety engineer, Richard Retting was clear to point out that the report was not making a direct correlation or expressly claiming a link between weed and walking deaths.

- A.J. Herrington, *Is A Rise In Pedestrian Deaths Really Due To Legal Cannabis?* High Times, March 3rd, 2018.

70% Drivers in DUI Test Positive for Marijuana

A comprehensive analysis of 2016 driving under the influence data revealed that over 70% of 3,946 drivers charged with driving under the influence of alcohol also tested positive for marijuana. Even though the presence of Delta 9 THC, the primary psychoactive ingredient in marijuana, dissipates rather quickly, still over 70% tested positive for Delta 9 and close to half detected Delta 9 THC at a 5.0 ng/ML or above.

- Driving Under the Influence of Drugs and Alcohol Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, July 2018.

Higher Levels of THC

In Colorado, the legal limit of THC in a driver's blood is 5ng/mL. However, according to the Denver Post, "THC levels in drivers killed in crashes in 2016 routinely reached levels of more than 30 ng/mL... [t]he year before, levels only occasionally topped 5 ng/mL." This trend has coroners concerned because some are "uncertain about listing the presence of THC on a death certificate because of doubts on what constitutes impairment." Police Chief Jackson of Greenwood Village, CO attributes the rise in THC levels of drivers to the rise in THC potency in marijuana oils and concentrates. He states, "This is not your grandfather's weed."

- David Migoya, *Exclusive: Traffic fatalities linked to marijuana are up sharply in Colorado. Is Legalization to blame?* The Denver Post, August 25th 2017.

57 Percent of Marijuana Users in Colorado Admit Driving within 2 Hours:

The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact

A survey conducted by the Colorado Department of Transportation discovered that 57 percent of people who reported using marijuana drove within two hours after consumption. The survey also indicated that, on average, those participants who reported consuming marijuana and then driving within 2 hours did so on 11.7 of 30 days. By comparison, 38 percent of respondents who drank alcoholic beverages reported driving within 2 hours after consumption and only reported doing so on 2.8 of 30 days.

- Anica Padilla, *Study: 57 percent of marijuana users in Colorado admit driving within 2 hours,* KDVR/Fox 31 Denver, March 9 2017.

Drivers Killed in Crashes More Likely to be on Drugs than Alcohol

A recent study using data available from 2015 indicates that "[d]rivers who are killed in car crashes are now more likely to be on drugs than alcohol." Drugs were present in 43 percent of drivers in fatal accidents compared to 37 percent with alcohol above the legal limit. Additionally, 36 percent of the drivers tested had marijuana present in their system at the time of the accident. In general, traffic fatalities are rising and can be attributed to factors such as improved economy, more distracted drivers, and more drugged drivers. 11

- Melanie Zanona, *Study: Drivers Killed in Crashes More Likely to be on Drugs than Alcohol,* The Hill, April 26th 2017.

Section II: Marijuana Use

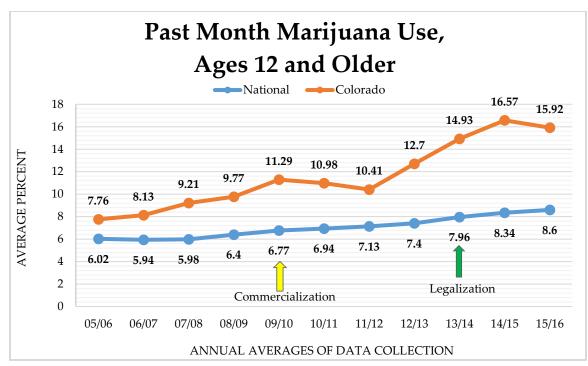
Some Findings

- Colorado past month marijuana use shows a **45 percent increase** in comparing the three-year average prior to recreational marijuana being legalized to the three years after legalization.
- Colorado past month marijuana use for ages 12 and older is ranked 3rd in the nation and is **85 percent higher** than the national average.
- When comparing the three years prior to legalizing recreational marijuana to the average of three years after legalization, adult marijuana use **increased 67 percent** and is **110 percent higher** than the national average, ranked **3**rd in the nation.
- When comparing the three years prior to legalizing recreational marijuana to the average of three years after the legalization, college age marijuana use increased 18 percent and is 60 percent higher than the national average, ranked 3rd in the nation.
- When comparing the three years prior to legalizing recreational marijuana to the average of three years after the legalization, youth marijuana use increased 5 percent and is 54 percent higher than the national average, ranked 7th in the nation.

National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) Data

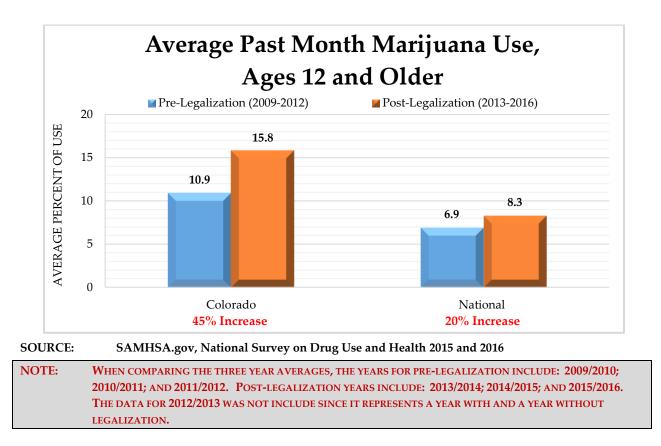
Colorado Averages Compared to National Averages, Ages 12 and Older (NSDUH 2015/2016)				
	Higher	Lower		
Marijuana Past Month Use	85%			
Perceptions of Risk for Smoking Marijuana		63%		
Age of First Use of Marijuana	96%			
Alcohol Past Month Use	12%			
Cigarette Past Month Use		15%		
Perceptions of Risk for Smoking Cigarettes	2%			

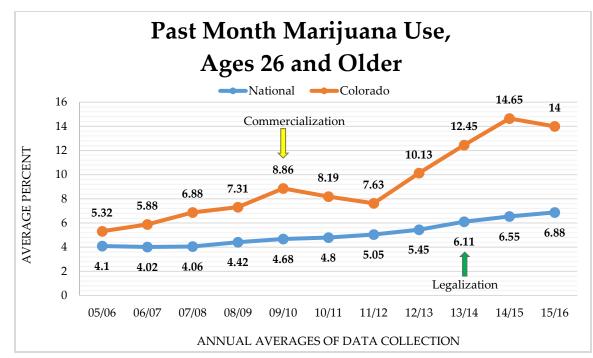
SOURCE: SAMHSA.gov, National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2015 and 2016



SOURCE: SAMHSA.gov, National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2015 and 2016

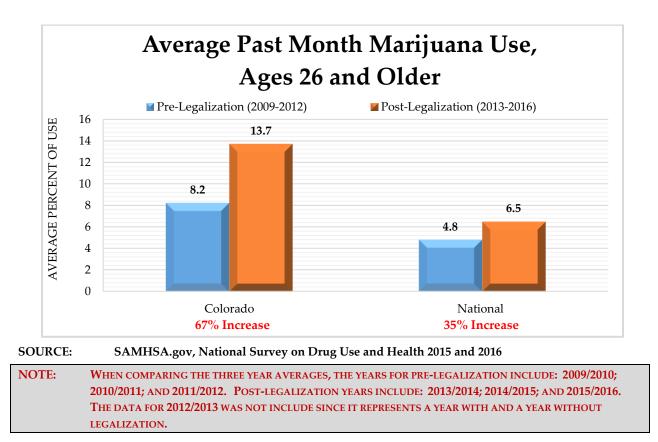
Colorado was 85% higher than the National average in 2015/2016

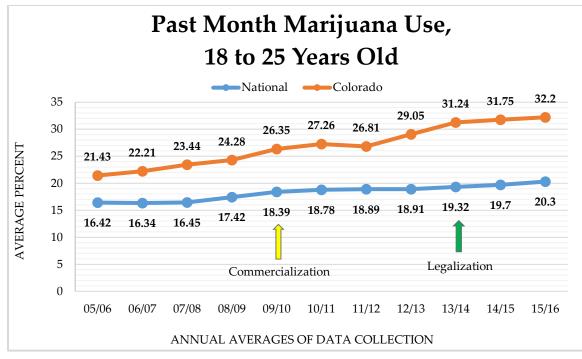






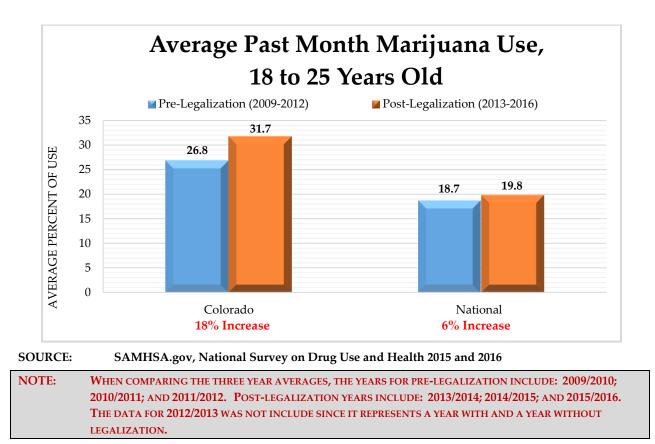
Colorado was **103% higher** than the National average in 2015/2016

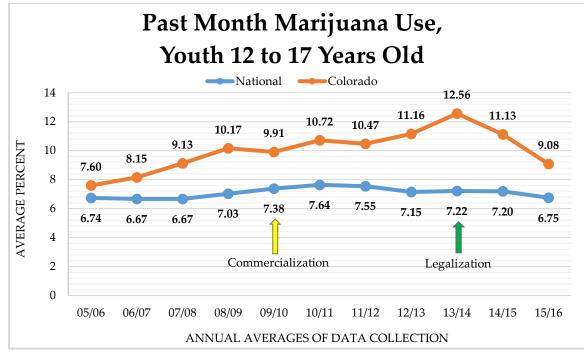




SOURCE: SAMHSA.gov, National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2015 and 2016

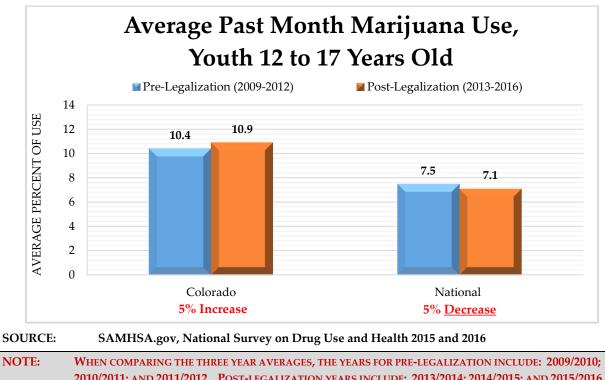
Colorado was **59% higher** than the National average in 2015/2016





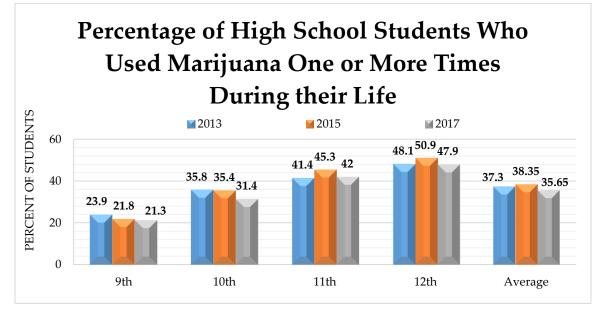
SOURCE: SAMHSA.gov, National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2015 and 2016

Colorado was **35% higher** than the National average in 2015/2016

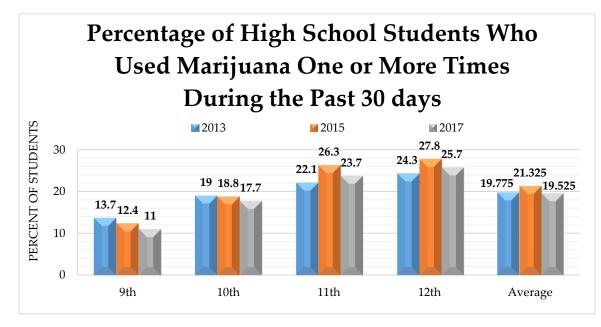


2010/2011; AND 2011/2012. POST-LEGALIZATION YEARS INCLUDE: 2013/2014; 2014/2015; AND 2015/2016. THE DATA FOR 2012/2013 WAS NOT INCLUDE SINCE IT REPRESENTS A YEAR WITH AND A YEAR WITHOUT LEGALIZATION.

