

**Kazakoff, Laura**

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**From:** Correspondence Group, City Clerk's Office  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 28, 2015 5:14 PM  
**To:** Public Hearing  
**Subject:** FW: Citizen Feedback [REDACTED] s.22(1) Personal and Confidential

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**From:** 311 Operations  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 28, 2015 4:21 PM  
**To:** Correspondence Group, City Clerk's Office  
**Subject:** Citizen Feedback [REDACTED] s.22(1) Personal and Confidential

Hello,

311 has received the following feedback from a citizen.

Regards,  
Joanne  
311 Operations

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**Citizen Feedback**

Case number: [REDACTED] s.22(1) Personal and Confidential Case created: 2015-04-28, 03:01:00 PM

**Incident Location**

Address: ,,  
Address2:  
Location name:

**Contact Details**

Name: Kaytor, Heather  
Address: [REDACTED] s.22(1) Personal and Confidential  
Address2:  
Phone:  
Alt. Phone:

**Request Details**

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Describe details (who, what, where, when, why): * | Received via email:                  |
|  | "Dear Mayor and Council              |
|  | I do not want pot dispensaries to be |

regulated. I am a non-smoker I don't smoke pot, but it is not a threat to safety or health in Vancouver. I don't worry about my 17 year old daughter smoking pot, because a dispensary is near her school, (Britannia Secondary), in fact I don't care whether she smokes it or not, it is not harmful. Alcohol is much more of a concern for our health and safety but I do not care for deeper regulations on that either.

Thank you for letting me register my complaint.

Heather Kaytor

s.22(1) Personal and Confidential

s.22(1) Personal and Confidential

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**Additional Details**

## Kazakoff, Laura

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**From:** Correspondence Group, City Clerk's Office  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 30, 2015 3:11 PM  
**To:** Public Hearing  
**Subject:** FW: Laws without enforcement are a wasted effort

-----Original Message----- s.22(1) Personal and Confidential

**From:** Natalie Speckmaier  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 30, 2015 3:06 PM  
**To:** Correspondence Group, City Clerk's Office  
**Subject:** Laws without enforcement are a wasted effort

Mayor Robertson and City Council,

Yesterday's Vancouver Sun pointed out two by-law violations. Firstly, a picture of an unregulated marijuana dispensary, and secondly, it is advertised by a sandwich board that is twice the regulated height, blocking a city sidewalk.

Mr. Mayor, I understand your desire to make Vancouver the greenest city, but having several pot stores on every block, no matter how green the product, and a million dollars in green paint for bike lanes is not the way to go. Our block of West 4th Avenue has two marijuana dispensaries, and perhaps a third if you count the hookah pipe outlet. I know that this area of Kits was populated by hippies/flower children/ alternate lifestyle types in the '70s, but things have changed since then. We have legitimate businesses and high end restaurants now, and having to pass through the smell from these dispensaries (yes, they do smell) is not an experience we should have to tolerate in our neighbourhood. Also, has anyone who advocates issuing licenses for these outlets given thought to who can afford the \$30,000 fee? I don't think it takes much brain power to determine who can afford a fee this high, and how simple it will be to have a legitimate person front such a business. With no enforcement we then have an open drug market unlike any you see in the alleys in the DSE. Will that then generate even more turf wars?

I cannot see any good coming of your plan to license a business that sells illegal goods.

Getting back to the sandwich board, that is something else that is covered by by-laws and not enforced.

I challenge you to walk West 4th Avenue without having to avoid oversized sandwich boards that are placed in the middle of the sidewalk, clearly against regulations. Not only are these unsightly, but are downright dangerous to the handicapped and the elderly.

As for bike lanes, how about some regulation there? On the whole, cyclists do not follow the rules of the road, don't pay license fees, or property taxes if they are renters, ignore helmet laws, and likely do not carry bike related accident insurance. What applies to vehicle owners should also apply to cyclists i.e. licensing, insurance and adherence to traffic rules. Enforcement in this area is needed before more taxpayers' money is spent for more bike lanes.

Natalie Speckmaier

Vancouver BC

s.22(1) Personal and Confidential

## Kazakoff, Laura

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**From:** Correspondence Group, City Clerk's Office  
**Sent:** Friday, May 01, 2015 5:25 PM  
**To:** Public Hearing  
**Subject:** FW: Retail marijuana  
**Attachments:** WebPage.pdf

---

s.22(1) Personal and Confidential

**From:** Ed Wood [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** Friday, May 01, 2015 5:18 PM  
**To:** Correspondence Group, City Clerk's Office  
**Subject:** Retail marijuana

I write as a resident of Denver whose son was a legal resident of Vancouver when he was killed by drugged drivers in 2010.

It's hard to learn from Colorado's lessons, since the state even to this day refuses to measure the adverse effects of marijuana commercialization. The only outcome the state measures properly is tax revenue.

I encourage you to read the summary put out by Rocky Mountain HIDTA below to understand what you will encourage by legalizing retail sales of marijuana. Legalization would be an absolutely irresponsible decision, based upon what we know but blithely disregard.

Regards,

Ed Wood

# THE LEGALIZATION OF MARIJUANA IN COLORADO *THE IMPACT*

## Volume 3 Preview 2015



Rocky Mountain High Intensity  
Drug Trafficking Area  
[www.rmhidta.org](http://www.rmhidta.org)

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# Introduction

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## Purpose

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In August 2014, Rocky Mountain HIDTA published *The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact Volume 2*. The purpose of that report was to document the impact of Colorado legalizing marijuana for medical and recreational use. This dramatic change in drug policy provides an opportunity to gather and examine factual data on the results of marijuana legalization. The report allows citizens and policymakers to make an informed decision on this important issue.

Rocky Mountain HIDTA intends to publish *Volume 3* in late summer of 2015. However, based on numerous inquiries from community leaders, government officials, drug policy experts, media and citizens Rocky Mountain HIDTA elected to publish a preview of the most updated data available. This information will be included in *Volume 3*.

## Preface

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*Volume 3 Preview 2015* will be formatted using the same ten sections used in *Volume 2*. It is important to note that, for purposes of the debate on legalizing marijuana in Colorado, there are three distinct timeframes to consider. Those are: The early medical marijuana era (2000 – 2008), the medical marijuana commercialization era (2009 – current) and the recreational marijuana era (2013 – current).

- **2000 – 2008:** In November 2000, Colorado voters passed Amendment 20 which permitted a qualifying patient and/or caregiver of a patient to possess up to 2 ounces of marijuana and grow 6 marijuana plants for medical purposes. During that time there were between 1,000 and 4,800 medical marijuana cardholders and no known dispensaries operating in the state.
- **2009 – Current:** Beginning in 2009 due to a number of events, marijuana became *de facto* legalized through the commercialization of the medical marijuana industry. By the end of 2012, there were over 100,000 medical marijuana

cardholders and 500 licensed dispensaries operating in Colorado. There were also licensed cultivation operations and edible manufacturers.

- **2013 – Current:** In November 2012, Colorado voters passed Constitutional Amendment 64 which legalized marijuana for recreational purposes for anyone over the age of 21. The amendment also allowed for licensed marijuana retail stores, cultivation operations and edible manufacturers.

# SECTION 1: Impaired Driving

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## Definitions

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**DUID:** Driving Under the Influence of Drugs (DUID) which can include alcohol in combination with drugs. This is an important measurement since the driver's ability to operate a vehicle was sufficiently impaired that it brought his or her driving to the attention of law enforcement. Not only the erratic driving but the subsequent evidence that the subject was under the influence of marijuana confirms the causation factor. Traffic fatalities related to marijuana will be addressed in *Volume 3*. The 2014 toxicology results are still being compiled.

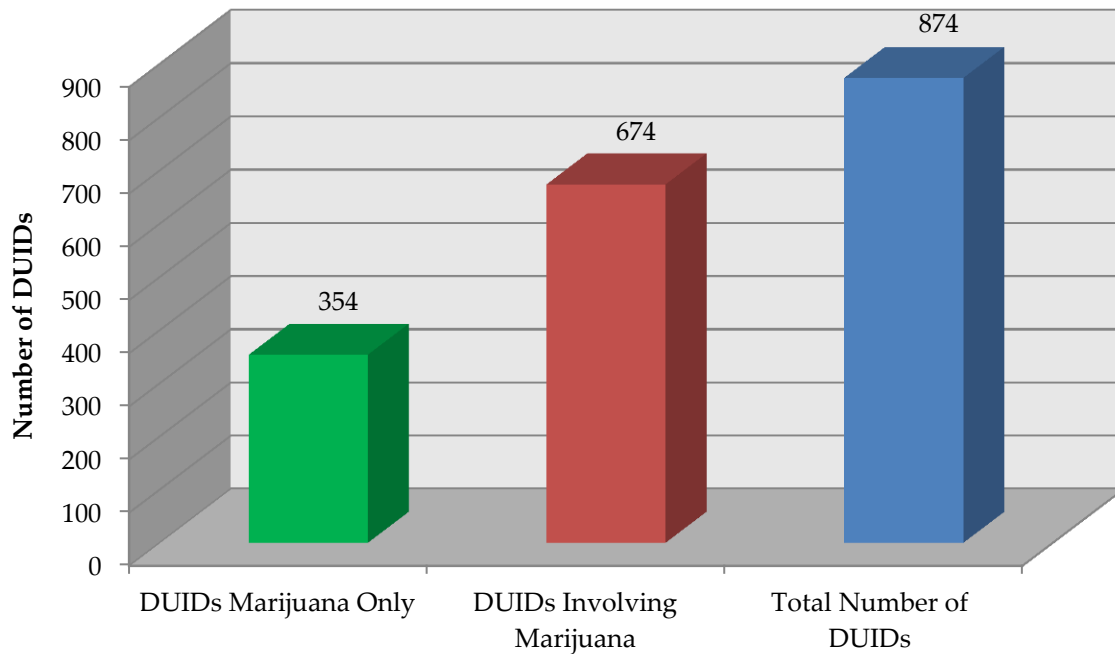
## Findings

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- Impaired driving related to marijuana is increasing.
- Statewide data is limited.

Data

### Colorado State Patrol Number of DUIDs, 2014

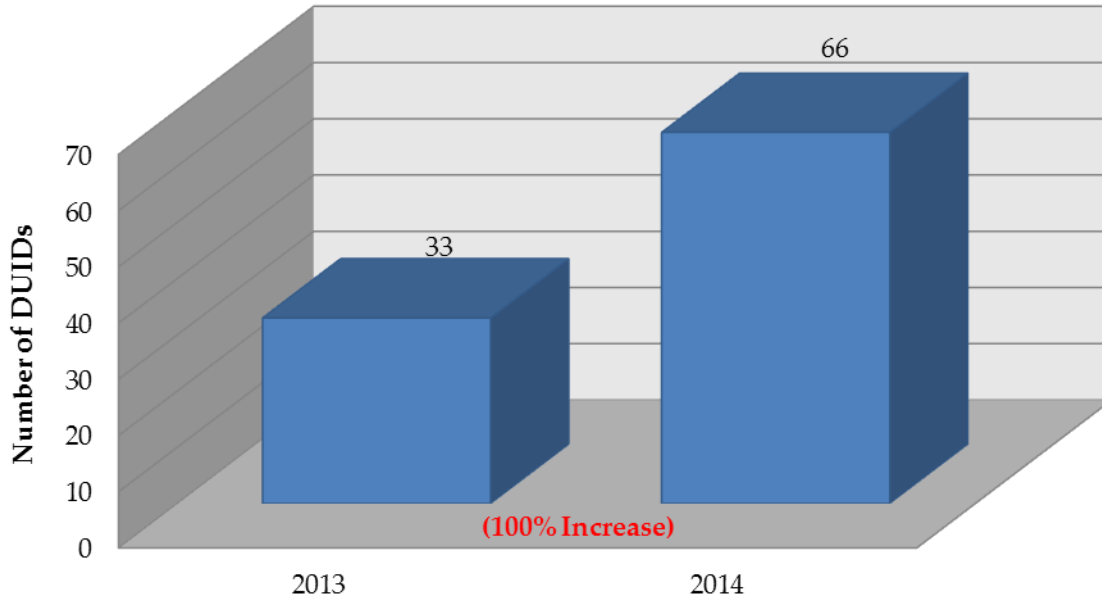


**“MARIJUANA CITATIONS DEFINED AS ANY CITATION WHERE CONTACT WAS CITED FOR DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (DUI) OR DRIVING WHILE ABILITY IMPAIRED (DWAI) AND MARIJUANA INFORMATION WAS FILLED OUT ON TRAFFIC STOP FORM INDICATING MARIJUANA & ALCOHOL, MARIJUANA & OTHER CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES, OR MARIJUANA ONLY PRESENT BASED ON OFFICER OPINION ONLY (NO TOXICOLOGICAL CONFIRMATION).” - COLORADO STATE PATROL**

**NOTE: 77 PERCENT OF TOTAL DUIDS INVOLVED MARIJUANA  
41 PERCENT OF TOTAL DUIDS INVOLVED MARIJUANA ONLY**

**SOURCE: Colorado State Patrol, CSP Citations for Drug Impairment by Drug Type**

## Denver Police Department Number of DUIDs Involving Marijuana

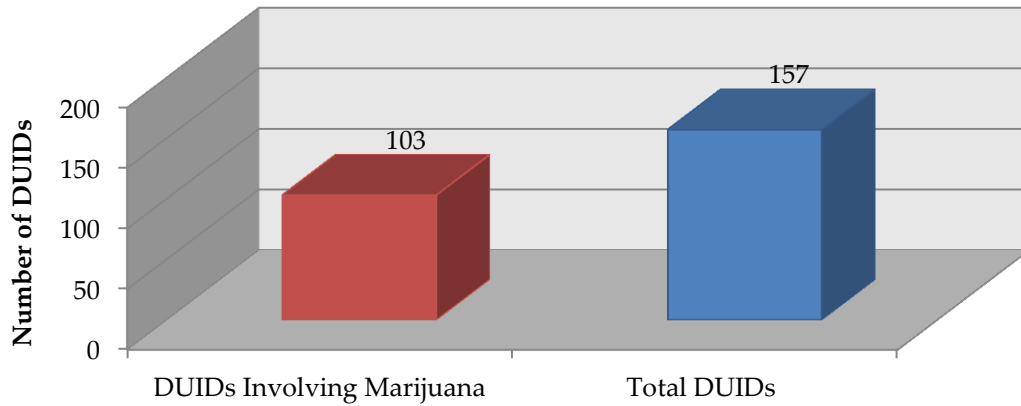


**NOTE:** THE NUMBER OF DUID ARRESTS IS NOT REFLECTIVE OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE ARRESTED FOR DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE WHO ARE INTOXICATED ON NON-ALCOHOL SUBSTANCES. IF SOMEONE IS DRIVING BOTH INTOXICATED ON ALCOHOL AND INTOXICATED ON ANY OTHER DRUG (INCLUDING MARIJUANA), ALCOHOL IS ALMOST ALWAYS THE ONLY INTOXICANT TESTED FOR. A DRIVER WHO TESTS OVER THE LEGAL LIMIT FOR ALCOHOL WILL BE CHARGED WITH DUI, EVEN IF HE OR SHE IS POSITIVE FOR OTHER DRUGS. HOWEVER, WHETHER OR NOT HE OR SHE IS POSITIVE FOR OTHER DRUGS WILL REMAIN UNKNOWN BECAUSE OTHER DRUGS ARE NOT OFTEN TESTED FOR.

