



# Cannabis Report

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Quality Inn, Sudbury, ON | March 6 , 7, 2018



ANISHINABEK  
NATION



**ANISHINABEK NATION CANNABIS GATHERING  
Quality Inn, Sudbury, ON March 6-7, 2018**

“The information outlined in this report is known to be true and accurate as of the event date; however, developments both Provincially and Federally may have occurred in the time between the event and publication.”

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For additional copies of the publication, please contact:

Political Office  
Anishinabek Nation  
P.O. Box 711, 1 Migizii Miikan  
North Bay, ON P1B 8J8  
Tel: (705) 497-9127

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **BACKGROUND**

Cannabis and the implications that impending cannabis legislation may have on Anishinabek peoples has fast become a major concern to First Nations and citizens who are actively seeking up-to-date information in order to hold dialogue both within communities and at leadership levels in preparation for policy development. Prior to the Fall 2017 Anishinabek Nation Chiefs Assembly, no discussion of Cannabis had been tabled.

This gathering was facilitated by the Anishinabek Nation in order to provide information to leadership on the status of the Cannabis legislation, licensing requirements, as well as to discuss the positive and negative ramifications that will affect First Nations. The meeting of approximately 50 participants was held in Sudbury, Ontario, with representatives from approximately 20 First Nations.

Representatives from Chiefs of Ontario, as well the federal and provincial governments, provided information. The Federal government provided information on: the context for Canada's Plan to Legalize, Regulate and Restrict Access to Cannabis; the proposed Cannabis Act Enforcement; Aspects of Implementing Bill C-45 and C-46; and Information on Canada's activities in support of Cannabis legalization and the process to become a licenced producer. Additionally, the Anishinabek Nation legal council provided a legal perspective.

### **BACKGROUND ON CANNABIS LEGISLATION**

In April 2017, the federal government introduced legislation to legalize and regulate recreational cannabis in Canada. If passed, the proposed federal Cannabis Act would create rules for producing, possessing and selling cannabis across Canada.

Canada indicated that they are committed to ensuring a safe and sensible transition to federal legalization by ensuring cannabis remains a carefully controlled substance subject to strict rules in order to protect youth and young adults. It will be illegal for people under the age of 19 to buy, sell, possess, and share recreational cannabis. This is the same as the minimum age for the sale of tobacco and alcohol in Ontario. The Liquor Control Board of Ontario (LCBO) will oversee the sale and distribution of recreational cannabis through a subsidiary corporation, taking advantage of its experience in distributing controlled substances and commitments to social responsibility.

When legalized by the federal government, cannabis will be sold in stores under strict retailing standards that meet federal requirements for cannabis sales and online where products would be delivered securely and safely across the province.

Ontario expects online distribution to be available across the province and about 40 stand-alone cannabis stores open for day one, 80 stores open by July 1, 2019, and 150 stores open by 2020.

To protect the health and well-being of everyone in Ontario, especially children, youth and other vulnerable sectors, Ontario will restrict where cannabis can be used, including limiting exposure to second-hand smoke and vapour. This is similar to Ontario's existing laws for alcohol and tobacco. Under the new rules, usage of recreational cannabis will be limited to in a private residence, and will not be allowed in any public place, workplaces or motorized vehicles.

Possession, production and distribution outside of the legal system would remain illegal, as would imports or exports without a federal permit. Such permits will cover only limited purposes, such as medical or scientific cannabis and industrial hemp. Travelers entering Canada will be subject to inspections for prohibited goods, including cannabis. The existing program for access to medical marijuana would continue as it currently exists.



There will be a regulated limit of Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in a driver's blood stream. Roadside saliva test would be conducted to help determine impairment. Driving within two hours of an illegal amount of THC in the blood will be punishable by fines ranging from up to \$1,000 to incarceration. Regulations will prohibit package designs that can be deemed appealing to a younger demographic. Cartoon characters, endorsements or images that connect cannabis with a glamorous or exciting lifestyle would also be banned.

## CANADA

The Government of Canada indicated that it has placed a particular focus on the importance of its relationship with Indigenous Peoples. They indicated their government is committed to a Nation-to-Nation engagement with Indigenous Peoples, based on recognition of rights, respect, co-operation, and partnership that will reflect the distinct interests of First Nations.

