

ATTACHMENT C

Attachment D – Local Government Approaches to Supervised Consumption Services

Municipality	Current Zoning Approach to SCS/OPS	Comments
Medicine Hat	<p>Medicine Hat is in the process of changing their zoning approach in anticipation of their first SCS. On 19-FEB-2019, City Council passed 2nd and 3rd reading of a bylaw to amend the City of Medicine Hat Land Use Bylaw. The amendment includes the addition of a supervised consumption site (SCS) definition.</p> <p>The definition being added for SCS is “a location that is exempted by the Federal Government for medical purposes under Section 56.1 of the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, and is intended for persons to consume a controlled substance in a supervised and controlled environment on an out-patient basis.”</p> <p>SCS will be also be added to the Mixed Use Downtown (MU-D) district as a Discretionary Use.</p>	<p>Including SCS as a Discretionary Use (which means it is permitted on a site-specific basis) in the MU-D district would provide the City with a degree of regulatory control and public transparency regarding the siting of SCS uses.</p> <p>In Medicine Hat, Discretionary Uses can be appealed to the Subdivision and Appeal Board by impacted property owners or the applicant.</p> <p>An application has been made to the Federal government for a SCS in Medicine Hat but is currently listed as incomplete (Consultation Report and Policies/Procedures Report are yet to be submitted.)</p>
Surrey	<p>SCS treated as a social service that falls under the “Community Service” use which is defined as: “a use by a non-profit society; (a) providing information referral, counselling, advocacy or physical or mental health services on an out-patient basis; (b) dispensing aid in the nature of food or clothing; or (c) providing drop-in or activity space; but does not include churches, residential uses and independent group homes.”</p> <p>This use would be most similar to Nanaimo’s “Social Service Resource Centre” use, but in their case Community Services may be permitted in any multiple residential, commercial, mixed employment or industrial zone.</p>	<p>There are two sites in Surrey that provide supervised consumption services, both of which are integrated with existing health services. Enhanced opioid agonist treatment is also available at these sites for people who are ready to begin treatment for their addiction. Both sites provide supervised consumption of substances by injection, oral, and intra-nasal methods.</p> <p>Neither SCS site in Surrey required rezoning, but their City Council and Public Safety Committee in a process that was led by Fraser Health. Those steps were:</p> <p>1) In-camera briefing by Fraser Health of Council/Committee on the topic;</p>

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		<p>2) Council officially endorsed their application at a public meeting and provided a letter of support that had a conditions attached;</p> <p>3) Fraser Health conducted some online public engagement;</p> <p>4) The overall discussion focused on public safety concerns; and</p> <p>5) There has been considerable ongoing public communication about the resultant drop in overdoses, which has been significant and has resulted in increased public support for the sites.</p>
Kelowna	<p>Supervised consumption services fall under definition of “Health services – major” which is defined as “a development used for the provision of physical or mental health services on an out-patient basis. Services may be of a preventative, diagnostic, treatment, therapeutic, rehabilitative or counseling nature. Typical uses include, but are not limited to, medical and dental offices, chiropractors, massage therapists and acupuncture clinics, health clinics, and counseling services. This use does not include the retail sale or dispensing of marihuana.”</p>	<p>While Kelowna identifies the service as mobile, it is actually two specific properties that were identified and approved through the federal application for an exemption; the ‘mobile’ service travels between two sites on a scheduled basis.</p> <p>As the two approved locations were zoned for Health Services (one is besides the Community Dialysis Centre and the other is the parking lot behind Urban Outreach Health), there was no rezoning required as part of the process.</p>
Kamloops	<p>Supervised consumption services fall under definition of “Health services,” which means “development used for the provision of physical or mental health services on an out-patient basis. Services may be of a preventative, diagnostic, treatment, therapeutic, rehabilitative, or counselling nature. Typical uses include medical and dental offices, chiropractors, massage therapists, acupuncture clinics, health clinics and counselling services.”</p>	<p>Supervised consumption services are offered at two sites to accommodate Kamloop’s geography; one on each side of the river (ASK Wellness and Crossroads Housing). Both of the fixed sites where the mobile unit operates were approved through federal exemption process.</p>