\*THE NUMBER OF DUID ARRESTS IN WHICH MARIJUANA WAS MENTIONED REFLECTS ANY DUID ARREST WHERE POSSIBLE MARIJUANA INTOXICATION IS MENTIONED BY THE OFFICER IN THE REPORT AND IS NOT NECESSARILY INDICATIVE OF LEGAL INTOXICATION.

SOURCE: Denver Police Department, Traffic Investigations Bureau via Data Analysis Unit

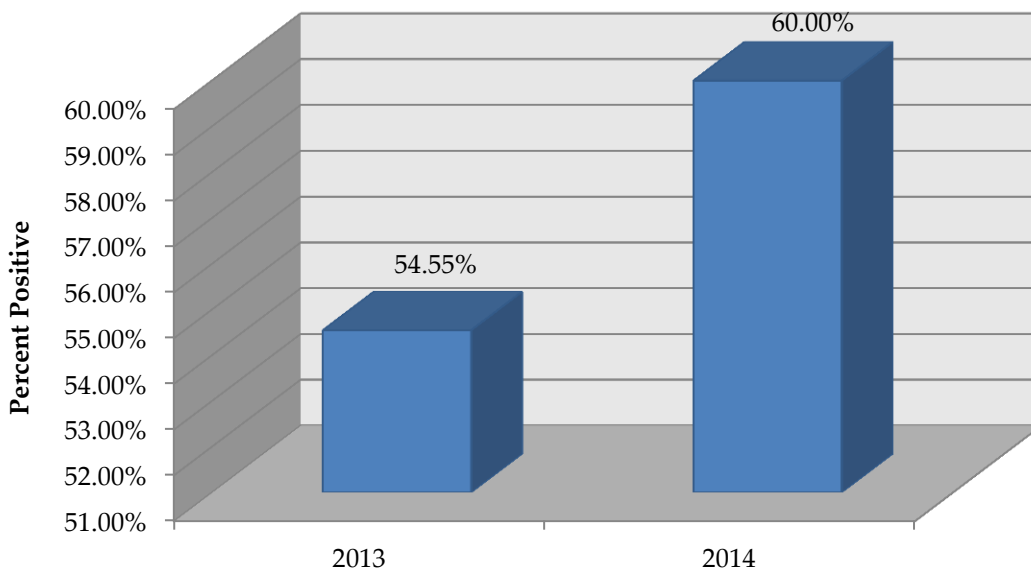
### Aurora Police Department Number of DUIDs, 2014



**NOTE: 66 PERCENT OF TOTAL DUIDS INVOLVED MARIJUANA**

SOURCE: Aurora Police Department, Traffic Division

### Larimer County Sheriff's Office Percent of DUIDs Involving Marijuana

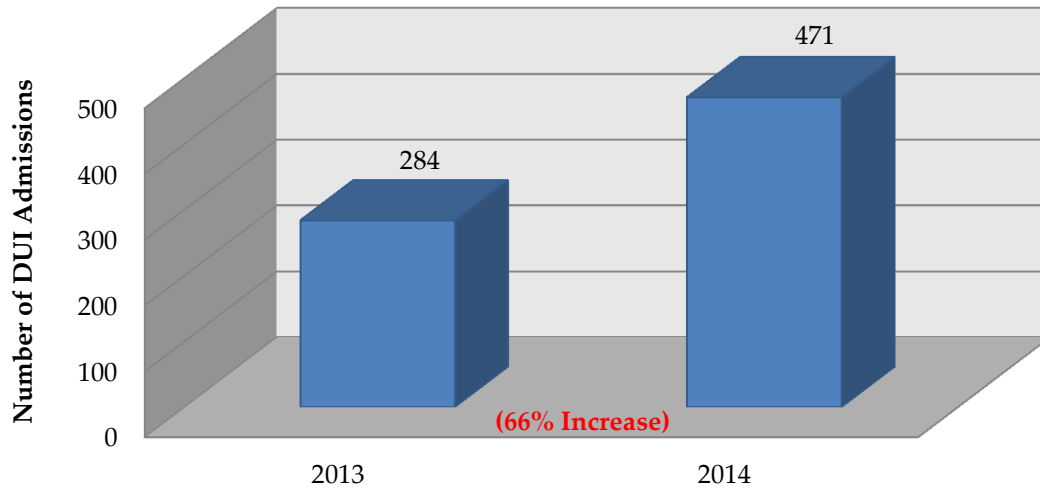


**NOTE: PERCENT OF ALL DUID BLOOD SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR DRUG TESTING.**

SOURCE: Larimer County Sheriff's Office, Records Unit

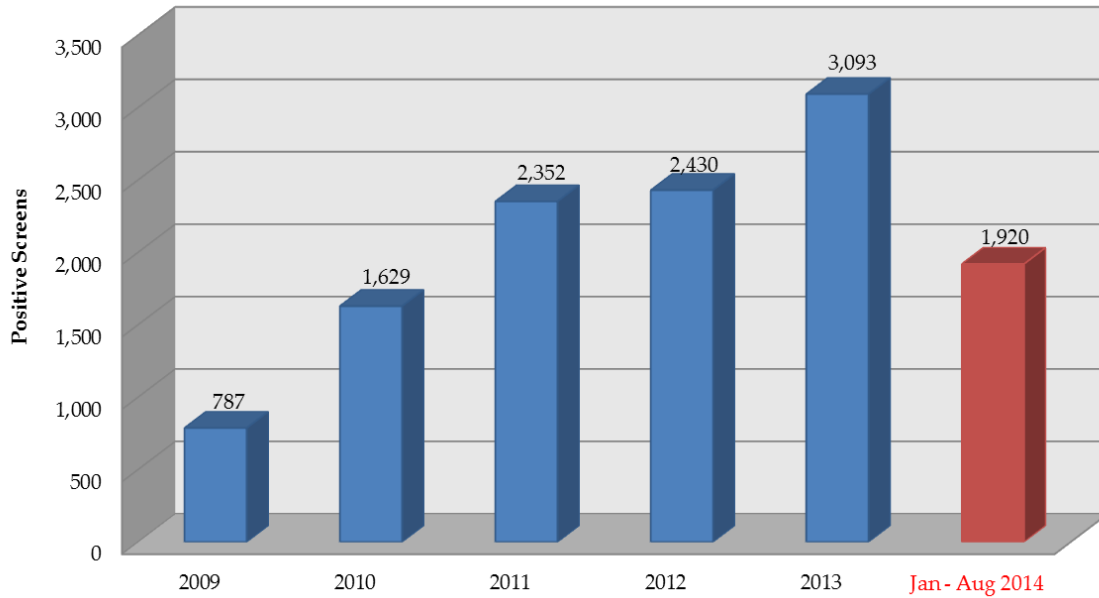


## Number of DUI Admissions to Arapahoe House with Marijuana as a Self-Reported Drug of Choice



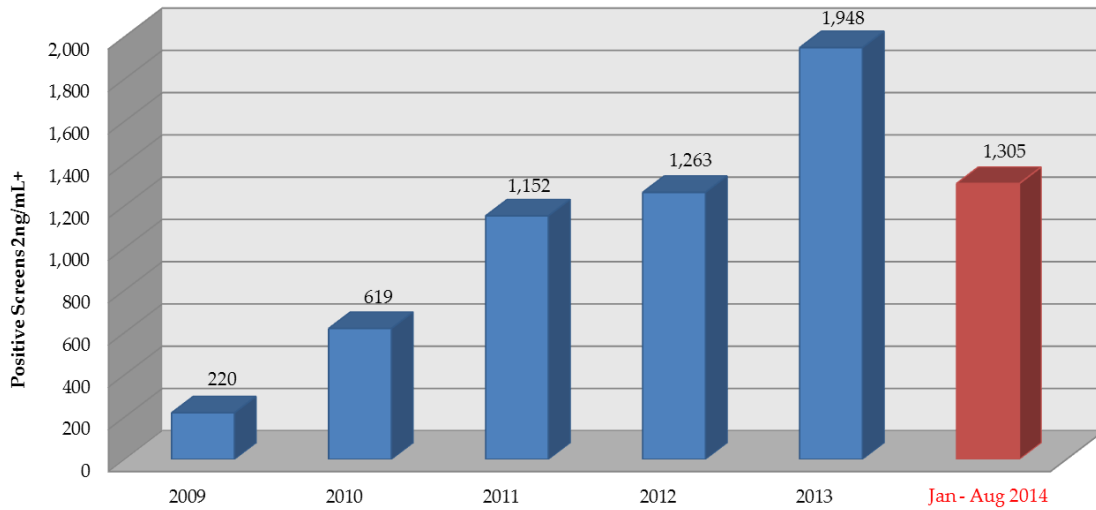
SOURCE: Arapahoe House, Public Communications Office

### Cannabinoid Screens Positive for THC



SOURCE: ChemaTox Laboratory, Inc.

### Positive THC 2ng/mL or Higher (Percent of Positive Screens with THC Confirmed)



SOURCE: ChemaTox Laboratory, Inc.

**NOTE:** THE ABOVE GRAPHS INCLUDE DATA FROM CHEMATOX LABORATORY WHICH WAS MERGED WITH DATA SUPPLIED BY COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT - TOXICOLOGY LABORATORY. THE VAST MAJORITY OF THE SCREENS ARE DUID SUBMISSIONS FROM COLORADO LAW ENFORCEMENT.

# SECTION 2: Youth Marijuana Use

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## Findings

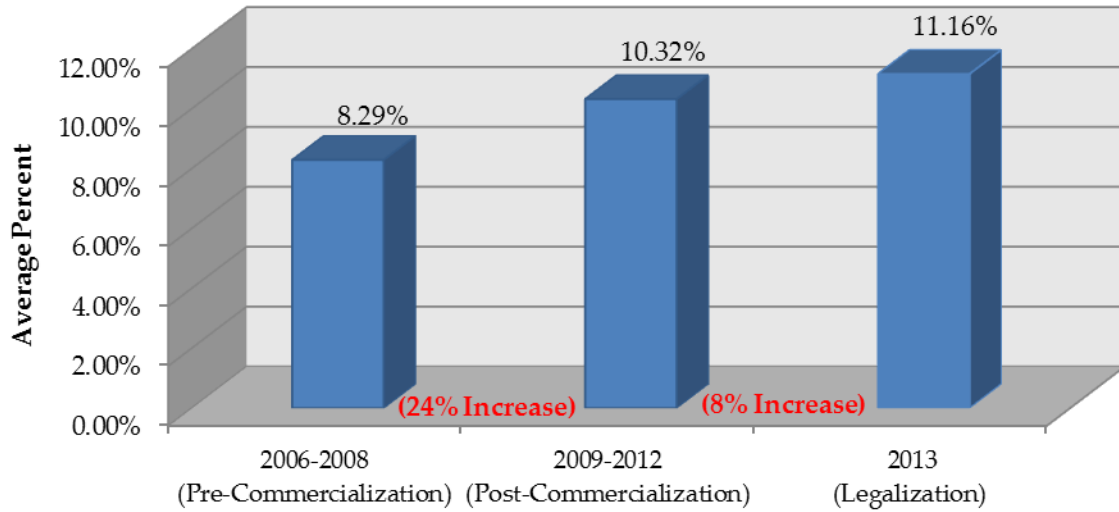
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- Youth (ages 12 to 17 years) Past Month Marijuana Use, 2013
  - National average for youth was 7.15 percent
  - Colorado average for youth was 11.16 percent
    - Colorado was ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> in the nation for current marijuana use among youth (56.08 percent higher than the national average)
      - In 2006, Colorado ranked 14<sup>th</sup> in the nation for current marijuana use among youth
- In just one year when Colorado legalized marijuana (2013), past month marijuana use among those ages 12 to 17 years increased 6.6 percent

Data

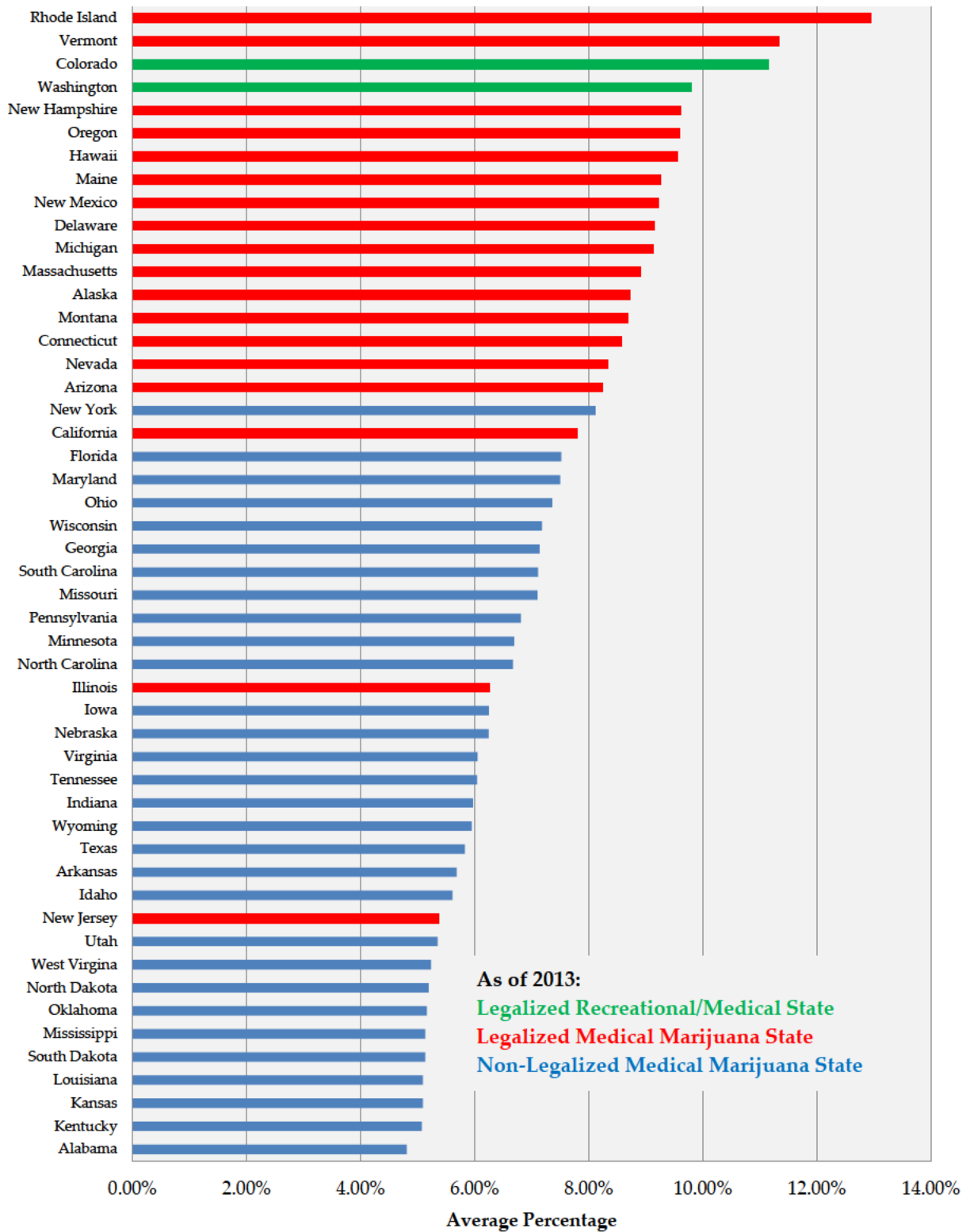
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### Average Past Month Use of Marijuana Ages 12 to 17 Years