With respect to cannabis legalization, Canada stated that it will engage closely with Indigenous communities and representative organizations on issues of particular concern, including:

- Public health [approximately one-third (32.3%) of First Nations adults used cannabis in the past year]
- Economic perspectives, with interest in participating in the cannabis market
- Public education, with interest in a culturally appropriate approach

Health Canada spoke about opportunities for applicants and licenced Producers with Indigenous affiliations. They said there is support of economic development opportunities in Indigenous communities, including the emerging legal cannabis market. They indicated the scope of Indigenous involvement can vary between licenced producers and applicants. For example, an Indigenous company submitting an application, a non-Indigenous company with a facility on Indigenous territory and an Indigenous investment partner.

Health Canada indicated it has implemented an Indigenous navigator service to help and guide those applicants through the licensing process. The Indigenous navigator has knowledge of communities, circumstances and priorities.

Any feedback on how this service can support applicants in the process is helpful and can be provided at the following link: <https://www.canada.ca/en/services/policing/justice/legalization-regulation-marijuana.html>

## ONTARIO

The Ontario government provided information on Ontario's alignment with the federal government's legislative framework; The Ontario Cannabis Retail Corporation Act, 2017; The Cannabis Act, 2017; and the Smoke-Free Ontario Act, 2017.

The Ontario government indicated its legislation includes flexibility to accommodate on-reserve approaches, allowing ministries to support and enable community-specific approaches on-reserve. The government of Ontario said it recognizes that some First Nations may wish to develop specific approaches to cannabis on-reserve that may differ from Ontario's policy and legislative framework. The Cannabis Act, 2017 includes flexibility to accommodate community specific on-reserve approaches, including authority for the Attorney General to enter into agreements with First Nations related to cannabis regulation including: minimum age, places of use and other matters within the scope of the Cannabis Act, 2017.

The Ontario Cannabis Retail Corporation Act, 2017 also allows the Lieutenant Governor in Council to prescribe where cannabis may not be delivered following a request made by a First Nation's band council (i.e., a dry-reserve policy) and authorizes the Minister of Finance to enter into agreements with First Nations band councils for the sale and delivery of cannabis on-reserve (excludes online and off-reserve sales).



The government of Ontario indicated that moving forward, there are some areas of focus where they would like to work with First Nations to create culturally appropriate options. These included diversion programs for Indigenous youth focused on education and prevention; the development of culturally relevant public information and harm reduction materials; interests in economic development; and interests in community specific approaches for retailing on-reserve, including limiting or banning the sale and use of cannabis on-reserve and issues unique to enforcement in First Nations. Ontario said it is open to discussing any other priority areas that are important to First Nations.

More information is available at [www.ontario.ca/cannabis](http://www.ontario.ca/cannabis)

## ***FIRST NATIONS PRIORITIES AND CONCERNS***

Following the informative presentations by guest speakers, the participants were given time to discuss their unique priorities and areas of concern.

### **HEALTH ISSUES**

One concern raised was that leaders are hearing from our young people that they are getting the message that cannabis is better than doing opiates (from a community survey). This raised discussion about treatment centers and what support will be available to First Nations, indicating First Nations land is communal.

Another concern raised was the apparent conflict between the entrepreneurial spirit and health and safety issues. One participant asked if the government will cover medical cannabis for First Nations because many First Nations people cannot afford medical cannabis prescriptions and this is creating poverty. Government representatives responded that because it is not yet approved, it will not be covered by Non-Insured Health Benefits (NIHB).

Federal representatives indicated the medical cannabis is not on the table for discussion. It will not be dispensed through drug stores, only through mail. They indicated the current system is unchanged and the situation will be reviewed after three years. They said they did not know if NIHB will cover it in the future. Federal representatives indicated that there are a lot of unknowns. A participant asked if homegrown cannabis can be used for medical purposes. The response was that a licence was still required to grow for medical purposes which is separate from the four (4) plants allowed for recreational use. One would also need to notify the local authority (Band Council on reserve). In terms of quality assurance for medicinal marijuana, all products will be tested by a federally selected third party to ensure safety, including checking for chemicals, bacteria, etc. This industry is very regulated and facilities will be very secure.

