



Alberta Cannabis Framework

MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER

Since federal legislation was introduced, Albertans from all walks of life have been asking a great many questions. Will people be using cannabis in public? Is the liquor store going to be selling cannabis along with alcohol? How do we keep our kids from being exposed to cannabis smoke?

Essentially, Albertans are asking one main question: What does legalized cannabis mean for me and my family?

This framework is designed to answer that question. It is built on the best evidence available, and the input of the people who live and work in our province. I would like to thank everyone who took the time to share their feedback with our government over the summer. The Alberta Cannabis Framework was created for and by Albertans, and is founded on four policy priorities, which Albertans told us they overwhelmingly support:

1. Keeping cannabis out of the hands of children
2. Protecting public health
3. Promoting safety on roads, in workplaces and in public spaces
4. Limiting the illegal market for cannabis

The Alberta Cannabis Framework paints a picture of what legalization in Alberta may look like after proposed federal legislation becomes law. This document will guide our government as it considers all aspects of legalization — with a sharp focus on public safety and protecting the health of all Albertans. Ultimately, our government will make responsible choices that reflect the values of everyone in our province.

Kathleen Ganley, *Minister of Justice and Solicitor General*



INTRODUCTION

Federal government proposal to legalize cannabis

On April 13, 2017, the federal government introduced legislation to legalize cannabis in all provinces and territories by July 2018.

The proposed legislation, if it passes, would make the possession of cannabis for personal use legal across the country.

Before July 2018, Alberta must put into place policies, programs and laws that adapt to federal legislation while meeting the needs of Albertans.

If passed, federal legislation to legalize cannabis will:



allow adults to possess up to 30 grams of legally produced cannabis



allow adults to grow up to four cannabis plants per household



set the minimum age for possession at 18, with the option for provinces to increase the age limit



enable a regulatory regime for the licensed production of cannabis, which would be overseen by the federal government



enable a regulatory regime for the distribution and sale of cannabis, which would be overseen by the provincial government



establish new provisions to address drug-impaired driving

Jurisdictional Responsibilities

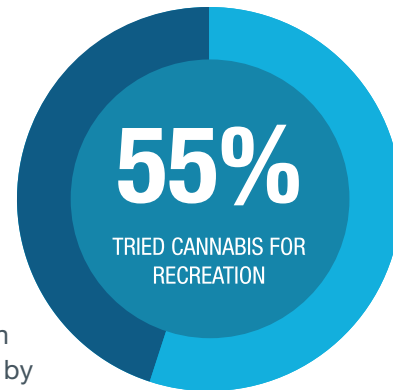
Activity	Responsible		
	Federal	Provincial	Municipal
Possession limits **	✓		
Trafficking	✓		
Advertisement & packaging **	✓		
Impaired driving	✓	✓	
Medical cannabis	✓		
Seed-to-sale tracking system	✓		
Production (cultivation and processing)	✓		
Age limit (federal minimum) **	✓		
Public health	✓	✓	
Education	✓	✓	✓
Taxation	✓	✓	✓
Home cultivation (growing plants at home) **	✓		
Workplace safety		✓	
Distribution and wholesaling		✓	
Retail model		✓	
Retail location and rules		✓	✓
Regulatory compliance	✓	✓	
Public consumption		✓	✓
Land use/zoning			✓

** provinces will have the ability to impose additional restrictions for these areas under federal jurisdiction

Cannabis use is not a new issue

While cannabis legalization will be a new reality for Alberta – and for all of Canada – cannabis has been legal in other jurisdictions for a number of years. In the U.S., while cannabis is not legal at the federal level, it is legal in several states. We are drawing on examples from these states to guide us in our own preparations.

We know that, legal (i.e., medical) or not, cannabis has also been in our communities for some time. A recent survey conducted by the Alberta government found that more than 55 per cent of Albertans (17 years or older) indicate they have tried cannabis, and almost one in five say they have used cannabis in the last year.



What is Cannabis?

The term “cannabis” describes cannabis products in general, as opposed to the commonly used term “marijuana”, which only describes parts of the plant. For consistency and clarity, “cannabis” is the term we will use throughout the framework.