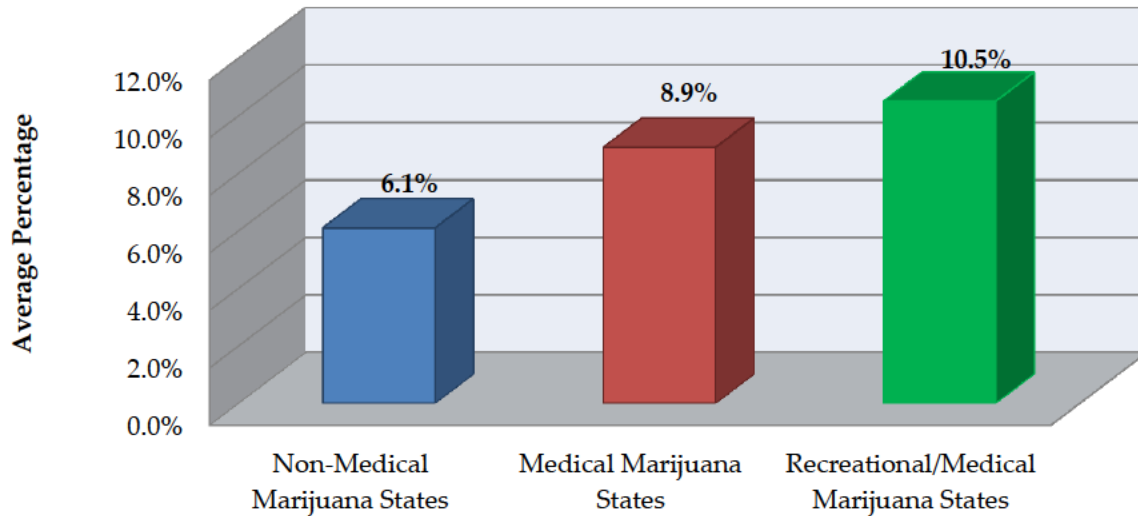
SOURCE: SAMHSA.gov, National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2012 and 2013

### Past Month Usage by 12 to 17-Year-Olds, 2013



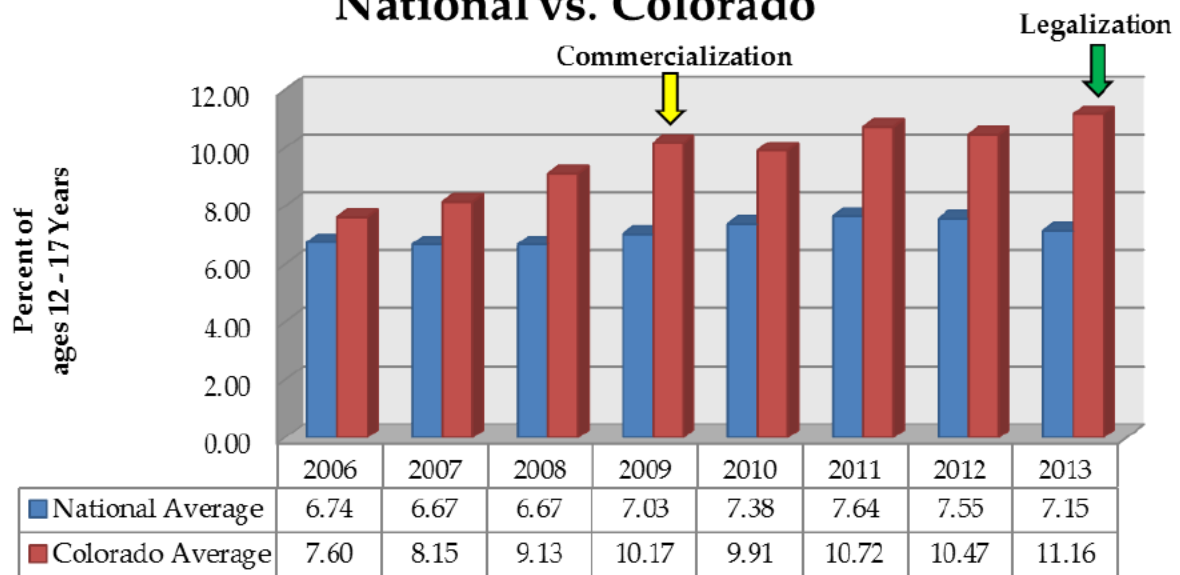
SOURCE: SAMHSA.gov, National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2012 and 2013

### Average Past Month Use by 12 to 17-Year-Olds, 2013



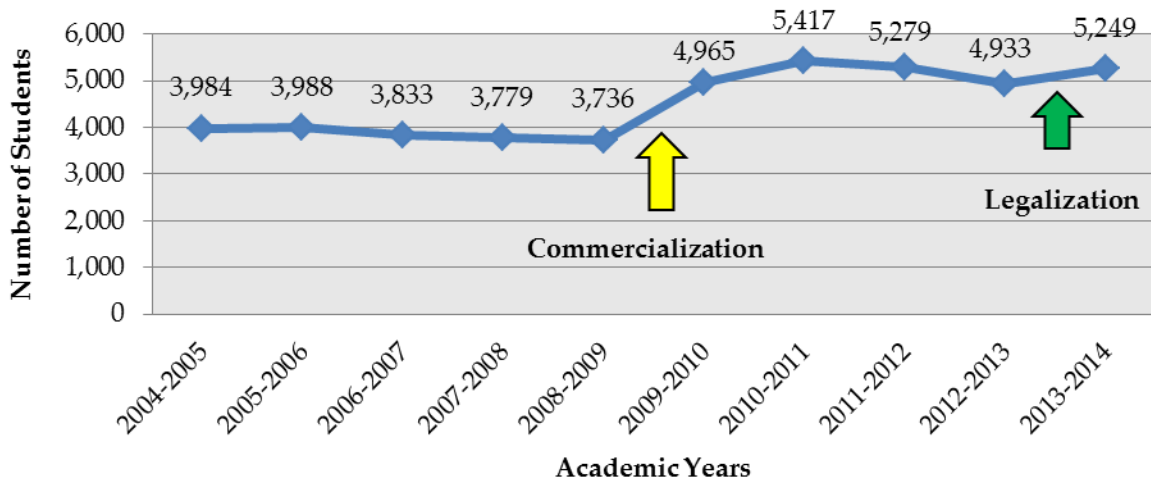
SOURCE: SAMHSA.gov, National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2012 and 2013

### Youth (Ages 12 to 17 Years) Past Month Marijuana Use National vs. Colorado



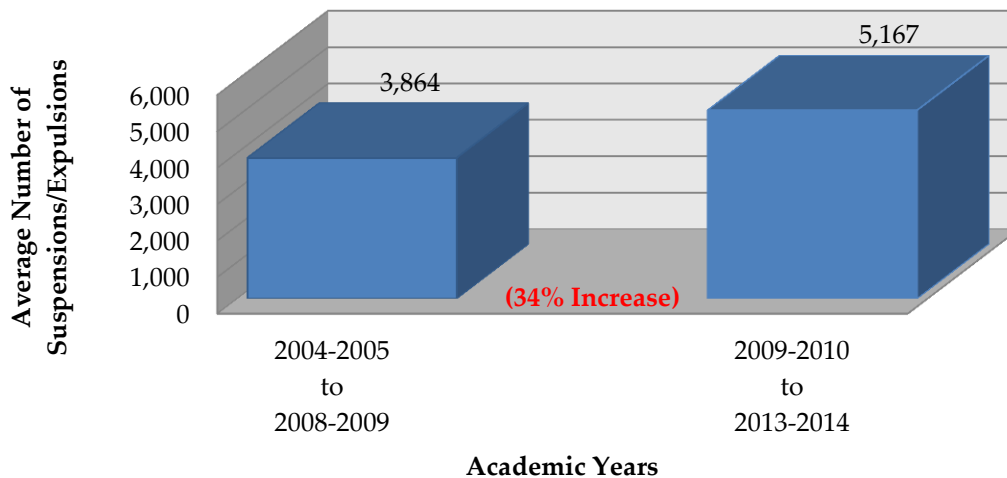
SOURCE: SAMHSA.gov, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006-2013

## Drug-Related Suspensions/Expulsions



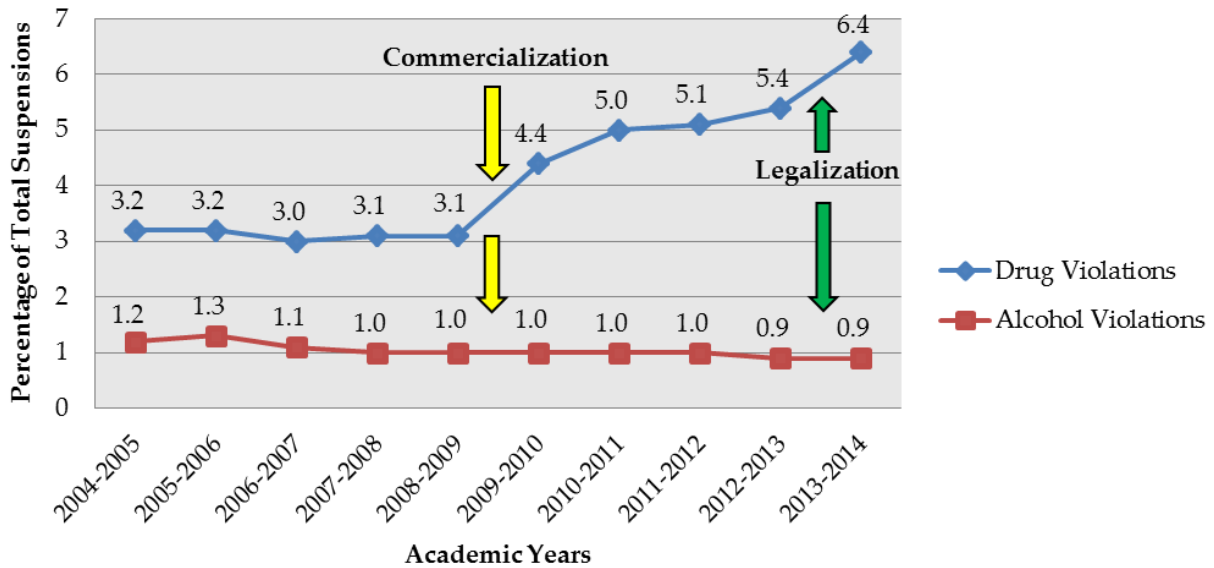
SOURCE: Colorado Department of Education, 10-Year Trend Data: State Suspension and Expulsion Incident Rates and Reasons

## Average Drug-Related Suspensions/Expulsions



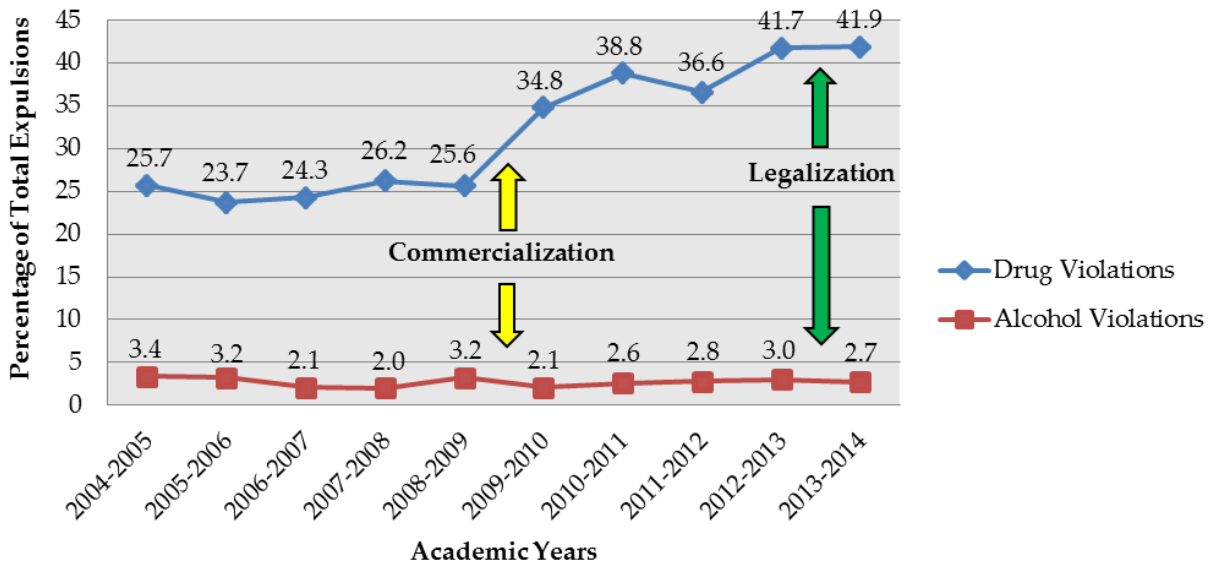
SOURCE: Colorado Department of Education, 10-Year Trend Data: State Suspension and Expulsion Incident Rates and Reasons

### Percentage of *Total Suspensions* in Colorado from 2004-2014 School Years



SOURCE: Colorado Department of Education, 10-Year Trend Data: State Suspension and Expulsion Incident Rates and Reasons

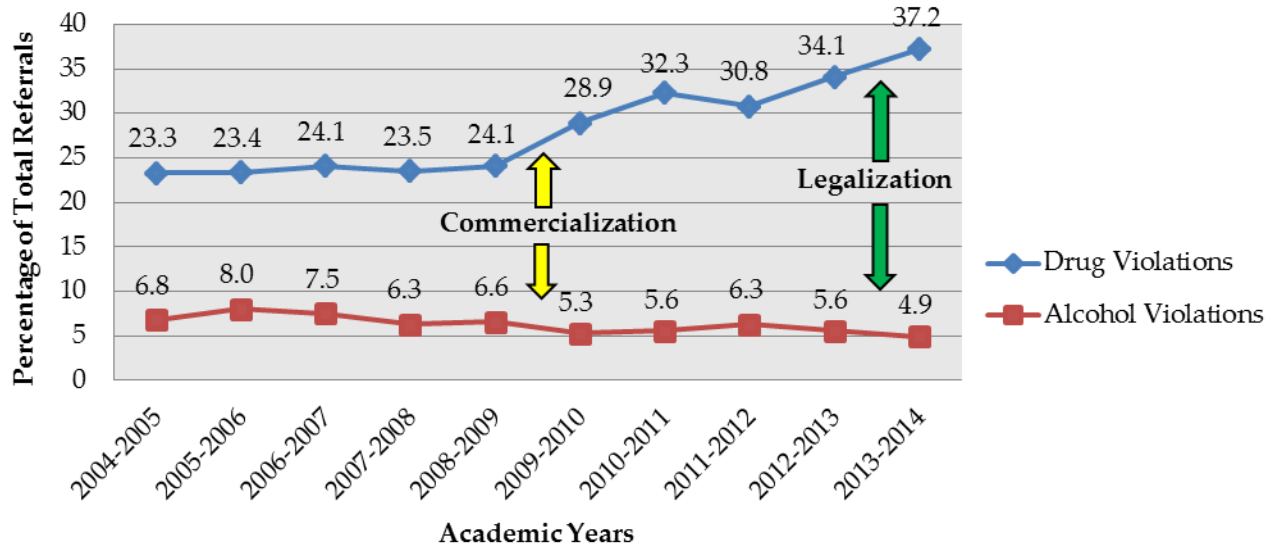
### Percentage of *Total Expulsions* in Colorado from 2004-2014 School Years



SOURCE: Colorado Department of Education, 10-Year Trend Data: State Suspension and Expulsion Incident Rates and Reasons