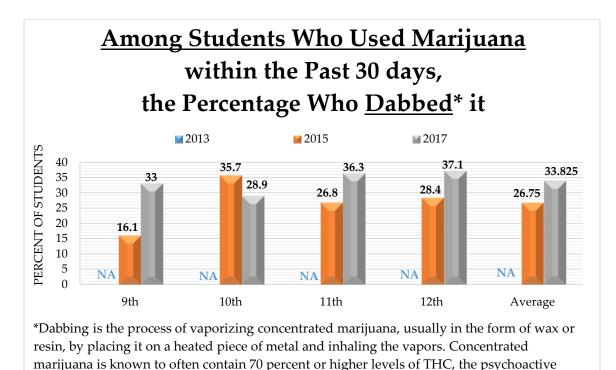
Healthy Kids Colorado Survey (HKCS) Data





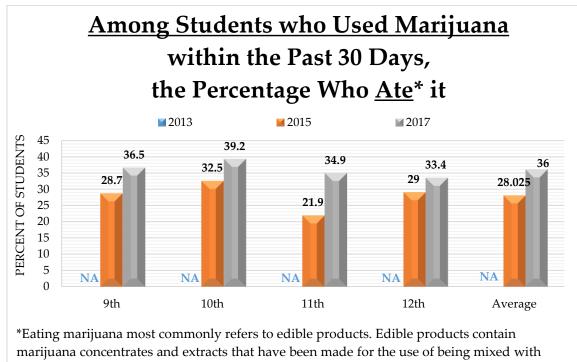


SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Healthy Kids Colorado Survey



component of marijuana.

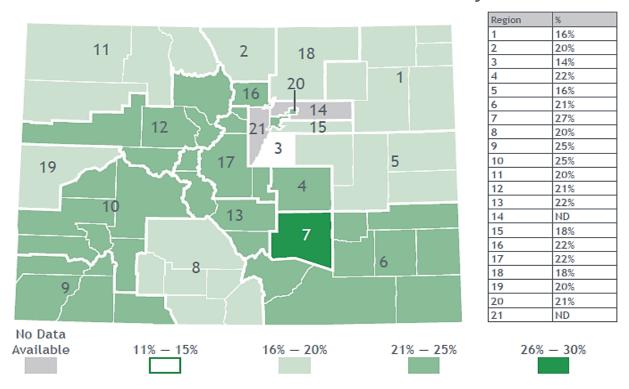
SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Healthy Kids Colorado Survey



food or other products.

SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Healthy Kids Colorado Survey

Healthy Kids Colorado Survey, High School Data: **REGIONAL BREAKDOWN** Youth who use marijuana

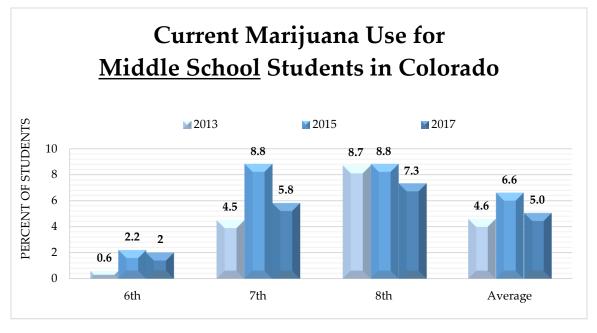


SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Data Brief: Colorado Youth Marijuana Use 2017

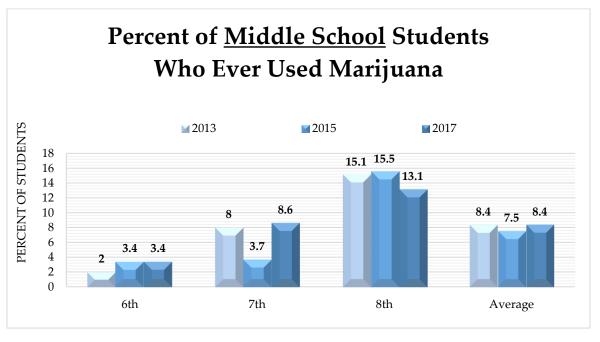
	Regions with the HIGHEST Current Marijuana Use	Regions with the LOWEST Current Marijuana Use
1.)	Region 7, Pueblo – 26.95%	Region 3, Douglas – 13.30%
	(31% higher than the state average)	(35% lower than the state average)
	-Includes Pueblo	-Includes Highlands Ranch, Lone Tree, and
		Castle Roc)
2.)	Region 9, Southwest – 25.55%	Region 5, Eastern Corridor – 15.88%
	-Includes Durango, Cortez, and Pagosa	-Includes Burlington and Limon)
	Springs)	
3.)	Region 10, West Central – 24.90%	Region 1, Northeast – 16.75%
	-Includes Ouray, Montrose, and Gunnison)	-Includes Sterling, Yuma, and Wray)

- 1 out of 3 seniors is a current marijuana user in Pueblo the region with the highest current use for high school seniors (34.9%).
- Nearly 1 out of 5 seniors is a current marijuana user in Douglas the region with the lowest current use for high school seniors (18.6%)

SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Healthy Kids Colorado Survey



SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Healthy Kids Colorado Survey

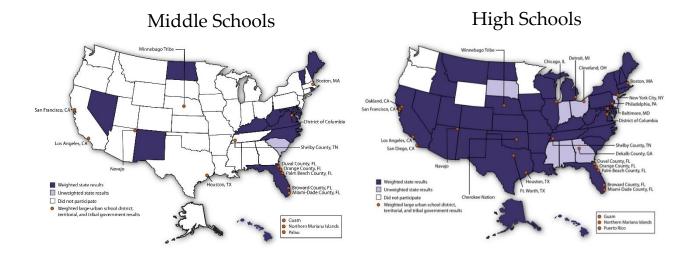


SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Healthy Kids Colorado Survey

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) Data

The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact

Although 2017 Colorado high school data was represented in YRBSS, in 2015, Colorado fell short of the required 60 percent participation rate and was, therefore, not included with weighted data. This has been a common occurrence for Colorado data over the past decade. Additionally, states that meet the minimum participation requirements for inclusion with weighted data varies from year to year, making national comparisons inconsistent. States that participated in the 2017 Middle School and High School YRBSS surveys are represented in dark purple in the below maps.



2017 YRBSS Participation Map

Marijuana Use Information

Police in Colorado Find Use on the Rise

School resource officers in Colorado – police who are assigned to public schools – say that based on their observation, use among students has increased in recent years. What has changed they say, is how youths are disciplined in school for marijuana violations and how statewide data on violations is collected. "There is a great disparity in the number of kids they say use marijuana and what we actually saw", said Matt Montgomery a former Broomfield police officer and school resource officer (SRO). "They're doing it so much that it's scary. Marijuana is easier to get than alcohol." The Executive Director of Act on Drugs, Lynn Riemer said, "The data collection is just not well done." This article was in response to surveys that said drug use among youth has dropped.

- David Migoya, *Police across Colorado questioning whether youths are using marijuana less*, The Denver Post, December 22nd 2017.

Medical Marijuana Advertising Exposure Among Adolescents

In a seven year study conducted by The RAND Corporation, approximately 6,500 adolescents were surveyed and tracked regarding exposure to medical marijuana advertisements and the likelihood of increased adolescent use. Over the seven years (2010-2017), the study found that the adolescents that were exposed more frequently to medical marijuana advertising were more likely to have used the drug within the previous 30 days with intent to use again within the next six months, had more positive views about the drug, and reported negative consequences because of marijuana use. "This work highlights the importance of considering regulations for marijuana advertising that would be similar to rules already in place to curb the promotion of tobacco and alcohol across the United States."

 Elizabeth J. D'Amico, Adolescents Who View More Medical Marijuana Advertising Are More Likely to Use Marijuana, Have Positive Views About the Drug, RAND Corporation, May 17th 2018.

Marijuana Users Go to Work High?

A January 25th 2017 survey was conducted in states with legal recreational marijuana; 600 users took part in the poll. Of the 600, 48 percent said they had gone to work high and 39 percent of those said they did so once a week.

 Michael Roberts, Survey: 48 Percent of Marijuana Users Have Gone to Work High, Westword, January 29th, 2018.

Drug Positivity in U.S. Workforce Rises to Nearly Highest Level in a Decade

According to the world's leading provider of diagnostic drug testing services, "The percentage of employees in the combined U.S. workforce testing positive for drugs has steadily increased over the last three years to a 10-year high." The three primary diagnostic tests offered by Quest Diagnostics include oral, urine and hair follicle drug tests. Speaking to oral fluid testing, which provides a 24-48 hour history, the positivity rate increased 47 percent in the past three years. According to the diagnostics corporation, "The increase was largely driven by double-digit increases in marijuana positivity during this time period. In 2015, there was a 25 percent relative increase in marijuana detection as compared to 2014." Additionally, "Almost half (45 percent) of individuals in the general U.S. workforce with a positive drug test for any substance in 2015 showed evidence of marijuana use.

- Quest Diagnostics, *Drug Positivity in U.S.* Workforce Rises to Nearly Highest Level in *a Decade*, September 25th 2016.

Medical Cannabis Legalization and State-Level Prevalence of Serious Mental Illness in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Researchers have recently taken a preliminary look at the relationship between medical cannabis legalization and mental health. This population level research study saw that medical cannabis legalization is associated with a higher prevalence of serious mental illness. Study authors state that "cannabis use somewhat accounts for this association."

 Lauren M. Dutra, William J. Parish, Camille K. Gourdet, Sarah A. Wylie, and Jenny L. Wiley, *Medical cannabis legalization and state-level prevalence of serious mental illness in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) 2008-2015*, International Review of Psychiatry, July 16th 2018.

Persistency of Cannabis Use Predicts Violence following Acute Psychiatric Discharge

It is generally accepted that substance use is positively correlated with exacerbations of psychiatric symptoms and violence. Due to the lack of research on psychiatric patients who use cannabis, a team of Canadian researchers recently aimed to examine the relationship between cannabis use and psychiatric episodes as well as violence. Findings indicated that the longer an individual reports using cannabis after a psychiatric discharge, the more likely they are of being violent.

 Jules R. Dugre, Laura Dellazizzo, Charles-Edouard Giguere, Stephane Potvin, and Alexandre Dumais, *Persistency of Cannabis Use Predicts Violence following Acute Psychiatric Discharge*, Frontiers in Psychiatry, Forensic Psychiatry, September 21st 2017.

Section III: Public Health

Some Findings

- The yearly rate of emergency department visits related to marijuana **increased 52 percent** after the legalization of recreational marijuana. (2012 compared to 2016)
- <u>Number</u> of hospitalizations related to marijuana:
 - 2011 **6,305**
 - 2012 **6,715**
 - 2013 **8,272**
 - 2014 **11,439**
 - o Jan-Sept 2015 **10,901**

- The yearly rate of marijuana-related hospitalizations **increased 148 percent** after the legalization of recreational marijuana. (2012 compared to 2016)
- Marijuana <u>only</u> exposures more than <u>tripled</u> in the five-year average (2013-2017) since Colorado legalized recreational marijuana compared to the five-year average (2008-2012) prior to legalization.
- The five year average (2008-2012) of marijuana treatment admissions prior to legalization, **decreased 9 percent** compared to the five year average (2013-2017) after legalization.

Definitions by Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Marijuana-Related: Also referred to as "marijuana mentions." Data could be obtained from lab tests, patient self-admission or some other form of validation obtained by the provider. Being marijuana-related does not necessarily prove marijuana was the cause of the emergency department admission or hospitalization.

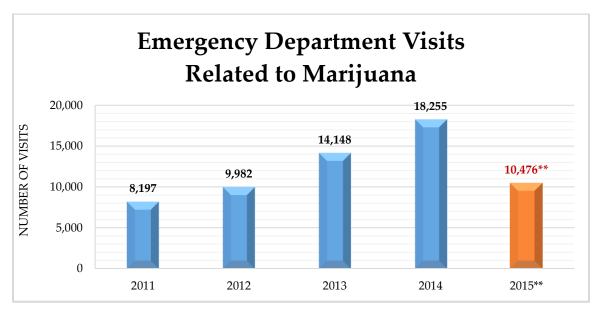
International Classification of Disease (ICD): A medical coding system used to classify diseases and related health problems.