There will there be different strengths and qualities of cannabis. The federal process will have requirements for producers to know the quality and strengths of everything sold. This includes Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) strength (psychotropic) and the Cannabidiol (CBD) content (medical). The federal representatives indicated a defective/problematic product can be recalled and that packaging and labeling will be strictly regulated.

### **ECONOMIC ISSUES**

Participants noted that while there are economic opportunities, there must be some financial analysis of the finances and profits to be made in this market. They asked if that data is available to share with First Nations. The federal response was that their key objectives were to combat illegal crime and protect youth, respectively, while providing communities with financial analysis which is not currently a priority. The pricing will be competitive, and the market will go where it is cheapest. The federal representatives indicated that initially there is not much



money to be made. They indicated that the Federal tax is leveled at the production level, but some funds will be shared with Provincial governments. It also depends on sales and the percentage that can be redirected from illegal sales. Federal representatives indicated they will also coordinate federal and provincial taxes.

A participant observed that this is a multimillion-dollar industry and Canada must have data on the financial aspects of cannabis sales. The federal representatives responded affirmatively, but said the main focus is to redirect the illegal cannabis market. There is great uncertainty about the market and how the product will be priced is unknown. More information will be shared publicly in coming months.

While the province may set prices, First Nations will not collect taxes for them. Government is moving forward with flexible engagement in two areas: First Nations can make regulations to become cannabis-free and Canada will not deliver to that reserve and the legal retail sales on-reserve can be negotiated between governments and First Nations. Federal representatives indicated there can be specific special approval for First Nations governments/communities and Canada can work with individual First Nations or First Nation collectives.

One participant questioned if governments are sharing revenues with municipalities, will there then be an Aboriginal procurement program for First Nations. Government representatives' response was that they want to have that conversation with First Nations. A related question indicated that since the tax revenue from cannabis in Colorado was \$1 billion for 5 million people, would tax revenues be shared with First Nations? The federal response did not answer the question, but noted that Colorado has a different system. Their medical cannabis was moved to retail. In Canada, they are separate markets and Colorado's focus was on tax revenue, whereas Canada's priority is protecting youth, community safety and replacing the illicit market.

To get a licence to cultivate and sell, there are two stages. You can apply for a licence to cultivate but you will also have to get a medical licence to sell and can only sell to those who have a medical document and can only distribute through the mail.

The question was asked if there can be cannabis outlets on reserve. The response indicated that to produce cannabis you must first have a federal licence. Cannabis will be sold in stores under strict retailing standards that meet federal requirements for cannabis sales and on-line where products would be delivered securely and safely across the province.

There will be a number of producers who will offer a diversity of products in this new market. There will be edible products available which include: seeds, fresh and dried products, and oils. It was made clear that edibles will be available 12 months after access is granted by the legislation.

Another issue raised questioned whether the data and studies used to decide on proceeding with this law is available to share with First Nations (i.e., profitability).

There was a 2016 task force that went to the USA and Uruguay to study what other countries have done. Canada also held Indigenous round-tables where a total of 80 recommendations were made and the input received was used to develop the law.

Concerns were raised about the start-up costs for small, medium, and large operations. Participants said they need information to distribute to communities, and will require funding to get started.

## **COMMUNITY SAFETY**

Concerns were noted asking how First Nations can deal with cannabis getting into their communities and how to shut down illegal dispensaries. Questions surrounding who is liable for any deaths because of cannabis storefront selling were also raised. Government representatives responded that all involved could be liable but the First Nation has deeper pockets than individuals do. If you sell it and people die, those who sold it are liable. If a First



Nation sells it, that could be a big issue. First Nations may consider a different body to sell it. Questions were raised about how dispensaries are allowed to operate because “People are not feeling protected”.

Referring to a previous comment on youth diversion, a response was that an online program is not enough. Resources are needed in the communities. Concerns were raised that some First Nations have no say on Policing directives or lack capacity. One leader commented that they may need to kick some doors down because laws are not being enforced.

