



UNIVERSITY OF
ALBERTA

Cannabis Legalization and the University of Alberta

Report of the Cannabis Working Group
September 2018

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INTRODUCTION

This summer Canada plans to become the first G7 nation, and the second nation in the world, to legalize the recreational use of cannabis nationally.

The University of Alberta, like organizations across the country, has been analyzing the legislative changes to determine how the institution must prepare for the possible implications to its community and mission.

To lead this work, Risk Management Services and the Office of the Dean of Students formed a cannabis working group with a mandate to identify cannabis-related issues affecting the institution and provide recommendations that will assist administration in making informed decisions based on the most relevant information available and the values and expectations of the university and community. (See Appendix I (p. 16) for the Terms of Reference.)

Between November of 2017 and June of 2018, the Working Group, including 12 members of university administration, met 11 times. They organized a subgroup to conduct community consultation, which met three times, and they assembled a wider advisory group of 18 individuals representing administrative units, faculties and the two student associations, which met twice. The Working Group held a town hall and conducted a survey of the university community. They presented to, and sought feedback from, numerous university bodies, including General Faculties Council, the Board of Governors, the Provost's Advisory Council of Chairs, Administrative Strategic Council and the undergraduate students' council, and they met with representatives of the three staff associations. They consulted with members of the municipal and provincial governments, officials in Alberta Health Services and with representatives of sister academic institutions across Alberta and Canada.

The Working Group created a website (<https://www.ualberta.ca/campus-life/cannabis-working-group>), where they provided information about their activities, general information about cannabis, and detailed findings from the community engagement.

To help ensure nothing was overlooked, the Working Group decided on a risk based approach, in which they considered the implications of legal cannabis in the context of the university's 11 top risks, with an emphasis on *safety, student success, faculty and staff, and reputation*.

Through their deliberations, the Working Group encountered a number of recurring themes, including:

- The university's public health responsibilities and opportunities, both within and beyond the university community
- Consumption and sale of cannabis on university properties
- Impairment from cannabis in the workplace
- Second hand cannabis smoke and vapour

- Enforcement of university policy and the law
- Duty to accommodate for prescribed use as it affects both staff and students (note that the Working Group was primarily concerned with recreational cannabis as supports for medical use are already in place)
- Residential living environment, including the growing of plants
- International students and Canadian norms
- Possible impacts to minors visiting university campuses
- The reputation of the University of Alberta

This report, including recommendations to administration, represents the final output of the Working Group.

The Working Group believes that the university will be well prepared for the legalization of recreational cannabis. Nobody knows how cannabis will ultimately become “normalized” in Canadian society, however. As society adjusts, the university must be willing to adjust accordingly.

WORKING GROUP PRIORITIES

The conversations and ultimate recommendations contained in this report fall out of the priorities established by the Working Group and communicated broadly during the consultation process:

1. The health and safety of all members of the university community
2. The academic and personal development of students
3. The ability of staff to work to their potential
4. The university’s values
5. The reputation of the University of Alberta as a leading post-secondary institution in Alberta and Canada

UNIVERSITY VALUES AND STRATEGIES

Whatever its position, the university will be judged by the community on the institution’s perceived degree of support or opposition to cannabis and cannabis use. For that reason it is important for the university’s approach to align with its values in a transparent and defensible way. The university position can and should “...reflect a dynamic, modern institution of higher learning, leading change nationally and internationally.”

The Working Group believes that its work and recommendations are in agreement with institutional values, including:

- Intellectual integrity

- Freedom of inquiry and expression
- The equality and dignity of all persons
- Ethical conduct in research, teaching, learning, and service
- Academic freedom and institutional autonomy
- Open inquiry and the pursuit of truth
- Diversity, inclusivity, and equity
- Creativity and innovation from the genesis of ideas through to the dissemination of knowledge

The Working Group also believes that its work and recommendations are in agreement with *For the Public Good*, including:

- Foster trust through mutually respectful dialogue between individuals, faculties, departments, administrative units, and campuses, and create opportunities to learn from each other's cultural variations. (5., v)
- Engage with government, community, industry, business, and the post-secondary sector to address shared local, provincial, national, and global challenges. (16. iii)
- Develop an integrated, institution-wide health and wellness strategy, which increases the reach and effectiveness of existing health and wellness resources, programs, and services, and promotes resilience and work-life balance. (19. i)
- Endorse a strong culture of safety awareness, knowledge, planning, and practice to ensure the safety of students, employees, and visitors to our campuses. (19. iii)

THE CANNABIS PLANT

Cannabis is a genus of flowering plants indigenous to central Asia and the Indian subcontinents. For thousands of years it has been used by humans for hemp fibre, hemp oil, for medicine and for recreation. Its psychoactive properties have been used for purposes ranging from feeling good to pain relief. The psychoactive properties of cannabis have been used to:

- Aid social interaction and enhance celebration
- Add meaning to ceremonies
- Facilitate spiritual exploration
- Enhance or provide physical pleasure
- Improve performance and defer fatigue
- Alleviate pain or grief

- Satisfy curiosity and/or curb boredom¹

Cannabis is widely considered to be the most popular illicit drug in the world. While the word “cannabis” refers to the plant itself, “marijuana” refers to the dried and cured flower of the female cannabis plant; it contains the compounds that produce psychoactive effects in humans when inhaled, ingested or otherwise applied.

The active ingredients in cannabis are cannabinoids, which represent a class of compounds that act on the cannabinoid receptors throughout the human body. The estimated number of cannabinoids in the cannabis plant ranges from several dozen to more than one hundred. Among this number, the two most sought after, well known and studied are tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and cannabidiol (CBD).

THC is a psychoactive compound and the substance that gets the user “high,” that is, it changes brain function in ways that result in alterations in perception, mood and consciousness. CBD does not make the user “high;” it is valued for its therapeutic effects, whether in isolation or in combination with other chemicals, including THC and other cannabinoids.

THE LEGISLATION

Although THC-containing cannabis products have been legally available for medical use in Canada since 2001, the recreational use of cannabis has been illegal since 1923. That changes in Canada in 2018 when it will be legal to buy fresh cannabis and dried cannabis and cannabis oil without a prescription. It will also be legal to buy cannabis seeds and, in most provinces, grow cannabis plants for personal use.

In Alberta these products will be available at privately-operated storefront locations and online through the provincial government.

See Appendix II (p. 18) for further detail about the relevant legislation and bylaws from the three levels of government (note that the City of Edmonton has not definitively decided on the municipal bylaws that may affect cannabis).

UNIVERSITY PURVIEW REGARDING CANNABIS

All three levels of government are involved in legislating cannabis. As a public university there are things the University of Alberta does control, including:

- Whether and where cannabis can be smoked and vaped on its campuses or at related events (within municipal, provincial and federal laws)

¹ -Healthy Minds, Healthy Campuses, Substance Use Policy on Campus

- Policies concerning cannabis use and intoxication in the workplace or learning environment
- Whether or not to sanction cannabis at university events
- The degree to which the institution’s administration supports, encourages and pursues cannabis-related research
- Whether and to what extent the institution funds and promotes education and communication to assist its community in making informed and healthy choices
- Whether and to what extent the institution funds and promotes education and communication to assist external communities in making informed and healthy choices

CANNABIS AND INSTITUTIONAL RISK

Early in its deliberations the Working Group evaluated means of identifying the issues related to legal cannabis and the university. They opted for a risk management approach, in which the issues would be captured within the top 11 institutional risks.