**In 2015, ICD-10 (the tenth modification) was implemented in place of ICD-9. Although ICD-10 will allow for better analysis of disease patterns and treatment outcomes for the advancement of medical care, comparison of trends before and after the conversion can be made difficult and/or impossible. The number of codes increased from approximately 13,600 codes to approximately 69,000 codes. For the above reasons, hospitalization and emergency department data was only provided pre-conversion to ICD-10 for the 2017, Volume 5 report. However, <u>some</u> <u>preliminary data for rates per 100,000 individuals was provided by the Colorado</u> <u>Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) for this update.</u>

Emergency Department Data

NOTE:	
•	"POSSIBLE MARIJUANA EXPOSURES, DIAGNOSES, OR BILLING CODES IN ANY OF LISTED DIAGNOSIS CODES: THESE DATA WERE CHOSEN TO REPRESENT THE HD AND ED VISITS WHERE MARIJUANA COULD BE A CAUSAL, CONTRIBUTING, OR COEXISTING FACTOR NOTED BY THE PHYSICIAN DURING THE HD OR ED VISIT. FOR THESE DATA, MARIJUANA USE IS NOT NECESSARILY RELATED TO THE UNDERLYING REASON FOR THE HD OR ED VISIT. SOMETIMES THESE DATA ARE REFERRED TO AS HD OR ED VISITS 'WITH ANY MENTION OF MARIJUANA.'"
	- COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, MONITORING HEALTH CONCERNS RELATED TO MARIJUANA IN COLORADO: 2014
NOTE	DATA NOT AVAILARLE PRE-2011 EMERCENCY DEPARTMENT DATA FROM

2011 AND 2012 REFLECTS INCOMPLETE STATEWIDE REPORTING.



**Only 9 months of comparable 2015 data, see ICD definition on page 36

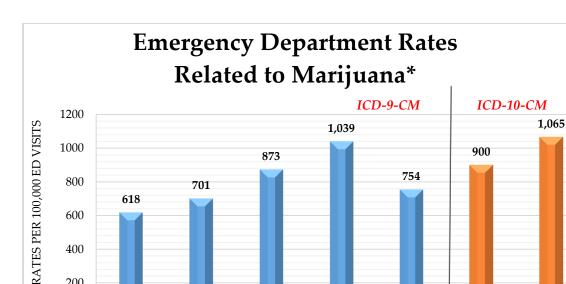
SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Monitoring Health Concerns Related to Marijuana in Colorado: 2016

Oct-Dec

2015

Jan-Sept 2015

2016



134

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701

2012

800

600

400

200

0

618

2011

*Rates of Emergency Department (ED) Visits with Possible Marijuana Exposures, Diagnoses, or Billing Codes per 100,000 HD visits by Year in Colorado

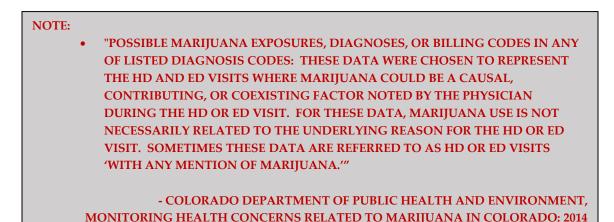
2014

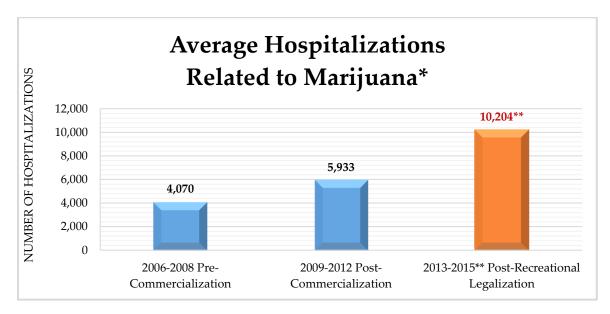
2013

NOTE: "DUE TO CHANGES IN CODING SYSTEMS, VARIABLE STRUCTURES, AND POLICIES AT THE COLORADO HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (CHA), MARIJUANA NUMBERS/RESULTS FOR 2016 ARE STILL PRELIMINARY. CDPHE IS EXERCISING CAUTION IN THE INTERPRETATION OF THESE DATA DURING THIS CODING TRANSITION. FINALIZED INTERPRETATIONS OF RESULTS ARE NOT EXPECTED UNTIL OCTOBER 2018, AT WHICH TIME THEY WILL BE MADE PUBLICLY AVAILABLE ON CDPHE'S WEBSITE." -- COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND

SOURCE: Marijuana Health Monitoring and Research Program, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

Hospitalization Data





*Hospitalization Visits with Possible Marijuana Exposures, Diagnoses, or Billing Codes

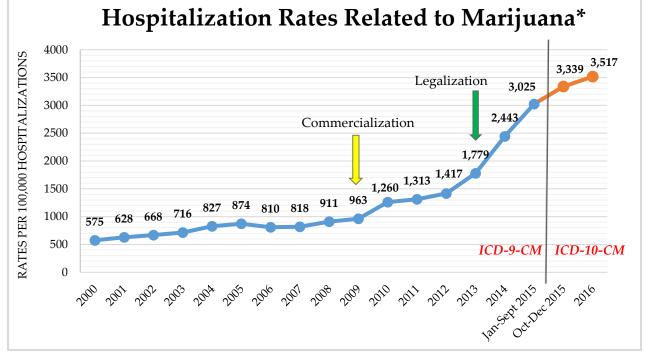
**Only 9 months of comparable 2015 data, see ICD definition on page 36

SOURCE: Colorado Hospital Association, Hospital Discharge Dataset. Statistics prepared by the Health Statistics and Evaluation Branch, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

*Rates of Hospitalization (HD) Visits with Possible Marijuana Exposures, Diagnoses, or Billing Codes per 100,000 HD visits by Year in Colorado

SOURCE: Marijuana Health Monitoring and Research Program, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

NOTE: "DUE TO CHANGES IN CODING SYSTEMS, VARIABLE STRUCTURES, AND POLICIES AT THE COLORADO HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (CHA), MARIJUANA NUMBERS/RESULTS FOR 2016 ARE STILL PRELIMINARY. CDPHE IS EXERCISING CAUTION IN THE INTERPRETATION OF THESE DATA DURING THIS CODING TRANSITION. FINALIZED INTERPRETATIONS OF RESULTS ARE NOT EXPECTED UNTIL OCTOBER 2018, AT WHICH TIME THEY WILL BE MADE PUBLICLY AVAILABLE ON CDPHE'S WEBSITE." -- COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND



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*Hospitalization Visits with Possible Marijuana Exposures, Diagnoses, or Billing Codes

**Only 9 months of comparable 2015 data, see ICD definition on page 36

SOURCE:Colorado Hospital Association, Hospital Discharge Dataset. Statistics prepared by the Health
Statistics and Evaluation Branch, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment



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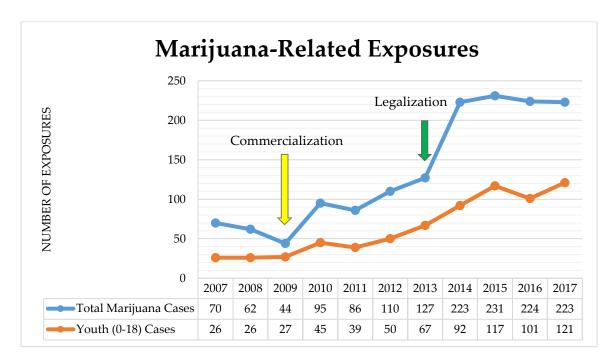


Poison Control/ Marijuana Exposure Data

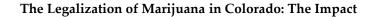
Definitions:

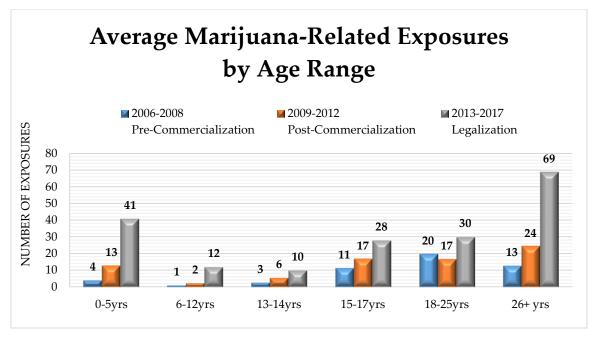
Marijuana-Related Exposures: Any phone call to the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center in which marijuana is mentioned.

Marijuana Only Exposures: Marijuana was the only substance referenced in the call to the poison and drug center.



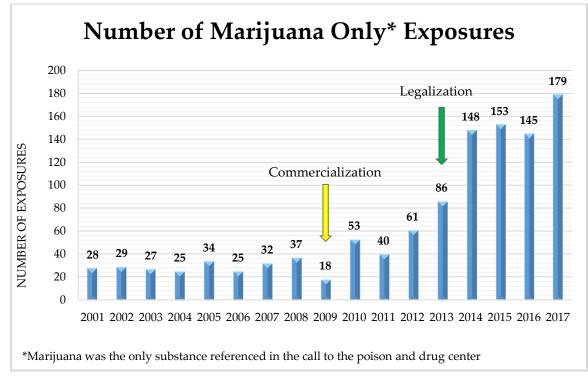
SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center, Colorado Marijuana Data 2017





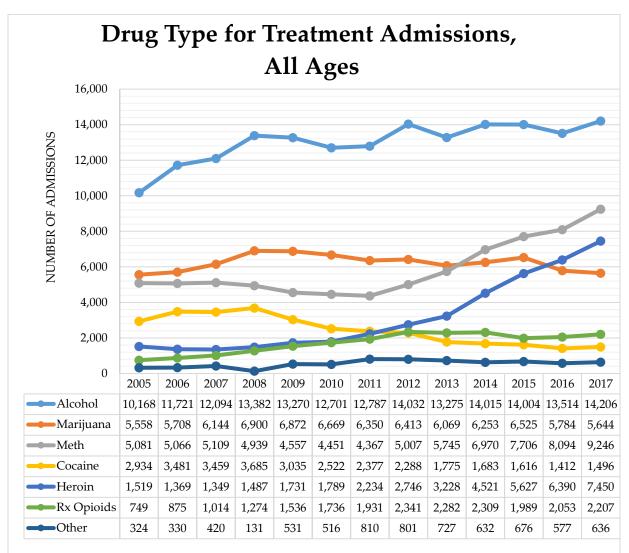
SOURCE:

Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

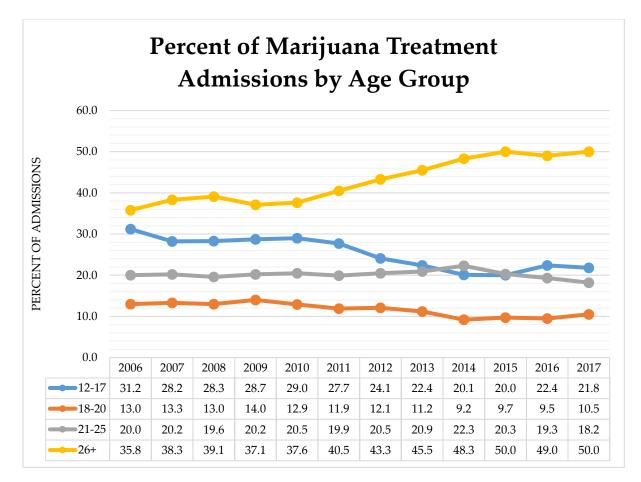
Treatment Data



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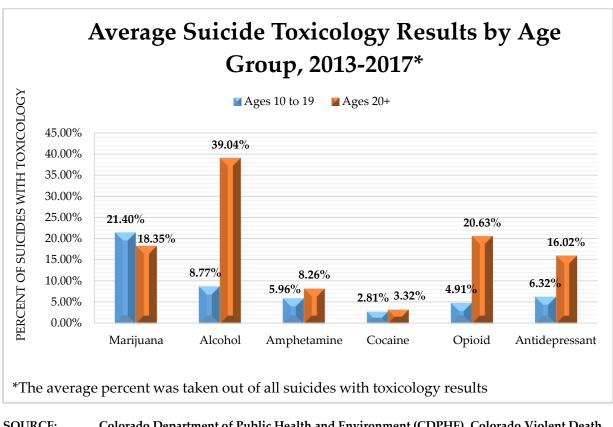
Data beginning 2009 has been revised using a new methodology for improved accuracy. Treatment categories include residential, outpatient, and intensive outpatient record counts.