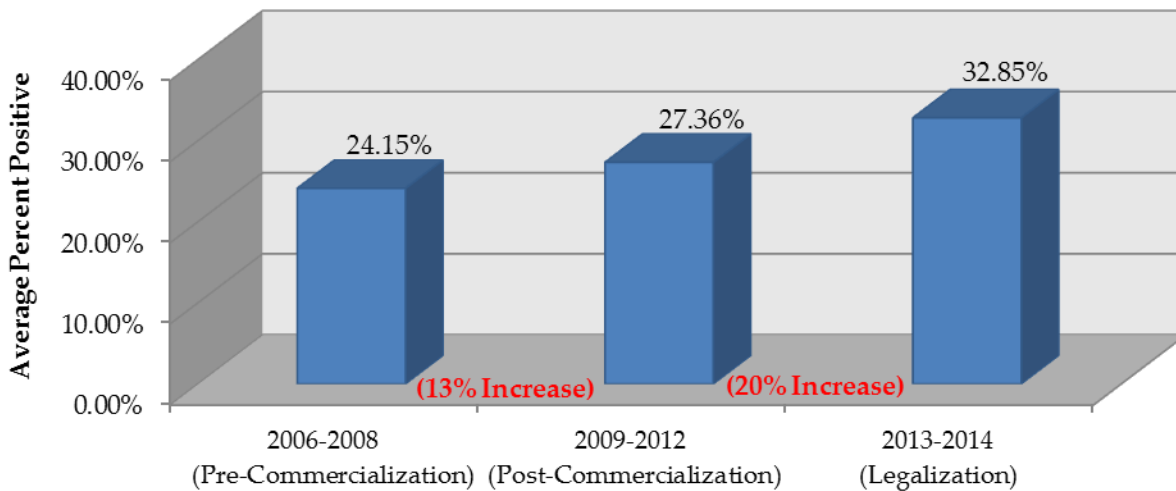


## Percentage of Total Referrals to Law Enforcement in Colorado from 2004-2014 School Years



SOURCE: Colorado Department of Education, 10-Year Trend Data: State Suspension and Expulsion Incident Rates and Reasons

## State of Colorado Probation Average Percent Positive THC Urinalyses Ages 12 to 17 Years



SOURCE: State of Colorado Judicial Branch, Division of Probation Services

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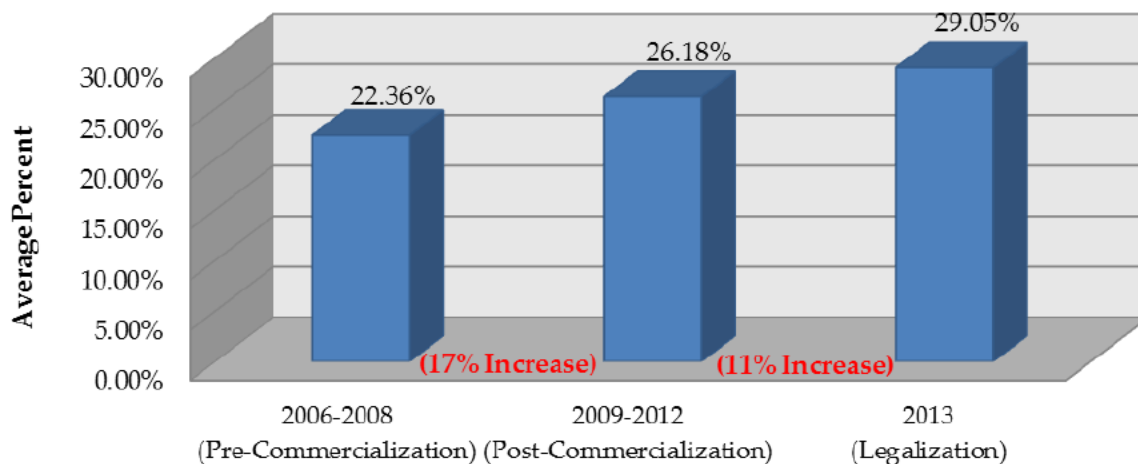
# SECTION 3: Adult Marijuana Use

## Findings (College Age)

- College Age Adults (ages 18 to 25 years) Current Marijuana Use 2013
  - National average – 18.91 percent
  - Colorado average – 29.05 percent
    - Colorado was ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> in the nation for current marijuana use among college-age adults (53.62 percent higher than the national average)
      - In 2006, Colorado was ranked 8<sup>th</sup> in the nation for current marijuana use among college-age adults
- In just one year when Colorado legalized marijuana (2013), past month marijuana use among college-age (18 to 25 years) use increased 8.4 percent

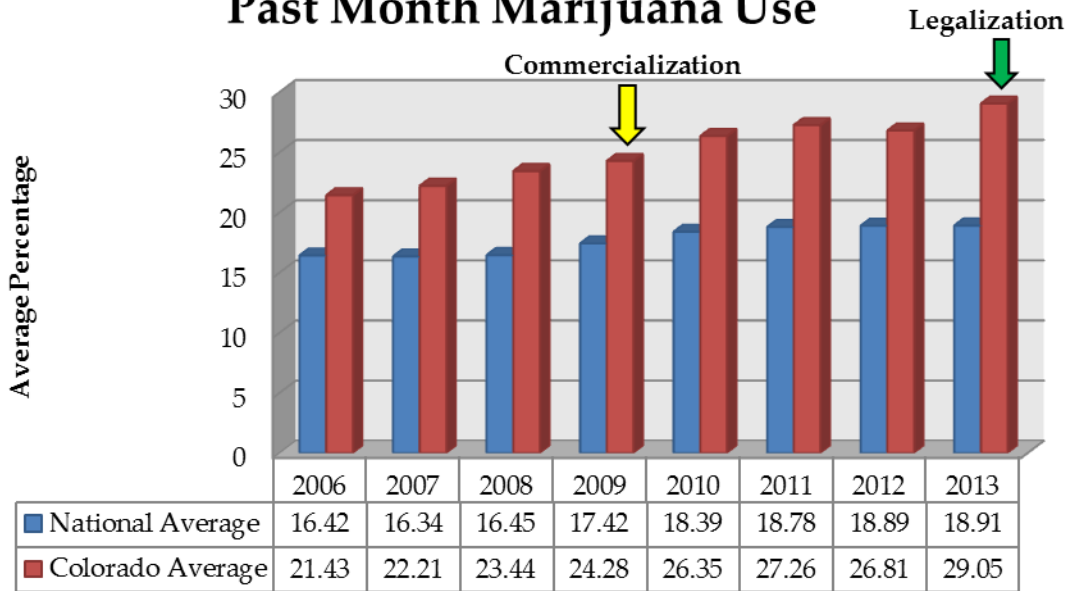
## Data

### Average Past Month Use of Marijuana College Age (18 to 25 Years-Old)



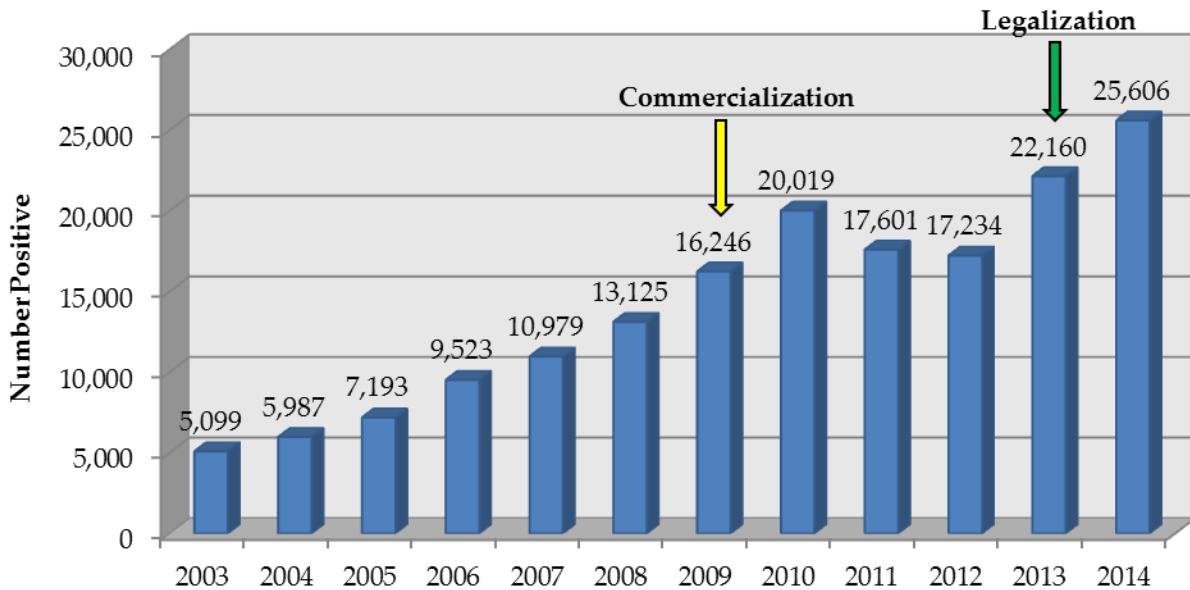
SOURCE: SAMHSA.gov, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006–2013

## College Age (18 to 25 Years-Old) Past Month Marijuana Use



SOURCE: SAMHSA.gov, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006 - 2013

## State of Colorado Probation Number of Positive THC Urinalyses Ages 18 to 25 Years



SOURCE: State of Colorado Judicial Branch, Division of Probation Services

## Findings (Adults)

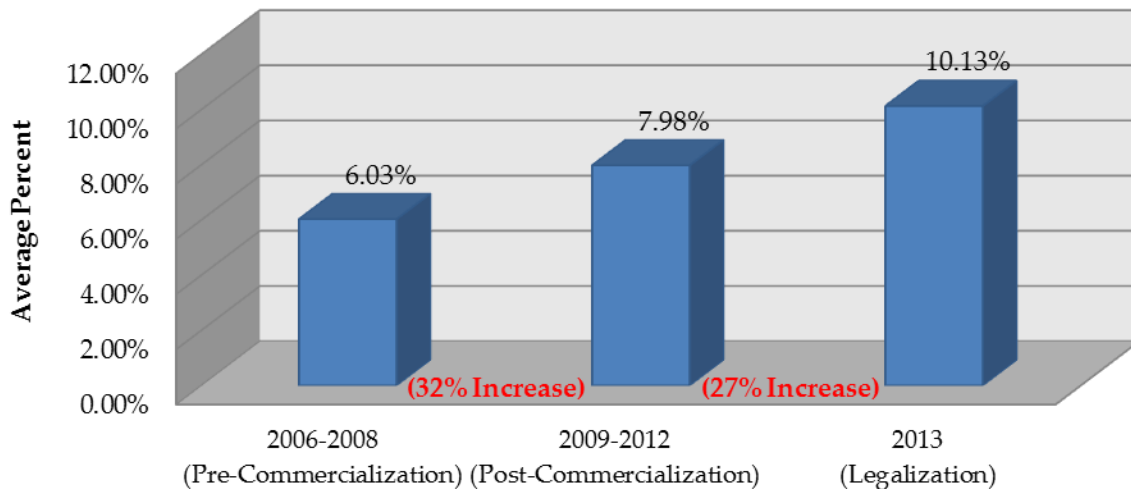
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- Adults (ages 26+ years) Current Marijuana Use 2013
  - National average – 5.45 percent
  - Colorado average = 10.13 percent
    - Colorado was ranked 5<sup>th</sup> in the nation for current marijuana use among adults (85.87 percent higher than the national average)
      - In 2006, Colorado was ranked 8<sup>th</sup> in the nation for current marijuana use among adults
- In just one year when Colorado legalized marijuana (2013), past month marijuana use among adults increased 32.8 percent

## Data

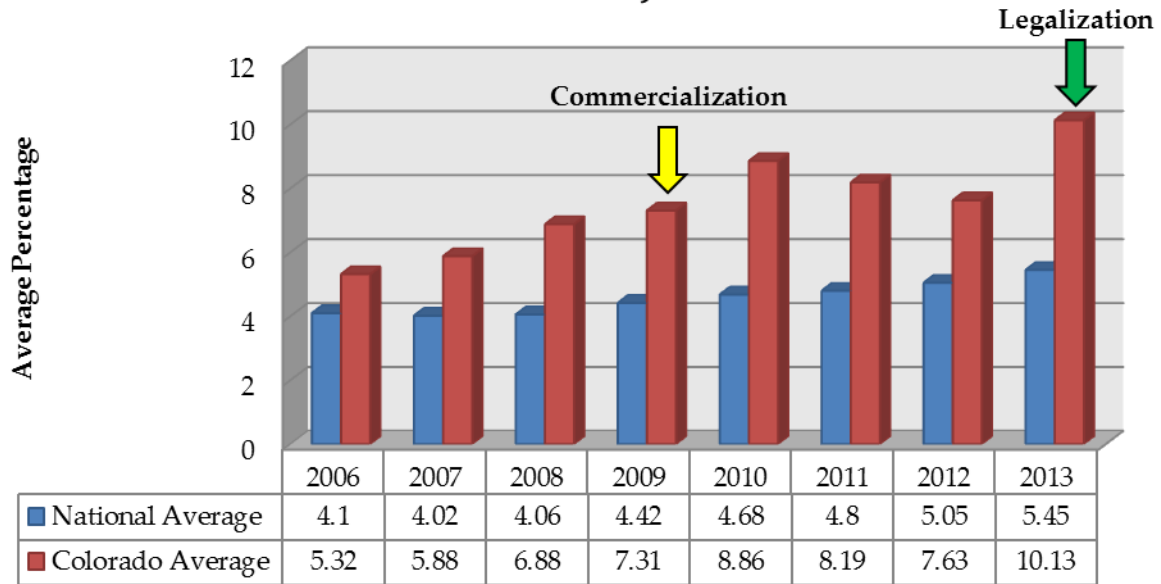
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### Average Past Month Use of Marijuana Adults (Age 26+)



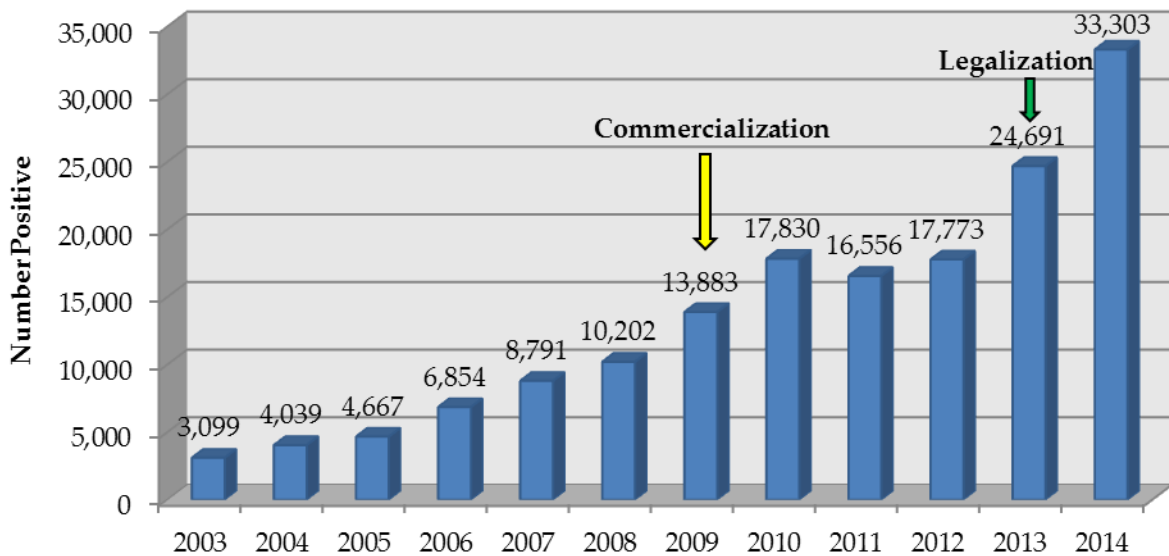
SOURCE: SAMHSA.gov, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006-2013