Concerns were also raised about NIHB not covering cost of cannabis for medical treatment, about the control systems, and addictions. Many felt there are too many questions unanswered and that much dialogue still needs to occur.

## **LEGALITY AND ENFORCEMENT**

Questions were raised about how prior convictions (pre-cannabis law) would be addressed. While there is a review of the pardon system, there are no plans for amnesty and the regulations in place before law will be used. If the charge is simple possession, the plan is to make it fair and simplify the process.

Enforcement to shut down dispensaries as well as the need for greater police capacity to pursue the black market crime is a priority. Participants asked if there will be an increase in First Nations police services indicating that they will need double the resources for Operations and Maintenance, as well as a number of connected services. Communities will need more funding for policing. “We need more officers” was a consistent theme.

Concerns were raised regarding if the office of the Attorney General is working on a diversion program so that First Nations will have somewhere to divert youth. Government representatives’ response stated that the office of the Attorney General is working with the Ministry of Community and Youth Services (MCYS) to create a program. Youth under the age of 18 will have to produce evidence of the medical condition and authority to possess medical cannabis, then the provincial law would not apply.

While diversion programs were discussed, it was observed that few diversion programs operate on First Nations; therefore, First Nations youth cannot be diverted to them. The Government is looking at online, education-based diversion programs for First Nation youth, and will not be considering additional funding for on-reserve.

Impairment with respect to the use of medical cannabis will be determined by field tests that will consist of swabs of saliva that are taken on-site. If cannabis is present, they can do a blood draw at a local licenced facility or emergency centre. It was noted that cannabis stays in the body for two (2) weeks. The blood test threshold is set at two (2) nanograms.

Participants pointed out that tolerance levels differ from individual to individual, especially between a long-time user and a first-time user, which begs the questions, how can officials account for this variable? The response was that it is being studied, looking at the lowest levels, not the habitual user. It is set low so that people will not drive under the influence of cannabis. Roadside tests are a pass or fail. It creates grounds to test blood. Drug science to be approved by the Attorney General of Canada and devices used will be tested. Once tested, recommendations will be made to the Attorney General, who will then approve the devices.

A concern was raised about the two-hour window to test blood being too restrictive, especially with distance being an issue in remote communities. The response was that it can be a lab technician or nurse that can draw the blood to allow for faster access for testing. In September 2017, the government set aside \$274 million for law enforcement for the implementation of Bills C-45 and C-46. Provinces and territories can further allocate funding above the \$274 million toward their respective needs, and agreements can be signed with First Nations. Government representatives added that outreach has occurred with First Nations Chiefs of Police Association, First Nations police governance, Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACCP) policing with First Nations. A





committee to determine needs that may be separate and distinct will be created. Government representatives indicated that they will come to the Anishinabek Police Service to talk about capacity. The Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services (MCSCS) is also coordinating training to increase the number of officers trained and qualified to administer roadside tests that detect impairment. Self-administered First Nations police forces are eligible to take the training.

The Cannabis Intelligence Coordination Centre has been created to support law enforcement in addressing the illicit cannabis market. All police services are eligible to be members, including First Nations.

Ontario is doing public awareness and education. The Ministry of Education has the lead including developing tools and materials for teachers, which are underway. There is no current funding for youth diversion outside of the educational materials being developed. There will however, be a new online program connected to online court workers. Phase 1 will depend on how many youth come into the system. It was stated that storefronts are illegal now and regional enforcement teams are needed once the law is in place. In regards to the lack of police teams now, it was noted that it depends on the policing priority for that local community. The storefront dispensaries are illegal and should be policed; there will be higher fines and closure orders that can be used once the law is in place.

Concerns were raised about the liability of Human Resources staff if an employee is under the influence of cannabis at work; however, the legalization of cannabis does not change laws on impairment in public which remains illegal. There is still more information to be developed and distributed on this matter. In the meantime, employers are to use best practices and consult with lawyers when appropriate.

