

# **ZONING FOR CANNABIS:**

## **A Guide for Manitoba Municipalities**







All levels of government are working together in order for the legalization of cannabis to be successful. Municipalities have a unique perspective to offer on the legal and regulatory framework for cannabis use.

Manitoba Municipal Relations has prepared this resource guide to assist Manitoba municipalities with proposed cannabis facilities to amend their existing zoning bylaw to regulate the siting and operation of cannabis production and retail within their communities.

The government will not dictate the approach but rather outline options available to planning authorities to be more or less permissive of cannabis-related facilities.

We also encourage municipalities to contact their local Community and Regional Planning office for assistance in amending their bylaws.





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*Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information within this guide. In the event of a discrepancy between this guide and governing legislation or local bylaws, the legislation and bylaws will take precedence.*



# Introduction

The federal government has committed to legalize cannabis. The Cannabis Act, if passed, would make it legal to produce, use and sell cannabis across Canada by July 2018. The Government of Canada's goal for legalizing, strictly regulating and restricting access to cannabis is to keep cannabis out of the hands of Canadian youth, and to prevent organized crime from continuing to profit from the illegal cannabis market.

Each level of government will have various responsibilities, as well as have some shared areas of responsibility (Table 1). The federal government will continue to provide oversight of the medical cannabis regime, as well as set the rules around possession limits, advertising, trafficking, advertising,

the tracking of seed to sale, establishing minimum age limits and personal cultivation. The provincial and territorial governments will govern many aspects of the legalization framework, including wholesale and retail distribution, and selection of a retail model. Provinces will also have the ability to set more restrictive age or possession limits.

Municipal regulations will stem from the federal and provincial frameworks. Although the legal framework for cannabis has not been finalized, municipal governments will play an important role in local implementation. This document summarizes current planning approaches for cannabis-related facilities and provides zoning options for municipalities.



# Areas of Responsibility

Each level of government will have various responsibilities, as well as have some shared areas of responsibility (Table 1). The federal government will continue to provide oversight of the medical cannabis regime, as well as set the rules around possession limits, advertising, trafficking, advertising, the tracking of seed to sale, establishing minimum age limits and personal cultivation. The provincial

and territorial governments will govern many aspects of the legalization framework, including wholesale and retail distribution, and selection of a retail model. Provinces will also have the ability to set more restrictive age or possession limits. Municipal governments will play a key role in land use planning and zoning for cannabis-related facilities.

**Table 1.** Jurisdictional responsibilities for the different levels of government.

Activity	Responsible		
	Federal	Provincial	Municipal
Possession limits	√		
Trafficking	√		
Advertisement and 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 planning and zoning			√





# Legislative Framework

## Federal Legislation

### **Bill C-45 The Cannabis Act**

Medical cannabis was first legalized in Canada in 1999 under the Access to Cannabis for Medical Purposes Regulation (ACMPR). It is available only with a medical prescription and currently 70,000 Canadians have prescriptions. Medical cannabis can only be purchased through mail order. The medical cannabis regime will continue to operate in parallel to the recreational cannabis sector.

The Cannabis Act will decriminalize recreational cannabis and provide for the federal government to continue licensing producers, just as it licenses producers for the medical market. The sale of recreational cannabis and related public health and safety responsibilities are delegated to the provinces and territories.

Bill C-45 will legislate the following:

1. Possession and use of cannabis: The minimum age is 18 years or older to possess cannabis and adults may possess up to 30 grams of dried legal cannabis in a public place and may grow up to four plants per household to a maximum height of 100 cm. Provinces will have the ability to introduce more stringent rules, such as increasing the minimum age, setting lower limits for the amount that can be possessed in a public place, and a reduction in the amount of permitted plants.
2. Illegal activities: There will be strict criminal penalties for anyone operating outside of the legal system. Minor offences (such as carrying more than 30 grams but less than 50 grams) will carry a \$200 fine.
3. Restrictions on advertising, promotions and packaging: The advertising, packaging and labelling cannot be appealing to youth and cannot contain false or misleading promotion. The display of cannabis and accessories at the point of sale will also be restricted.
4. Commercial production: Health Canada will continue to license the commercial production, import, export and sale of cannabis. Licensed producers can grow and sell product for both the medical and recreational markets.
5. Retail of recreational cannabis: Provinces and territories will be given the authority for the sale of recreational cannabis which will allow them to determine their own regime for distribution and retail, as well as the regulation and inspection of those outlets.
6. Protection of public health and safety: The Non-smokers' Health Act will be amended to prohibit the smoking and vaping of cannabis in regulated places, similar to the restrictions in place for tobacco smoking.