## Adult (Age 26+) Past Month Marijuana Use



SOURCE: SAMHSA.gov, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006-2013

## State of Colorado Probation Number of Positive THC Urinalyses Ages 26+



SOURCE: State of Colorado Judicial Branch, Division of Probation Services

# **SECTION 4: Emergency Room and Hospital Marijuana-Related Admissions**

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## **Findings**

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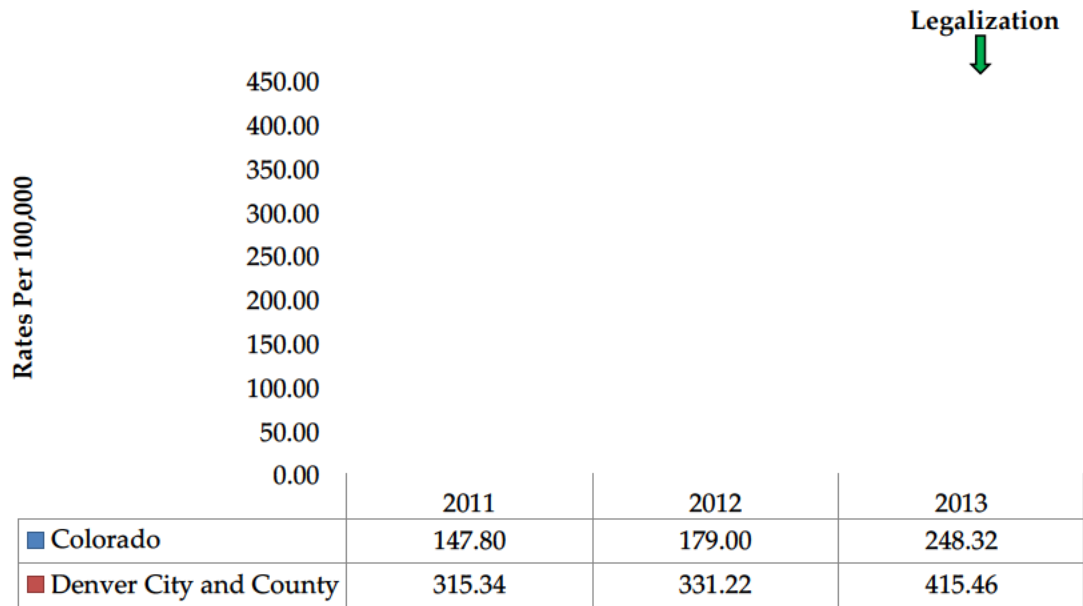
- There has been an upward trend of marijuana-related emergency room visits and hospitalizations since medical marijuana was commercialized in 2009.
- There has also been a significant increase in both categories in the first six months of 2014 when retail marijuana businesses began operating.

## **Data**

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**NOTE:** “MARIJUANA-RELATED” IS ALSO REFERRED TO AS “MARIJUANA MENTIONS.” THIS MEANS THE DATA COULD BE OBTAINED FROM LAB TESTS, SELF-ADMITTED OR SOME OTHER FORM OF VALIDATION BY THE PHYSICIAN. THAT DOES NOT NECESSARILY IMPLY MARIJUANA WAS THE CAUSE OF THE EMERGENCY ADMISSION OR HOSPITALIZATION.

## Emergency Department Rates Per 100,000 Marijuana-Related, 2011-2013

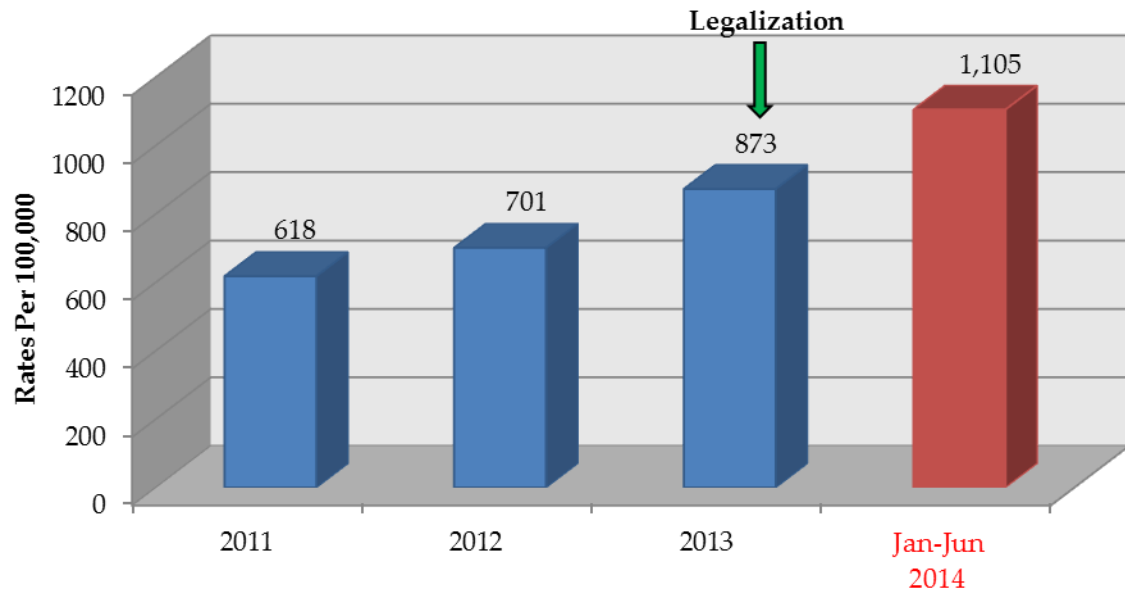


**NOTE: THE HIGHEST RATES FROM 2011-2013 WERE AMONG YOUNG ADULTS (18-25 YEARS).**

SOURCE: Denver Office of Drug Strategy, The Denver Drug Strategy Commission, *Proceedings of the Denver Epidemiology Work Group (DEWG)*, October 29, 2014



## Rates of Emergency Department (ED) Visits with Possible Marijuana Exposures, Diagnoses, or Billing Codes per 100,000 ED Visits by Year in Colorado

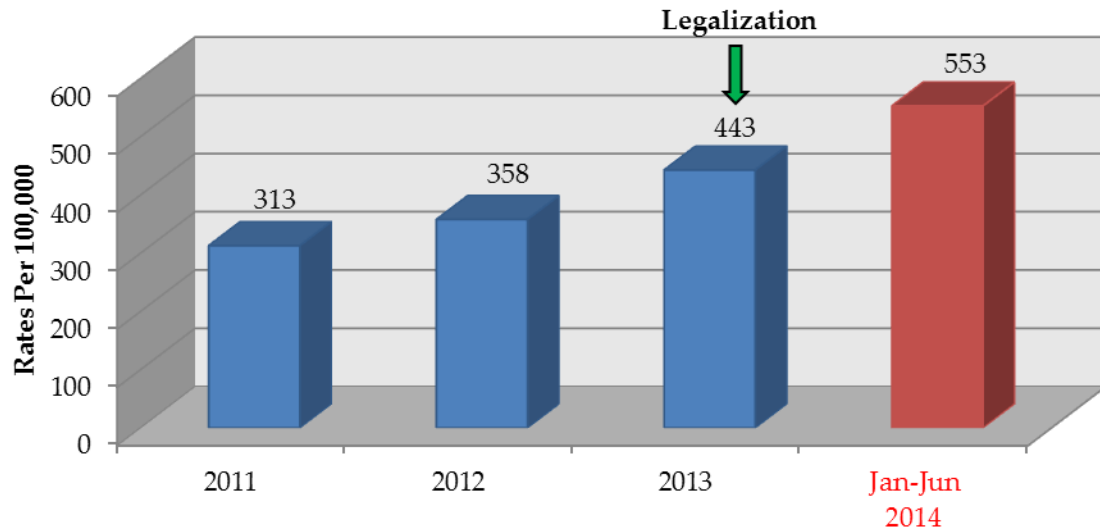


**“POSSIBLE MARIJUANA EXPOSURES, DIAGNOSES, OR BILLING CODES IN ANY OF LISTED DIAGNOSIS CODES: THESE DATA WERE CHOSEN TO REPRESENT THE HD AND ED VISITS WHERE MARIJUANA COULD BE A CAUSAL, CONTRIBUTING, OR COEXISTING FACTOR NOTED BY THE PHYSICIAN DURING THE HD OR ED VISIT. FOR THESE DATA, MARIJUANA USE IS NOT NECESSARILY RELATED TO THE UNDERLYING REASON FOR THE HD OR ED VISIT. SOMETIMES THESE DATA ARE REFERRED TO AS HD OR ED VISITS WITH ANY MENTION OF MARIJUANA.” - COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, MONITORING HEALTH CONCERNS RELATED TO MARIJUANA IN COLORADO: 2014**

**NOTE: DATA NOT AVAILABLE PRE-2011.**

**SOURCE:** Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, *Monitoring Health Concerns Related to Marijuana in Colorado: 2014*

## Rates of Emergency Department (ED) Visits with Possible Marijuana Exposures, Diagnoses, or Billing Codes in the *First Three Diagnosis Codes* per 100,000 ED Visits by Year in Colorado

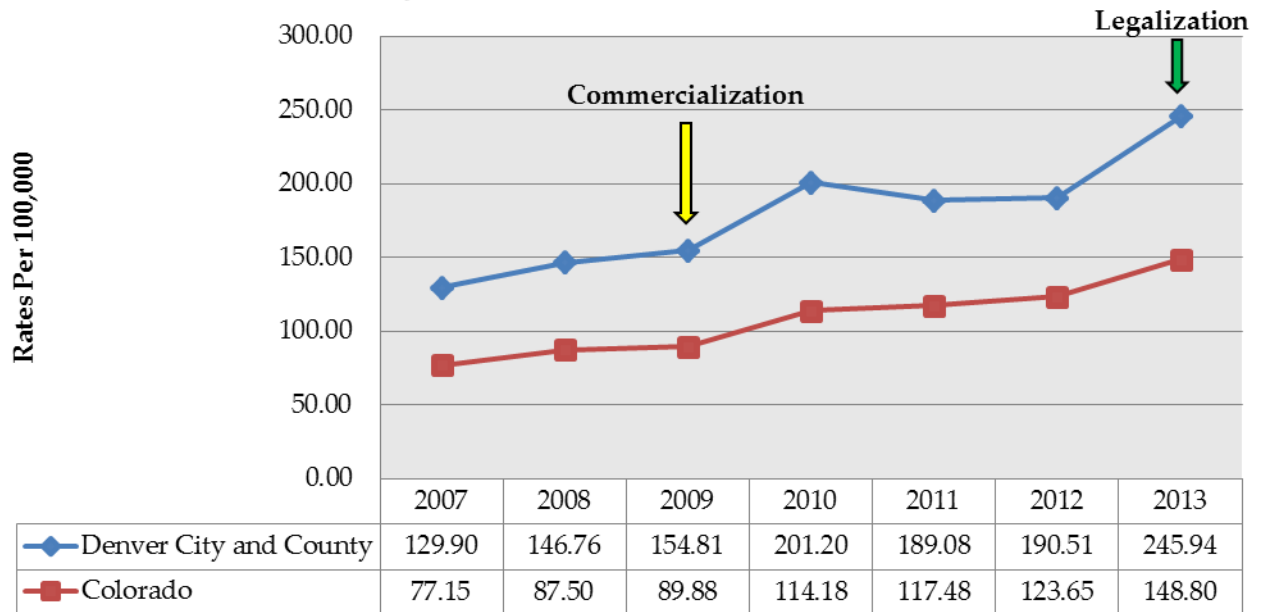


**"POSSIBLE MARIJUANA EXPOSURES, DIAGNOSES, OR BILLING CODES IN THE FIRST THREE DIAGNOSIS CODES: THESE DATA WERE CHOSEN TO REPRESENT THE HD AND ED VISITS WHERE MARIJUANA USE WAS LIKELY A CAUSAL OR STRONG CONTRIBUTING FACTOR TO THE UNDERLYING REASON FOR THE HD AND ED VISIT. THESE DATA CONSISTED OF HD AND ED VISITS CODED WITH DISCHARGE CODES RELATED TO POISONING BY PSYCHODYSLEPTICS OR SEPARATE CODES RELATED TO CANNABIS ABUSE IN THE FIRST THREE DIAGNOSIS CODES WHICH ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT CODES."** - COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, *MONITORING HEALTH CONCERNS RELATED TO MARIJUANA IN COLORADO: 2014*

**NOTE: DATA NOT AVAILABLE PRE-2011.**

SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, *Monitoring Health Concerns Related to Marijuana in Colorado: 2014*

## Hospital Discharge Rates Per 100,000 Marijuana-Related, 2007-2013

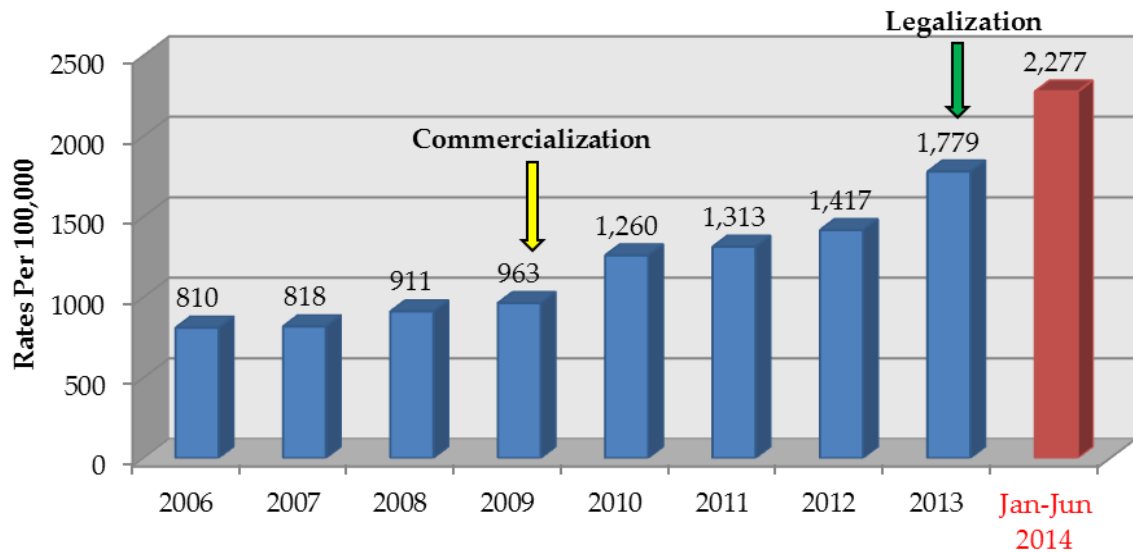


**NOTE: THE HIGHEST RATES FROM 2011-2013 WERE AMONG YOUNG ADULTS (18-25 YEARS).**

**SOURCE:** Denver Office of Drug Strategy, The Denver Drug Strategy Commission, *Proceedings of the Denver Epidemiology Work Group (DEWG)*, October 29, 2014