Cannabis is a broad term describing the various products derived from the leaves, flowers and resins of the *Cannabis sativa* and *Cannabis indica* plants, or hybrids of the two. These products exist in various forms and are used for different purposes (e.g., medical, recreational, industrial). It is consumed by:

- Smoking (e.g., a joint, blunt, spliff, pipe or bong)
- Vaporizing with a vaporizer
- Eating in food (e.g., brownies, cakes, cookies or candy)
- Drinking (e.g., tea, juice, cola, alcohol, other drinks)
- Dabbing (e.g., inhaling vapours produced by applying cannabis concentrates to a hot metal surface)
- Other (e.g., tinctures/drops under tongue, applied directly to skin in a lotion)

ALBERTANS SHARE THEIR VIEWS

The legalization of cannabis brings with it the opportunity to create an environment where cannabis can be purchased and consumed more safely than it is today. To find out what that means to Albertans — including those who use it and those who don't — we launched extensive public and stakeholder engagement so Albertans could share their thoughts, questions, expertise and ideas about cannabis.

In just two months, tens of thousands of Albertans shared their perspectives on cannabis and its legalization.

We heard opinions on all sides of the issue. Some welcomed the opportunity for adults to use cannabis responsibly and legally within a regulated system, and viewed legalization as a way to address problematic use as a health concern rather than a criminal one. Others raised questions about the impacts of legalization on public health, the risks of cannabis use by minors, and the potential consequences of legalization for communities and workplaces.

Our engagement process

Our engagement process had three primary goals:

1. Allow all Albertans to have their voices heard on the many complex issues around legalization;
2. Use what we learned from Albertans to guide government's approach in implementing the legislation; and
3. Tap into the knowledge and expertise of the people in the sectors and systems most directly affected by legalization (e.g., health care, law enforcement, retail, etc.).

The first phase of engagement began on June 2, 2017 with the launch of the Alberta cannabis website (www.alberta.ca/cannabis). In two months, the site had more than 180,000 page views, and more than 45,000 Albertans shared their thoughts on legalized cannabis via an online survey. The survey was open to all Albertans over 17 and attracted more than 15,000 respondents in the first 48 hours of its launch.

Albertans were invited to download a conversation toolkit to guide them in hosting their own conversations about cannabis with family, friends and coworkers, and to share their feedback with government as part of the online survey. Albertans were also encouraged to prepare written submissions and upload them to the website. To ensure we heard from Albertans from all across the province, we also conducted additional public opinion research. The Government of Alberta also met with nearly 100 organizations from across sectors to talk about what legalization could look like in Alberta, including cannabis and its impact on public health, impaired driving, workplace safety and law enforcement. A complete list of organizations that shared their perspectives and expertise is in Appendix B.

We also met with provincial and territorial colleagues and will continue to meet with them in the months leading up to legalization. Our work with other governments will enable us to participate in future federal consultations (e.g., deciding on regulations around edibles) and share information and learnings. It also supports our efforts to address issues common to all provinces and territories, including:

- Challenges associated with the implementation date of July 2018
- Increased costs to provinces and territories resulting from implementation
- Approaches to taxation and revenue sharing
- Public education and awareness
- Seed-to-sale tracking
- Collection of data that will enable us to measure cannabis use and its effects, and evaluate the effectiveness of our system and policies

THE CANNABIS FRAMEWORK IS A PLAN FOR ACTION

There is no perfect approach for legalized cannabis in Alberta. In many areas, our engagement with Albertans discovered that people were split in their opinions, and we recognize that there is no one clear strategy that will encompass the opinions and concerns of all Albertans.

We are recommending this approach as an entry point, and we will closely monitor all aspects of it as the system unfolds. There will be much to learn immediately after the system is put in place, and we will continuously improve what works and make changes to what doesn't. To that end, we will remain focused on our four policy priorities:

1. Keeping cannabis out of the hands of children
2. Protecting public health
3. Promoting safety on roads, in workplaces and in public spaces
4. Limiting the illegal market for cannabis

We will use these priorities as a plan for action from which we can measure our success in the long run.