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Victoria	<p>Supervised consumption services, when located in the downtown core, fall under definition of personal service, which is defined as “services provided to a person including but not limited to barbering, hairstyling, optometry, spa, medical and dental care, and services provided to the apparel of a customer including laundry and dry cleaning services, tailoring, and shoe, jewelry and watch repair” as defined in Zoning Bylaw 2018 (18-072), which applies only to the Downtown Core Area. Both of the approved SCS in Victoria are in the downtown (941 Pandora and 844 Johnson Street).</p>	<p>The City of Victoria approved a “five pillars” harm reduction policy framework in January 2011. The five pillars approach includes: prevention; harm reduction; addiction treatment and supportive recovery; adequate and affordable housing; and enforcement.</p> <p>This approach is intended to reduce the amount of on-the-street consumption, drug overdose deaths, and the infection rates for HIV and hepatitis, as well as increase the success rate for addictions recovery. The framework promotes public and professional dialogue and collaborative action on harm reduction.</p>
Prince George	<p>Supervised consumption services fall under the definition of “Community Care Facility, Specialized: A facility where specialized care is provided to persons with addiction, and physical, mental or other developmental disability, or chronic or progressive condition, that is not primarily due to the aging process. Typical uses include mental care asylums, sanatoria, detoxification centre, drug addiction counseling and treatment, needle exchanges, and safe injection sites.”</p> <p>Use is permitted within a site-specific comprehensive zone and the P6: Special Institutional zone.</p>	<p>The purpose of P6: Special Institutional zone is to provide for institutional uses such as jails, halfway houses, or facilities providing detoxification or rehabilitative services.</p> <p>Prince George does not currently have an SCS or a pending application to get one.</p>
Red Deer	<p>Red Deer City Council recently approved a new definition for Supervised Consumption Services:</p> <p>“Supervised Consumption Services means a location where, pursuant to an exemption granted for medical purposes by the federal government, a person may</p>	<p>Through a series of bylaw amendments earlier this year, Red Deer City Council approved two potential SCS sites: the Red Deer Regional Hospital (permanent /mobile) or Safe Harbour (mobile only).</p>

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	<p>consume a controlled substance that was obtained in a manner not authorized under the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act in a supervised and controlled environment.”</p> <p>In January 2019, Red Deer Council gave final approval for one supervised consumption drug site location in the downtown.</p>	<p>Before an SCS site can open, an external agency must apply for a federal exemption. They must also obtain the necessary permits and a business licence from The City of Red Deer.</p> <p>The business license is subject to several detailed requirements, which include making the operator, responsible for needle pickup within a 150-metre radius of the permanent site, and installing and maintaining a monitored, professional video camera surveillance system at the site.</p>
Calgary	<p>Calgary currently has only one SCS that operates out of a health centre, and is treated as part of the medical office use.</p> <p>At the time of the initial federal application, both the Calgary Mayor and Police Chief wrote letters of support for the application. The location opened in 2017.</p>	<p>In January 2019, due to concerns about escalating crime in the area of the SCS, Calgary City Council recently passed a motion requesting additional resources, support and engagement from the health authority to promote neighbourhood safety around the SCS.</p> <p>Health Canada recently renewed the exemption for one year put conditions on the renewal, including addressing needle debris, public disorder and issues raised around neighbourhood safety. The extension will be reviewed in four months.</p>
London	<p>In January 2018, Council voted to add the following two definitions to the Zoning Bylaw:</p> <p>“Supervised Consumption Facility means a facility that has received an exemption from the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, where people can bring their illicit drugs to consume in a sterile and safer environment. These sites have equipment and trained staff present to oversee a person’s drug consumption and assist in</p>	<p>Council rezoned two sites to allow SCS (applications for federal exemptions are approved, pending site visits) and one OPS is currently operating until a permanent SCS is opened. One site is across from a men’s resource centre and the other is on the ground floor of a public housing complex.</p>

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	<p>the event of an overdose or other health risk. These facilities may offer additional health and drug-related support services. These facilities are intended to provide such services on an ongoing, rather than temporary, basis.”</p> <p>“Temporary Overdose Prevention Site - means a temporary facility that has received an exemption from the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, where people can bring their illicit drugs to consume in a sterile and safer environment. These sites have equipment and trained staff present to oversee a person’s drug consumption and assist in the event of an overdose or other health risk. Unlike supervised consumption facilities, these facilities are to be temporary in nature, existing for two years or less.”</p>	<p>More details on London’s siting criteria are available in Attachment B of this report.</p>