Cannabis Legalization

Linda Stromberg



Timeline of key cannabis laws in Canada

R. v. Parker was the decision that first invalidated the cannabis prohibition. Introduction of the Marihuana for Medical Access Regulations (MMAR). Introduction of Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations (MMPR). R. v. Smith:
Supreme Court
rules that the
restriction to dried
marijuana under
the MMAR and the
MMPR were
unconstitutional.

R. v. Allard: MMPR declared unconstitutional by BC Superior Court Introduction of Access to Cannabis for Medical Purposes Regulations (ACMPR).

2000 2001 2013 2015 2016



Timeline of legalization progress in Canada

JUNE 30, 2016

Task Force on Cannabis Legalization & Regulation Launched DEC 13, 2016

Task Force Report Published APRIL 13, 2017

Proposed Cannabis Act introduced in House of Commons NOV 27, 2017

Proposed Cannabis Act passed by House, referred to Senate. JUNE 20, 2018

The proposed Cannabis Act was passed by Senate JUNE 21, 2018

Royal Assent was granted. Coming into Force date Was announced Regulations for edibles and concentrates take effect by or before October 2019

2016

2017

2018

2019

October 17, 2018
Cannabis Act and Cannabis Regulations are in force



No criminal prosecution of youth for possession of up to

5 grams of Cannabis

1

Encourages Provinces and Territories to create offences applicable to youth possession under 5 grams

3

Provides **opportunity** for police **to seize** cannabis from a young person



CANNABIS AND YOUTH



PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES TO ESTABLISH OFFENCES FOR YOUTH POSSESSION OF UP TO 5 GRAMS OF CANNABIS

2

Allows **alternatives to criminal charges** similar to the approach taken in the context of alcohol

4

Criminal charges will **focus on adults** who provide cannabis to youth.

Keeps cannabis out of the hands of youth while ensuring they don't enter the criminal justice system for MINOR POSSESSION OFFENCES.



BILL C-45

PROTECTING PUBLIC HEALTH & SAFETY

1

Allows for a national cannabis tracking system to prevent illicit cannabis from being a source of supply in the legal market.

3

Provides access to a quality controlled supply of cannabis.



2

Prohibits the selling, packaging, and labelling of cannabis products that are considered appealing to youth

4

Limits personal cultivation to 4 plants per dwelling.



BILL C-45

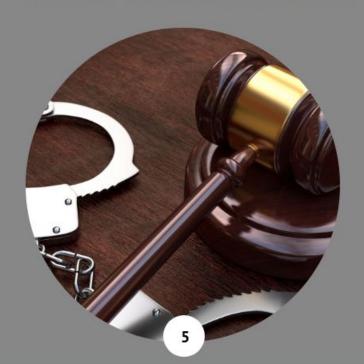
SERIOUS CRIMINAL PENALTIES

1

Establishes
Fines of up to \$15,000 to individuals and \$100,000 to organizations found guilty on summary conviction.

3

Provides for inspection powers to certified individuals to ensure compliance with the act.



2

Allows for incarceration of individuals for up to 14 years for those found guilty of an indictable offence.



Strong penalties for driving while impaired or selling to minors.



Jurisdictional Roles and Responsibilities

PROVINCIAL

- Workplace Safety
- Distribution & Wholesaling
- Retail Model

Public Health

Regulatory

Compliance

FEDERAL

- Possession Limits**
- Trafficking
- Advertisement & Packaging**
- Medical Cannabis
- Seed to Sale Tracking System
- Production (cultivation & processing)
- Age Limit (federal minimum)**
- Home Cultivation (growing plants at home)**

**provinces can strengthen legislation for these areas under federal jurisdiction.

Retail Location & Rules

- Public
 - Consumption

ALL

- Education
- Taxation

MUNICIPAL

Land use/zoning



	BRITISH COLUMBIA	ALBERTA	SASKATCHEWAN	MANITOBA	ONTARIO	QUEBEC	NEW BRUNSWICK
AGE	19	18	19	(one year later than drinking)	19	18	19
SALES	public online sales and both private and public stores	private stores, 250 licenses anticipated in year one	60 private stores	private stores	public online sales and private retail model by April1	public online sales and 15 public stores	20 Public Stores
CONSUMPTION	Consumption aligns with rules for tobacco and also prohibits consumption in places children frequent such as parks, beaches, playgrounds and inside vehicles.	Consumption aligns with rules for tobacco plus specifies not in hospitals, daycares or schools.	Consumption prohibited in public and may be limited in some private places.	Consumption prohibited in vehicles and in enclosed public spaces.	Consumption prohibited in public, in workplaces, vehicles and boats.	Consumption prohibited at enumerated enclosed and public spaces.	Consumption is prohibited except for in a private dwelling with consent of occupant or on vacant land with consent of occupant or owner.