For more detailed information, refer to [Bill C-45](#) and the [Proposed Approach to the Regulation of Cannabis](#).

7. Edible cannabis products: Bill C-45 does not address edible and drinkable cannabis products although the federal government has indicated its intent to introduce legislation around edibles soon after Bill C-45 is proclaimed. Edible products will not be legal for retail sale.

### ***Proposed Federal Cannabis Regulations***

To support the implementation of the proposed Act, regulations would need to be enacted in a number of areas. The federal government is proposing to build upon the established regulatory requirements that are currently in place for medical producers.

The proposed regulations will address:

1. Licences, permits and authorizations:  
Cultivation, processing, sale(federal level), analytical testing, import/export and research will require federal licensing.
2. Security clearances:  
Personnel associated with licences issued by Health Canada will be required to hold a valid security clearance.
3. Cannabis tracking system:  
Cannabis will be tracked throughout the supply chain to prevent the diversion of cannabis into, and out of, the legal market.
4. Cannabis products:  
Rules and standards will be established for the production of cannabis products to enable retailers to provide products with known potency, reduce the appeal to the youth market, and to prevent the accidental consumption of cannabis by young persons.
5. Packaging and labelling:  
Packaging and labelling requirements would promote informed consumer choice and allow for the safe handling and transportation of cannabis. Strict limits on the use of colours, graphics, and other special characteristics to reduce the appeal to youth are also proposed.
6. Cannabis for medical purposes:  
A distinct system for medical cannabis will be maintained to continue to provide patients with reasonable access to cannabis for medical purposes.
7. Health products and cosmetics containing cannabis:  
The use of cannabis-derived ingredients in cosmetics is currently prohibited but the regulations propose that cosmetics containing cannabis-derived ingredients would be subject to the provisions of the proposed Cannabis Act.

# Legislative Framework

## Provincial Legislation

On November 7, 2017 the Province announced that it will adopt a hybrid retail and distribution model. The Liquor and Gaming Authority and the Manitoba Liquor and Lotteries Corporation will play key roles in the sale and distribution of cannabis.

### **Liquor, Gaming and Cannabis Authority**

The role and mandate of the Liquor and Gaming Authority (LGA) will be expanded to include cannabis. All retail cannabis stores will be required to apply to the LGA for a licence. As part of this licensing requirement, the LGA will ensure that the retail stores comply with all applicable municipal bylaws and zoning requirements, and that the applicant has obtained all required licences, permits and approvals. They will be responsible for licensing cannabis stores and distributors, and its inspectors would be responsible for compliance enforcement. The licence terms and conditions may include requirements pertaining to sales areas, storage facilities and security requirements. Licencing will also include criminal background checks of the applicant.

### **Manitoba Liquor and Lotteries Corporation (MBLL)**

MBLL will be responsible for acquiring all cannabis for retail sale, and only cannabis sourced through them may be sold. To do so, they will:

1. work closely with licensed producers to coordinate production and delivery cycles consistent with demand;
2. offer secure, safe onsite storage and shipment of cannabis products;
3. be authorized to enter into agreements with licensed cannabis distributors;
4. assume responsibility for the administration of retail orders and procurement of supply; and ensure suppliers provide product in retail ready packaging.

### **Bill 25: The Cannabis Harm Prevention Act**

Bill 25 amended several Acts to address health or safety concerns arising from the legalization of cannabis. The amended Acts included:

1. Part 1 – The Child Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking Act: Cannabis is expressly stated to be a controlled substance.
2. Part 2 – The Drivers and Vehicles Act: Permits the registrar of motor vehicles to suspend the licence of a driver if the person receives a 24-hour roadside suspension for being under the influence of a drug.
3. Part 3 – The Highway Traffic Act: Creates restrictions on the transportation of cannabis in motorized vehicles and prohibits the consumption of cannabis in motorized vehicles. Also permits an officer to implement a 24-hour roadside suspension when the officer believes on reasonable grounds that the person is under the influence of a drug.
4. Part 4 – The Mental Health Act: Cannabis is expressly listed as an intoxicant and a prohibition on providing intoxicants to residents in a mental health facility still applies when cannabis is legalized.
5. Part 5 – The Non-Smokers Health Protection Act: Prohibits people from smoking cannabis in enclosed public places.
6. Part 6 – The Off-Road Vehicles Act: Creates similar transportation and consumption prohibitions for off-road vehicles.
7. Part 7 – The Public Schools Act: Cannabis is added to the list of prohibited products.