The Working Group then considered risk events with potentially negative consequences as well as those associated with failure to take advantage of opportunities the new legislation may provide. What follows are potential risk events associated with each risk, as identified by the Working Group, as well as recommended mitigation strategies, in approximate order of risk level:

Safety

Risk	Recommendation
1. A staff member operating machinery or equipment while under the influence of cannabis makes an error that results in injury or death	Complete a workplace impairment policy, including education, communication and training for front line staff and supervisors
2. A staff member or student in a lab or other hazardous area makes an error or uses poor judgement while under the influence of cannabis, causing an incident that results in injury or death	Reinforce safety standards regarding impairment in hazardous areas through policy (above) and the Code of Student Behaviour
3. A member of the university community is harmed by a violent individual under the influence of cannabis	Community awareness of how to seek security assistance Current emergency response procedures
4. A member of the community causes harm to themselves or others by tripping, slipping, walking into traffic etc. while under the influence of cannabis	Community awareness of how to seek security assistance Current emergency response procedures

<p>5. A non-user and a user argue over where cannabis smoking is allowed; the argument escalates to violence</p>	<p>Clear policy that strikes a balance between the rights and wishes of users and non-users</p> <p>Community awareness of how to seek security assistance</p> <p>Current emergency response procedures</p>
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Student Success

<p>6. A student develops cannabis use disorder or other negative effect of cannabis use, which harms their academic success and ability to function effectively in other areas of their life</p>	<p>Develop a harm reduction strategy through the Office of the Dean of Students and University Health Centre</p> <p>Ensure University Health Centre staff are trained in identifying and treating cannabis use disorder</p>
<p>7. A student walking through campus or sitting in class is made ill by the smell of cannabis (from smoke or vapour or on the clothing of others) and is unable to focus on their work, affecting their academic success</p>	<p>Reduce or eliminate exposure to second hand cannabis smoke, either by banning use on campuses or restricting to specific areas away from non-using students</p> <p>Stress the need to be respectful of each other</p>
<p>8. A student with a prescription for medical cannabis is unable to smoke/inhale medical cannabis due to legislation, bylaws or university policy, affecting their ability to concentrate or do their work and negatively harming their academic success and relationships with others</p>	<p>Work with Dean of Students and Human Resource Services to establish protocols for medical users to smoke or vape</p> <p>Educate supervisors/instructors on the rights and obligations of individuals with medical accommodations</p>

Faculty and Staff

<p>9. A staff member develops cannabis use disorder or other negative effect of cannabis use, which affects their ability to do their work or ability to function effectively in other areas of their life</p>	<p>Work with benefits providers on harm reduction strategy and treatment and education for cannabis use disorder</p> <p>Reinforce and communicate procedures, including rights and obligations, for reporting unsafe or at-risk behaviour</p>
<p>10. A staff member walking through campus or in class is made ill by the smell of cannabis (as smoke or vapour or on clothing of others) which affects their ability to do their work</p>	<p>Reduce or eliminate exposure to second hand cannabis smoke, either by banning use on campuses or restricting to specific areas away from non-using students and staff</p> <p>Stress the need to be respectful of each other</p>

11. A staff member with a prescription for medical cannabis is unable to smoke/inhale medical cannabis due to legislation, bylaws or university policy, affecting their ability to concentrate or do their work	Work with Human Resource Services and Dean of Students to establish protocols for medical users to smoke or vape Educate supervisors/instructors on the rights of individuals with medical accommodations
12. A staff member is placed in an awkward or ethically charged situation when they become aware that a colleague is a problem user or is under the influence of cannabis while at work	Complete impairment in the workplace policy Reinforce and communicate procedures, including rights and obligations, for reporting unsafe or at-risk behaviour

Reputation

13. The university is seen by the public as being too liberal or too restrictive concerning cannabis, clashing with the values of the community	In communications and messaging, stress the university's alignment with the law and to its values and strategies and demonstrate how its cannabis policies align
14. The university is seen as being too willing to engage with cannabis companies as research sponsors or donor corporations, clashing with the values of the community	Follow existing processes for ethical review of all research and donor funding; be prepared to defend related decisions
15. The university is seen as supporting a drug that may have health hazards that have not been fully researched or identified	In communications and messaging, stress the university's alignment with the law and to its values and strategies and demonstrate how its cannabis policies align

Leadership and Change

16. The university fails to have clear policy and expectations in place by the time of legalization	Articulate the university's approach to cannabis legislation Complete policies
17. The university fails to live up to its values	Confirm the university's approach to cannabis; communicate to leadership and community
18. The university is unable to enforce its policies due to their being unrealistic	Work with Protective Services and the community to ensure policies are practical and realistic

Relationships with Stakeholders

19. Student or staff associations don't agree with policies related to cannabis on campus, straining the relationships	Engage with the associations during the consultation process
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20. Donors and alumni disagree with the university's approach to legal cannabis, diminishing goodwill and support	In communications and messaging, stress the university's commitment to its values and strategies and demonstrate how its cannabis policies align
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Research Enterprise

21. The university fails to take advantage of research opportunities made available by legalized cannabis	Promote and encourage a network of research facilitators and researchers to share best practices and advice
22. Researchers fail to follow the rules on how to manage cannabis, a controlled substance, resulting in theft, fines or other negative events	Promote and encourage a network of researchers to share best practices and advice

Funding and Resource Management

23. Donors withdraw funding to protest against the university's position on cannabis	In communications and messaging, stress the university's commitment to its values and strategies and demonstrate how its cannabis policies align
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Physical Infrastructure

24. Students in residence grow and/or smoke cannabis, causing odours that make areas unlivable	Prohibit growing and smoking or vaping of cannabis in residence
25. Students in residence grow and/or smoke cannabis in residence, causing fire, smoke damage, flooding or mould damage	Prohibit growing and smoking or vaping of cannabis in residence
26. A member of the university or external community attempts to cultivate cannabis on university property, including inside university buildings	Communicate the laws, which prevent growing except in a personal residence

Enrolment Management

27. Students decide against applying to the University of Alberta because they disagree with the university's approach to cannabis	In communications and messaging, stress the university's commitment to its values and strategies and demonstrate how its cannabis policies align
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IT Services Software and Hardware

None noted.

WHAT OTHER UNIVERSITIES HAVE DECIDED

The Working Group made frequent inquiries of institutions across Alberta and Canada and consistently learned that most are grappling with the same questions and uncertainties. None has arrived at solutions that will satisfy all stakeholders. Many are waiting for governments at all levels to finalize their legislation.

Although some or all may change in the coming weeks and months, here are the current positions of selected Alberta post-secondary institutions regarding the issue of smoking and vaping on campus:

University of Calgary—as of this writing the university is uncertain and will base its policy on city bylaws.

University of Lethbridge—the university intends to establish areas on its campus where cannabis smoking and vaping is permitted.

MacEwan University— the university is currently considering whether to allow smoking of recreational cannabis in the pre-existing smoking area near the student residence, or whether a separate area should be designated.