**NOTE: HOSPITAL DISCHARGE DATA REPRESENTS AN INDIVIDUAL'S INPATIENT STAY AT A HOSPITAL REQUIRING, AT MINIMUM, AN OVERNIGHT STAY, AND IS IN REFERENCE TO WHEN THE PATIENT LEAVES THE HOSPITAL. A CODE IS ASSIGNED AS TO WHY THE PATIENT WAS IN THE HOSPITAL, CALLED THE ICD-9 CODE, WHICH IS USED FOR BOTH THE PATIENT'S MEDICAL RECORD AND FOR BILLING PURPOSES.**

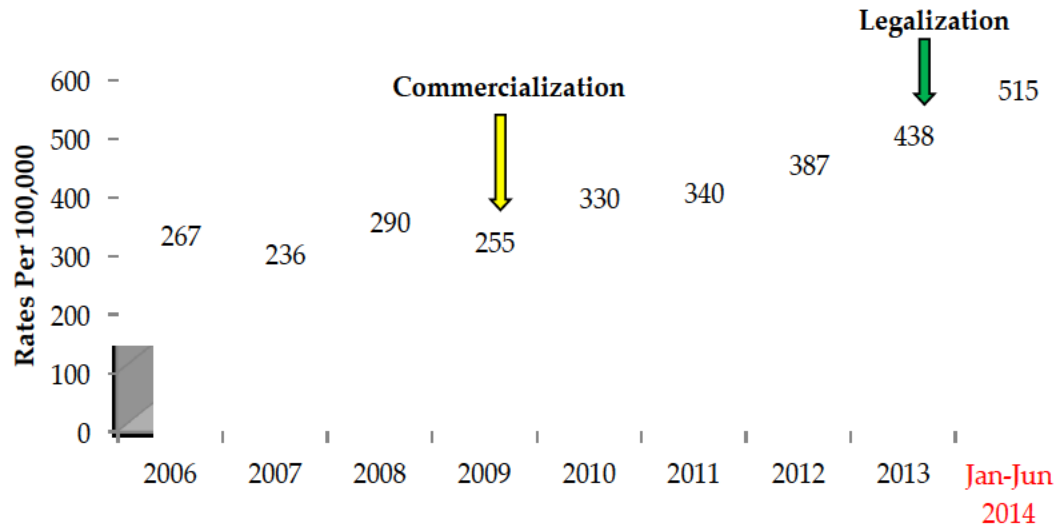
## Rates of Hospitalization (HD) Visits with Possible Marijuana Exposures, Diagnoses, or Billing Codes per 100,000 HD Visits by Year in Colorado



**"POSSIBLE MARIJUANA EXPOSURES, DIAGNOSES, OR BILLING CODES IN ANY OF LISTED DIAGNOSIS CODES: THESE DATA WERE CHOSEN TO REPRESENT THE HD AND ED VISITS WHERE MARIJUANA COULD BE A CAUSAL, CONTRIBUTING, OR COEXISTING FACTOR NOTED BY THE PHYSICIAN DURING THE HD OR ED VISIT. FOR THESE DATA, MARIJUANA USE IS NOT NECESSARILY RELATED TO THE UNDERLYING REASON FOR THE HD OR ED VISIT. SOMETIMES THESE DATA ARE REFERRED TO AS HD OR ED VISITS 'WITH ANY MENTION OF MARIJUANA.'" - COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, MONITORING HEALTH CONCERNS RELATED TO MARIJUANA IN COLORADO: 2014**

**SOURCE:** Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, *Monitoring Health Concerns Related to Marijuana in Colorado: 2014*

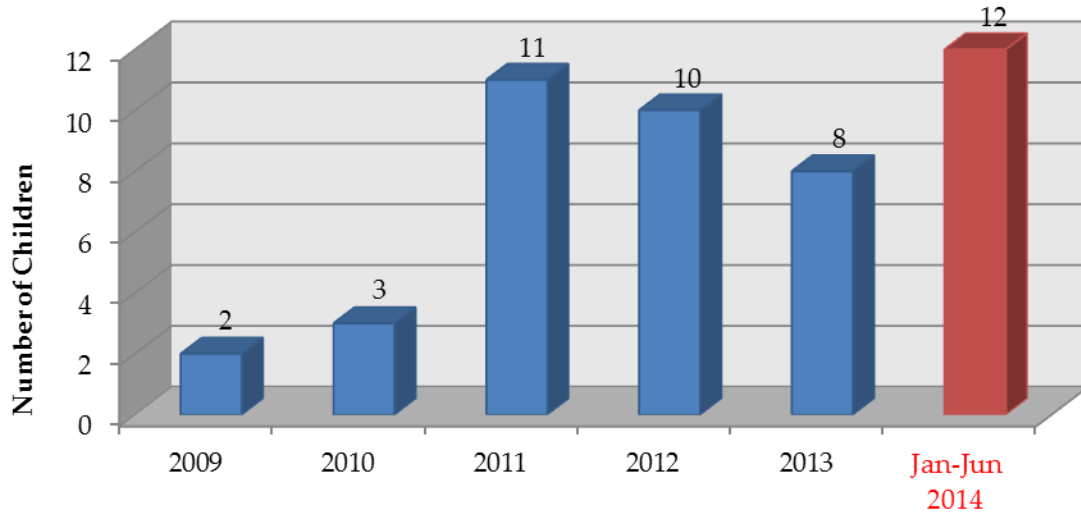
## Rates of Hospitalization (HD) Visits with Possible Marijuana Exposures, Diagnoses, or Billing Codes in the *First Three Diagnosis Codes* per 100,000 HD Visits by Year in Colorado



**"POSSIBLE MARIJUANA EXPOSURES, DIAGNOSES, OR BILLING CODES IN THE FIRST THREE DIAGNOSIS CODES: THESE DATA WERE CHOSEN TO REPRESENT THE HD AND ED VISITS WHERE MARIJUANA USE WAS LIKELY A CAUSAL OR STRONG CONTRIBUTING FACTOR TO THE UNDERLYING REASON FOR THE HD AND ED VISIT. THESE DATA CONSISTED OF HD AND ED VISITS CODED WITH DISCHARGE CODES RELATED TO POISONING BY PSYCHODYSLEPTICS OR SEPARATE CODES RELATED TO CANNABIS ABUSE IN THE FIRST THREE DIAGNOSIS CODES WHICH ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT CODES."** - COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, *MONITORING HEALTH CONCERNS RELATED TO MARIJUANA IN COLORADO: 2014*

SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, *Monitoring Health Concerns Related to Marijuana in Colorado: 2014*

## Marijuana Ingestion Among Children Under 12 Years-of-Age



SOURCE: Dr. George Sam Wang, pediatric emergency physician, Children’s Hospital Colorado, July 8, 2014

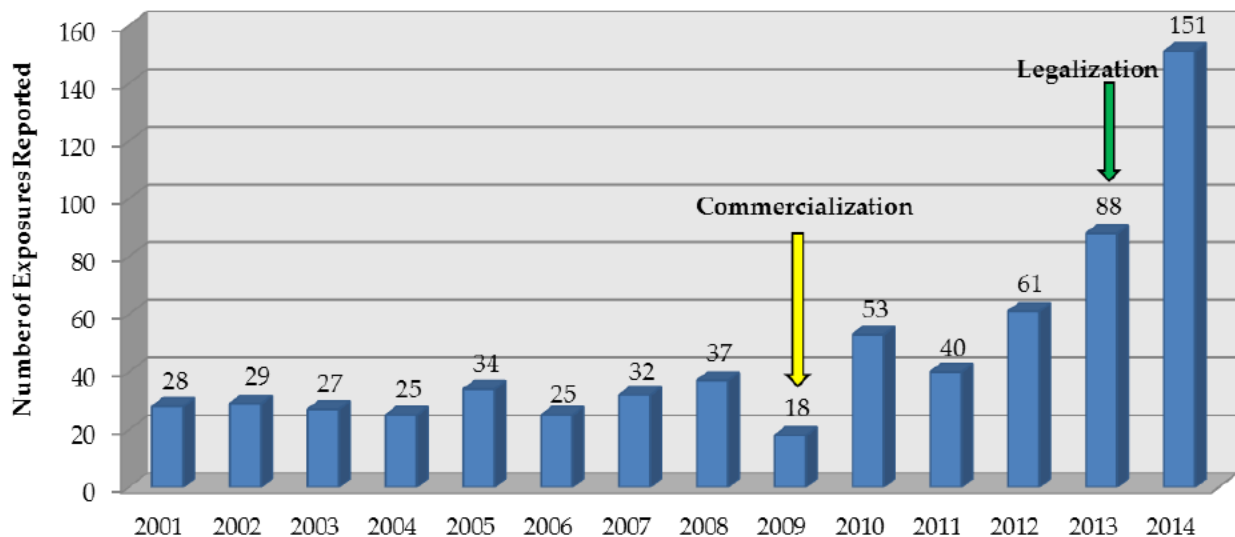
# SECTION 5: Marijuana-Related Exposure

## Findings

- There has been an upward trend of marijuana-related calls to the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center since medical marijuana was commercialized in 2009.
- In 2014, when marijuana retail businesses began operating, marijuana-related calls increased over 70 percent from 2013.

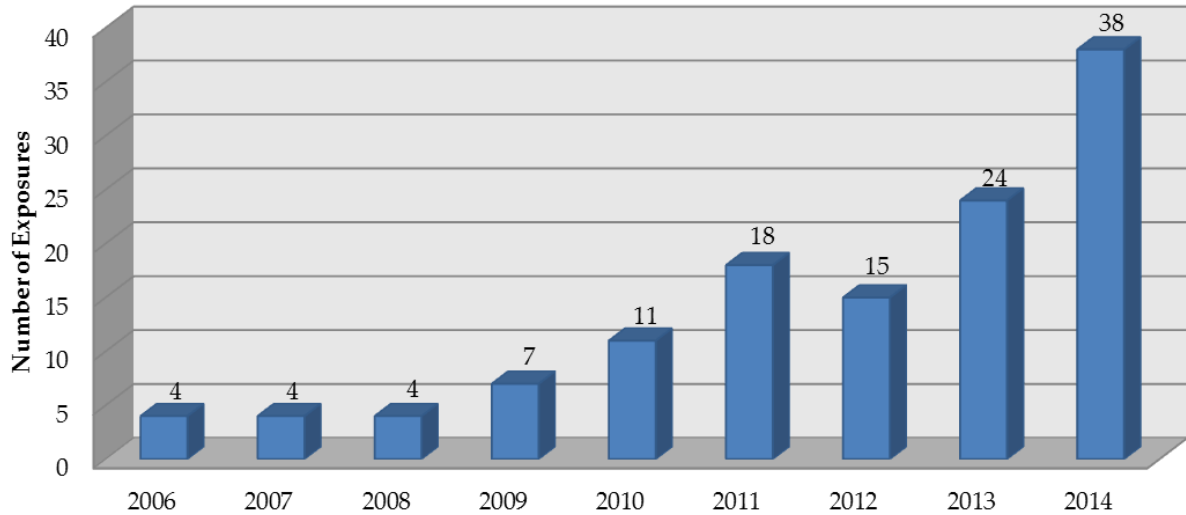
## Data

**Number of Exposures Reported for Marijuana Only**



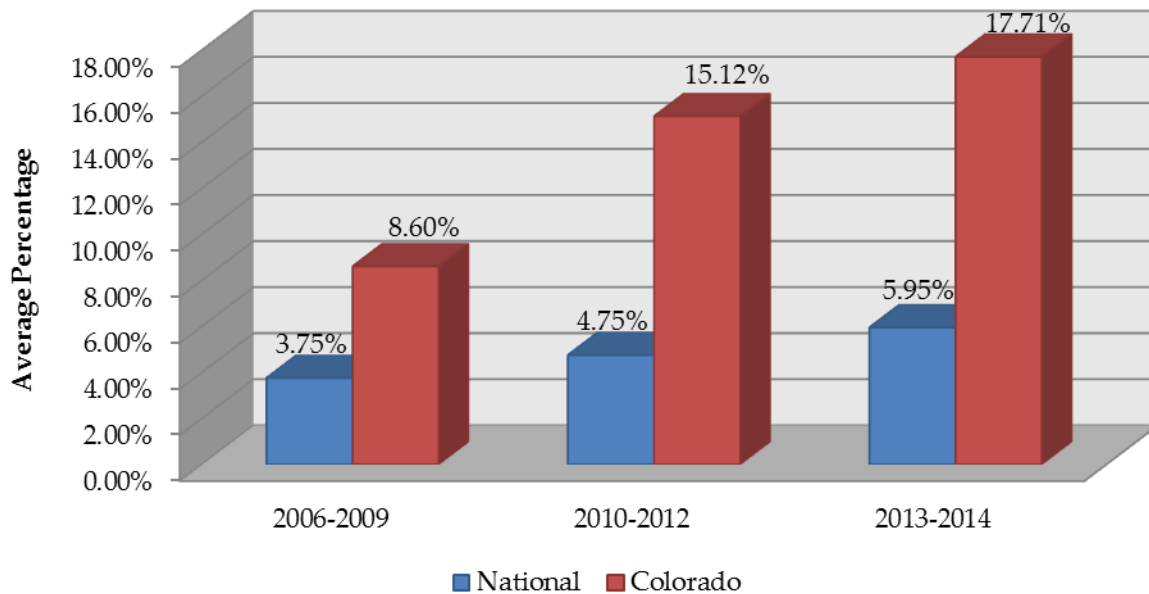
SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, *Monitoring Health Concerns Related to Marijuana in Colorado: 2014* via Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

### Marijuana-Related Exposures Children Ages 0 to 5



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

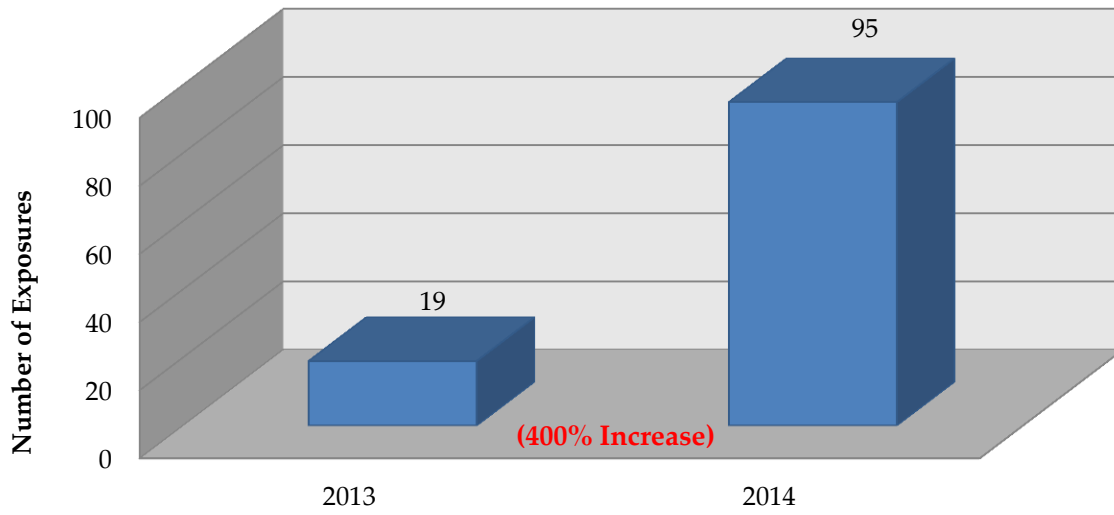
### Average Percent of Marijuana Exposures Ages 0 to 5



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center



## Number of THC Infused Edible Exposures



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

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# SECTION 6: Treatment

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## Data

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**NOTE:** THE MOST CURRENT DATA IS NOT AVAILABLE. SEE *THE LEGALIZATION OF MARIJUANA IN COLORADO: THE IMPACT, VOLUME 2, AUGUST 2014*.