Participants raised the need for more information on the right to conduct business on-reserve. Communities who are currently not supporting the law are seeing medical cannabis dispensaries open and business is busy. This is creating issues with increased traffic and suspicious characters who are visiting and using members to get attention. This will require additional policing services. There are insufficient resources already with domestic issues related to alcohol and drugs.

## **SOCIAL ISSUES**

The social impacts of this legislation are evident. There is worry about risk, security, and safety in the community. Concerns were raised about cannabis entering First Nations in illegal ways and its potential impact on youth. Participants noted that illegal dispensaries run by organized crime are operating and even after being closed they continue to reopen.

Some participants expressed the need to control what is in front of First Nations, who they felt need to be licenced cultivators in control of commerce and control of an element that is already here. "We need to create our own controls." Others expressed the concern about not being prepared and the need for community engagement funding.

## **GOVERNANCE AND JURISDICTION**

Discussion was had about when a First Nation's law is developed and adopted on-reserve, will there be support for that First Nation's law organically. Federal representatives stated that First Nations laws could assist in production and cultivation areas. There will need to be a conversation with First Nations on cannabis jurisdictions. The National Indigenous Cannabis Organization promotes exercise of Aboriginal rights relating to economic development.

It was felt that First Nations should have been involved in drafting the legislation. A concern was raised regarding if the band council can interfere with the cannabis that is grown on Certificate of Possession (CP) land on-reserve.



First Nations have separate jurisdiction and their territories could become a haven for illicit markets on-reserve. The federal response was that growing cannabis anywhere without a federal licence is illegal.

One comment suggested that there has not been consultation with First Nations on this law and that First Nations have their own jurisdictions and have the right to that authority. The speaker questioned if this law was authorized on First Nations territories.

Some First Nation citizens are raising their rights under the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) to justify opening dispensaries and questioned how this affects the role of their local Band Council. Anishinabek Nation legal council addresses the topic stating that the inherent and Aboriginal right is a collective right that can be exercised by individuals, but the individual right cannot overshadow the collective right. This collective right can be controlled by the duly elected Council. UNDRIP is a policy of Canada (until a new law is passed).

It was observed that Anishinabek citizens selling cannabis, using their Aboriginal treaty rights do not represent the collective – a family is not the collective of the whole community. The community has collective Aboriginal and treaty rights that are represented by the duly elected representatives of the Band Council.

The group at large agreed that there is a great need for public education and awareness and the funding in order to deliver the necessary information to the public. There are \$52 million for community-based and Indigenous public education and awareness in addition to the Assembly of First Nations (AFN) Task Force on Cannabis that was funded by Canada.

Anishinabek Nation Head Getzit Nmishomis Gordon Waindubence took the opportunity to give perspective on cannabis. He asked: “Have we not learned from the 1960s when we were given the right to buy alcohol and vote? We could not bring alcohol home. What was the Province promoting – drinking and driving? We had the 60s scoop after that. What is going to happen to our kids? In June 2011, the Anishinabek Constitution was adopted, and 40 communities agreed to the Two Row Treaty. It means that other governments cannot get into our boat. But now, who is steering our boat? Who are we? Where have we been? Where are we going? It is too bad we don’t all understand the language our Creator gave us as Anishinabek as there is much insight in our words. Our tribal police are governed by provincial law. We have foreign laws in our communities. But we still have a Constitution. Resource-based sharing will not work until we take jurisdiction. The Creator gave us sovereignty to look after ourselves – we should start there. I think we should get rid of the term ‘First Nations’. It should come to the Nation first, not the community. I have seen a lot of change – then and now. We will not survive unless we work as a Nation.”

There is a need for us to develop our own laws to ensure we are handling issues in accordance with our own traditional values and beliefs.

## ***FOLLOW-UP***

There is still much that needs to be developed surrounding resource sharing, enforcement, safety, education and awareness. This session served as a start to the cannabis conversation for the Anishinabek Nation.

Many participants felt that there was good information sharing that would help their First Nation support the early stages of the cannabis conversation with their councils and citizens. Collectively, leadership needs to begin engaging with their First Nation to develop a position that will address challenges that exist in communities. There are many questions about how this legislation will affect those challenges, including social, economic, and political governance issues.