Bill 25 received royal assent in June 2017. Parts 2, 3, 5, and 6 of the Act will come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

### ***Bill 11: The Safe and Responsible Retailing of Cannabis Act***

Bill 11 amends The Liquor and Gaming Control Act and The Manitoba Liquor and Lotteries Corporation Act to authorize and regulate the retail sale of cannabis in Manitoba. This Bill sets the framework for Manitoba's private retail model by legislating:

1. The Liquor and Gaming Authority of Manitoba to be renamed the Liquor, Gaming and Cannabis Authority of Manitoba which will now be responsible for licensing cannabis stores and cannabis distributors.
2. Cannabis may only be sold by a person who holds a retail licence. The holder of a retail license must ensure that the operation does not contravene a municipal by-law. Cannabis stores may only

sell cannabis that has been grown by federally authorized producers.

3. The Manitoba Liquor and Lotteries Corporation (MLCC) will acquire cannabis for resale. All cannabis sold in cannabis retail stores must be purchased from MLCC.
4. A municipality may hold a plebiscite to prohibit the sale of cannabis from a cannabis store in the municipality. The plebiscite may be held before January 1, 2022 on a date specified by council.

Bill 11 was given First Reading December 5, 2017 and will come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

For more detailed information, refer to [Bill 25: The Cannabis Harm Prevention Act](#) and [Bill 11: The Safe and Responsible Retailing of Cannabis Act](#).





# Municipal Considerations

Municipalities have the authority to regulate land use and businesses through their zoning bylaws. The following is a checklist of planning and siting criteria for proponents and municipalities to consider when determining the siting of a cannabis-related facility.

On the following pages, zoning bylaw options are provided for cannabis retail stores each checklist

item. A public hearing is required to consider a zoning bylaw amendment or conditional use application. However, given that retail outlets in 15 to 20 of the 137 municipalities could service 90 per cent of the provincial population, municipalities may want to wait until they get an actual retail proposal before determining how they choose to amend their zoning bylaw.

## General Evaluation Criteria

The following list of general evaluation criteria highlights areas of land use planning that should be considered prior to amending the municipal zoning bylaw.

- ☐ **Definitions:**  
Municipalities may add definitions for cannabis-related uses that are consistent with provincial and federal definitions.
- ☐ **Siting:**  
Cannabis-related facilities should be limited to specific commercial, industrial or agricultural zones. It is appropriate for a cannabis retail store to be located in a commercial zone and for production and cultivation facilities to be located in an industrial zone.
- ☐ **General location:**  
Retail cannabis stores may be excluded from certain areas of the municipality, such as a heritage district, tourist area or along the “Main Street”.
- ☐ **Buffer:**  
A buffer, or minimum separation distance, may be established between any cannabis-related facility and other sensitive land uses. Typically, 150 to 300 metres is established between cannabis-related facilities and schools, licensed daycares, public recreational facilities and other cannabis-related uses. Smaller buffers, from 15 to 90 metres are usually established between cannabis-related facilities and residential uses.
- ☐ **Hours of operation:**  
Operating hours, at minimum, will follow current municipal bylaws for hours of operation of retail services or industrial uses. The municipality has the authority, through the conditional use process or adding regulations to the zoning bylaw, to further restrict hours.
- ☐ **Signs and lighting:**  
At minimum, signage and lighting requirements will have to comply with the current regulations in the zoning bylaw. The municipality may add additional constraints, such as no pictures of the cannabis leaf or no direct illumination of the sign, through the conditional use process or a zoning bylaw amendment.
- ☐ **Parking:**  
Cannabis-related facilities may generate the need for additional parking. The municipality may impose additional requirements for parking through the conditional use process or a zoning bylaw amendment.

# Municipal Considerations

Municipal zoning bylaws should include definitions that are synonymous with the proposed federal and provincial legislation. Not all of the following terms

will be necessary for a zoning bylaw but explain common terms for the various types of cannabis-related facilities.

## Definitions

***Cannabis*** means cannabis as defined in the Cannabis Act (Canada).

***Cannabis distributor*** means a person who holds a cannabis distributor licence issued under the Liquor, Gaming and Cannabis Control Act.

***Cannabis retail store*** means the premises specified in a retail cannabis licence where the retail sale of cannabis is authorized.