Keeping cannabis out of the hands of children

Our approach to legalization aims to reduce the risks of cannabis use by youth by deterring them from consuming it. This includes setting a minimum age of 18. While we know some people under 18 will continue to use cannabis, we may deter some from trying it and thereby help protect them from health risks associated with the consumption of cannabis by young people.



We will take a zero tolerance approach to possession of cannabis by those under 18, using sanctions such as fines for youth who possess five grams or less. Possession above that limit will be a criminal offence.

We will also target public education to children and youth, focusing on both the health effects and the risks of buying from the illicit market (including exposure to unsafe products, unknown potencies and other illegal drugs). Similar to public awareness for alcohol, public education will also target parents, who may be a source for cannabis for some youth.

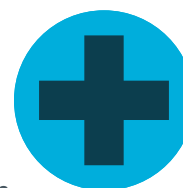
Our approach limits youth access to cannabis by:

- Banning public consumption in areas frequented by children
- Setting the minimum age for purchase, consumption and possession at 18
- Ensuring that all cannabis grown for personal use is grown indoors
- Setting location restrictions with buffers that keep retail locations for cannabis away from schools, daycares and community centres

- Requiring that all staff at retail locations are of legal age, and are properly educated and trained to sell cannabis, including always checking to make sure purchasers are legal age
- Doing further investigation on how online sales and home delivery can reliably confirm the recipient's age
- Working with other governments and external partners to prepare public education and awareness targeted to young people and parents regarding the health risks and harms of cannabis use in youth

Protecting public health

Our approach to legalizing cannabis includes significant efforts to continue protecting the health and well-being of all Albertans from the potential risks of cannabis consumption. This includes short-term consequences such as effects on memory, attention and motor function. While we don't yet have in-depth knowledge about long-term effects, some of the risks we do know about include testicular cancer, mental health problems and poor outcomes in pregnancy.



Other negative health consequences may come from frequent use, consumption of higher potency products, co-use with alcohol or tobacco, drug-impaired driving, violence related to the illicit market, unsafe products and exposure to other more harmful illicit substances. Albertans also told us they were concerned about risks associated with second-hand smoke and the potential for increased pressures on our hospitals and health care systems.

Certain groups are also more at risk, including children and youth, and pregnant women whose children could experience adverse cognitive and behavioural outcomes through their mother's cannabis use.

Our recommended approach considers that public health is a priority and takes action to protect the health of Albertans by:

- Providing government oversight of distribution of legally produced cannabis products
- Restricting the consumption of cannabis in public to spaces where tobacco smoking is also allowed, and adding further restrictions to protect the health of children and limit the public's exposure to cannabis and second-hand smoke
- Working with other governments and industry to develop public education and awareness campaigns to educate people about the risks of cannabis use, and in particular, to vulnerable groups, including children, youth and pregnant women
- Undertaking public education to discourage the use of cannabis with other substances, such as alcohol, tobacco and other drugs
- Ensuring retail outlets have point-of-purchase material that promotes responsible use and education about health risks to be in place wherever cannabis is sold
- Not allowing for cannabis to be sold in the same place as alcohol, tobacco or pharmaceuticals

Promoting safety on roads, in workplaces and in public spaces



Impairment is impairment, whether it's by alcohol, cannabis or other drugs. Our approach recognizes that Albertans are concerned that legalizing cannabis could potentially increase impaired driving and impairment at work. Neither are new issues, but both are dangerous – not only for the person who is impaired, but for all Albertans who are put at risk because of these actions.

We have a system in place to deal with impairment. With cannabis legalization, we will review all aspects of the system to ensure those tools can also address impairment by cannabis, and we will work with workplaces and law enforcement to put in place any new tools required.

The safety of Albertans on our roads and in workplaces and public spaces is a priority, and our approach takes action to address impairment and public safety by:

- Banning drivers and passengers from consuming cannabis in vehicles
- Working with the transportation sector, law enforcement and the justice system to review the current system for impaired driving and make the changes necessary to address the legalization of cannabis
- Introducing new tools to expand the ability of police to address drug-impaired driving
- Deterring young people from consuming cannabis and driving by expanding current zero tolerance to include cannabis for young and graduated drivers
- Working with the federal government to train and equip law enforcement
- Developing promotional materials and undertaking public education and awareness about drug-impaired driving
- Working with industry and labour to assess current workplace rules to address impairment at work

Limiting the illegal market for cannabis



Our approach recognizes that reducing the illicit market for cannabis is one of the goals of legalization. Other than approved sales for medical use, cannabis has only been available illegally in Canada.