NAIT— is a smoke-free campus; their existing policy refers to "all smoking based products."

WORKING GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to mitigate risk, take advantage of opportunity and align with community expectations, institutional values and the legislation itself, the Working Group offers the following recommendations:

Principles

1. Endorse the following set of principles for the university's position on cannabis and cannabis legalization:
 - a. Support and abide by all laws and regulations, stressing the purpose of legalization, which is to enhance health and safety, not to promote drug use
 - b. Recognize that members of the university community are adults who will make their own choices about whether or not to use cannabis recreationally
 - c. Acknowledge there are competing points of view on whether and how cannabis should have a part in university life; strive for balance
 - d. Avoid overcommitting to particular policies or controls as it will take time to normalize cannabis and cannabis use in Canadian society

Public Health and Harm Reduction

2. Recognize that cannabis is not a benign substance and immediately begin to develop harm reduction strategies for staff and students. The strategies should include:
 - a. Evidenced-based education regarding cannabis use, and programming that seeks to reduce the harms associated with cannabis use in our community
 - b. Compassionate and respectful supports for individuals with substance use problems
3. As part of a public health strategy, prohibit sales, advertising, branding and sponsorship of cannabis products on university campuses or at university events. Ensure alignment with related rules regarding tobacco and alcohol products.

In the Working and Learning Environments

4. Complete a workplace impairment policy (now underway), including education, communication and training for front line staff and supervisors. The policy should include a definition of impairment and how to recognize, report and respond when impairment is suspected
5. Expand and update, as necessary, the Code of Student Behaviour concerning impairment, safety and disruption
6. Work with the Office of the Dean of Students and Human Resource Services to reconfirm procedures for medical accommodation for students and staff to use medical cannabis, and educate supervisors and instructors on the rights and obligations of individuals with medical accommodations

Smoking and Vaping Cannabis on U of A Campuses

7. Permit smoking and vaping of cannabis products on university campuses but limit to a small number of specific locations. The locations should:
 - a. Be safe and accessible to users year-round
 - b. Be at a distance of at least ten meters from building entrances, open windows and air intake vents
 - c. Be at a distance of at least ten meters from non-users
 - d. Be at a distance of at least 30 meters from sports fields and children's events and amenities
 - e. Include areas close to university residences for those who live on one of the university's campuses

Cannabis and a Clean Air Strategy

At its March 19, 2018 meeting, General Faculties Council passed the following motion:

THAT General Faculties Council direct administration to develop a clean air strategy to minimize student, staff, and faculty exposure to smoke from cigarettes, inhaled cannabis, vapes and hookah pipes.

Although the Working Group was struck only to deal with the cannabis issue, they were asked by GFC and senior administration to consider the above motion in their report. The Working Group is not recommending changes to current tobacco use policies (other than those mandated by City of Edmonton bylaws) at this time, due to the difficulty of managing such a significant change in a short period of time.

8. Convene working group by autumn of 2018 to advance a Clean Air Strategy as described by General Faculties Council in its motion.

Smoking and Vaping Cannabis at University Events

9. Prohibit any form of consumption of cannabis products at university events, including student group events, whether on campus or off campus, for at least one year, to assess liability and other risks. (The Working Group recommends that administration be willing to discuss special considerations for a limited number of on-campus events, provided a full risk assessment is conducted.)

U of A Residences

10. Prohibit growing cannabis and the smoking and vaping of cannabis products inside residence buildings and prohibit cooking with cannabis products

Enforcement

11. Confirm and educate UAPS officers on their authority to respond to unauthorized smoking and vaping, including authority to ticket under provincial legislation
12. Recognize and confirm that violations of cannabis and tobacco use restrictions will not be priority items for UAPS officers, who may use discretion in how they respond to individual cases, based on number of complaints, level of disruption etc.

Grants and Donations

13. Confirm that ethical guidelines regarding acceptance of grants and donations apply to potential grants and donations from the cannabis industry

Research

14. Promote and encourage a network of research facilitators and researchers to share best practices and advice for conducting cannabis-related research

Communications

15. Begin immediately to develop a communications plan including:
 - a. Rules and laws for where cannabis can be smoked and vaped on and near University of Alberta campuses
 - b. Information for international students and their parents
 - c. Policy, legislation and expectations regarding intoxication in the workplace, in hazardous areas and in public areas

- d. Where to get reliable and relevant information about cannabis and safe cannabis use
 - e. Where to go for help for problem users
 - f. How university values and strategies align with its position on cannabis
16. Publish and highlight tobacco smoking laws on university website (to address numerous comments in the consultation)

Recommended Next Steps

- 17. Begin immediately to identify locations where cannabis consumption would be permitted on University of Alberta properties
- 18. Plan to review the status of cannabis and tobacco use at the university in six months and one year after legalization
- 19. Establish a working group to advance a Clean Air Strategy for the university

SUMMARY

The University of Alberta can and should be a leader in how it approaches cannabis legalization. Recreational cannabis is a public health issue and the university has an opportunity to help avoid errors of the past associated with the harms of tobacco and alcohol. Through its policies, programs and communications the university has the ability to inform and influence large numbers of people, including students and the wider community, concerning this controversial substance.

Opinions and views about cannabis are often strongly held and deeply felt. As the western world continues on a path toward liberalizing cannabis laws, the University of Alberta has an opportunity and an obligation to help discover and disseminate knowledge about a substance that has been produced, bought, sold and consumed in a shadowy area outside of the law for close to a century.

The University of Alberta should be a place for discussion and open inquiry into cannabis, where diverse opinions are acknowledged and respected, and new knowledge can be generated in a spirit of academic freedom and institutional autonomy.

The Working Group hopes that the University of Alberta community has the best possible information and conditions to make informed and healthy decisions concerning cannabis and how it may affect various aspects of their lives.

APPENDICES

Appendix I: Cannabis Working Group Terms of Reference

January 2018

Purpose:

To assist senior administration in preparing the university for the legalization of recreational cannabis, which is expected to happen July 1, 2018.

Members:

Marjorie Cayford	Senior HR Partner, HRS
Sarah Doyle	Issues Management Specialist, University Relations
Ben Esch	Legal Counsel
Suzanne French	Portfolio Initiatives, Office of the Provost
Kevin Friese	Assistant Dean of Students, Health & Wellness (Co-chair)
Tony Haines	Strategic Portfolio Services, F & O
Greg Hodgson	Occupational Hygienist, EHS
Kate Holt	Stewardship Officer, Office of Advancement
Chris Hyde	Senior Government Relations Officer
Kim Kordov	Associate Director, Research Ethics Office
Andrew Leitch	Director, ERM Programs, RMS (Co-chair)
Gerry McCune	Manager, Organization Health & Effectiveness

In Scope:

- Identifies all cannabis-related issues affecting the institution
- Acts as the information hub for questions or comments about the impending legislation
- Stays current on developments from all levels of government
- Establishes contact with peer institutions to share challenges and best practices
- Works closely with key internal affected administrative and academic units and stakeholder groups to seek guidance on needed policies and other actions/processes (see Advisory Group members, next page)
- Escalates questions to senior administration that need to be addressed immediately
- Facilitates ongoing communications with the university community
- Provides a set of recommendations that assist the administration in making informed decisions based on best practice and/or the most relevant information available

Not in Scope

- Evaluating the health effects of cannabis use (numerous others have done/are doing this work)

- Drafting institutional policy wording (this is completed by the responsible administrative units)

Timeline:

- Establish committee and TOR – November 2017
- Assist units with strategy development and execution when appropriate – throughout
- Communicate with key audiences – throughout
- Deliver report to Provost and VP Finance – Spring, 2018

Output

- A final report, to be submitted to the Dean of Students and AVP Risk Management Services and provided to the Provost and VP Finance and Administration for consideration at the President’s Executive Committee (PEC).