***Retail cannabis licence*** means a licence issued under the Liquor, Gaming and Cannabis Control Act.

***Cannabis concentrate*** means the hashish, cannabinoids, or any alkaloid, salt, derivative, preparation, compound, or mixture, whether natural or synthesized, of cannabinoids.

***Cannabis-infused product*** means a product infused with cannabis that is intended for use or consumption other than by smoking, including but not limited to, edible product, ointments and tinctures.

***Local sale*** means

- (a) the sale of liquor from retail liquor premises or licensed premises in a municipality; and
- (b) the sale of cannabis from a cannabis store in a municipality.

## Cultivation

***Standard cultivation*** means the large-scale growing of cannabis plants and harvesting material from those plants, as well as associated activities.

***Micro-cultivation*** means the small-scale growing of cannabis plants and harvesting material from those plants, as well as associated activities.

***Industrial hemp*** means the growing of industrial hemp plants (those containing 0.3 per cent THC or less) and associated activities.

***Nursery*** means the growing of cannabis plants to produce starting material (seed and seedlings) and associated activities.

## Processing

***Standard processing*** means the large-scale manufacturing, packaging and labelling of cannabis products destined for sale to consumers, and the intra-industry sale of these products, including to provincially/territorially authorized distributors, as well as associated activities.

***Micro-processing*** means the small-scale manufacturing, packaging and labelling of cannabis products destined for sale to consumers, and the intra-industry sale of these products, including to provincially/territorially authorized distributors, as well as associated activities.

# Zoning For Retail Cannabis Stores

The following are some options for municipalities to consider when for zoning for retail cannabis stores. While it is difficult to predict the number of indoor cultivation of cannabis and cannabis warehousing and distribution facilities establishing in Manitoba, the Department recommends that these uses be treated

like any other industrial uses in the local zoning bylaw. Security considerations and the like for such uses will be considered as part of the federal licensing process for cannabis cultivation operations and as part of the provincial licensing process for cannabis warehousing facilities.

Planning Criteria	Local Option	Outcome
Siting	<b>01</b> Retail cannabis stores can establish in an existing commercial zone.  <b>1.a</b> Retail cannabis stores will be a permitted use provided they meet the requirements of the zoning bylaw.	Minimal changes to the existing zoning bylaw framework required. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No public hearing required for a retail cannabis store to establish in existing commercial zone</li> <li>• Cannabis-related regulations to address signage, hours of operation, etc. may be added to zoning bylaw</li> </ul>
	<b>1.b</b> As a conditional use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public hearing required for a retail cannabis store to establish in existing commercial zone</li> <li>• Approval can be conditional on a development agreement (that can address such matters as signage, hours of operation, etc.)</li> </ul>
	<b>02</b> Cannabis retail stores can only establish in a new, use specific zone.	More significant changes to existing zoning framework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public hearing required to consider rezoning application</li> <li>• Approval can be conditional on a development agreement (that can address such matters as signage, hours of operation, etc.)</li> <li>• Mapping amendment required</li> <li>• Amendments to bulk tables required</li> </ul>



# Zoning For Retail Cannabis Stores

Planning Criteria	Local Option	Outcome
Buffering	<p><b>01</b></p> <p><b>1.a</b> Retail cannabis stores can be buffered from schools, community centres, residential zones by a certain distance (ex. 300 metres).</p> <p><b>1.b</b> Retail cannabis stores can be buffered from other retail cannabis stores by a certain distance (ex. 1,000 metres).</p>	<p>Cannabis retailers would not be able to establish near homes, schools or other potentially sensitive uses.</p> <p>Cannabis retailers would not be able to establish in close proximity to one another.</p>
Hours of Operation	<p><b>01</b></p> <p>Operating hours of retail cannabis stores will follow current municipal bylaws for retail uses.</p>	<p>No changes to the existing zoning bylaw framework required.</p>
	<p><b>02</b></p> <p>Retail cannabis stores will have more stringent hours of operation.</p>	<p>Additional hours of operation regulations specific to cannabis-related uses to be added to the zoning bylaw.</p> <p>A municipal council may pass a bylaw prohibiting the sale of cannabis at cannabis stores on Sunday.</p>

# Zoning For Retail Cannabis Stores

Planning Criteria	Local Option	Outcome
Signs and lighting	<b>01</b> Retail cannabis stores will meet the signage and lighting requirements currently in the zoning bylaw.	No changes to the existing zoning bylaw framework required.
	<b>02</b> Retail cannabis stores will have special signage and lighting regulations.	Additional signage and lighting regulations specific to cannabis-related uses to be added to the zoning bylaw.
Parking	<b>01</b> Retail cannabis stores will meet the parking requirements currently in the zoning bylaw.	No changes to the existing zoning bylaw framework required.
	<b>02</b> Retail cannabis stores will have additional parking requirements.	Additional parking regulations specific to cannabis-related uses to be added to the zoning bylaw.