SOURCE: Colorado Department of Health Services, Office of Behavioral Health, 2005-2017



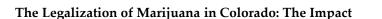
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) Based on administrative data reported by States to TEDS through July 1, 2018

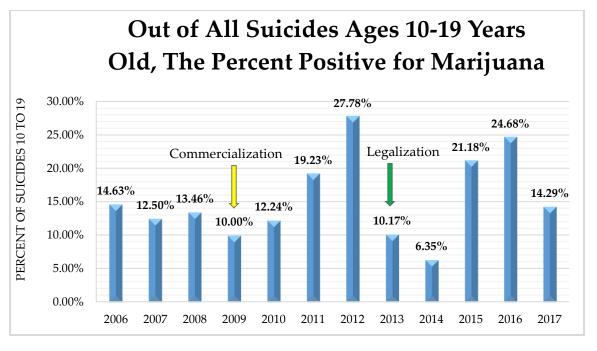
Suicide Data



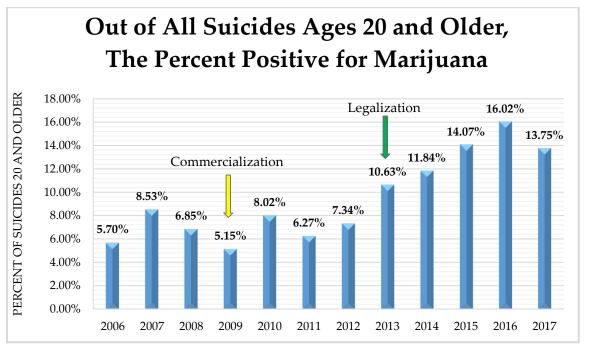
142

SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE), Colorado Violent Death Reporting System

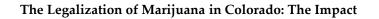


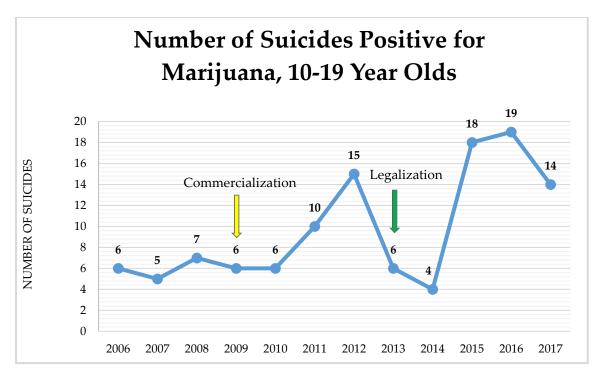


SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE), Colorado Violent Death Reporting System

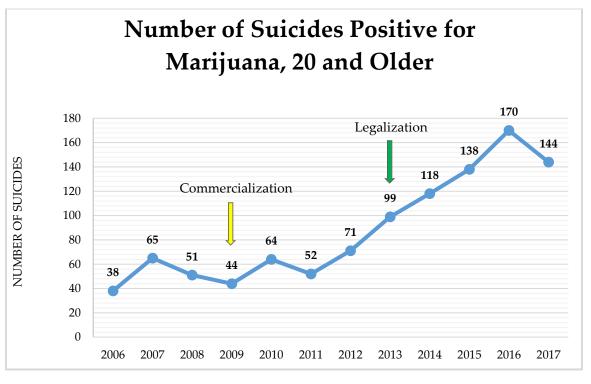


SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE), Colorado Violent Death Reporting System





SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE), Colorado Violent Death Reporting System



SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE), Colorado Violent Death Reporting System

Public Health Information

Opioid Deaths and Legalized Marijuana

Contrary to information that has been published, opioid/opiate deaths in Colorado have increased 33% since legalization of marijuana in 2013. Prescription opioid deaths decreased slightly in 2015 and 2016 but increased to 357 in 2017. Heroin deaths increased 93% from 2013 to 2016 but decreased 7% in 2017.

- Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Vital Statistics, 2018.

Marijuana Addiction is Real, and Rising

Many people are unaware of marijuana addiction. In the public health and medical communities, it is a well-defined disorder that includes physical withdrawal symptoms, cravings, and psychological dependence. "There should be no controversy about the existence of marijuana addiction," said David Smith, a physician who has been treating addiction since he opened a free clinic in San Francisco's drug-drenched Haight Ashbury neighborhood in the 1960s. The percentage of people who become addicted to marijuana are estimated at about 9 percent of all users; 17 percent of those who start in adolescence become addicted.

- Christine Vestal, *Marijuana Addiction is Real, and Rising*, Tribune News Service, June 24th 2018.

Marijuana-Related ED Visits by Colorado Teens on the Rise

"Between 2005 and 2015 the proportion of ED or urgent care visits by youth ages 13 to 20 for marijuana-related illnesses rose from 1.8 per 1,000 visits to 4.9 per 1,000 visits, the study team reported in the Journal of Adolescent Health online March 30." That is over a 170% increase in the ten-year period.

- Shereen Lehman, *Marijuana-related ED Visits by Colorado Teens on the Rise*, Reuters, April 18th 2018.

Renowned Medical Marijuana Doctor Says Concentrates Should be Banned

Dr. Rav Ivker, a physician renowned for using marijuana to treat chronic pain, has said he believes marijuana concentrates should be banned. "I think they should be illegal, in fact, I hope they become illegal", he said. "The only thing they're good for is really getting high. But they're a high-risk, and really no benefit from them." Ivker also said that "Addiction is possible with high-potency marijuana products, including concentrates – the shatter and the wax. These can contain from 80% to even 95% THC."

- *Renowned Medical Marijuana Doctor Says Concentrates Should be Banned,* High Times, July 5th 2018.

Marijuana-related Vomiting Ailment

Cannabinoid hyperemesis syndrome was first documented in Australia in 2004. It affects a small population — namely, a subset of marijuana users who smoke multiple times a day for months, years or even decades. Physicians have historically misdiagnosed it as the more generic "cyclic vomiting syndrome," which has no identifiable cause. Doctors say it's difficult to treat the condition. There is no cure other than to quit using marijuana; many skeptical patients continue using cannabis and their vomiting episodes continue.

- Pauline Bartolone, *What doctors have learned about an agonizing marijuana-related vomiting ailment*, California Healthline, December 7th 2017.

Marijuana in Breast Milk

In a study conducted by Thomas Hale and Dr. Teresa Baker from Texas Tech University School of Medicine in Amarillo, they found that mothers that use marijuana transferred a percentage into breast milk. "Levels in milk were quite low," said Hale, director of the Infant Risk Center. Both Hale and Baker said that women should abstain from smoking marijuana while breast-feeding because there's simply no known safe amount."

 Serena Gordon, Mom's Marijuana Ends Up in Breast Milk, Healthday Reporter, April 9th 2018.

Effect of Cannabis Use in People with Chronic Non-Cancer Pain

As alternatives to opioids continues to be an important public health topic, recent research suggests that there is no evidence that cannabis use reduced pain severity or any sort of opioid-sparing effect in patients with chronic non-cancer pain.

- Gabrielle Campbell, Wayne D Hail, Amy Peacock, Nicholas Lintzeris, Raimondo Bruno, Briony Larance, Suzanne Nielsen, Milton Cohen, Gary Chan, Richard P Mattick, Fiona Blyth, Marian Shanahan, Timothy Dobbins, Michael Farrell, and Louisa Degenhardt, *Effect of cannabis use in people with chronic non-cancer pain prescribed opioids: findings from a 4-year prospective cohort study*, The Lancet, Public Health, July 1st 2018
- of Psychiatry, September 26th 2017

Non-medical Cannabis Self-Exposure as a Dimensional Predictor of Opioid Dependence Diagnosis: A Propensity Score Matched Analysis

"The impact of increasing non-medical cannabis use on vulnerability to develop opioid use disorders has received considerable attention, with contrasting findings." Researchers have recently found that "Increasing self-exposure to non-medical cannabis... was a predictor of greater odds of opioid dependence diagnosis."

 Eduardo R. Butelman, Angelo G. I. Maremmani, Silvia Bacciardi, Carina Y. Chen, Joel Correa da Rosa, and Mary Jeanne Kreek, *Non-medical Cannabis Self-Exposure as a Dimensional Predictor of Opioid Dependence Diagnosis: A Propensity Score Matched Analysis*, Frontiers in Psychiatry, Addictive Disorders, June 27th 2018

Medical Marijuana Users are More Likely to Use Prescription Drugs Medically and Non-medically

Although there have been conflicting studies regarding the correlation between cannabis use and prescription opioid use, a study published in the Journal of Addiction Medicine concludes that "medical marijuana users should be a target population in efforts to combat nonmedical prescription drug use." Researchers found that medical marijuana users were significantly more likely to report medical and nonmedical use of prescription drugs.

 Theodore L. Caputi and Keith Humphreys, Medical Marijuana Users are More Likely to Use Prescription Drugs Medically and Nonmedically, Journal of Addiction Medicine, January 29th 2018

Cannabis Use Causing Alarming Increase in Emergency Hospital Visits and Childhood Poisoning

The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact

Dr. Mark S. Gold, a world renowned expert on addiction-related diseases, summarizes a study published in late 2016 that aimed to examine trends and correlates of cannabis-involved emergency department visits in the United States from 2004-2011. "The ED visit rate increased for both cannabis-only use (51 to 73 visits per 100,000) and cannabis-polydrug use (63 to 100 per 100,000) in those aged 12 and older. Of note, the largest increase occurred in adolescents aged 12-17, and among persons who identified as non-Hispanic black."

Dr. Gold goes on to highlight the findings of the study which state that "The odds of hospitalization increased with older age users, as compared to adolescent admissions. These data suggest a heavier burden to both the patient and to the health care system as a result of increasing cannabis use among older adults. The severity of the "burden" is associated with the prevalence of cannabis use, specific cannabis potency and dose (which is increasing over time), the mode of administration, and numerous individual risk factors."

- Mark Gold, MD, Cannabis Use Causing Alarming Increase in Emergency Hospital Visits and Childhood Poisoning, Rivermend Health.

Section IV: Black Market

Some Findings

- RMHIDTA Colorado Task Forces (10) conducted **144 investigations** of black market marijuana in Colorado resulting in:
 - **239** felony arrests

The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact

- **7.3 tons** of marijuana seized
- **43,949** marijuana plants seized
- **24** different states the marijuana was destined
- The number of highway seizures of Colorado marijuana **increased 39 percent** from an average of 242 seizures (2009-2012) to an average of 336 seizures (2013-2017) during the time recreational marijuana has been legal.
- Seizures of Colorado marijuana in the U.S. mail system has **increased 1,042 percent** from an average of 52 parcels (2009-2012) to an average of 594 parcels (2013-2017) during the time recreational marijuana has been legal.

Definitions by Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Colorado Marijuana <u>Investigations</u>: RMHIDTA Colorado drug task forces investigating individuals or organizations involved in illegally selling Colorado marijuana, both within and outside of the state. These investigations only include those reported by the ten RMHIDTA drug task forces.

Colorado Marijuana Interdictions: Incidents where state highway patrol officers stopped a driver for a traffic violation and subsequently found Colorado marijuana destined for other parts of the country. These interdiction seizures are reported on a voluntary basis to the National Seizure System (NSS) managed by the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC). These are random traffic stops, not investigations, and <u>do not include local law enforcement data</u>.

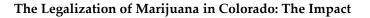
Task Force Investigations

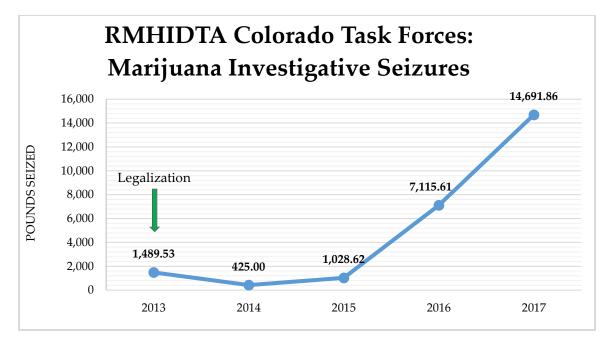
The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact

NOTE:

• THE BELOW INFORMATION ONLY INCLUDES <u>COMPLETED INVESTIGATIONS</u> REPORTED BY THE TEN RMHIDTA DRUG TASK FORCES. IT IS UNKNOWN HOW MANY OF THESE TYPES OF INVESTIGATIONS WERE COMPLETED BY NON-RMHIDTA DRUG UNITS OR TASK FORCES.

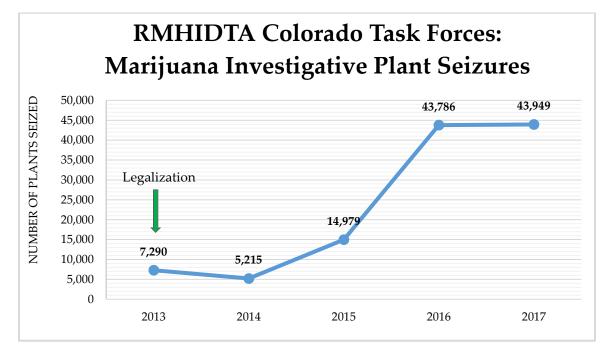
Rocky Mountain HIDTA Colorado Task Forces			
	2016	2017	
Number of Completed Investigations	163	144	
Number of Felony Arrests	241	239	
Pounds of Bulk Marijuana Seized	7,116 (3.5 tons)	14,692 (7.3 tons)	
Number of Plants Seized	43,786	43,949	
Number of Edibles Seized	2,111	6,462	
Pounds of Concentrate Seized	232	102	
Different States to Which Marijuana was Destined	29	24	



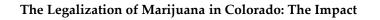


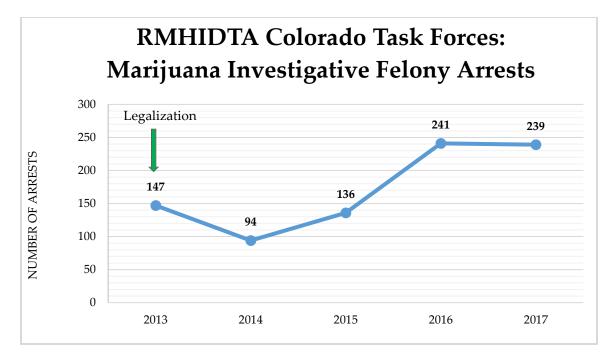
SOURCE:

Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data



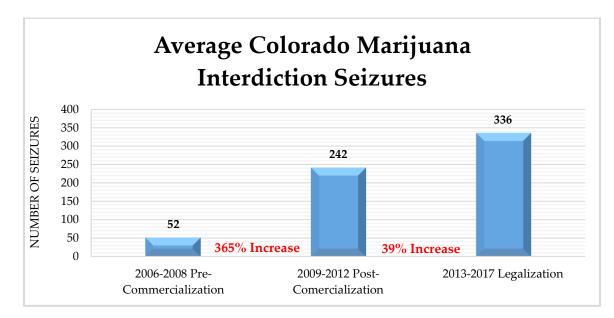


SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

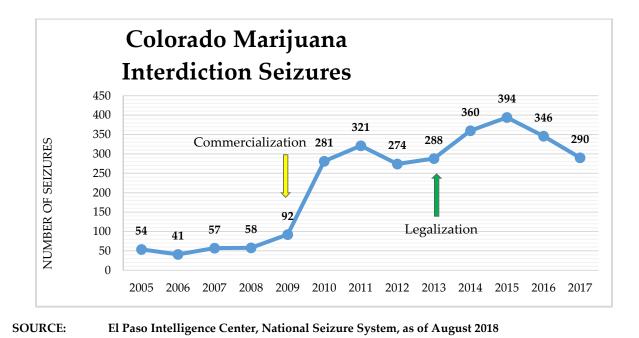
Highway Interdiction Data

NOTE:

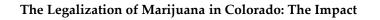
• THE CHARTS ONLY INCLUDE CASES WHERE COLORADO MARIJUANA WAS ACTUALLY SEIZED AND REPORTED. IT IS UNKNOWN HOW MANY COLORADO MARIJUANA LOADS WERE NOT DETECTED OR, IF SEIZED, WERE NOT REPORTED.