Advisory Group as of January, 2018

Ancillary Services—Katherine Husing
 Augustana Campus—Randal Nickel
 Campus Saint Jean—Christian Tremblay
 Facilities and Operations -- Safety—Craig Boyd
 Faculty of Kinesiology, Sport, and Recreation—Philip Poier
 Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry—Dr Kathy Aitchison
 Graduate Students’ Association—Babak Soltannia
 Operations and Maintenance—Rob Pawliuk
 Protective Services—Graham McCartney
 Residence Services—Janice Johnson
 School of Public Health—Elaine Hyshka
 Student Success Centre (Accessibility Services)—Wendy Doughty
 Students’ Union—Marina Banister
 Student Accessibility Services—Oksana Cheyesh
 University Health Services—Dr. Gaurav Malhotra
 University of Alberta International—Kumarie Achaibar-Morrison
 Utilities—Robert Pollard
 VP Research—Mara Simmonds

Appendix II: The Legislation

Federal Legislation

In the 2015 Speech from the Throne, the Government of Canada committed to introducing legislation to legalize, regulate and restrict access to cannabis. The Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, and Minister of Health were mandated by the Prime Minister to work towards the legalization and regulation of cannabis.

In April 2017, the Government of Canada introduced the Cannabis Act. It was passed by the House of Commons in November 2017 and is currently being debated in the Senate.

Proposed Guidelines

Bill C-45 contains the following proposed guidelines

- Adults are allowed to possess up to 30 grams of legally produced cannabis;
- Adults may grow up to four plants per household;
- The age of possession is 18 (although the provinces and territories may increase the age);

Additionally, Bill C-45:

- Establishes a regulatory regime for the licensed production of cannabis overseen by the federal government;
- Enables a regulatory regime for the distribution and sale of cannabis;
- Establishes new provisions to address drug-impaired driving.
- Defines the role of provincial and territorial governments

Role of provincial and territorial governments

Under Bill C-45 provincial and territorial governments are able to set or amend the following regulations;

- Provinces and territories can increase restrictions on certain federal regulations, like age of possession;
- A province could also choose to reduce the maximum number of plants allowed to be grown in a private residence, to less than four;
- Provinces will create laws and policy on specific topics, including:
 - Distribution;
 - Retail sales;
 - Taxation;
 - Public consumption, including in public spaces;
 - Impaired driving and workplace safety.

GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA LEGISLATION

The government of Alberta has developed two pieces of legislation in response to the legalization of recreational cannabis. *Bill-26, an Act to Control and Regulate Cannabis* and *Bill-29, an Act to Reduce Cannabis and Alcohol Impaired Driving*

Bill-26, An Act to Control and Regulate Cannabis

- Establishes the Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission as the authority for oversight of recreational cannabis, including compliance and retail licensing;
- Allows for the retail distribution of cannabis at private retailers throughout the province;
- Enables online sales through publicly-owned retailers;
- Restricts the purchase, possession and consumption of recreational cannabis by minors;
- Prohibits the consumption of cannabis in vehicles and imposes restrictions on the transportation of cannabis in vehicles;
- Restricts the public consumption of cannabis in Alberta in the following areas;
 - in any area or place where that person is prohibited from smoking under the Tobacco and Smoking Reduction Act or any other Act or the bylaws of a municipality,
 - on any hospital property, school property or child care facility property,
 - in or within a prescribed distance from;
 - a playground,
 - a sports or playing field,
 - a skateboard or bicycle park,
 - a zoo,
 - an outdoor theatre,
 - an outdoor pool or splash pad, or
 - any other area or place that is prescribed or otherwise described in the regulations

Bill-29, An Act to Reduce Cannabis and Alcohol Impaired Driving

- Bill 29, an Act to Reduce Cannabis and Alcohol Impaired Driving updates the Traffic Safety Act to reflect the legalization of recreational cannabis and to ensure that sanctions for drug-impaired driving would be aligned with those already in place for alcohol-impaired drivers.

CITY OF EDMONTON PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO PUBLIC PLACES BYLAW

Please note that City Council has delayed the final decision on the following proposal until September.

Places you won't be able to smoke cannabis or tobacco:

- Within 10 metres of any bus stop
- By any entrance/exit, window, air intake system
- On a patio
- In a park that has children's amenities like playgrounds, outdoor pools, sports fields or off-leash areas
- Churchill Square
- The Edmonton Valley Zoo, Muttart Conservatory, John Janzen Nature Centre
- Any city-owned golf course

Places you will be able to smoke cannabis or tobacco:

- Sidewalks (as long as you're 10 metres away from any bus stop, entrance/exit, window, air intake system or patio)
- Parks without children's amenities
- Walking trails
- Grass utility lines
- Any designated consumption area at a festival
- Private property (businesses/owners set own rules)
- Outside hospitals, away from doors

Appendix II: Definitions and Terms

Cannabis – Cannabis is a broad term used to describe 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).

Cannabis vs. marijuana – The federal government has adopted the term “cannabis” to describe cannabis products in general, as opposed to the commonly-used term “marijuana” (which only describes parts of the plant).

Chemical substances in cannabis – Cannabis contains hundreds of chemical substances. Over 100 of these chemicals are known as cannabinoids. This is because they come from the cannabis plant. Cannabinoids are made and stored in plant's trichomes, which are tiny, clear hairs that stick out of the flowers and leaves of the plant. Cannabinoids are chemicals that have an effect on cell receptors in the brain and body and can change how those cells behave.

THC – The most researched cannabinoid is delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC). THC is responsible for the way your brain and body respond to cannabis. While THC has some therapeutic effects, it also has harmful effects.

The potency (concentration) of THC in cannabis is often presented as a percentage of THC by the weight of a specific part of the plant. The THC potency in dried cannabis has increased from an average of 3 percent in the 1980s to around 15 percent today. Some strains can have an average of as high as 30 percent THC.

Hemp – Cannabis that contains very low amounts of THC in its flowers and leaves (less than 0.3 percent) is classified as hemp.

CBD – Another cannabinoid is cannabidiol (CBD). Unlike THC, CBD is not psychoactive. There is some evidence that CBD may block or lower some of the psychoactive effects of THC. This may occur when the amount of CBD in the cannabis is equal to or higher than the amount of THC. CBD is also being studied for its potential therapeutic uses.

Different forms of cannabis

Kief or hashish – Kief is a powder made from the trichomes of the cannabis plant. Hashish is made from kief. It is the resin that comes from the trichomes when they are pressed. Hashish may be soft and flexible or firm and brittle. Hashish can also be made into various forms or shapes, such as balls, bricks, sticks or cakes.