Experience with legalized cannabis around the world indicates that it is unlikely any province can eliminate the illicit market completely. But the decisions Albertans make today — especially about how cannabis will be sold and used in the future — can go a long way to reduce criminal activity and limit access to those who are legally allowed to buy and use it. An opportunity exists to address the issue of the illicit market and reduce its presence in our society. To that end, our approach includes actions to further protect Albertans from the effects of the illicit market by:

- Establishing a distribution system where government has oversight over products coming into our province from licensed producers

- Keeping regulatory costs and taxes low enough to compete with the illicit market
- Providing access for adults to purchase legal cannabis through retail outlets
- Allowing adults to grow up to four plants indoors at home for personal use, using seeds purchased from a cannabis retailer
 - This will reduce the need for consumers in more remote and rural areas to purchase cannabis from the illicit market because they are not near a retail location
- Promoting awareness and public education about the risks and dangers of buying from illicit market

Public education

Public education is a critical element in all aspects of our approach to the legalization of cannabis in Alberta. We have learned from other jurisdictions where cannabis is legal that education cannot wait until revenues from the sale of cannabis come in and can contribute to its funding. Education must be targeted towards all ages at all stages, and be focused on responsible use by those who choose to use it. Throughout our engagement process we heard overwhelming support for public education, as well as the willingness of stakeholders to work with government to help educate Albertans.

ALBERTA'S APPROACH TO LEGALIZED CANNABIS

Based on what we heard, this framework outlines what Albertans can expect when cannabis becomes legal in our province by next July.

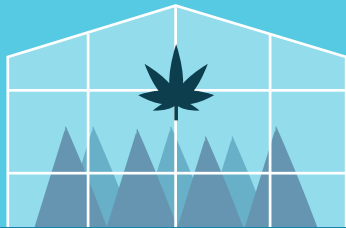
Our approach will set the stage for the responsible use of cannabis by Albertans. It will ensure adults who choose to consume cannabis will have reasonable access to purchase and consume it legally, while continuing to protect the health and safety of all Albertans.

Our government will provide clear oversight over all aspects involving the sale of cannabis in all parts of the province. In the early stages, government will have stricter direct control of sale and consumption so we can carefully manage legalization and enforce the rules surrounding it. As we learn more about what legalized cannabis will look like in our province, the system will likely evolve over time. It's important to recognize that the approach proposed in this framework represents a starting point. We will continue to have much work ahead of us.

CANNABIS IN ALBERTA

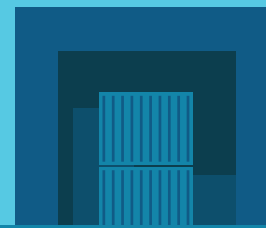
This illustration depicts key elements of how legalized cannabis will work in Alberta.

LICENSED GROWERS



Growers, producers and processors will be licensed and strictly regulated by the federal government.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OVERSIGHT



The provincial government will directly manage wholesale and distribution.

ADVERTISING



Restrictions will be placed on advertising and promotion of cannabis, particularly to minors.

CANNABIS RETAIL STORES



Cannabis stores (regardless of government or private operation) will only sell cannabis, not alcohol, tobacco or pharmaceuticals, and will be required to meet strict zoning requirements.



ONLINE SALES*



CANNABIS CAFES & LOUNGES*



POSSESSION

Adults will be allowed to possess up to 30 grams of legally produced cannabis in public. Those under the age of 18 will not be allowed to possess, purchase or use cannabis.



* Online sales and licensed establishments may not be part of the system on day one, but will be considered as part of next steps.

AGE LIMIT

18+

WORKPLACE



Alberta is reviewing all existing regulations and programs to ensure rules continue to address impairment risk.

The minimum age for cannabis will be aligned with Alberta's legal drinking and smoking age.