## **Appendices**



# Appendix A: Provincial Retail Models

The provinces and territories are required to implement a cannabis retail and distribution model by July 1, 2018. There are essentially two retail model options including:

1. **Public model:** A public model would involve government operated stores analogous to the way alcohol is currently sold and distributed in most provinces. Cannabis products would be sold in stand-alone retail outlets apart from current liquor outlets.
2. **Private model:** A private model would permit businesses licensed by the provincial government to operate as cannabis retail stores. The provincial government would establish a licensing, compliance, inspection and enforcement program.

All provinces and territories have undertaken public consultations. As shown in Table 2, some jurisdictions are proceeding with a public retail model (including Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and the Yukon), some with the private retail model (including Alberta, Manitoba and Newfoundland Labrador), and the remaining provinces and territories are unknown at this time.

**Table 2.** Provincial cannabis retail models.

Location	Retail Model		
	Public	Private	Unknown
British Columbia			✓
Alberta		✓	
Saskatchewan			✓
Manitoba		✓	
Ontario	✓		
Quebec	✓		
New Brunswick	✓		
Nova Scotia			✓
Prince Edward Island			✓
Newfoundland Labrador		✓	
Yukon	✓		
Northwest Territories			✓
Nunavut			✓

# Appendix B: FAQs

## 1. Will Provincial Planning be providing advice to planning districts and municipalities regarding how to interpret their zoning bylaws?

Yes. Municipal Relations Community and Regional Planning Branch is always available to provide municipalities with zoning bylaw assistance. The branch is currently developing guidelines for municipalities with respect to cannabis zoning that will be circulated to municipalities through the AMM in the coming weeks.

## 2. Is there a local say in whether production, in federally licenced facilities, is subject to local approval processes?

Health Canada licences producers. Producers must comply with provincial and municipal bylaws as part of HC's licencing process, so there is opportunity for local input via bylaws, zoning, and permitting processes. Information about HC's process is found online here: <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/medical-use-marijuana/licensed-producers/application-process-becoming-licensed-producer.html>

## 3. Do federally licenced facilities need to be constructed under local building permit, ex: local building bylaw and Manitoba Building Code or are they inspected by some other authority? It may be the MBOA will be/is discussing this with the OFC?

Licensed facilities are subject to local building permit requirements, including inspections. HC's

requirements can be found here: <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/medical-use-marijuana/licensed-producers/application-process-becoming-licensed-producer.html>. Details of what to expect federally can be found here: <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/dhp-mps/marihuana/info/licencedproducer-producteurautorise/inspections-eng.php> and also here: <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/medical-use-marijuana/licensed-producers/guidance-document-building-production-security-requirements-marihuana-medical-purposes.html>

## 4. Will retail facilities include only sales, or will they provide facilities for consumption in a restaurant style setting?

The current Request for Proposals addresses storefront and online sales only. Consumption cafes, if considered in the future, would be handled through a separate process and at a later date when demand is more fully understood or begins to mature. It is expected that municipalities will play a role in this process.

## 5. How should indoor and outdoor cannabis cultivation be addressed in the municipal zoning bylaw?

It will be necessary to differentiate between indoor and outdoor cannabis cultivation. Outdoor cultivation may be treated as an agricultural use. The provisions of the agricultural zone would apply.

Specialized agricultural operations, such as greenhouses, may include cannabis cultivation. However, the Manitoba climate may make a greenhouse cannabis operation cost prohibitive.

Indoor cultivation may be treated as an industrial use. Indoor cultivation may be a permitted or conditional in one, some or all industrial zones.



# Appendix C: Jurisdictional Review

## Canada

Some Canadian municipalities have updated their zoning bylaws in anticipation of the legalization of cannabis, as well as to accommodate legal medical cannabis operations. The various municipalities have taken different approaches to achieve the result

best for their municipality: cannabis-related uses permitted within existing zones; as a new defined use with specific provisions; or as a site-specific zoning bylaw amendment.