There is more THC in both kief and hashish than in dried cannabis. The amount of THC in hashish can be as high as 60 percent while the amount of THC in cannabis is usually much lower, such as 37 percent. Kief and hashish can be smoked, mixed with foods or liquids and eaten or drunk.

Hash oil (errl) – Hash oil, which is also called errl, is made by mixing cannabis plant material with petroleum-based solvents like butane. This pulls the cannabinoids out of the plant and into the butane. This method is dangerous and can cause fires or

explosions. The resulting product is called butane hash oil or butane honey oil (BHO). Hash oil is usually a thick, sticky liquid and may contain more THC than dried cannabis plant material. The amount of THC in hash oil can be as high as 80 percent.

Shatter, budder, wax, honeycomb and rosin – Shatter, budder, wax, honeycomb and rosin are often the strongest cannabis products. Some of these can have up to 90 percent THC. Many are made from butane hash oil (BHO) using different processes while others, like rosin, are made without solvents.

Cannabis consumption – The act of consuming cannabis for non-medical purposes. Cannabis can be used in many ways, including:

- smoke (e.g., a joint, blunt, spliff, pipe, or bong)
- vaporize with a vaporizer (non-portable)
- vaporize with a vape pen or e-cigarette (portable)
- eat in food (e.g., brownies, cakes, cookies or candy or other edible product)
- drink (e.g., tea, juice, cola, alcohol, other drinks)
- dab (e.g. applying to a hot surface with a metal tool)
- other (e.g., tinctures/drops under tongue, applied directly to skin in a lotion)

Some methods of consumption lead to second-hand smoke/vapour.

Non-medical purposes[4] - Consuming cannabis for recreational purposes(e.g., for enjoyment, pleasure, amusement), socially, for spiritual, lifestyle and other similar non-medical uses.

Appendix IV: Highlights of March 16 Town Hall

A Town Hall meeting was held on North Campus where staff and students were invited to ask questions and make comments about anything to do with the university and cannabis legislation. The comment and question period was moderated by the co-chairs of the Cannabis Working Group. Here are the comments, questions and responses, edited for brevity and categorized for ease of reading.



Dean of Students Andre Costopoulos welcomes 190 staff and students to the March 16, 2018 town hall meeting

University of Alberta as a leader

Audience member comment: this is a public institution and therefore cannabis, which will be a legal substance, should be addressed in an open manner.

Audience member question: does the university see itself as having a leadership position in how it responds to the issue?

Response: although it's not for the Working Group to dictate that, it will present its report in the context of the university's stated values and objectives as a leader in the community and among post-secondary institutions in the province.

Second hand smoke

Audience member comment: lots of people have allergies and conditions such as asthma that are significantly affected by smoke and vapour. It's important that people don't have to walk through clouds of smoke when they enter buildings and walk across the campus.

Kids' exposure

Audience member question: We have kids visiting campus all the time, especially in camps in the summer. How will the university protect them against second hand cannabis smoke?

Response: For some areas, it's simply a matter of following the law, which the university must do. For example, there would have to be minimum distances between smoking areas and day cares and sports fields. The university will have to take into account the



fact that children are welcome on University of Alberta campuses.

Enforcing rules that do come into effect

Audience member comment: people already use cannabis on campus and they will continue to do so after it becomes legalized. Any rules around smoking and vaping have to be realistic or they will

be unenforceable.

The student experience

Audience member comment: students should not have their university experience negatively affected whether they choose to use cannabis or not.

Audience member comment: If the university permits cannabis use on its campuses it must provide safe spaces to do so.

Disruptive behaviour

Audience member question: What would the university do in the event of cannabis users being disruptive in class?

Response: This is an example of an area where the new legislation doesn't necessarily mean new university policies are required. The Code of Student Behaviour currently speaks to disruptive behaviour. [See this link.](#)

Edibles

Audience member question: how will the university control cannabis edibles?

Response: for the next year it won't be legal to sell or buy cannabis edibles, such as candies, chocolates, soft drinks or teas. The university will have to look at whether sale and public consumption are permitted when the time comes. That said, it will be legal to make cannabis edibles at home. It will also be possible to come to the university under the influence of cannabis. It is important to point out that it is *already* possible to be at the university under the influence of legal substances, such as prescription drugs and alcohol. Students are adults and able to make decisions on responsible use. Where there is disruptive behaviour, however, the university has response mechanisms (see disruptive behaviour, above) to deal with it.

A member of staff working under the influence of cannabis is another thing. The university is now working on policies to address this, especially when safety is a concern.

Mental health supports

Audience member comment: cannabis has effects on the brain and for that reason there need to be supports in place to help people, whether it's because of a problem with overuse or with some underlying illness that is triggered.

Audience member question: what happens if a staff member suspects that a colleague has a problem with cannabis?

Response: one of the key principles of the Working Group will be to offer recommendations to administration that support health and the success of both students and staff. We will likely recommend a public health approach that includes education and various supports. This will not be unlike the work already done through the Dean of Students and Human Resource Services.

Smoke free spaces such as the Quad

Audience member question: what are you going to do about major outdoor events such as those that happen during Week of Welcome when people are gathered in Quad? I don't think you should have people smoking cannabis in crowds of people that may not like it.

Response: the university will have to consider situations like that in its analysis.

Communicating with students

Audience member question: a lot of information is going to have to be communicated to students that covers the university's rules as well as important health information. How will you do that?

Response: we will continue to use whatever channels we have available. We will continue to use [this website](#) set up for the consultation period.

Amsterdam type of cafes

Audience member question: the city of Amsterdam has numerous cafes where it's legal to consume cannabis in a safe and warm location. Would the university consider such things?

Response: possibly. At this time lawmakers have not made final decisions on indoor smoking. There are numerous other considerations as well, such as cost, demand, etc.

Making sure the university is able to cash in

Audience member comment: there may be a lot of money to be made in promotions and sales related to cannabis. The university should make sure that it doesn't miss out on a potential source of revenue.

In residence

Audience member question: there are policies against keeping drug paraphernalia in rooms in residence. Will these have to be changed?

Response: that will be the responsibility of Residence Services and they are well underway in the work of identifying these issues now.

Audience member comment: keeping cannabis in residence rooms should be allowed, just as it is with alcohol.

Vaping vs smoking

Audience member question: in most conversations people seem to be putting vaping and smoking together. They're not the same thing, though, so they shouldn't have the same rules.

Response: the Working Group has found that jurisdictions with policies regarding the two tend to put them together, so that vaping is prohibited everywhere smoking is. To establish separate rules for them does not, at this time, seem reasonable.

Drinking alcohol and smoking

Audience member question: what is known about mixing alcohol and cannabis?

Response: although that is slightly outside of the mandate of the Working Group, our information is that there is much to learn about the potential health impacts of combining them, just as there is much to learn about the positive and negative effects of cannabis generally.

Judgement of professor

Audience member question: what if my professor were to see me smoking legal cannabis? Do you think they might have a negative view of me and could it affect my marks?

Response: it's impossible to know what anyone might be thinking. The fact is that nobody really knows how Canadian society will adjust to legal cannabis.