DRIVING



Police officers will have the tools they need – including new tools – to address drug-impaired driving. Cannabis consumption will not be allowed in vehicles.

MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING

Landlord and tenant agreements and condo bylaws can be used to address consumption and growing at home.

PUBLIC CONSUMPTION

Smoking and vaping will be restricted in areas frequented by kids, and in other public places where smoking is prohibited.

Albertans will be allowed to grow up to 4 plants per household (inside).

HOME

Public education programs will reinforce the need to be conscious of pregnant women, children and others in the home when using cannabis.

Who will be able to use cannabis once it is legalized?

Alberta will set the minimum age for purchase and consumption of cannabis at 18. We know youth are already accessing it; nearly half of Canadians in Grade 12 say they have used cannabis. At the same time, research suggests that people under 25 who use cannabis face a greater risk of health impacts, including a negative effect on brain development. Setting a minimum age of 18 will help balance the health risks to youth with the need to eliminate their interaction with a sophisticated and potentially dangerous illicit market.



Many Albertans we engaged with agreed that 18 is the age when most people can make “adult” decisions. Like in many jurisdictions where cannabis is legal, Alberta’s minimum age would be consistent with the legal age for alcohol and tobacco, making it easier for police officers to enforce. A strong focus on public education will be an important tool to encourage responsible use and create awareness of cannabis’s impact on health.

What safeguards will be in place for the sale of cannabis?

Albertans of legal age will be able to purchase cannabis products from retailers that will receive their products from a government-regulated distributor. Most Albertans agreed that government should provide clear oversight over distribution to ensure that only legally produced products (from federally regulated producers) are sold in our province. The distribution system would be similar to the system Alberta currently has in place for alcohol.



Government-regulated distribution can also ensure a level playing field for large and craft producers, and prevent small communities from being penalized for delivery costs by making sure product is shipped at the same price no matter where it’s going.

There may not be online sales of non-medical cannabis initially. It will be considered as part of next steps once we understand more about the market, and we are confident we can ensure age verification.

Only specialized retail outlets will be able to sell cannabis, up to a maximum of 30 grams per purchase, and will not be able to sell cannabis if they sell alcohol, tobacco or pharmaceuticals. Albertans were overwhelmingly in favour of having no co-location of cannabis.

The provincial government will establish rules that guide hours of operation and location of stores (for example, the minimum distance retail outlets must be from schools, community centres, liquor stores and each other), age of staff and training, and controlling initial growth in the number of outlets.

Staff who work at cannabis retail outlets would have to be at least 18 years of age and have appropriate training to educate customers about the potency of products and the risks associated with cannabis use. Staff must also be trained to uphold the rules around the purchase of cannabis, including checking customers’ identification to make sure they are of legal age.

Consumer education will be embedded in the retail of cannabis, and retail outlets will display point-of-purchase signage and other materials to educate customers about risks and making responsible choices about cannabis.

Where will Albertans be able to purchase cannabis?

We heard from Albertans that, as a legal market is introduced into our communities, we need a system that can effectively meet our policy objectives. As such, we are seeking further input before we make a decision on who will own and operate cannabis retail outlets.



Albertans and stakeholders both recommended that in the early stages of legalization, government should provide strong oversight and direction for retail cannabis sales. We recognize that different types of control may be better (or worse) than others at addressing certain risks impacting the potential success of the retail system. With that in mind, we are considering two potential approaches.

Government-owned and operated stores

Ontario has announced that cannabis stores in that province will be government owned and operated. This approach is consistent with how alcohol is sold in Ontario.

One benefit of this approach is government would have greater oversight and more control of how the legal market is established. For example, government would have direct control over the price of cannabis. Public retail would also be able to consider the health and safety of the public when choosing which products to carry, and offer more consistency in products available.

This approach would involve up-front costs to government, which may or may not be recoverable depending on how the legal market develops. However, over the long term revenues from a public system may be higher than under a privatized model.

Licensed and regulated private sales

The alternative is government could license and regulate private retailers. Alberta has extensive experience with this approach as it's consistent with how alcohol is sold in Alberta. It's also how beer and wine are sold in some other provinces.