Location	Use	Definitions	Siting	Buffer	Hours of operation	Signs and lighting	Additional information
Vancouver, British Columbia	Medical marijuana-related business	Yes	Permitted in commercial zones.	Yes	8 am to 10 pm	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business licence required.</li> <li>Surrounding property owners notified.</li> <li>Businesses not permitted in tourist or impoverished areas.</li> </ul>
Nelson, British Columbia	Cannabis-related business	Yes	Permitted in one commercial zone and one industrial zone.	Yes	8 am to 8 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compliance with City's Sign Regulation By-law.</li> <li>Sandwich board signs not permitted.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business licence required.</li> <li>Specific regulations for cannabis-related businesses.</li> </ul>
Squamish, British Columbia	Marijuana dispensary	Yes	Permitted in four commercial zones and one industrial zone.	Yes	NA	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dispensaries not permitted along the "Main Street".</li> </ul>
Edmonton, Alberta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cannabis retail sales</li> <li>Medical cannabis producers</li> </ul>	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Created a new use class for cannabis retail sales.</li> <li>Medical cannabis producers permitted in one industrial zone.</li> </ul>	NA	NA	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business licence will likely be required.</li> </ul>
Mountain View County, Alberta	Medical cannabis production	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uses a direct control district regulation.</li> </ul>	Yes	24 hours, 7 days a week	Lighting plan required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uses a direct control by-law.</li> <li>Development permit required.</li> <li>Site must be adequately serviced with water and sewer.</li> <li>Multiple municipalities in Alberta use direct control by-laws to zone for cannabis production facilities.</li> </ul>
Ottawa, Ontario	Medical cannabis production	Yes	Permitted in some industrial zones.	Yes	NA	NA	
Lakeshore, Ontario	Medical cannabis production	Yes	Uses site-specific zoning.	Yes	NA	No outdoor signage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uses site-specific zoning (similar to a direct control by-law).</li> </ul>
Clearview, Ontario	Medical cannabis production	No	Permitted in agricultural/rural zone.	No	NA	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Currently have two licensed production facilities.</li> </ul>



# Appendix C: Jurisdictional Review

## United States

The use, possession, sale, cultivation and transportation of cannabis is illegal under federal law in the United States but states are permitted to pass laws to decriminalize cannabis for recreational or medical use. A number of states have fully legalized recreational and medical cannabis, including

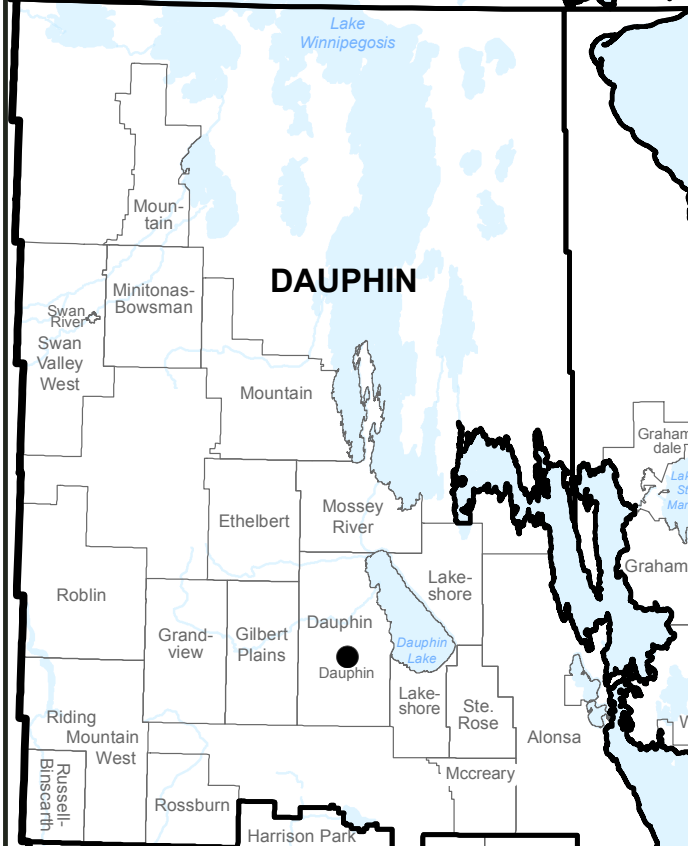
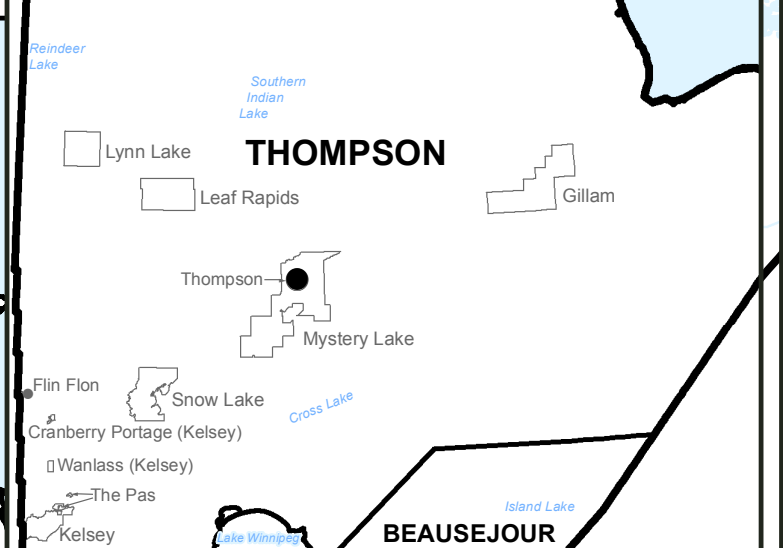
Alaska, California, Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, Oregon and Washington. The majority of the remaining states have legalized some forms of medical marijuana and/or decriminalized possession laws. Recreational and medical marijuana are still illegal in three states.