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# SECTION 7: Diversion of Colorado Marijuana

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## Definitions

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**Colorado Marijuana Interdiction Seizures:** Incidents where highway or state patrols stopped a driver for a traffic violation and subsequently found Colorado marijuana destined for other parts of the country. These interdiction seizures are reported on a voluntary basis to the National Seizure System (NSS) managed by the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC). These are random traffic stops, not investigations, and do not include local police.

**NOTE: A 2014 SURVEY OF APPROXIMATELY 100 INTERDICTION EXPERTS ESTIMATE THEY SEIZE 10 PERCENT OR LESS OF WHAT GETS THROUGH UNDETECTED.**

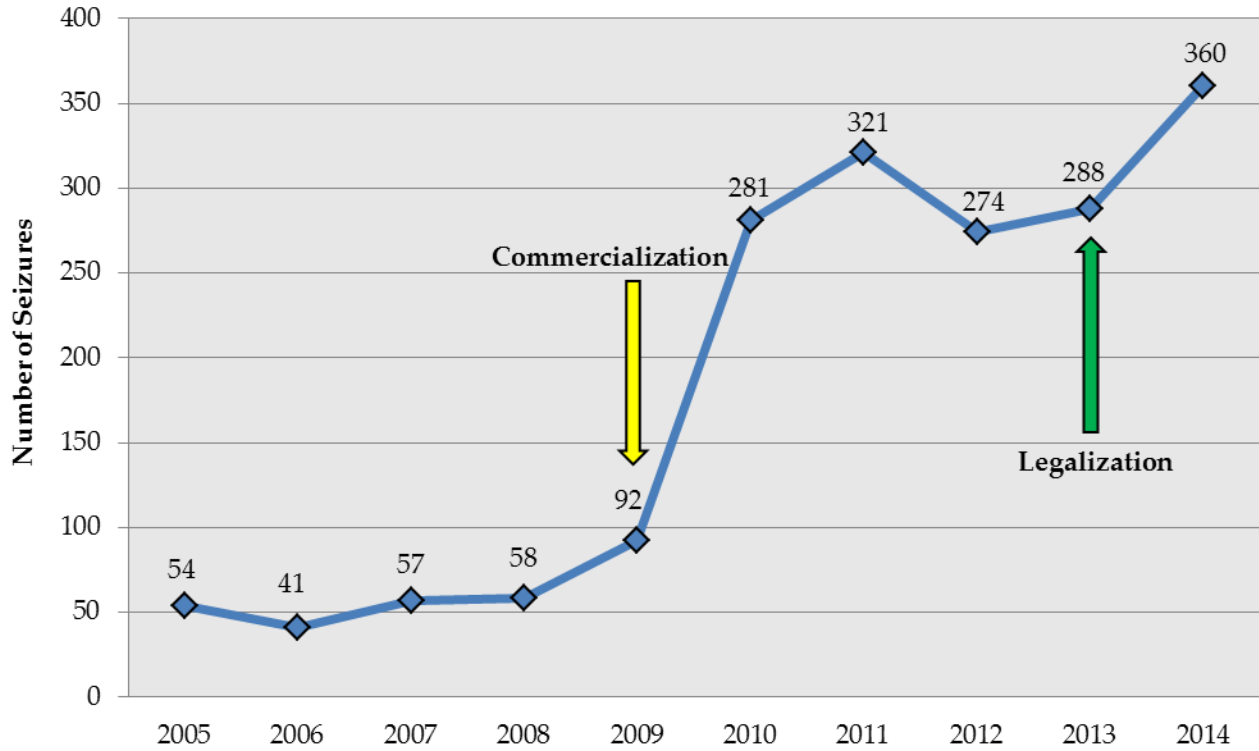
## Findings

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- Prior to the commercialization of medical marijuana in 2009, there was a yearly average of 52 interdiction seizures between 2005 and 2008.
- In 2014, there were 360 interdiction seizures of Colorado marijuana destined for other states.
  - This is a 592 percent increase.
- In just one year, 2013 to 2014 when marijuana retail stores began operating, there was a 25 percent increase in the number of interdiction seizures.

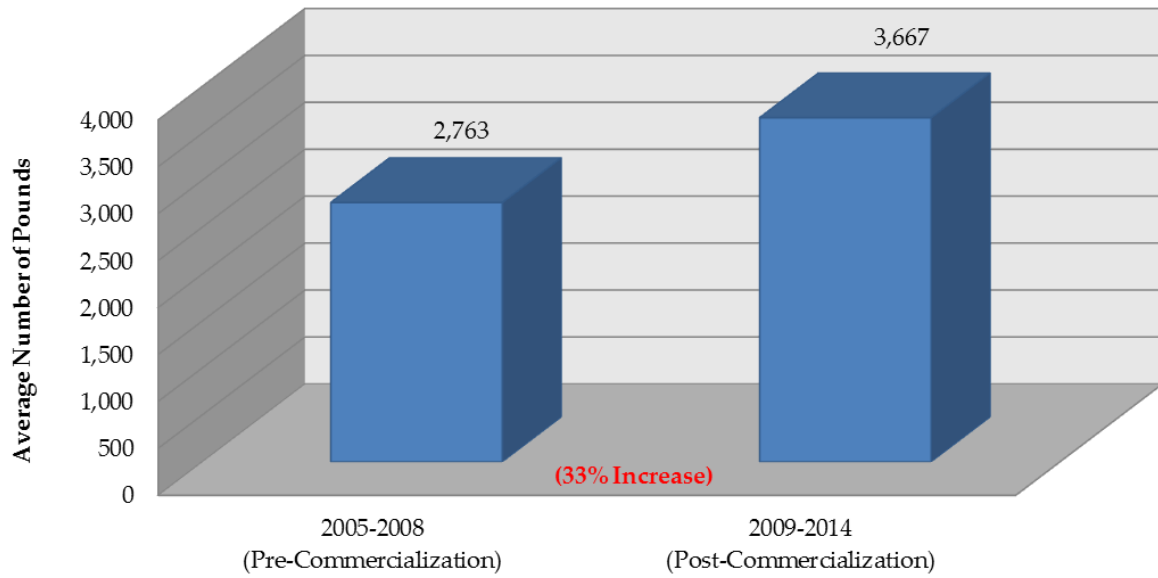
Data

### Colorado Marijuana Interdiction Seizures



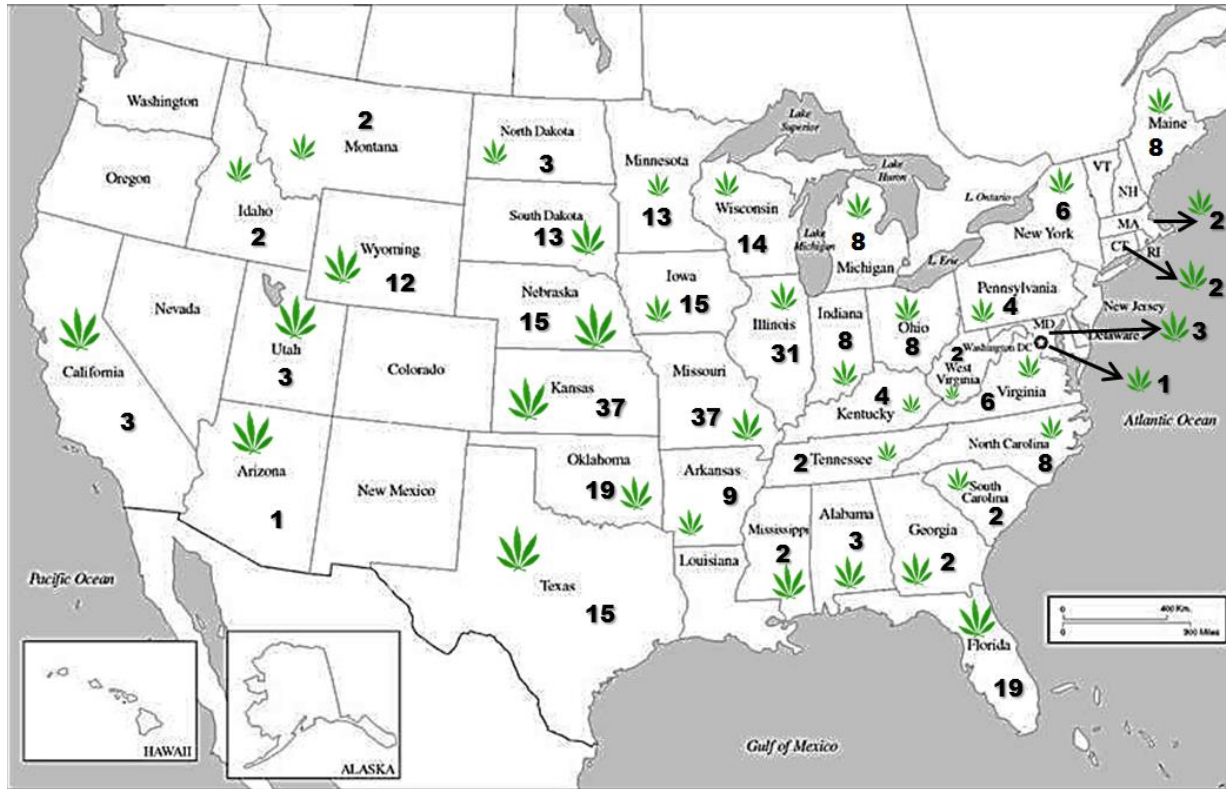
SOURCE: El Paso Intelligence Center, National Seizure System, as of March 20, 2015

### Average Pounds of Colorado Marijuana from Interdiction Seizures



SOURCE: El Paso Intelligence Center, National Seizure System, as of March 20, 2015

## States to Which Colorado Marijuana Was Destined (2014) (Total Reported Incidents per State)



SOURCE: El Paso Intelligence Center, National Seizure System, as of March 20, 2015

### Top Three Cities of Marijuana Origin

Originating City Rank	Originating City	Number of Seizures from Originating City	Percentage
1.	Denver	227	63.06%
2.	Yuma	20	5.56%
3.	Colorado Springs	14	3.89%



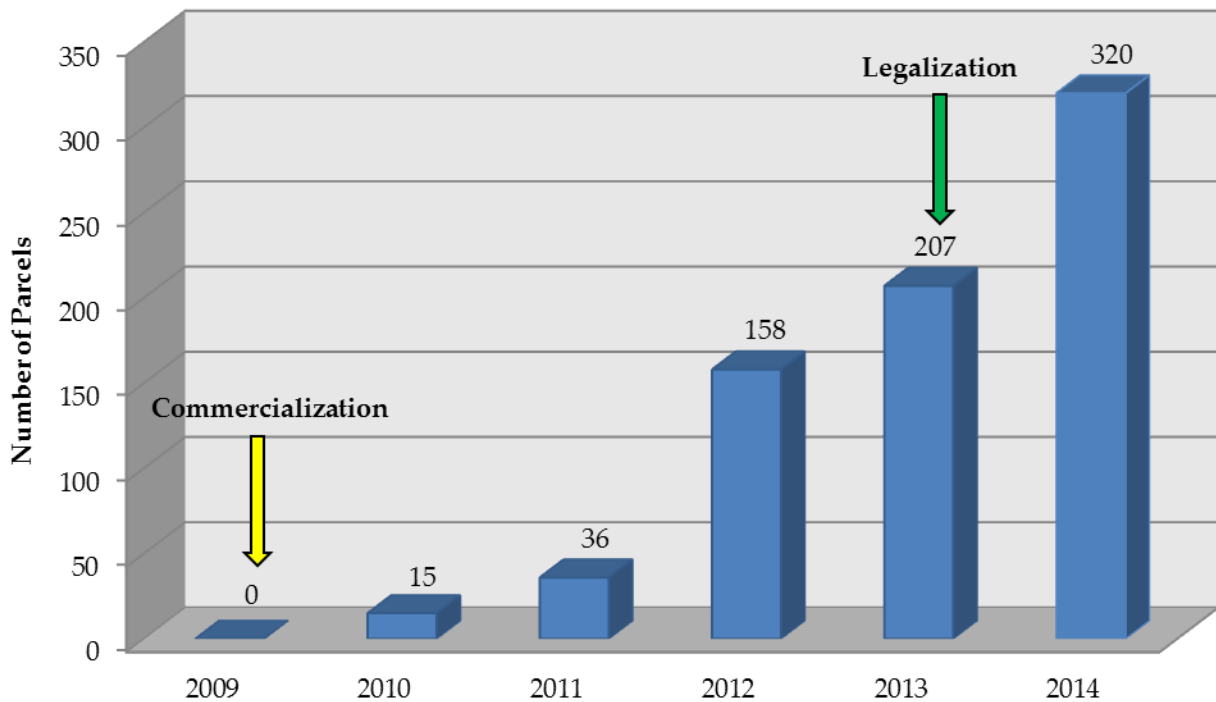
# SECTION 8: Diversion by Parcel

## Findings

- From 2010 through 2014, the number of parcels with Colorado marijuana destined for other states increased 2,033 percent.
- In just one year, from 2013 to 2014 when retail marijuana businesses began operating, there was a 55 percent increase in Colorado marijuana seized in the mail.

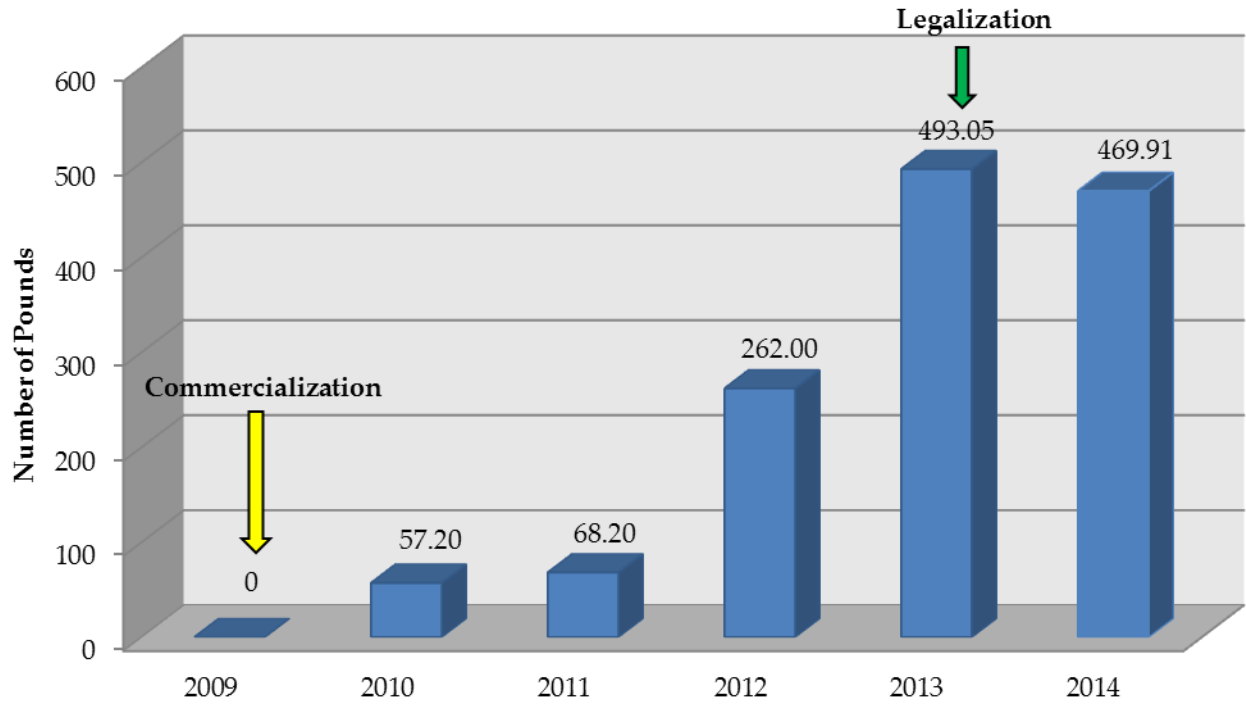
## Data

**Parcels Containing Marijuana Mailed from Colorado to Another State**



SOURCE: United States Postal Inspection Service, Prohibited Mailing of Narcotics, as of January 21, 2015