Other universities in Alberta

Audience member comment: we should be relatively aligned with other universities in the province on the general approach.

Response: so far our observation is that institutions are taking different approaches. In some there will be a total ban on use, for example, and others will have specific zones for use. Institutions have differing demographics, mandates and resources.

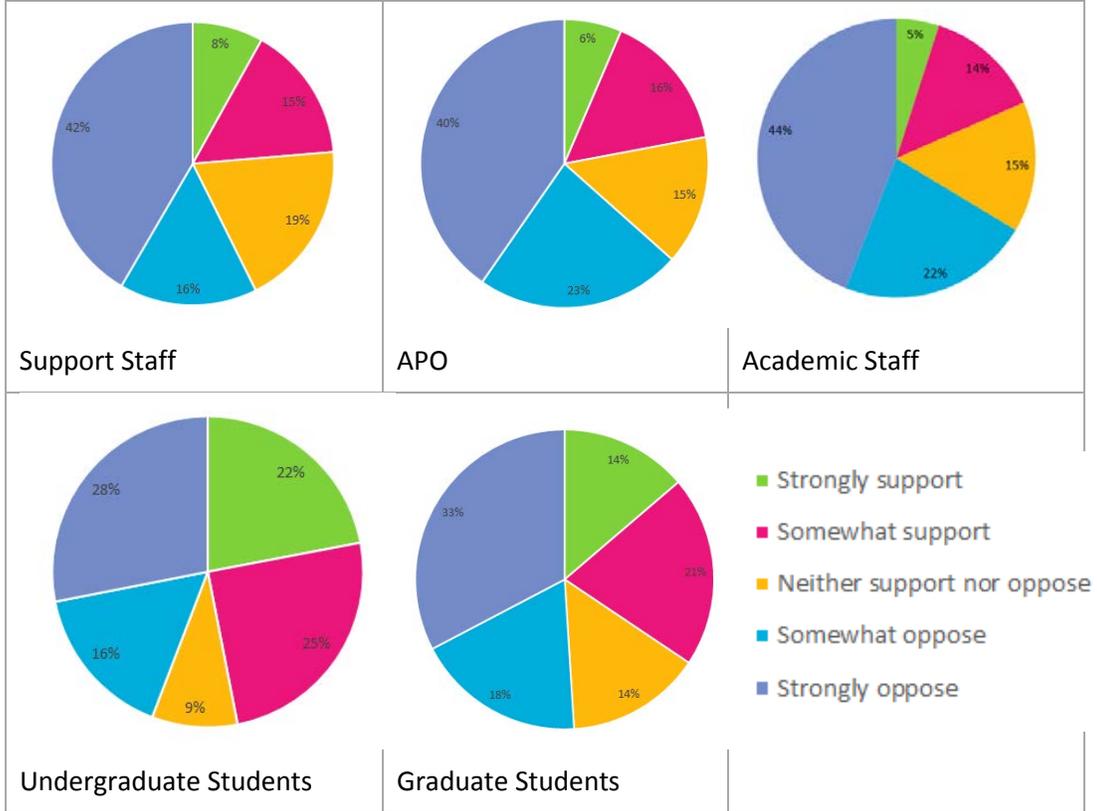
University users of cannabis

Audience member question: Is there any information about what to expect in terms of increasing usage of cannabis once it has become legalized?

Response: research shows that changes to the legal status of cannabis don't have a predictable effect on usage. For example, when the restrictions on cannabis are lessened, actual usage has been shown to stay constant in some jurisdictions, to increase in others, and to decrease in others.

Appendix V: Highlights Community Survey

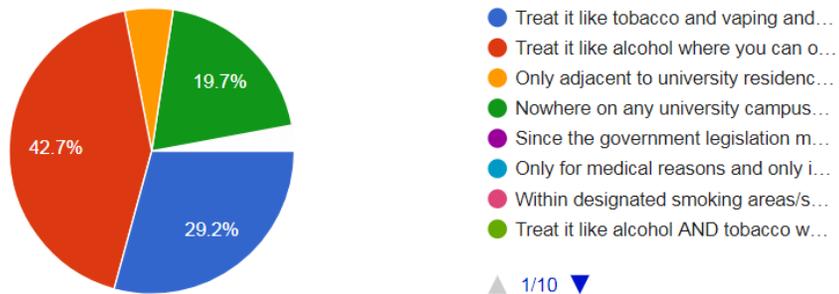
To what degree do you support or oppose smoking or vaping cannabis on university property?



If smoking and vaping were to be permitted on university property, where should the university permit consumption?*



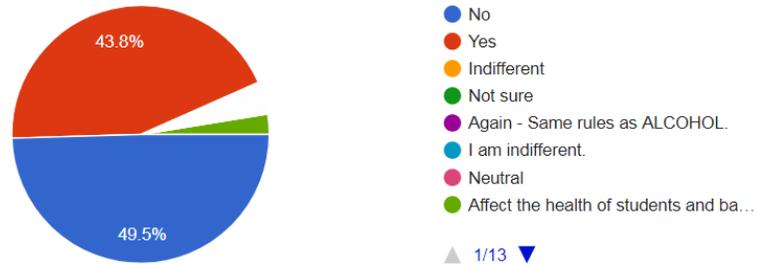
2,612 responses



▲ 1/10 ▼

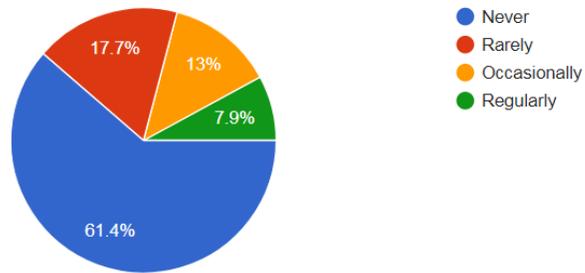
If the legislation permits it, would you support the sale of cannabis on university property?

2,602 responses



How often do you currently use cannabis?

2,596 responses



Highlights of Comments from the Community Cannabis Survey, March, 2018

Of the 2,619 individuals who completed the survey, 634 added a response to the question: “Do you have any concerns or comments that have not been addressed through this survey?”

The following represent ten comments chosen at random from each of the self-identified groups of academic teaching staff, administrative and professional staff, graduate students, support staff and undergraduate students. [Comments were randomized using the randomize function =rand() in Excel and then choosing the first ten comments. A check was done to confirm representativeness]

Academic teaching staff comments

1. If cannabis smoking or vaping is to be limited on campus, I would support and expect tobacco smoking and vaping to be equally limited. They should be considered equally from a policy point of view. They should not be treated differently.
2. Besides the problems of the influence that this will cause on users, there are also the health risks to those who inhale the fumes. I don't agree with cannabis being allowed ANYWHERE on campus. It will make me very uncomfortable to be around people who are high or to inhale or be exposed to the cannabis fumes.
3. Given the mind-altering effects of cannabis we need to make sure that nobody is exposed to the smoke unless they wish to be. This means we need far stricter policies to control it than tobacco smoking where people often congregate outside buildings and you are briefly exposed to the smoke upon entering or leaving.
4. We do not permit public drunkenness. We need to treat cannabis use similarly - for example not coming to class drunk/stoned. Wandering around campus drunk is not permitted - similarly, wandering around campus stoned should not be permitted.
5. I think it is important for everyone to remember that there are daycare facilities on campus and several faculties also run summer camps and various other child-centered events throughout the year. Allowing cannabis use in common outdoor areas would therefore put children at risk. As well, I think that non-

Wandering around campus drunk is not permitted - similarly, wandering around campus stoned should not be permitted

I fully believe that cannabis consumption does not cause the same health risks or safety risks (aggression, violence) as alcohol consumption, but I also would not want to be working with people who are stoned all the time

users have the right to a campus that doesn't reek of cannabis smoke. It is bad enough to have to walk by tobacco smokers while entering some buildings or trying to enjoy the outdoor spaces, but cannabis is a whole new level of disgusting. Beyond the smell, there are of course equally important concerns about second-hand smoke exposure.