For those who wanted more information, some spoke of the need for more definition on legal advice and questions needing to be answered by governments regarding support for the development of laws (i.e., retail structures). The governments need to focus more on community support rather than legislation.

## ***SUMMARY OF KEY PRIORITIES AND CONCERNS***

- First Nations are concerned about the impact on the health and safety of their communities, especially on the young and elderly.
- First Nations want to see medical cannabis covered by Health Canada NIHB.
- There is serious concern about the criminal element involvement in helping operate illegal dispensaries on-reserve.
- First Nations want help with enforcement of existing laws and the new law once in place, including additional resources for community policing.
- First Nations support the development and distribution of more public education and awareness materials on this issue.
- First Nations want their youth to have access to diversion programs and funding for First Nations to operate programs.
- First Nations want to take the issue back to their citizens before deciding on their involvement and would like resources to support community engagement.
- Some First Nations would like to see this issue dealt with on a First Nation-to-First Nation level and others at the Nation level.
- Some have already made a decision to become involved for economic and employment reasons and want more information on how to do that including financial aspects, licensing (including outlets on-reserve), etc.
- Some First Nations feel that they should have been consulted with prior to the drafting of this law and would have liked to have been involved in the drafting process of this law.
- Other First Nations feel this is First Nations jurisdiction and question the application of the law in their community. Some feel they should just pass their own laws to control this issue.
- First Nations want a share of the tax income that will be made and that is being shared with other governments in Ontario.
- First Nations indicated that they will not become tax collectors for other governments.
- Some First Nations will want more convenient and local access for those wishing to purchase cannabis in hopes to mitigate or eliminate patrons going to the illegal market.
- Participants want another meeting on this issue once they have had an opportunity to discuss this matter in their communities.



## ***NEXT STEPS***

Many participants indicated the need to educate and bring information received back to their community and solicit feedback from First Nation discussions on medical and recreational cannabis. Some felt the community discussions do not preclude a larger Anishinabek Nation perspective.

Concerns were reiterated about First Nations positions as individuals versus the collective. Some felt the need to educate the community on the positive aspects of this issue. Some said they need employment opportunities and were in support of Cannabis involvement if done in a conducive and respectful way.

Medical and recreational cannabis will be two different conversations. Some participants noted that they already have dispensaries in their First Nation. Some felt land codes are a good idea to be included in community discussions. There is a need for youth involvement in discussions to support the education and awareness of our young people. Some participants raised the question if cannabis is a traditional medicine as they observed that people are using it in pipes and indicated we need a dialogue between Elders and healers.

Participants coincided in wanting to see more statistical information on cannabis. It was suggested that First Nations have an opportunity to feed cannabis into gas tobacco agreements with Ontario and make cannabis a part of that discussion with respect to taxation. Participants indicated First Nations need funding for community engagement and that First Nations should get a share of tax revenues coming from the sales of cannabis. They indicated First Nations need to pursue agreements with federal and provincial governments, concluding that First Nations need employment opportunities and that the cannabis sector could help support those needs.

Some First Nations want to review their First Nation's inherent rights to produce and dispense cannabis and the need to focus on our own First Nations laws, and not necessarily fall under Canada and Ontario laws. Participants concluded that First Nations need to focus on their own laws and to pressure governments to secure support and recognize First Nations legal rights to governance over this issue. This can be achieved through development of by-laws, land codes, enforcement measures with funding mechanisms to support them.

The Anishinabek Nation (Union of Ontario Indians) supports community-driven perspective and positions on cannabis and will continue to advocate for information sharing as well as enhanced partnerships with all levels of government and organizations involved in the cannabis sector.