Location	Use	Definitions	Siting	Buffer	Hours of operation	Signs and Lighting	Additional information
Denver, Colorado	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Medical marijuana cultivation, dispensary and manufacturing</li> <li>Retail marijuana store, cultivation, manufacturing, testing and distribution</li> </ul>	Yes	Permitted in some commercial and industrial zones.	Yes	Cannabis consumption not permitted between 2 am and 7 am.	Compliance with City's ordinances regulating signs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business licence required.</li> <li>Public hearing required.</li> </ul>
Summit County, Colorado	Medical and retail marijuana	Yes	Permitted in one industrial and four commercial zones.	Yes	8 am to 7 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compliance with City's ordinances regulating signs.</li> <li>Images of marijuana or words commonly understood to refer to marijuana not permitted on signage.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business licence required.</li> </ul>
Brewster, Massachusetts	Medical marijuana dispensary	Yes	A special use in one commercial and one industrial zone.	NA	NA	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires a special use permit.</li> </ul>
Carson City, Nevada	Medical marijuana cultivation, dispensary, production and laboratory testing	Yes	All uses permitted in one industrial zone.	Yes	7 am to 8 pm	Discreet signage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires a special use permit.</li> </ul>
Beaverton, Oregon	Retail and wholesale marijuana sales, processing and laboratory testing	Yes	Retail sales a permitted use in three commercial zones. Wholesale and processing uses permitted in two industrial zones. Laboratory testing a permitted use in one industrial zone and a conditional use in one industrial zone.	Yes	Retail sales permitted from 7 am to 10 pm.	Compliance with City's ordinances regulating signs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recreational marijuana uses require a recreational marijuana facility licence.</li> <li>Medical marijuana dispensary requires a medical marijuana licence.</li> <li>Business licence required for all business sales.</li> </ul>
Kenmore, Washington	Retail marijuana sales, production and processing		Permitted in three commercial zones.	Yes	Retail sales permitted to 10 pm.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business licence required.</li> </ul>