Provincial
Plans for
distribution of
recreational
cannabis—
what we know
so far



	NOVA SCOTIA	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR	YUKON	NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	NUNAVET
AGE	19	19	19	19 (one year later than drinking)	19	19
SALES	public online sales and in existing Nova Scotia Liquor Corporation stores in a separate area	public online sales and 4 public stores	more than 30 potential private retailers currently going through approval process	private stores	"cannabis stores", will initially be the existing liquor stores. Possibility of approving "cannabis- only" stores in the future	sale of cannabis through the Nunavut Liquor Commission and propose allowing remote sales (online or by phone)
CONSUMPTION	Consumption follows same rules as set out in their Smoke- free public places act.	Consumption permitted on private land or in a private dwelling with consent of occupant. Potential for designated consumption spaces.	Consumption permitted in private residences only.	Consumption permitted in private residences only and adjoining property with consent of owner.	Consumption permitted on private property with landlords' permission and in restricted public areas.	Consumption restrictions same as tobacco plus prohibited in vehicles, school grounds, hospitals and playgrounds.

Provincial
Plans for
distribution of
recreational
cannabis—
what we know
so far



A closer look at BC

The Cannabis Control and Licensing Act is guided by the Province's priorities of protecting children and youth, promoting health and safety, keeping the criminal element out of cannabis, keeping B.C. roads safe, and supporting economic development.

- Sets 19 as the provincial minimum age to purchase sell or consume cannabis;
- Allows adults to possess up to 30 grams of cannabis in a public place;
- Prohibits cannabis smoking and vaping everywhere tobacco smoking and vaping are prohibited, as well as at playgrounds, sports fields, skate parks, and other places where children commonly gather;
- Prohibits the use of cannabis on school properties and in vehicles;



A closer look at BC cont'd

- Authorizes adults to grow up to four cannabis plants per household, but the plants
 must not be visible from public spaces off the property, and home cultivation will be
 banned in homes used as dargares;
- Establishes a cannabis retail licensing regime similar to the current licensing regime for liquor;
- Provides enforcement authority to deal with illegal sales;
- Creates a number of provincial cannabis offences which may result in a fine ranging from \$2,000 to \$100,000, imprisonment of three to 12 months, or both; and
- Where necessary, to comply with Charter Rights and human rights law, exemptions
 will be provided for individuals who are federally authorized to purchase, possess
 and consume medical cannabis.

Cannabis Retail





Vancouver Retail Licensing Application Process

STEP 1

Municipal Requirements

STEP 2

Municipal Development

Permit

STEP 3

Provincial Retail Licence

City Recommendation

Building & Occupancy Permits

STEP 4 Municipal Business Licence



Workplace Policies – A Reasoned Approach

Employers are responsible for the safety of all employees and will be required to understand the Cannabis Act and ensure they are protecting workers and workplaces.

Here are five basic tips to consider when creating new cannabis policies for the workplace:

- 1. Understand what is legal
- 2. Accommodate medical users
- 3. Clarify your policy on recreational cannabis
- 4. Cover medical marijuana on your group benefits plan
- 5. Have an open and honest dialogue with your employees.

WorkSafeBC Resources:

- Substance Use and Workplace Impairment
- Guide to manage workplace impairment and developing impairment policy



Normalization - A Societal Shift





Understanding the Timeline

The Cannabis Act took effect on October 17, 2018.

This was the date the legislation was in place and should not be seen at the date when the system is fully operational.

Implementation of provincial and municipal rules could potentially take years.

Government is expected to issue scores more production licenses for medical producers, and slowly transition some into the non-medical market.





Thank You

Linda Stromberg