## GATHERING AGENDA

Day 1 - Tuesday March 6 <sup>th</sup> , 2018		
8:00am	Hot Breakfast & Registration	
8:50am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ngo Dwe Waangizid Anishinabe</li> <li>• Opening Comments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elder Gordon Waindubence, Anishinabek Nation</li> <li>• Grand Council Chief Patrick Madahbee, Anishinabek Nation</li> <li>• Deputy Grand Council Chief Glen Hare, Anishinabek Nation</li> <li>• Chief Steven Miller, Atikameksheng Anishinabek</li> <li>• Chief Paul Eshkakogan, Lake Huron Regional Chief</li> </ul>
9:10am	Agenda Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gary Dokis, Chief Executive Officer, Anishinabek Nation</li> <li>• Linda Debassige, Political Policy Analyst, Anishinabek Nation</li> </ul>
9:20am	Federal Framework Overview <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Context for the Government of Canada’s plan to legalize, regulate and restrict access to cannabis</li> <li>• The proposed Cannabis Act</li> <li>• Information on Canada’s activities in support of Cannabis legalization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Krista Apse, Director, External Relations Cannabis Legalization and Regulation Secretariat, Health Canada</li> <li>• Lori Lafontaine, External Relations, Indigenous Engagement Cannabis Legalization and Regulation Secretariat Health Canada</li> <li>• Roxy Boudrias, Indigenous Navigator Office of Medical Cannabis Health Canada</li> <li>• Kimberly Lavoie, Director, Drug Policy, Public Safety Canada, Department of Public Safety</li> </ul>
10:00am	Discussion Q & A	
10:30am	Health Break	
10:45am	Provincial Framework Overview <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alignment with the federal government’s legislative framework</li> <li>• The Ontario Cannabis Retail Corporation Act, 2017</li> <li>• The Cannabis Act, 2017</li> <li>• Smoke-Free Ontario Act, 2017, which regulates where medical cannabis can be smoked or vaped; and</li> <li>• Highway Traffic Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ashley Collins, Senior Policy Advisor, Ministry of the Attorney General , Ontario Legalization of Cannabis Secretariat</li> <li>• Jesse Todres, Legal Counsel to the Deputy Attorney General and the Ontario legalization of Cannabis Secretariat, Ministry of the Attorney General</li> <li>• Nicole Stewart, Executive Lead, Cannabis Retail Implementation Project, Ministry of Finance</li> </ul>
11:30am	Discussion Q &A	
12:00pm	Lunch: Burger Buffet	



1:00pm	Health Canada Regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Licencing</li> <li>• Producing</li> <li>• Distributing</li> <li>• Testing</li> <li>• Security</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Krista Apse</li> <li>• Lori Lafontaine</li> <li>• Roxy Boudrias</li> <li>• Kimberly Lavoie</li> </ul>
2:00pm	Discussion Q & A	
2:30pm	Health Break	
2:45pm	Cannabis Enforcement	(TBC)
3:30pm	Discussion Q & A	
4:00pm	Wrap Up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gary Dokis</li> <li>• Linda Debassige</li> </ul>

## Day 2 - Wednesday March 7th, 2018

8:00am	Hot Breakfast & Registration	
9:00am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ngo Dwe Waangizid Anishinabe</li> <li>• Commentary</li> <li>• Agenda Overview</li> <li>• Recap of Day 1</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elder Gordon Waindubence, Anishinabek Nation</li> <li>• Grand Council Chief, Anishinabek Nation</li> <li>• Gary Dokis, Chief Executive Officer, Anishinabek Nation</li> <li>• Linda Debassige, Political Policy Analyst, Anishinabek Nation</li> </ul>
9:30am	First Nation Legal perspective <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legislation/ Regulation Analysis</li> <li>• Impacts</li> <li>• Challenges</li> <li>• Jurisdiction</li> <li>• Law Making</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fred Bellefeuille, Legal Counsel, Anishinabek Nation</li> </ul>
10:30am	Health Break	
10:45am	First Nation Legal perspective con't...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fred Bellefeuille, Legal Counsel, Anishinabek Nation</li> </ul>
11:30 am	Chiefs of Ontario Cannabis Update	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Barret Dokis, Policy Advisor, Chiefs of Ontario</li> </ul>
12:00pm	Lunch: Pizza Buffet	
1:00pm	Round table discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moving forward &amp; Next Steps</li> <li>• Capturing Themes</li> <li>• Follow up Meeting</li> </ul>	All
3:00pm	Closing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elder Gordon Waindubence</li> <li>• Deputy Grand Chief</li> <li>• Gary Dokis</li> </ul>



**NOTES**

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