This approach would require extensive oversight and regulation to ensure there is no black market infiltration, but it could be more flexible in meeting consumer demand. Therefore it may encourage cannabis users to purchase from the legal market, instead of continuing to buy from current black market sources.

Other benefits of a private approach are that it may be more responsive to customer needs, provide more access and offer more opportunities for people to start small businesses. However, although it would require fewer up-front costs for government, it could potentially result in less revenue for the government over the long term and less control over the market as it emerges.

Where will Albertans be able to consume cannabis?

Albertans will be allowed to consume cannabis in their homes and in some public spaces where smoking tobacco is allowed, but use will be banned in cars. Although many Albertans said they supported having cannabis cafes or lounges, Alberta will not initially have any venues specific to consuming cannabis. We will revisit this issue once our system for cannabis is established and once the federal government makes decisions about edible cannabis products.



In an effort to protect children and limit second-hand exposure, public consumption of cannabis in Alberta will be restricted from areas frequented by children, from hospitals and school properties, from vehicles and from any place where tobacco is restricted. There will also be no consumption of cannabis at any cannabis retail outlets.

Our approach to consuming cannabis will continue to restrict where smoking – of cannabis or tobacco – can occur. We will continue our efforts to keep smoking out of enclosed spaces and away from workers and others who may be exposed to second-hand smoke.

Can Albertans grow their own cannabis?

Making sure Albertans can access legal cannabis is an essential part of our strategy to eliminate the illicit market. Allowing adults to grow their own cannabis plants at home with seeds purchased from cannabis retailers will help reduce the need for Albertans with limited access to legal cannabis (e.g., people who live in remote and rural locations) to turn to the illicit market to buy cannabis.



However, there will be limits on where cannabis can be grown at home. Alberta will align with the federal government's decision and allow adults to grow up to four plants per household for personal use, up to a height of 100 cm, but will restrict growing them to inside homes. Albertans will not be allowed to grow cannabis plants outdoors, where children and youth would have easier access to them.

Renters, condo-dwellers and those who live in multi-family dwellings may be restricted from growing cannabis in their homes based on rules established in rental agreements or condominium bylaws. Government will work to educate landlords, renters and condo boards on the options available to them.

How much cannabis may a person possess?

In Alberta, adults over 18 will be allowed to possess up to 30 grams of cannabis in a public place aligning with the federal government's proposed possession limit for adults.



Young people — those under the legal age of 18 — will not be allowed to purchase or possess any cannabis. This zero tolerance approach means that youth who possess more than five grams of cannabis will continue to face criminal charges. Youth who possess less than five grams will not face criminal charges (which could negatively impact their future), but will be subject to seizure of the cannabis, notification of parents or guardians, and penalties similar to those for underage possession of alcohol or tobacco.

How will Alberta deal with drug-impaired driving?

Driving while impaired, whether by alcohol or cannabis or other drugs, is a serious crime and puts the safety of everyone at risk. Albertans told us they were concerned about the risks of drug-impaired driving and, over the next few months, our government will work with law enforcement and the transportation industry to keep Albertans safe on our roads. We will ensure police officers have the tools they need – including introducing new tools – to expand the ways officers can address drug-impaired driving.



Education will also continue to be a critical part of our strategy to address drug-impaired driving. We will create more public awareness about the risks of using cannabis and getting behind the wheel, and will inform Albertans that drug-impaired driving is still impaired driving, with the same consequences as driving while impaired by alcohol.

How will Alberta address impairment in workplaces?

Workers who are impaired on the job – whether by alcohol or drugs – are a danger to their coworkers and themselves. Alberta already has rules and programs in place to address impairment on the job and keep workers safe, but before July 2018 we will review occupational health and safety regulations and work with employers, labour groups and workers to ensure the rules continue to address impairment issues. This may include developing additional regulations, education or training programs.



How will cannabis be taxed?

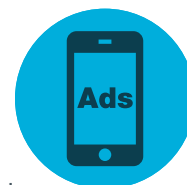
As the price for legalized cannabis needs to be low enough to compete with the illicit market, it is unlikely that legalized cannabis will be a significant new revenue stream for the province. We will work with the federal government in an effort to establish a coordinated approach to the taxation of cannabis. Provinces and territories will need resources to address extra costs related to the legalization of cannabis, whether through tax revenue or specific federal support.