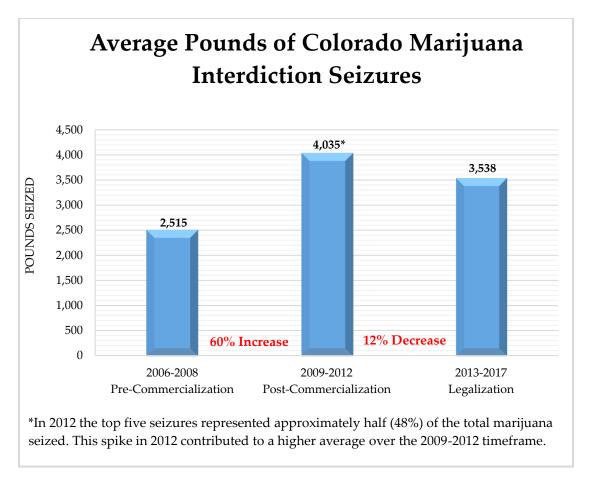


SOURCE: El Paso Intelligence Center, National Seizure System, as of August 2018

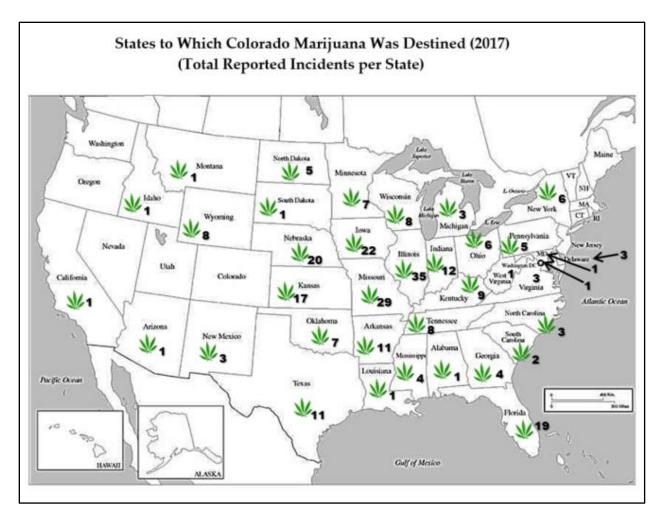


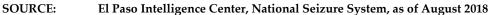
Section IV: Black Market





SOURCE: El Paso Intelligence Center, National Seizure System, as of August 2018





There were 15 seizures for which the destination was unknown

Top Cities for Marijuana Origin

Originating City Rank	Number of Seizures	Percent
1. Denver	155	71%
2. Colorado Springs	20	9%
3. Fort Collins	8	4%

 Of the 290 seizures, only 217 seizures had an origin city identified. The numbers above represent the top three cities from which Colorado marijuana originated. The percentage was calculated from known origin cities.

SOURCE: El Paso Intelligence Center, National Seizure System, as of August 2018

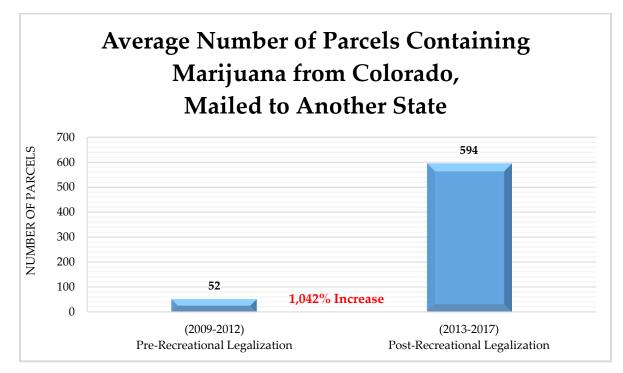
The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact

Parcel Interdiction Data

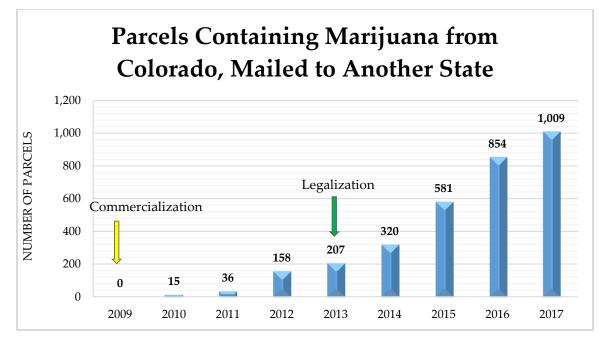
The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact

NOTE:

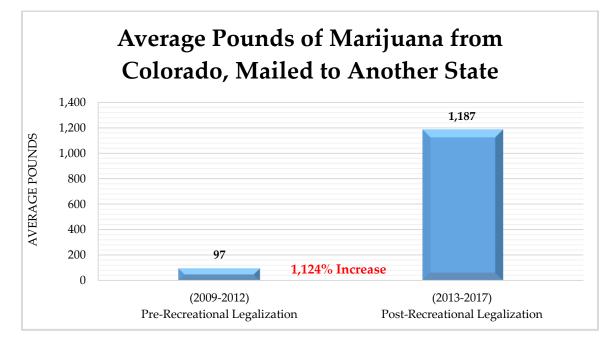
• THESE FIGURES ONLY REFLECT PACKAGES SEIZED; THEY DO NOT INCLUDE PACKAGES OF COLORADO MARIJUANA THAT WERE MAILED AND REACHED THE INTENDED DESTINATION. INTERDICTION EXPERTS BELIEVE THE PACKAGES SEIZED WERE JUST THE "TIP OF THE ICEBERG."



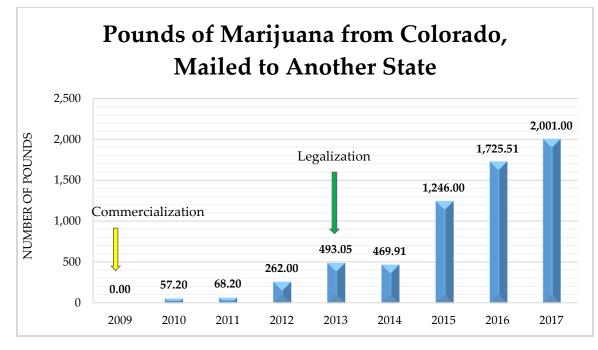
SOURCE: United States Postal Inspection Service, Prohibited Mailing of Narcotics



SOURCE: United States Postal Inspection Service, Prohibited Mailing of Narcotics

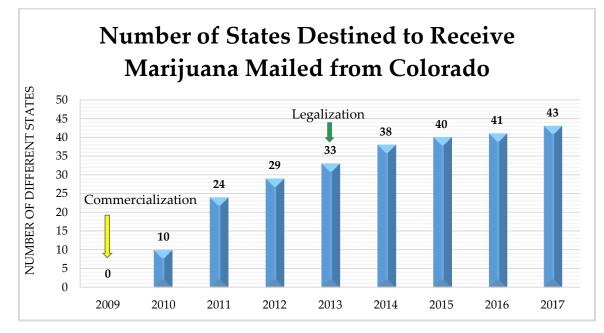


SOURCE: United States Postal Inspection Service, Prohibited Mailing of Narcotics



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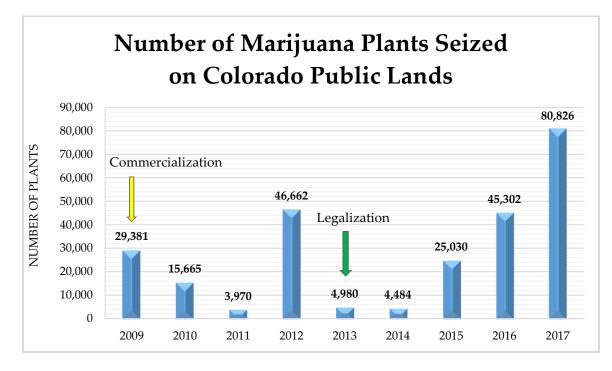
United States Postal Inspection Service, Prohibited Mailing of Narcotics



SOURCE:

United States Postal Inspection Service, Prohibited Mailing of Narcotics

Public Lands



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SOURCE: United States Bureau of Land Management, National Forest Service, and Colorado Division of Parks and Wildlife

Black Market Information

Dozens of Indictments in Largest Illegal Marijuana Trafficking Ring Bust since Legalization

Colorado Attorney General Cynthia Coffman announced that the largest illegal marijuana trafficking investigation has resulted in arrests in late June of 2017. The trafficking organization spanned five states, and the investigation resulted in 62 people having files charged against them. More than 20 law enforcement organizations were involved in the investigation and/or takedown which included the Denver Police Department and the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. According to Coffman, this single investigation is a prime example of how the marijuana black market continues to flourish in Colorado. During raids, agents seized 2,600 marijuana plants and another 4,000 lbs. of marijuana. As a whole, the trafficking ring produced an estimated 100 lbs. of marijuana a month, which is sold for approximately \$2,000 per pound on the black market in Colorado.

- Chuck Hickey, *Dozens of indictments in largest illegal marijuana trafficking ring bust since legalization*, KDVR-TV Channel 2 Denver, June 28, 2017.

Indictment in Colorado Pot Biz's Largest Fraud Case Ever

The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact

Scott Pack was indicted by a grand jury in what attorney Matthew Buck referred to as "the largest fraud case in the history of Colorado's marijuana industry." The large operation that distributed Colorado grown marijuana across state lines ended in the indictment of sixteen people. Among those indicted was Renee Rayton, a former Marijuana Enforcement Division employee.

According to attorney Matthew Buck, "There are potentially victims for as much as \$10 million. Scott Pack's company is one of the larger marijuana companies in Colorado. They own a significant number of licenses, and through a series of shell companies, they hold the leases on many buildings across the state."

In the *Westword* article published June of 2017, Buck continued to describe the details of the indictment, and said "[Scott Pack] had a sophisticated understanding of how to use loopholes to get around state law."²

- Michael Roberts, *Scott Pack Indicted in Colorado Pot Biz's Largest Fraud Case Ever, Attorney Says*, Westword, June 14, 2017.

Arrests Made in South Pueblo County Marijuana Grow

According to a press release by the Pueblo County Sheriff's Office, three individuals were arrested on April 13th, 2016 in connection with an illegal marijuana grow operating from within a Pueblo, CO home. In total, 180 marijuana plants were found growing in the home being occupied by the three individuals.

The three individuals had been living in Florida, but were originally from Cuba. One of the three individuals had recently purchased the home in February of 2016. Although the press release did not specifically state that the marijuana was being illegally trafficked outside the state, several indicators suggest that the marijuana was intended to leave Colorado. Twelve people, all from Florida, have been arrested in seven separate illegal marijuana grow operations discovered in Pueblo County on March 30th and April 14th, 2016. Five of the twelve individuals were originally from Cuba.

- Pueblo County Sheriff's Office, *Arrests Made in South Pueblo County Illegal Marijuana Grow*, April 14, 2016.

Individuals Indicted for an Illegal Home-grow Also Possess Legal Marijuana Licenses

The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact

- In March 2017, 16 people were indicted for participating in a massive illicit marijuana home-grow operation. Of the 16, eight are recorded as having active or expired licenses to work in the legal marijuana business including the ringleader, Michael Alan Stonehouse, who acts as a consultant for the marijuana industry in Colorado. According to authorities, the group cultivated their marijuana in properties in Colorado Springs, Castle Rock, Elbert County and Denver and then diverted the marijuana to **Illinois, Arkansas, Minnesota** and **Missouri** to make a higher profit.

- Jesse Paul, *Eight of 16 people indicted in Colorado marijuana trafficking operation listed as having state pot licenses*, The Denver Post, March 24, 2017.