6. University policy on cannabis should be no different than policy on alcohol, with the exception of a need for special consideration of the second-hand smoke issue.

7. I'm still thinking through some of these important questions, but I would err on the side of being slightly more restrictive as the legalization rolls out so that the university can start with more safety and regulation and then if things prove to be okay, perhaps modify or augment any regulations and policy decisions that are made. I fully believe that cannabis consumption does not cause the same health risks or safety risks (aggression, violence) as alcohol consumption, but I also would not want to be working with people who are stoned all the time. I know very few people who function at full capacity when stoned, and the ones I know are basically geniuses or people with mental health issues who become creative, relaxed, and more functional when stoned.

...medical patients have the right to use their medicine on campus, so restricting use likely would not work and lead to ambiguity

8. Long-term effects on the brain neurotransmitter system are not fully analyzed yet; nothing is known on long-term use in youth or young adults; THC and metabolites have a much longer biological half-life in a living organism than alcohol; it is a shame to legalize a drug; what is the purpose of that? To have a sedated society?

9. I am very concerned about second hand vapour. The scent of cannabis is nauseating. If the campus is truly a scent-free environment, I would strongly oppose cannabis smoking on campus grounds. If a student comes into my office after smoking cannabis, am I allowed to kick him/her out because I can't stand the scent? As a professor, I consider university as a "school", and the legislation would prohibit its use near school. Secondly, I am extremely worried about students coming to lecture and our offices under the influence. As opposed to other workplaces, employees would be fired if they go to work under the influence, we can't fire our students. I am concerned about my own safety and that of my students. In the end, our safety and health should be priorities as well.

It is bad enough to have to walk by tobacco smokers while entering some buildings or trying to enjoy the outdoor spaces, but cannabis is a whole new level of disgusting

10. This should be treated like tobacco. Also, medical patients have the right to use their medicine on campus, so restricting use likely would not work and lead to ambiguity.

Administrative and professional staff

1. The smell is strong and horrible. It would be very unpleasant to have to deal with that on campus.
2. Ensuring that we are not creating a culture of use like we did alcohol. As we are at the top of our game when it comes to research, information, and technology, we have to be at the top of our game with the culture around cannabis.
3. I think most people would be surprised to know that many people use cannabis already.
4. The U of A will find some way to rip students off via distribution; they're very good at taking advantage of their students (predatory).
5. Cannabis will pose so much risk to the University community.
6. My biggest fear is that someone under the influence of cannabis is going to cause an event that harms others. This potential for harm will open the university to much liability. Just as with alcohol use, cannabis use results in impairment of the user that depending on the situation could pose a danger to the user and others.
7. It will be a legal controlled substance like alcohol so it should be treated as such.
8. This concern/comment ties with the second-hand smoke question above, but isn't specifically addressed. Cannabis has a very distinctive and strong smell. Already at outdoor music festivals during the summer, the smell of cannabis is very strong and really carries (much more than cigarette smoke) and the smell can be quite overpowering. Over the past few months the smell of cannabis has been quite prevalent on the U of A campus, particularly around the hospital. As someone who likes to run and walk around campus on my lunch hour, I find it very distasteful when I can smell cannabis in the river valley trails and on the walkways around campus. This is probably what I struggle with the most over the legalization of cannabis and why I hope there ends up being a limited number of places where people can legally smoke.

Ensuring that we are not creating a culture of use like we did alcohol. As we are at the top of our game when it comes to research, information, and technology, we have to be at the top of our game with the culture around cannabis

If it's legal, let it be legal. There are already too many regulations around personal lifestyles on college/university campuses. The majority of people who spend time here are adults.

9. If it's legal, let it be legal. There are already too many regulations around personal lifestyles on college/university campuses. The majority of people who spend time here are adults.
10. Monitoring, enforcement, public health, contravention of policies of our research funding agencies' policies.

Graduate Student

1. You're very worried about the medical implications and effects. But you need to also focus on the fact that cannabis smoke smell absolutely nasty and that is equally as disruptive. I already hate teaching students who reek of cigarette smoke and now I might have to put up with more? It should fall under a scent policy as well.
2. Yes. My concern is around vulnerable population who is allergic to cannabis and the potential impact on the development of babies if second cannabis is caught by pregnant females on university property. I firmly believe the freedom of people smoking cannabis but I also believe that the rights of other members of the community cannot be undermined by the law. I believe that the university has a unique role in the regulation process and if not carefully implemented, could impose negative image on the institution's national and international reputation as a lead learning institute.
3. That we need to be explicit and not tacit about the risks of smoking/consumption/exposure associated with chronic diseases (especially respiratory illness and cancers) in terms of whether or not to accept cannabis use in the university community.
4. Second hand smoking is something very concerning. UAlberta should accommodate those who would like to breathe pure natural air. Also, we know the effect of high cannabis consumption. Clouding mind and judgement, uncontrolled emotion can occur. Since it would be impossible to limit and monitor dosage of cannabis consumption, for security of students, cannabis should not be allowed. And if it has to be, it should be as restricted as alcohol.
5. I think UAlberta has the opportunity to maintain their reputation as a forward thinking leading institution. UAlberta should support cannabis research and advocate for cannabis education that focuses on harm reduction and responsible use. The reality is that many UAlberta students are already using cannabis. It is likely that come Fall 2018 many students will want to try cannabis

I think UAlberta has the opportunity to maintain their reputation as a forward thinking leading institution. UAlberta should support cannabis research and advocate for cannabis education that focuses on harm reduction and responsible use.

for the first time. Working with student groups or cannabis education groups to teach UAlberta students about basic cannabis information such as chemical compounds, methods of consumption, dosing, expected effects, legality and campus policy will be vital. It may even be beneficial to implement such education campaigns into Fall 2018s week of welcome. I believe providing a space on (or near) campus for people to consume cannabis is important. Without such space, I believe students will disregard campus policy and continue to discreetly use cannabis at places of their choosing. Of course, impairment in class and in the workplace should be discouraged so hours for safe consumption space should probably match those of licensed alcohol sales on campus.