We also recognize that our municipal partners will incur additional costs directly attributable to legalization, and we will continue to discuss the most appropriate ways of mitigating these pressures.

Are there specific rules around advertising or packaging cannabis?

The federal government has proposed strict rules about advertising, labelling and packaging cannabis. We will continue to monitor the specifics of the program they are proposing as additional rules are developed and will work with the federal government to address any issues or gaps in policies should they arise.



Restrictions on cannabis advertising and packaging will generally mirror what is in place today for tobacco. Advertising will be restricted to locations where there are no minors, and there will be limits on displays and in-store promotion.

EVALUATION

Preparing our province for the legalization of cannabis is an unprecedented effort, and one with opportunities and challenges that may not reveal themselves until the system has been in place for a while. The reality is, our government is setting the stage for a new legal market that has not existed in our country for nearly a century.

We will closely monitor our system as it evolves to ensure it continues to meet all of our policy priorities. Our government will prepare annual reports to inform our review of the system, and we will conduct a fulsome review of the system and the market in five years to make sure our efforts are meeting the needs and expectations of all Albertans.

Looking ahead

As we work now to implement legalized cannabis, we can look even further ahead to the potential economic benefits legalized cannabis may bring to our province.

Agriculture is one. Alberta's long history in farming and expertise in agriculture – along with our dry climate, good access to water and low energy rates – means Alberta could be an ideal place to produce cannabis.

Research is another. Our proven success in innovation and technology could put us on the forefront of advancing this new market.

All of this brings the potential for economic development, including new investment and more jobs for Albertans.

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU

Have your say. You can provide your feedback by participating in an online survey at www.alberta.ca/cannabis. You can also share your thoughts by emailing a written submission to acs@gov.ab.ca or mailing it to us at:

Alberta Cannabis Secretariat
10th Floor, Sun Life Place
10123 – 99 Street
Edmonton, Alberta T5J 3C6

We will be accepting your feedback until **October 27, 2017**.

APPENDIX A: CANNABIS USE IN ALBERTA

20%

One in five Albertans (20%), 17 or older, say they have used cannabis in the last year.

55%

Over half of Albertans (55%), 17 or older, say they have tried cannabis in their lifetime.

7%

Only 7% of those who have never used cannabis said they would consider trying it once it is legal.



Source: Government of Alberta 2017 telephone survey

APPENDIX B

Organizations

Over the course of our engagement process, we spoke with many organizations from across Alberta. We would like to thank all of those who took the time to provide their input.

51 st Parallel	Alberta School Council Association
420 Clinic	Alberta Union of Provincial Employees
Action on Smoking and Health	Alberta Urban Municipalities Association
Alberta Alliance on Mental Illness and Mental Health	Athabasca University
Alberta Association of Chiefs of Police	Aurora Cannabis
Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties	Blood Tribe Police
Alberta Association of Safety Partnerships	Brownlee Law
Alberta Cannabis Stakeholders Group	Calgary Police Service
Alberta Civil Liberties Research Centre	Camrose Police Service
Alberta College of Pharmacists	Canada's National Brewers
Alberta Construction Association	Canadian Association for Pharmacy Distribution Management
Alberta Construction Safety Association	Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers
Alberta Federation of Labour	Canadian Bar Association
Alberta Forest Products Association	Canadian Cancer Society
Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission	Cannabis At Work
Alberta Health Services	Christian Labour Association of Canada
Alberta Hotel and Lodging Association	City of Calgary
Alberta Liquor Store Association	City of Edmonton
Alberta Medical Association	College of Alberta Psychologists
Alberta Motor Association	College of Alberta School Superintendents
Alberta Motor Transport Association	College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta
Alberta Real Estate Association	Construction Labour Relations Alberta
Alberta Residential Landlord Association	Construction Owners Association of Alberta
Alberta Roadbuilders & Heavy Construction Association	DHL