Laotian Marijuana Operation

Southern Colorado Drug Task Force managed by DEA began an investigation of a Laotian drug trafficking organization that had relocated to Colorado from Arkansas and California. This organization had 12 different cultivation marijuana sites located in 5 different counties in southeast Colorado. Task force officers served search warrants seizing 2,291 marijuana plants, 2,393 pounds of processed marijuana. Also seized were 4 hand guns and 6 long guns.

- Rocky Mountain HIDTA Task Force Quarterly Reports, Calendar Year 2016-2017.

Florida Cuban Drug Trafficking Organization

In May 2016, Southern Colorado Drug Task Force executed search warrants at 5 different residential locations operated by a group of Cubans from Florida. These grow operations were in Pueblo County and offices seized a total of 214 marijuana plants, 55 pounds of processed marijuana and over \$100,000 in grow equipment.

- Rocky Mountain HIDTA Task Force Quarterly Reports, Calendar Year 2016-2017.

Marijuana Syndicate Grew Pot in Gated Greenwood Village Home and Sold it Around the U.S.

More than twenty members of a marijuana trafficking organization allegedly transported marijuana across the country from illegal grows in Denver metro houses. The enterprise was mailing boxes of marijuana and stacks of money through the U.S. Postal Service. The Arapahoe County Court indicted members on charges of distributing illegally grown marijuana to Texas, Iowa, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, New York and Kansas. According to the news story, the group was selling 80 pounds of marijuana a week, and in one year had sold more than \$1 million of marijuana across the country.

- Kirk Mitchell, *Marijuana syndicate grew pot in gated Greenwood Village home and sold it around the U.S.*, The Denver Post, November 21st 2017.

Colorado Marijuana Activist Arrested in Oklahoma for Felony Possession with Intent to Distribute

In Early 2018, a Colorado activist was traveling to Oklahoma to speak about a medical marijuana measure set to appear on the state's ballot in June. Dr. Regina Nelson, CEO of ECS-Therapy Center in Boulder, was also scheduled to speak at a Cannabis Education Advocacy Symposium that same week. Nelson, along with her colleague and co-author, were found to be traveling with several "rolled cigarettes with a green leafy substance," two pipes, a single edible, capsules with a green oil, and a backpack which had a digital scale along with multiple bags of a green leafy substance. Additionally, a suitcase with three large vacuum-sealed bags of marijuana was located in the vehicle. According to Nelson, "We were absolutely targeted." Despite the accusation, as of February, the three faced felony charges of possession of a controlled drug with intent to distribute.

- Lindsey Bartlett, *Colorado marijuana activist arrested in Oklahoma for felony possession with intent to distribute,* The Cannabist, February 21st 2018.

Nebraska Troopers Seize 227 Pounds of Pot Days After Colorado Man Busted with 122 Pounds of the Drug

In January of 2018, State Troopers arrested a man who was traveling along I-80 with 227 pounds of marijuana in his possession. The vehicle was initially stopped for speeding while just west of Lincoln. This incident happened just days after a different Colorado man had been arrested while traveling through Nebraska with 122 pounds of marijuana.

- Ann Lauricello, *Neb. Troopers seize* 227 *pounds of pot days after Colorado man busted with 122 pounds of the drug,* Fox 31 Denver News, January 26th 2018.

Colorado Man Arrested After Indiana Traffic Stop Nets 78 Pounds of Marijuana

In April of 2018, a 51-year-old man of Colorado was found to be traveling along I-70 with a 42-year-old man of Indiana. After initially being stopped for swerving, police discovered the two individuals to be traveling with 78 pounds of marijuana. Police estimate the marijuana to have a \$250,000 street value.

- *Colorado man arrested after Indiana traffic stop nets 78 pounds of marijuana,* The Associated Press, April 17th 2018.

3 Plead Guilty to Trying to Ship Colorado Marijuana to Mississippi

In March of 2018, 23-year-old Kristopher Nguyen pleaded guilty to a charge of possession with intent to distribute marijuana. Nguyen explained that he and his two friends, who took similar plea deals, used FedEx for the shipment of 11 pounds of marijuana from Colorado to a Mississippi home.

- *3 plead guilty to trying to ship Colorado marijuana to Mississippi,* The Associated Press, March 22nd 2018.

Man's Attempt to Mail Marijuana Leads to One-Year Sentence

After a Colorado man had mailed multiple packages of marijuana, each containing approximately one kilogram of the drug, authorities searched Mark Koenig's home in Colorado. During the search, 123 plants were discovered and Koenig was arrested. The Arvada man pleaded guilty to possession of a federally controlled substance with intent to distribute.

- Man's Attempt To Mail Marijuana Leads To One-Year Sentence, CBS 4 Denver, February 8th 2018

Coloradan Arrested in North Dakota for Having 30 Pounds

In December of 2017, a man from Loveland, CO was arrested in North Dakota. Initially, the 29-year-old Jacob Todd was stopped for speeding. After a police dog indicated that drugs may be in the vehicle, police discovered multiple bags of marijuana. According to the article, the bags totaled 30 pounds and had an approximate \$30,000 street value.

 Coloradan arrested in North Dakota for having 30 pounds, The Associated Press, December 15th 2017

Denver Man Arrested After Marijuana Seizure during Traffic Stop in Indiana

23-year old Michael Granados Jr. was taken into custody after authorities discovered several packages of marijuana in the SUV he was traveling in. Several packages were hidden in various locations throughout the vehicle, totaling approximately 33 pounds. According to sources, "Troopers said they determined the marijuana had originated in Colorado and was being taken to an unknown location in Ohio."

- David Mitchell, *Denver man arrested after marijuana seizure during traffic stop in Indiana*, Fox 31 Denver News, October 21st 2017.

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 Sewell, R. Andrew, James Poling, and Mehmet Sofuoglu, *The Effect of Cannabis Compared with Alcohol on Driving*, The American Journal on Addictions / American Academy of Psychiatrists in Alcoholism and Addictions, February 7th 2017.

Florida Cuban Drug Trafficking Organization

In May 2016, Southern Colorado Drug Task Force executed search warrants at 5 different residential locations operated by a group of Cubans from Florida. These grow operations were in Pueblo County and offices seized a total of 214 marijuana plants, 55 pounds of processed marijuana and over \$100,000 in grow equipment.

 Sewell, R. Andrew, James Poling, and Mehmet Sofuoglu, *The Effect of Cannabis Compared with Alcohol on Driving*, The American Journal on Addictions / American Academy of Psychiatrists in Alcoholism and Addictions, February 7th 2017.

71,000 Plants Seized on Colorado Public Lands in 2017

Federal agencies removed more than 71,000 marijuana plants from public lands during last year's growing season. The plants were grown illegally on 38 acres. U.S. Attorney, Robert Troyer said, "Public lands are just that – they're public and belong to all of us. These black marketers abuse our land, our water, our animals and plants. With these prosecutions, we motivate black marketers to make less harmful occupational choices."

- *Federal agencies removed more than 71,000 marijuana plants from Colorado public lands in 2017,* The Denver Post, August 14th 2018.

Illegal Marijuana Home Grow Arrests

Authorities discovered a large home grow after responding to a report of shots fired at a Colorado Springs residents. The home was being used to grow and cultivate marijuana, and authorities found 352 marijuana plants, 1,300 cloned plants, and 33 pounds of refined marijuana. Plants were found growing in the main residence as well as in the oversized two-car garage. Two arrests were made for suspicion of felony cultivation and distribution.

- Ellie Mulder, 2 arrested after large illegal marijuana grow found at Colorado Springs *home*, The Gazette, February 23rd 2018.

Two Dead at Illegal Home Grow

Deputies were called to a residence in Elbert County Colorado to discover two men had been shot to death inside a home. The home was the site of an illegal marijuana grow operation which appeared to have played a part in the deaths of the two men.

- 2 men found shot to death at illegal marijuana grow site in Elbert Colorado, Fox 31 News Denver, November 9th 2017.

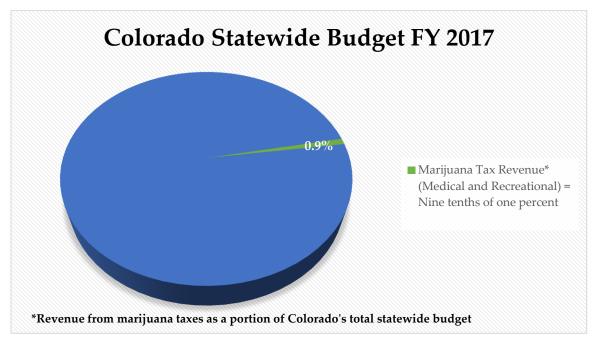
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Section V: Societal Impact

Some Findings

- Marijuana tax revenue represent approximately **nine tenths of one percent** of Colorado's FY 2017 budget.
- Violent crime **increased 18.6 percent** and property crime **increased 8.3 percent** in Colorado since 2013.
- 65 percent of local jurisdictions in Colorado have banned medical and recreational marijuana businesses.

Tax Revenue



SOURCE: Governor's Office of State Planning and Budgeting

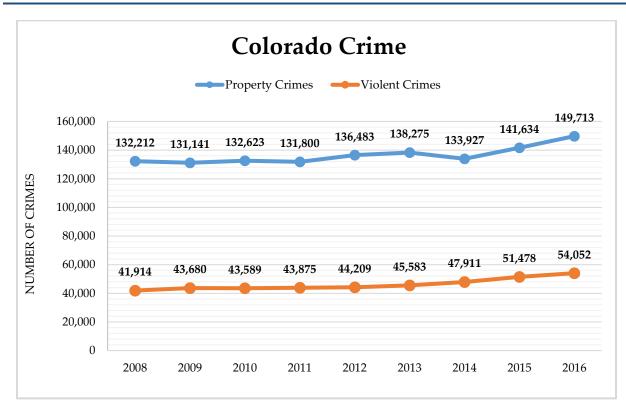


SOURCE: Department of Revenue, Monthly Marijuana Taxes, Licenses and Fees Transfers and Distribution, 2016

NOTE:

• FIGURES DO NOT INCLUDE ANY CITY TAXES; THE STATE DOES NOT ASSESS OR COLLECT THOSE TAXES.



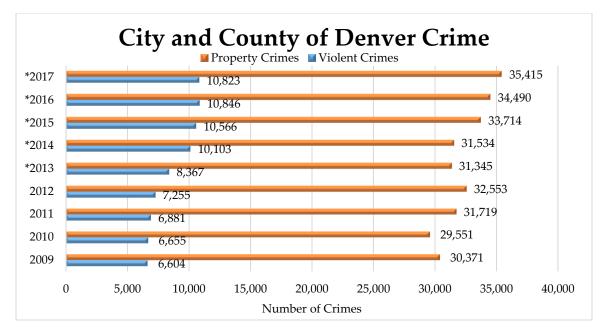


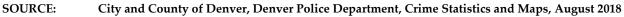
SOURCE: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, http://crimeinco.cbi.state.co.us/

NOTE: 2017 data for Colorado crime will not be available until after the publication of this report.

Colorado Crime	From 2009 to 2012	From 2013 to 2016
Property Crime	Increased 4.1%	Increased 8.3%
Violent Crime	Increased 1.2%	Increased 18.6%
All Crime	Increased 3.4%	Increased 10.8%

SOURCE: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, http://crimeinco.cbi.state.co.us/





*In May 2013 the Denver Police Department implemented the Unified Summons and Complaint (US&C) process. This process unifies multiple types of paper citations, excluding traffic tickets, into an electronic process. That information is transmitted to the Denver Sheriff, County Court, City Attorney and District Attorney through a data exchange platform as needed. As a result of this process a reported offense is generated which was previously not captured in National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

Crime in Denver (City and County)				
	2014**	2015	2016	2017
*All Reported Crimes (To include all categories listed below)	61,276	64,317	65,368	66,000
Denver Crime*	From 2014 to 2017			
Crimes Against Persons		7% Ir	ncrease	
Crimes Against Property	12% Increase			
Crimes Against Society	33% Increase			
All Other Offenses	10% Decrease			
All Denver Crimes	8% Increase			

* Actual number of crimes in Denver

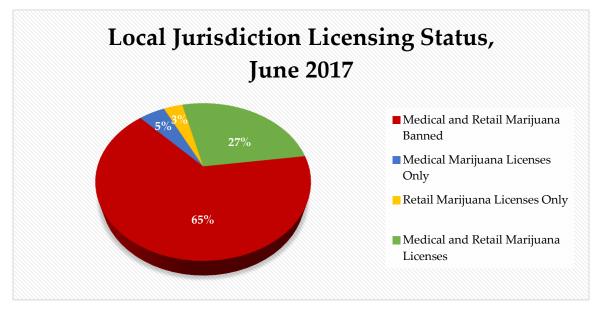
** New process began in May 2013 and 2013 data is not comparable to 2014-2016

SOURCE: City and County of Denver, Denver Police Department, Crime Statistics and Maps, August 2018

Local Response

The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact

Status of Local Jurisdictions Reporting Marijuana Licensing as of June 30, 2017			
	Number of Jurisdictions		
Medical and Retail Marijuana Banned	209		
Medical Marijuana Licenses Only	15		
Retail Marijuana Licenses Only	11		
Medical and Retail Marijuana Licenses	85		
Total	320		