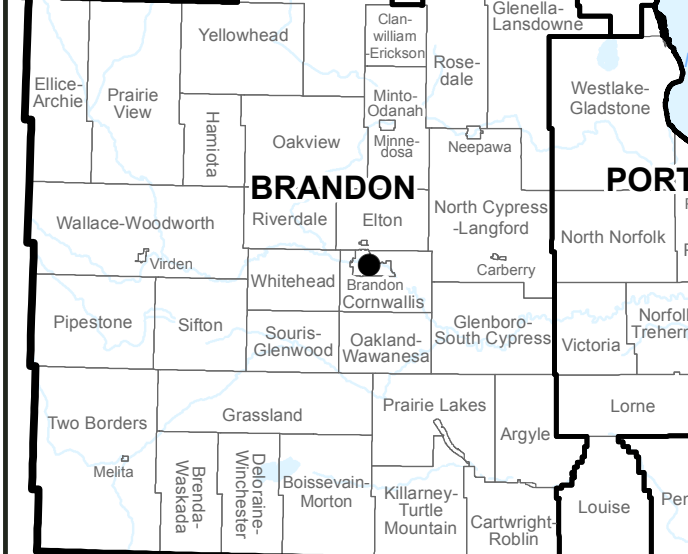
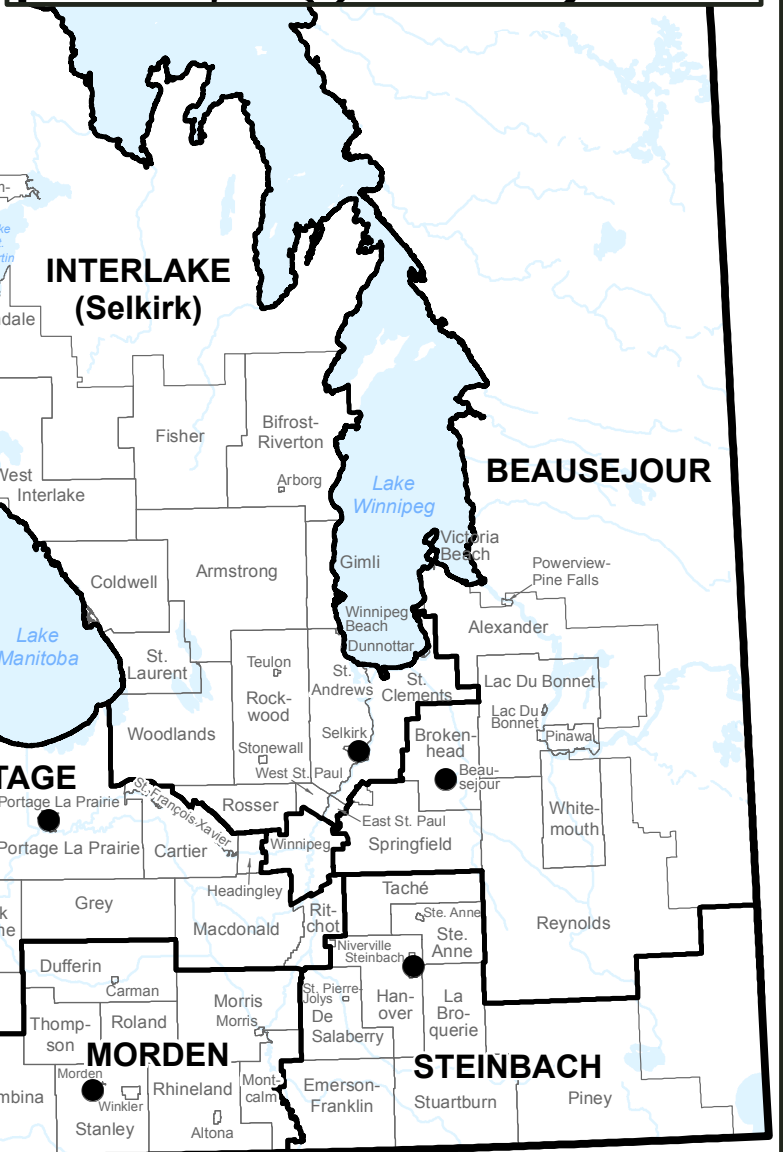
# COMMUNITY and REGIONAL PLANNING BRANCH OFFICES



## NORTHERN MANITOBA INSET



## INTERLAKE (Selkirk)



## PORTAGE

## MORDEN

## STEINBACH

# Appendix D:

## Community and Regional Planning (CRP) Offices

### **Beausejour**

Box 50, L01-20 First Street  
Beausejour MB R0E 0C0  
Phone: 204-268-6058

### **Brandon**

1B-2010 Currie Boulevard  
Brandon MB R7B 4E7  
Phone : 204-726-6267

### **Dauphin**

27-2nd Avenue S.W.  
Dauphin MB R7N 3E5  
Phone: 204-622-2115

### **Morden**

Box 50075  
536 Stephen St, Unit A  
Morden MB R6M 1T7  
Phone: 204-822-2840

### **Portage**

1-2210 Saskatchewan Ave W  
Portage la Prairie MB R1N 0X1  
Phone: 204-239-3348

### **Selkirk (Interlake)**

103-235 Eaton Avenue  
Selkirk MB R1A 0W7  
Phone: 204-785-5090

### **Steinbach**

240-323 Main Street  
Steinbach MB R5G 1Z2  
Phone: 204-346-6240

### **Thompson**

604-800 Portage Avenue  
Winnipeg MB R3G 0N4  
Phone: 204-945-4988



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