Edmonton Community Mental Health Action Plan
Edmonton Police Service
Enform
Fort McMurray First Nation No. 468
Green Room Society
Homeward Trust
Horse Racing Alberta
Insurance Bureau of Canada
International Cannabis Solutions
Lacombe Police Service
Lethbridge Police Service
Lift
Liquor Stores N.A. Ltd.
Maricann Group Inc.
Medicine Hat Police Service
MediGrow
MedReleaf
Merrco Payments Inc.
Métis Nation of Alberta
Mothers Against Drunk Driving
National Indigenous Medical Cannabis Association
Natural Health Services
Neighbourhood Pharmacy Association of Canada
Northern Lakes College
Office of the Alberta Health Advocates
Petroleum Services Association of Canada
Primary Care Network
Privateer Holdings Inc.
Progressive Contractors Association of Canada

Provincial Advisory Council, Addictions and Mental Health
RCMP
Restaurants Canada
Samson Cree Nation
Shoppers Drug Mart/Loblaws
Sundial Growers
SureHire
Taber Police Service
Tamarak Dispensaries
Treaty 8 First Nations of Alberta Chiefs Employment & Training
Tsuu T'ina Nation Police Service
University of Alberta - Division of Preventive Medicine
University of Alberta - School of Public Health
University of Calgary

Written Submissions

Over the course of our engagement process, we received many written submissions from organizations and individuals across Alberta. We would like to thank all of those who took the time to provide their feedback. Copies of all submissions are available at alberta.ca/cannabis.

420 Clinic	Canadian Fuels Association - Western Division
51 st Parallel (2)	Canadian Life and Health Insurance Association (CLHIA)
Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties (AAMDC)	Canadian Medical Cannabis Council (CMCC)
Alberta Cannabis Stakeholders Group (ACSG)	Canadian Paediatric Society (CPS)
Alberta College of Optometrists	CanEvolve
Alberta College of Pharmacists (ACP)	Cannabis Canada Association
Alberta Federation of Labour (AFL)	City of Airdrie
Alberta Forest Products Association (AFPA)	City of Calgary
Alberta Health Services (AHS)	City of Edmonton
Alberta Hotel & Lodging Association (AHLA)	City of Grande Prairie
Alberta Liquor Store Association (ALSA)	College of Alberta Psychologists (CAP)
Alberta Medical Association (AMA)	College of Licensed Practical Nurses of Alberta (CLPNA)
Alberta Motor Association (AMA)	Construction Labour Relations (CLR)
Alberta Motor Transport Association (AMTA)	Construction Owners Association of Alberta and Enform (COAA)
Alberta Public Health Association (APHA)	ECS Safety Services Ltd.
Alberta Residential Landlord Association (ARLA)	Eden Medical Society
AltaLink	Enform: The Safety Association for Canada's Upstream Oil and Gas Industry
Alberta Urban Municipalities Association (AUMA)	Good Earth Pharms.ca
Aurora Cannabis	Green Room
Banff and Lake Louise Hospitality Association	Group submission from: Canadian Association of Geophysical Contractors (CAGC); Canadian Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors (CAODC); Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP); Canadian Energy Pipeline Association (CEPA); Explorers and Producers Association of Canada (EPAC); Petroleum Services Association of Canada (PSAC)
Campaign for a Smoke Free Alberta (CFSA)	
Canada's Oil and Natural Gas Producers (CAPP)	
Canadian Association for Pharmacy Distribution Management (CAPDM)	
Canadian Cancer Society (CCS)	

GS1 Canada
Human Resources Professionals
Association (HRPA)
Injury Prevention Centre (IPC)
Insurance Bureau of Canada (IBC)
KGS Developments
Letter from Alberta Resident
Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD)
Canada
Merrco
Overgrown Gardens
Personal Submission (5)
Private Albertans - residents of Alberta and
cannabis enthusiasts
Privateer Holdings (PH)
Psychologists' Association of Alberta (PAA)
Dr. Rebecca Haines-Saah, University of
Calgary and Dr. Matthew Hill, University of
Calgary
Spirits Canada
Sundial Growers Inc.
Syncrude
The Arthritis Society and Canadians for Fair
Access to Medical Marijuana (CFAMM)
Tilray (TR)
Tremcar
Vend Data Media Solutions (VDMS)