Students should never be allowed in class or labs when intoxicated. The legal implications of having cannabis intoxicated students liable for injuries or accidents are immense

6. Students should never be allowed in class or labs when intoxicated. The legal implications of having cannabis intoxicated students liable for injuries or accidents are immense.
7. The most important issue I have with potential smoking on campus is the potential smells. Strong smells make me feel sick.
8. Cannabis should be treated in the same way as alcohol, it does alter the state of mind even though it is mostly harmless but nonetheless influences the brain. So, it should not be a normal thing that people show up at university under the influence of cannabis as this for sure will result in some negatives. However, recreational use in a similar way as alcohol should be a good start. Comparing it to smoking tobacco is kind of unjust as tobacco is for sure harmful but does not change the state of mind significantly no matter how much is smoked. It should be also legislated that people should not operate machinery and perform physical experiments while under the influence. It has been proven that at a certain level it impairs the ability of a person to drive a car. This was shown in a documentary "weed" by Dr. Sanjay Gupta who is a health correspondent of CNN.
9. Do not do this, please.
10. I totally disagree with legalizing cannabis. From my experience, I used to live for one year in a shared house with a roommate that smokes cannabis. The house was like a hell for me that is why I moved to another house soon. The smell was extremely bad and I used to vomit because of it. The guy that used to smoke it use to cough all the night while sleeping which means it has health hazards to smokers and nonsmokers. I do not know why the government is keen on legalizing things that are harmful to people. What is the essence of legalizing

Do not do this, please.

things like that and then treating patients that have health problems because of it.

Support Staff

1. How will violation be handled once it starts, as with smoking many still smoke right outside doorways and nonsmokers walk right in the path of it. Security should be increased to fine those violators
2. I just really really hope people use common sense when using cannabis. But that'll be hard because common sense isn't so common anymore.
3. Policy cannot be too strict, as students as well as some faculty and staff consume tobacco, cannabis, and/or alcohol on campus including outside licensed or regulated areas. Therefore, the policy must allow for reasonable use and consumption on campus to prevent illicit consumption.
4. No mention has been made relating to the personal manufacture of edibles for personal use. Literature/awareness campaigns must address this. Students will bake/make their own edibles and are likely consume them before or during classes. I do not support the prohibition of manufacture of edibles by students in residence if they are for personal use only and will be consumed responsibly (i.e. will not be sold to anyone and only consumed in private residences). Orientation and other resources should inform international students about legal cannabis in Canada, including ensuring students are knowledgeable about how any laws relating to drug use in their home country may impact them if they choose to consume cannabis products in Canada. Orientation for all students, as well as orientation for students in residence, must be informative and non-lecturing to allow students to make their own choices as best they are able. There is also no mention of growing cannabis plants on campus, either in planters in residence or an office, in a community planter, or in a greenhouse. There are opportunities for teaching and discussion about horticulture and cannabis use here.
5. Some people have higher risks than others in being exposed to cannabis smoke, and some roles on campus would not be safe if exposed to cannabis smoke. There needs to be zero risk of second hand exposure in a workplace.
6. I would not like to be exposed to the fumes of cannabis at any time.

Policy cannot be too strict, as students as well as some faculty and staff consume tobacco, cannabis, and/or alcohol on campus including outside licensed or regulated areas. Therefore, the policy must allow for reasonable use and consumption on campus to prevent illicit consumption

7. I treat it like alcohol AND Smoking. So, combine the legislation for these two TOGETHER. AND, add it to the "scent-sensitive" issues, I cannot tolerate the smell
8. Consider health risks and discomfort of those who do not choose to use cannabis when considering a location.
9. Secondhand smoke from cannabis irritates my lungs, eyes, and for a short time impairs my ability to think quickly even after a short exposure. Having to walk through a cloud of cannabis smoke would impair my productivity for the next 15-30 minutes due to my sensitivities. Regarding edibles, I think edibles can be treated in a similar manner to alcohol.
10. Policies that limit where and when people smoke on campus isn't really going to help anything and will be hard to enforce. A concern is that the steps taken in implementing cannabis policies will be heavy handed compared to higher risk substances like alcohol and tobacco that are already available.

Undergraduate students

1. I think it is very important to make it clear to students that even though marijuana will be legal, it still impairs you when you use it. This should be taken into consideration when thinking about allowing the use of marijuana on campus.
2. I strongly feel cannabis should be treated the same way as drinking, my actions shouldn't put others in direct harm. However, people who choose to use cannabis (if in an appropriate location and responsibly) affects me the same as someone choosing to have a drink between classes or a smoke outside while I'm near them. I think the University should work more to educate people on not only cannabis but also alcohol and smoking. The large difference is that cannabis is heavily stigmatized due to past legislation. I think that if the university is willing to support RATT and Deweys selling liquor they do not have the right to ban my use of cannabis on campus assuming it's used responsibly. The idea that 'second hand cannabis vapor' poses a huge threat to students is more a result of stigmatization than anything else, it poses the same or less of a risk than second hand cigarette smoke (depending on the method the smoker is using).
The idea that that someone smoking cannabis poses a threat to the learning environment doesn't feel like a real concern to me. For example, if someone is 'high' in a lecture you're attending, and that is such a distraction to you that you can't focus I believe that there is a bigger issue at play. If someone is someone

I think that if the university is willing to support RATT and Deweys selling liquor they do not have the right to ban my use of cannabis on campus assuming it's used responsibly

sitting on Facebook or Netflix in front of me in a class that is still a distraction but ultimately I am responsible for focusing and learning in that class. Obviously, this doesn't include extreme instances if someone were to act out/be talking loudly etc. but the availability of alcohol on campus also poses this risk. I would urge people to think about these double standards that sometimes exist when talking about policy surrounding cannabis.

3. Do not allow marijuana near residences, unless it is outside and a distance away from doors or windows. Already people smoke marijuana in the fire escape stairwell, their rooms, etc. and it's incredibly obnoxious and disgusting.
4. Lez blaze dat shit up.
5. I really do not think cannabis should be treated like alcohol as being in a room with only weed smoke sounds awful. I do think considering people who lives in residence is important, both if they want to use and also if there are people who don't like weed but have to constantly smell it if smoking is adjacent to buildings. For that, I think treating cannabis like smoking is ideal.
6. Personally, I think it should be treated similarly to cigarette use. Cigarette smoke is far more dangerous to human health than that from cannabis, and we are all clearly okay with people doing that on campus. For that reason, it would seem unjust to prohibit cannabis smoking/vaping on campus when cigarette use is permitted.
7. Treating the act of smoking cannabis on campus the same way smoking tobacco products is regulated is ideal because at the end of the day, they will both be legal substances that individuals can smoke.
8. I know the university policy prohibits vaping inside the school, but I quite regularly (several times a week) see people vaping inside the buildings. It may be tarnishing my view, but at least people smoking cigarettes aren't trying to get away with that.
9. I think allowing cannabis on campus would be a huge mistake. Everywhere will smell, and I don't want to have to be exposed to 2nd hand smoke.
10. I hate the smell of smoke. I have a severe allergy to perfumes and when people vape it gives me a terrible migraine and my throat swells. I hate that smoking is even allowed on campus and strongly oppose it. I do not oppose the use of marijuana, but I do not want to have to smell it day in and day out. Having to sit next to someone in a lecture who has been smoking or vaping is awful. And the smoke from marijuana smells like skunk. Please take away all smoking and vaping on campus. PLEASE

I have a severe allergy to perfumes and when people vape it gives me a terrible migraine and my throat swells.