SOURCE: Marijuana Enforcement Division, 2017 Mid-Year Update

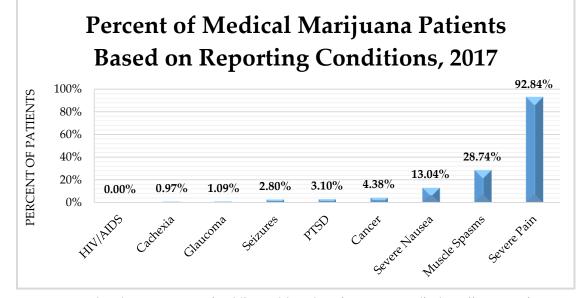
Medical Marijuana Statistics

Medical Marijuana Registry Identification Cards

- December 31, 2009 41,039
- December 31, 2010 116,198
- December 31, 2011 82,089
- December 31, 2012 108,526
- December 31, 2013 110,979
- December 31, 2014 115,467
- December 31, 2015 107,534
- December 31, 2016 94,577
- December 31, 2017 93,372

Profile of Colorado Medical Marijuana Cardholders:

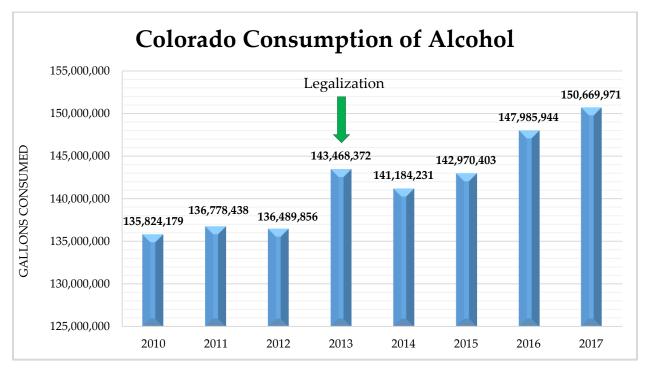
- Age of cardholder
 - o 62 percent male, with an average age of 43 years
 - o 0.3 percent between the ages of 0 and 17
 - 46 percent between the ages of 18 and 40
 - 21 percent between the ages of 21 and 30
- Reporting medical condition of cardholder
 - 93 percent report severe pain as the medical condition
 - o 5 percent collectively report cancer, glaucoma and HIV/AIDS
 - o 3 percent report seizures



SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Medical Marijuana Registry Program Update, December 31st, 2017

Alcohol Consumption

✤ It has been suggested that legalizing marijuana would reduce alcohol consumption. Thus far that theory is not supported by the data.



SOURCE: Colorado Department of Revenue, Colorado Liquor Excise Tax

Societal Impact Information

Cannabis Industry Employees Impaired at Work

A large percentage of those employed in the businesses of growing and selling marijuana are getting high before work or during business hours. Researchers at Colorado State University found 63% of cannabis industry workers have shown up to work while high in the past 30 days, and 45% said they have smoked marijuana during business hours. Colorado cannabis workers that consumed before or during work hours expressed little concern about workplace hazards, reported some occupational injuries and exposures, and reported inconsistent training practices.

– Mike Adams, *Too Many Cannabis Industry Employees Impaired At Work*, Forbes.com, April 3rd 2018

From Medical to Recreational Marijuana Sales: Marijuana Outlets and Crime in an Era of Changing Marijuana Legalization

As the debate surrounding the legalization of marijuana for medical and/or recreational use continues, researchers recently took a look at one of the possible adverse effects of legalization: Crime rates. Researchers found that "the density of marijuana outlets [businesses] was related to higher rates of property crime in spatially adjacent areas... However... we found no relationships between the presence of local marijuana outlets and violent crime. The density of medical marijuana outlets in local and spatially adjacent areas were related to higher rates of marijuana-specific crime."

In other words, the potential impact of increased crime may not be felt directly in the immediate areas in which more marijuana dispensaries are opened, but it was clear that surrounding areas experienced an increase in the amount of crime reported.

 Bridget Freisthler, Andrew Gaidus, Christina Tam, William R. Ponicki, and Paul J. Gruenewald, *From Medical to Recreational Marijuana Sales: Marijuana Outlets and Crime in an Era of Changing Marijuana legislation*, Journal of Primary Prevention, April 27th 2017

Homeless Inmates and Marijuana

The most commonly reported reason homeless inmates came to Colorado after 2012 was to get away from a problem (44.2%) followed by family (38.9%). The third most prevalent reason was marijuana (35.1%). "Among those inmates who are not Colorado natives, 41.3% moved here after 2012, the year recreational marijuana was legalized."

- *A Study of Homelessness in Seven Colorado Jails*, Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, June 2018

The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact

Section VI: Marijuana Industry

Some Findings

- According to the Marijuana Policy Group, Market Size and Demand for Marijuana in Colorado 2017 Market Update:
 - "From 2014 through 2017, average annual adult use flower prices fell 62.0 percent, from \$14.05 to \$5.34 per gram weighted average."
 - "Adult use concentrate prices fell 47.9 percent, from \$41.43 to \$21.57 per gram."
 - "The average THC content of all tested flower in 2017 was 19.6 percent statewide compared to 17.4 percent in 2016, 16.6 percent in 2015 and 16.4 percent in 2014."
 - "The average potency of concentrated extract products increased steadily from 56.6 percent THC content by weight in 2014 to 68.6 percent at the end of 2017."
- As of June 2017, there were 491 retail marijuana stores in the state of Colorado compared to 392 Starbucks and 208 McDonald's.

Business

Industry Figures (MED Resources and Statistics webpage)

Medical Marijuana Business License Numbers as of August 1, 2018

- 486 Medical Marijuana Centers
- 717 Cultivation Operations
- 249 Infused Product Manufacturers

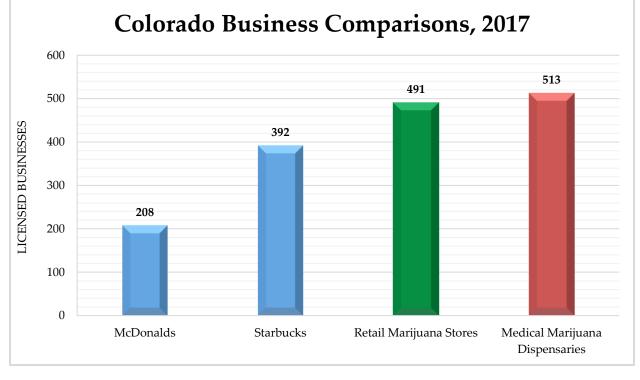
The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact

• 11 Marijuana Testing Facilities

Recreational Marijuana Business License Numbers as of August 1, 2018

- 532 Retail Stores
- 739 Cultivation Operations
- 287 Infused Product Manufacturers
- 11 Marijuana Testing Facilities

Figures for business comparisons were all acquired by June of 2017 for comparable data.



SOURCE:Colorado Department of Revenue; Starbucks Coffee Company, Corporate Office Headquarters;
McDonalds Corporation, Corporate Office Headquarters

Market Size and Demand

The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact

Demand

Annual Sales Based on 2017 MED Inventory Tracking Data:

- 186.5 metric tons of flower (the flowering buds of a female marijuana plant)
- 19.7 metric tons of trim (leftover leaves after the flower has been harvested)
- 4.5 million units of packaged concentrates (packaged products of refined marijuana flower into something more clean and potent)
- 15 **metric tons** of concentrate material (products of refined marijuana flower into something more clean and potent.)
- 11.1 **million** infused edible units (a product intended for use or consumption other than by smoking)
- 1.1 **million units** of infused non-edible products (a product not intended for consumption, to include ointments and tinctures
 - Total estimate of 301.7* metric tons sold in Colorado

NOTE: *THE MARIJUANA POLICY GROUP DEVELOPED THE "FLOWER EQUIVALENT" MEASURES SPECIFIC TO EACH PRODUCT CATEGORY IN ORDER TO COMPARE THE VARYING UNITS. IN 2017 A TOTAL OF 16.7 MILLION UNITS WERE SOLD OF DIFFERENT NON-FLOWER MARIJUANA PRODUCTS.

- In 2017, the estimated consumption of marijuana by <u>Colorado residents</u> 21 years and older was **189.6 metric tons** (417,996.45 pounds) of marijuana.
- In 2017, the estimated consumption of marijuana by <u>out-of-state</u> visitors 21 years and older was **19.0 metric tons** (41,887.83 pounds).
- SOURCE: Marijuana Policy Group, Market Size and Demand for Marijuana in Colorado 2017 Market Update

Market Size

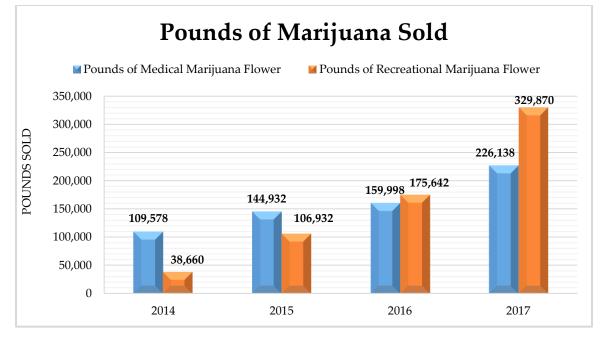
- <u>Heavy users</u> who consume marijuana more than 20 days per month make up **26.8 percent** of the user population but account for **82.1 percent** of <u>the demand</u> for marijuana.
- <u>Light users</u> who consume marijuana 5 times or less per month make up **52.2%** percent of the user populations and account for **3.7%** of <u>the demand</u> for marijuana.
- There are an estimated total of <u>687,000</u> Colorado adult regular marijuana users (at least once per month).
 - This represents about **12%** of Colorado's population.

SOURCE:

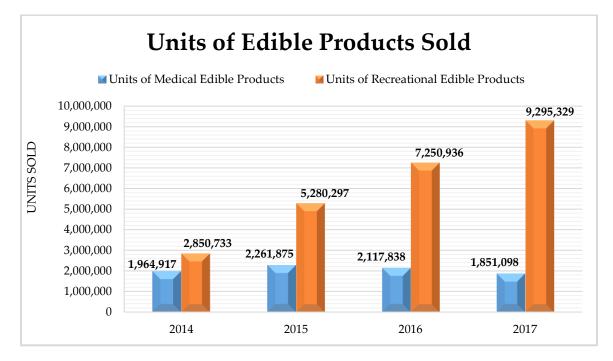
Marijuana Policy Group, Market Size and Demand for Marijuana in Colorado 2017 Market Update

Reported Sales of Marijuana in Colorado

The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact



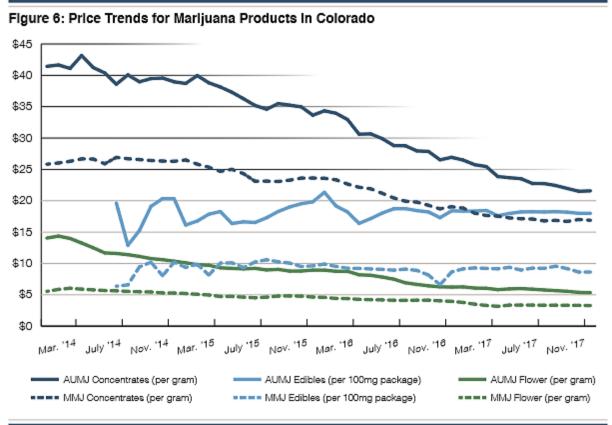
SOURCE: Colorado Department of Revenue, Marijuana Enforcement Division (MED), MED 2017 Annual Update



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SOURCE: Colorado Department of Revenue, Marijuana Enforcement Division (MED), *MED* 2017 Annual *Update*

Pricing and Potency Trends



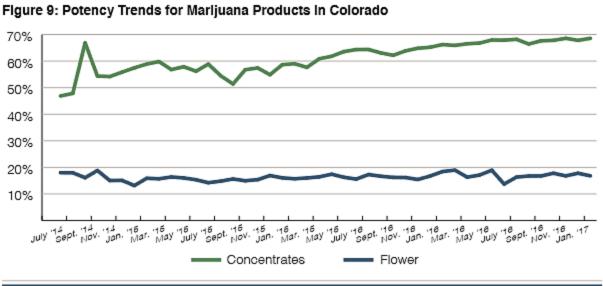
Source: Study team calculations using state sales data.

AUMJ – Adult Use Marijuana

MMJ – Medical Marijuana

- "From 2014 through 2017, average annual adult use flower prices fell 62.0 percent, from \$14.05 to \$5.34 per gram weighted average."
- ◆ "Adult use concentrate prices fell 47.9 percent, from \$41.43 to \$21.57 per gram."
- SOURCE: Marijuana Policy Group, Market Size and Demand for Marijuana in Colorado 2017 Market Update

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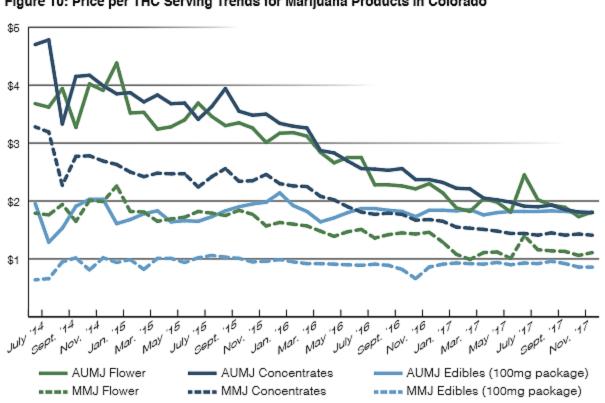
Source:Study team calculations using state laboratory testing data.

AUMJ – Adult Use Marijuana

MMJ – Medical Marijuana

- "The average THC content of all tested flower in 2017 was 19.6 percent statewide compared to 17.4 percent in 2016, 16.6 percent in 2015 and 16.4 percent in 2014."
- "The average potency of concentrated extract products increased steadily from 56.6 percent THC content by weight in 2014 to 68.6 percent at the end of 2017."
- "In recent years, the proportion of higher-potency concentrates has increased significantly. In 2015, only 5 percent of the testing results for concentrates were higher than 75 percent THC content. However, in 2017 the share of concentrate test results with over 75 percent THC increased to 24.7 percent."
- SOURCE: Marijuana Policy Group, Market Size and Demand for Marijuana in Colorado 2017 Market Update

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AUMJ – Adult Use Marijuana

MMJ – Medical Marijuana

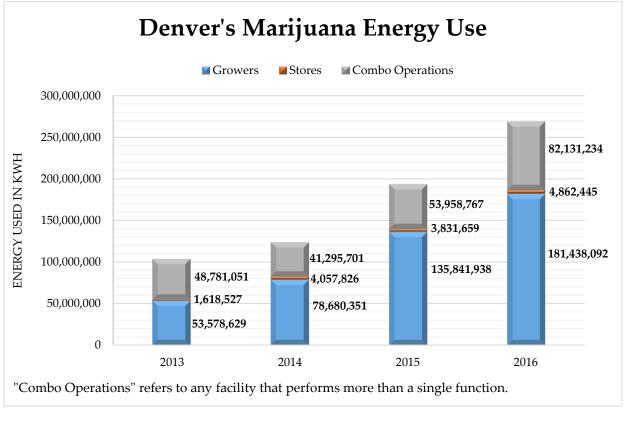
- * "A new price model called the 'price per serving' can reveal more directly how much consumers are paying to achieve the same psychoactive effects across different product types and whether a 'high THC/low price' paradigm is emerging as concentrated products become more popular and as smoking flower marijuana becomes less prevalent."
 - The average price for a serving of marijuana flower decreased 50.8
 percent and the average price for a serving of concentrate decreased 61.7
 percent from 2014 to 2017.
- The rate of decline for both marijuana flower and concentrates was due to a combination of decreasing flower and concentrate prices, and a steady increase in THC potency.
- SOURCE: Marijuana Policy Group, Market Size and Demand for Marijuana in Colorado 2017 Market Update

Source: Study team calculations using state sales and laboratory testing data

Resource Consumption

The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact

Energy



SOURCE: City and County of Denver, Xcel Energy, CPR, "Nearly 4 percent of Denver's Electricity is now Devoted to Marijuana."

The marijuana industry went from 1.5 percent of overall Denver Electricity use in 2012 to nearly 4 percent in 2016.

Marijuana Industry Information

Nearly 4 Percent of Denver's Electricity is Now Devoted to Marijuana

According to an early 2018 article written by Grace Hood of Colorado Public Radio, "In 2016, the marijuana industry comprised 4 percent of Denver's electricity use." While this number may seem small, according to an advisor for the Denver Department of Public Health and Environment - "it's significant." While the industry is striving to become more and more efficient in their energy consumption, "the energy use trajectory continues to plot upward for the industry."

- Grace Hood, *Nearly 4 Percent Of Denver's Electricity Is Now Devoted To Marijuana*, Colorado Public Radio, February 19th 2018.

Medical Marijuana Recommended for Pregnant Women

Approximately 70% of randomly selected medical marijuana centers in Colorado recommended marijuana as a treatment for morning sickness for pregnant women. This recommendation from the employees of the dispensaries clash with "doctors' warnings about the potential harms according to a study published Wednesday in the Journal Obstetrics and Gynecology." Doctors caution that marijuana's effects on a fetus could include low birth rate and developmental problems according to U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

- Michael Nedelman, *Marijuana shops recommend products to pregnant women, against doctors' warnings*, CNN May 10th 2018.

Marijuana Cultivation Center fined \$2,000 for Odor Problem

In November of 2017, a marijuana cultivation center was fined \$2,000 due to complaints received from neighbors that the facility was emitting too strong of a scent. This same location had received similar complaints and had been fined one year prior when it was occupied by another marijuana facility. In total the location was fined \$14,000 the first time.

- Alex Burness, *Marijuana odor from cultivation center continues to seep into north Boulder*, Daily Camera, November 26th 2017.

8 Marijuana Retail Locations Raided and 13 Budtenders Arrested in Police Investigation

Eight Sweet Leaf Marijuana Centers were raided in December 2017 and 13 bud tenders were arrested. The bud tenders were arrested for criminal activities that included sales of marijuana in violation of Colorado law stipulating that adults over the age of 21 can buy and possess up to 1 ounce of marijuana at a time. Undercover law enforcement officers "entered a single location multiple times – as few as five times and as many as 16 – during windows of time ranging from 59 minutes to 5 hours and 50 minutes" and would typically purchase 1 ounce of marijuana.

- Alicia Wallace and Alex Pasquariello, *13 Sweet Leaf budtenders swept up in Denver police raids*, The Cannabist, December 15th 2017.

Not-so-Green Greenhouses for Cannabis Hyper-Cultivation

In 2018, Evan Mills, Ph.D. described some of the environmental ramifications of the legalized marijuana industry. The energy analyst and building scientist, who is a Research Affiliate with the U.C. Berkeley's Energy and Resources Group, described many considerations of the marijuana cultivation industry, including the point that "greenhouses are among the most thermally inefficient structures imaginable." Although he admits that estimating the energy use of these "hyper-cultivation" facilities is complex – a theoretical hyper-greenhouse "uses 8-times as much electricity per square foot for *lighting* alone as the average U.S. office building uses for *all* purposes and 17-times as much as the average U.S. home." The publication goes on to describe that "carbon-intensive cannabis will continue to compound climate change unless an array of public policy strategies are assembled."

- Evans Mills, *Not-so-Green Greenhouses for Cannabis Hyper-Cultivation*, Energy Associates, February 26th 2018.

Marijuana Enforcement Division (MED) 2017 Annual Update

The mission of the MED is to "promote public safety and reduce public harm by regulating the Colorado commercial marijuana industry through the consistent administration of laws and regulations and strategic integration of process management, functional expertise, and innovative problem-solving." The 2017 Annual Update details licensing data, number of cultivated plants, volume of marijuana sold to customers, marijuana testing data, and investigation data.

 MED 2017 Annual Update, Colorado Department of Revenue, Enforcement Division, May 17th 2018.



From: Kelsy McIntosh
Sent: January-11-19 2:44 PM
To: Twinney, Jane
Cc: Vegh, Tom; Taylor, John; Woodhouse, Victor; Simon, Grace; Morrison, Trevor; Broome, Kelly; Kwapis, Bob; Bisanz, Christina
Subject: Retail Cannabis in Newmarket

Good Afternoon Councillor Twinney,

I must start by saying how disappointed I was to learn of council's decision on January 7th to opt out of retail cannabis locations in Newmarket. I feel this is a short sighted, stigma inducing, uneducated choice on the part of council.

However, I am so encouraged by your effort to fight the good fight, and your continued advocacy to your fellow Councillors to at least hear out what has been proposed in the Town staff's report. This makes me proud to be a citizen of your ward, and my continued support of you and your policies will continue. Although there is not much hope to be had at this time, after hearing of your dedication to this conversation - I remain ever so slightly optimistic that there is hope to be had.

I am a nurse, who is heavily involved with medical cannabis for our geriatric population. I am well educated in this subject. I am also a vocal advocate for the legalization of cannabis, as reducing stigma in the recreational market assists patients dealing with the struggle that accompanies that piece of their therapy. It is also well documented that alcohol has much greater health and social repercussions than cannabis, yet so many people fail to make that association as it has become socially acceptable.

I am a Mom. And retail access to cannabis scares me far less than what happens in high school parking lots, back alleys, and drug dealer's homes.

Access to safe, lab tested, regulated cannabis in storefronts is the only way to truly help reduce the impact the black market has on our community. It is well understood that cannabis is not the gateway to harder substances - but the social circles one must engage with to obtain it are.

I understand that this is very new territory, that makes many people nervous and unsure. But with proper education, respectful dialogue and normalization - I truly believe we can end the stigma that has been for so long, unfairly associated with cannabis.

I believe that the benefits far, far outweigh the risks here - and based on polls, popular opinion, etc - many residents feel the same way.

Newmarket labels itself as 'progressive', 'modern', and 'forward thinking', among other things - opting out at this amazing time in history is in stark contrast to each of those descriptors.

Thank you, for being a voice for us. Thank you for listening. Thank you for your impassioned work as my councillor.

Best Regards,

Kelsy McIntosh Columbia Court, Newmarket ------ Original message ------From: Paul Jolie Date: 2019-01-12 4:11 PM (GMT-05:00) To: "Kwapis, Bob" <<u>bkwapis@newmarket.ca</u>> Subject: Sale of Recreational Cannabis

Hi Bob

Would like to give my 2 cents concerning the subject discussion

Having read the pre-amble to the proposed letter to opt out I notice that in all the considerations (4.2.3)

Whereas local municipalities are being given no control on the location, or the number, of retail Cannabis stores in their communities;

Whereas there are a number of outstanding questions regarding the economic and social impact of the establishment of a new legal retail system for cannabis in Ontario;

Whereas there is uncertainty regarding the number of retail stores that may be allowed to open and regarding the amount of revenue to be shared;

Whereas municipalities are only being given until January the 22nd 2019 to opt in or opt out; Whereas a municipality may opt out and later opt in but cannot opt out once they have opted in;

there is no mention of the fact that marijuana is a legal product on par with alcohol and I'm guessing enjoyed by thousands of our residents.

There is no consideration given to those who reject having to provide personal and credit information to purchase online,

the inference being they should continue purchasing from their usual supplier and support organized crime.

If we are truly concerned with the economic and social impact of the sale of a legal product perhaps we should start with tobacco and alcohol.

What are the health and policing costs associate with the purchase and consumption of those products?

We seem to be concerned with revenue so I wonder what compensation does the town receive for allowing the sale of cigarettes and beer within its borders?

In closing I ask that you vote yes to allowing the sale of cannabis in our town, as I believe was the recommendation of staff.

Paul Jolie

PS – If you will be away for this vote I request that this letter be forwarded to Mayor Taylor for his consideration

Rohit Kumar Singh

To: Newmarket council and staff

Re: Opinion regarding January 15 council vote

As a former Candidate in the last municipal election in Ward 1, I have a good idea on what would be the best for all of Newmarket. I campaigned under the platform that I will advise for Newmarket to opt out of having a Cannabis store as the advantages do not outweigh the disadvantages. I firmly do not support having a Cannabis store in Newmarket and would like Newmarket to opt out. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Rohit Kumar Singh

Former Candidate in Ward 1



Corporation of the Town of Newmarket

By-law 2019-02

A By-law to confirm the proceedings of a Special meeting of Council – January 15, 2019

Whereas s. 5(1) of the Municipal Act, 2001, S.O. 2001, c. 25 provides that the powers of a municipal corporation shall be exercised by its Council; and,

Whereas s. 5(3) of the Municipal Act, 2001, S.O. 2001, c. 25 provides that a municipal power, including a municipality's capacity, rights, powers and privileges, shall be exercised by by-law unless the municipality is specifically authorized to do otherwise; and,

Whereas the Council of the Town of Newmarket deems it advisable to pass such a by-law;

Therefore be it enacted by the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Newmarket as follows:

- 1. That subject to Section 3 of this by-law, every decision of Council, as evidenced by resolution or motion, taken at the meeting at which this by-law is passed, shall have the same force and effect as if each and every one of them had been the subject matter of a separate by-law duly enacted;
- 2. And that the execution and delivery of all such documents as are required to give effect to the decisions taken at the meeting at which this by-law is passed and the resolutions passed at that meeting are hereby authorized;
- 3. And that nothing in this by-law has the effect of giving to any decision or resolution the status of a by-law where any legal prerequisite to the enactment of a specific by-law has not been satisfied;
- 4. And that any member of Council who disclosed a pecuniary interest at the meeting at which this by-law is passed shall be deemed to have disclosed that interest in this confirmatory by-law as it relates to the item in which the pecuniary interest was disclosed.

Enacted this 15th day of January, 2019.

John Taylor, Mayor

Kiran Saini, Acting Town Clerk