## Pounds of Colorado Marijuana Seized by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service



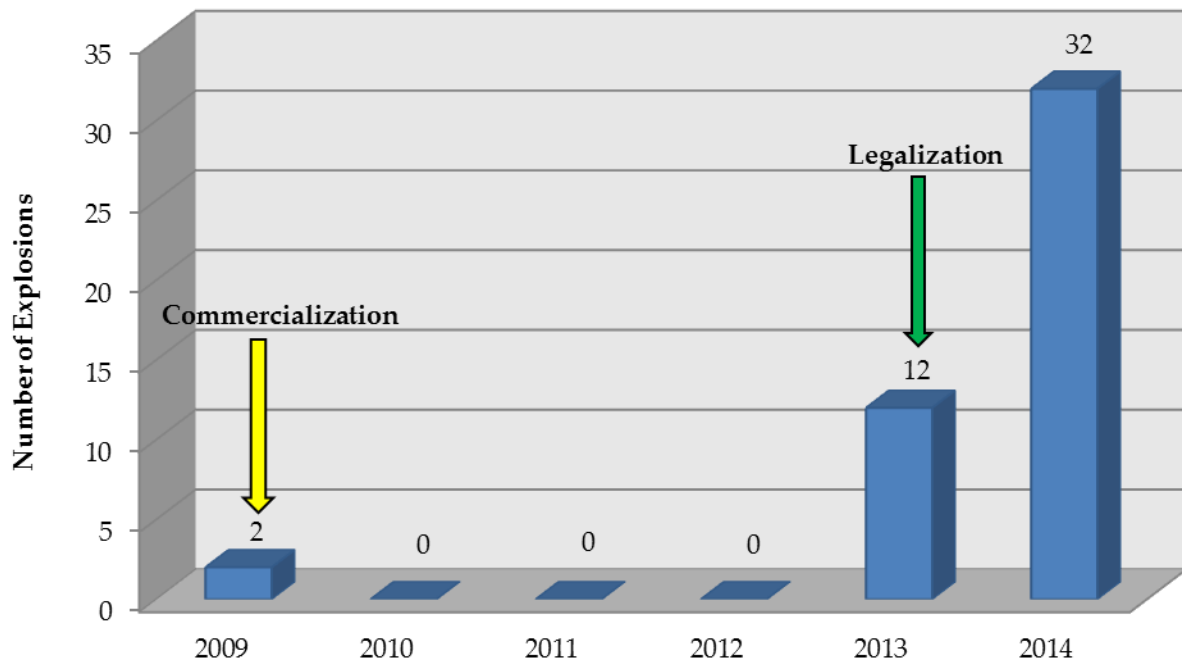
# SECTION 9: THC Extraction Labs

## Findings

- In one year, from 2013 to 2014 when retail marijuana businesses began operating, there was a 167 percent increase in explosions involving THC extraction labs.

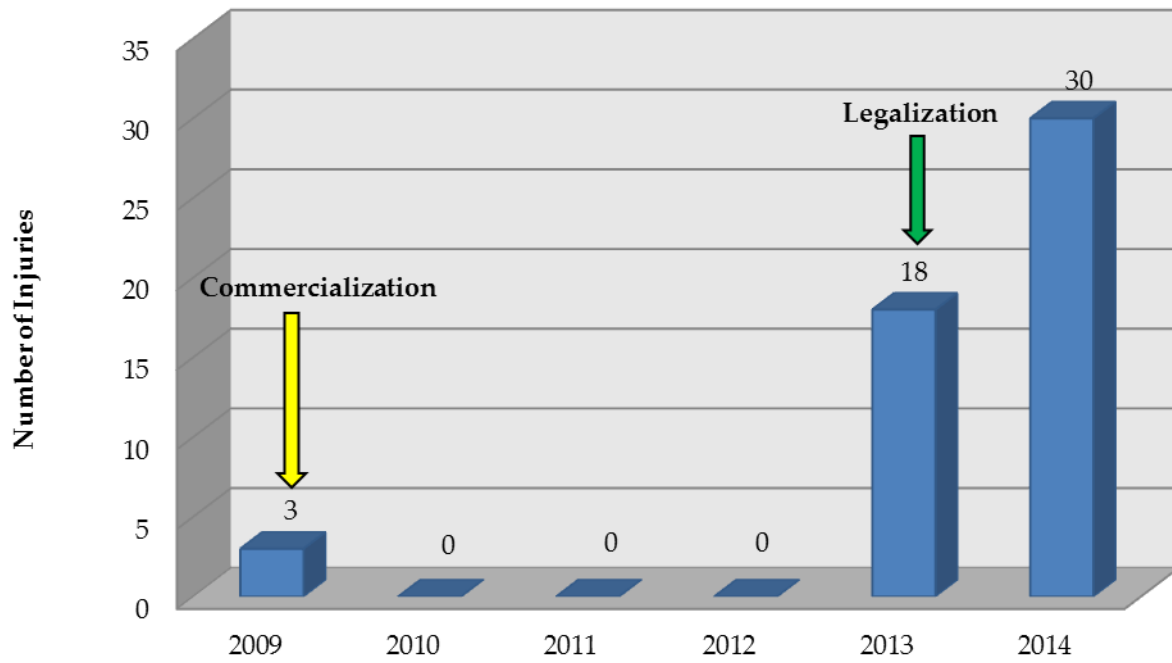
## Data

### THC Extraction Lab Explosions



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA, Investigative Support Center

## THC Extraction Lab Explosion Injuries



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA, Investigative Support Center

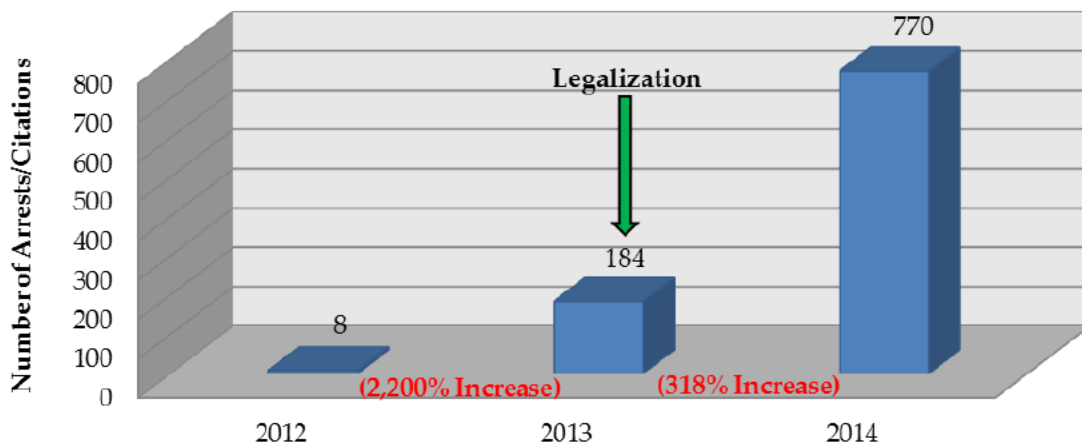
# SECTION 10: Related Data

## Crime

All Reported Crime in Denver			
2012	2013	2014	
43,867 reported crimes	48,147 reported crimes	49,258 reported crimes	5,391 reported crimes increase from 2012 through 2014 (+12.3 percent)

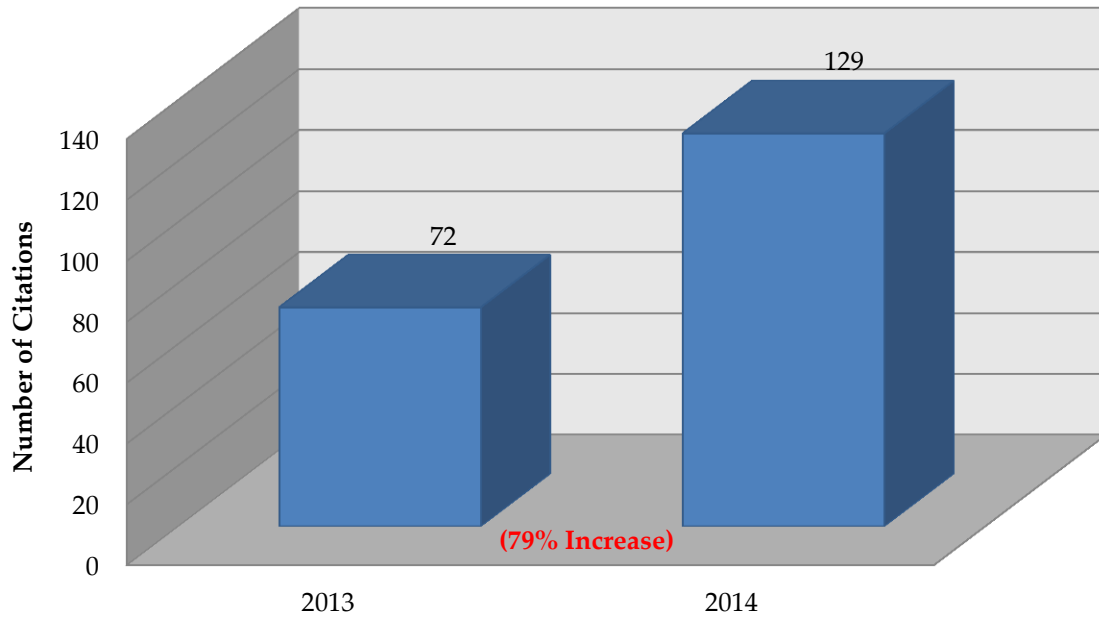
SOURCE: National Incident Based Reporting System definitions in the City and County of Denver, January 9, 2015

## Denver Police Department Unlawful Public Display/Consumption of Marijuana



SOURCE: Denver Police Department, Traffic Operations Bureau via Vice/Drug Bureau

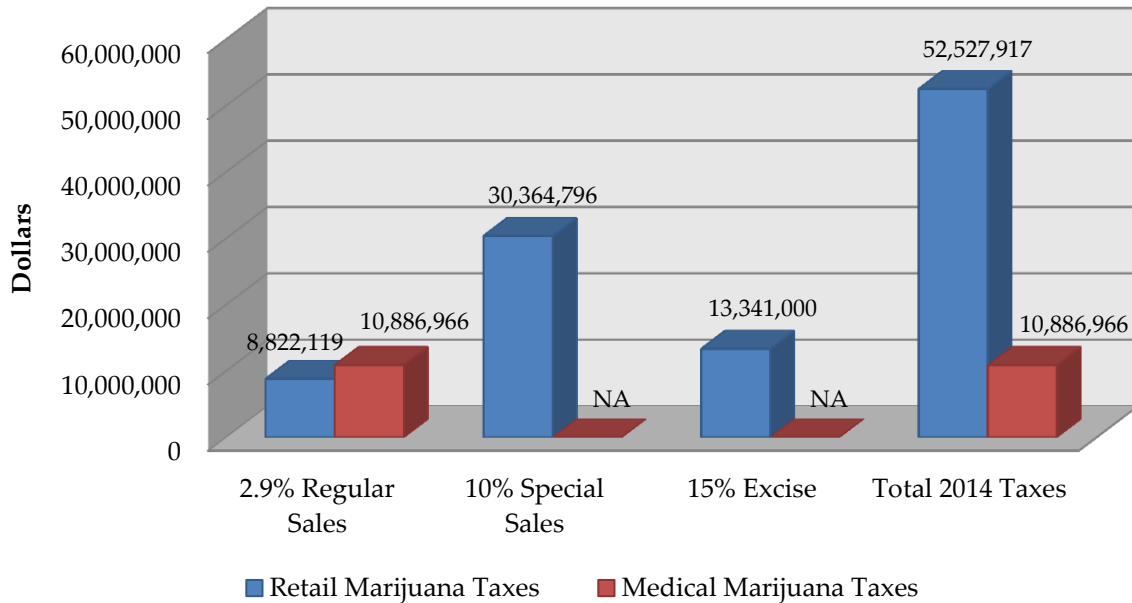
## Boulder Police Department Marijuana Public Consumption Citations



**NOTE:** THE CITY OF BOULDER DID NOT HAVE A MUNICIPAL STATUTE SPECIFIC TO PUBLIC CONSUMPTION OF MARIJUANA UNTIL MID-2013.

**SOURCE:** Boulder Police Department, Records and Information Services

## Total Revenue from Marijuana Taxes, Calendar Year 2014



**NOTE: FIGURES DO NOT INCLUDE ANY CITY TAXES: THE STATE DOES NOT ASSESS OR COLLECT THOSE TAXES.**

**NOTE: THE FIRST TWELVE MONTHS OF RETAIL MARIJUANA TAX REVENUE WOULD BE EQUIVALENT TO FOUR-TENTHS OF 1 PERCENT (0.4 %) OF COLORADO'S FY2014 GENERAL FUND REVENUE.**

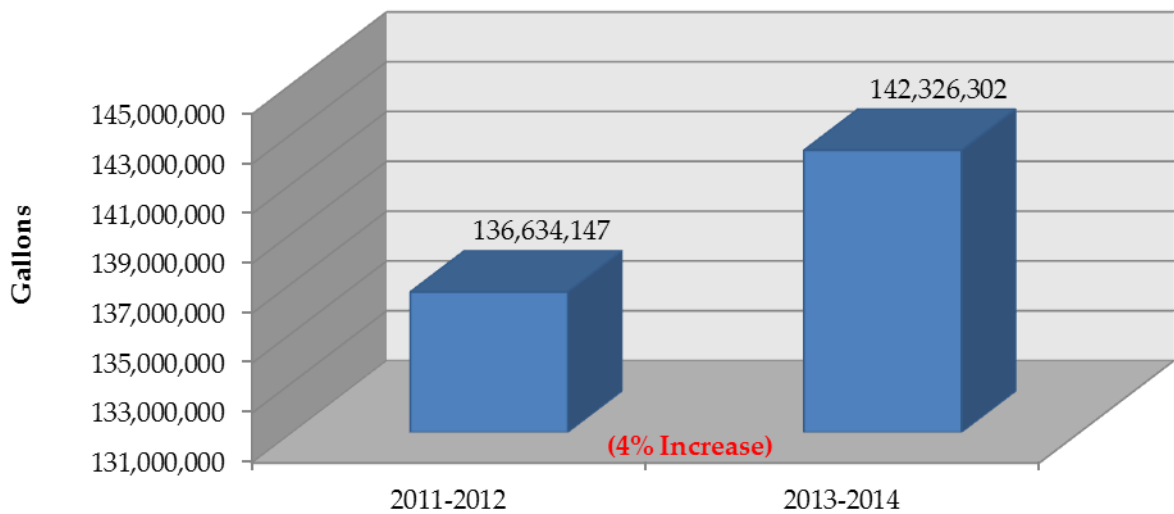
**SOURCE: Colorado Department of Revenue, Monthly Marijuana Taxes, Licenses and Fees Transfers and Distribution**

## Marijuana Use and Alcohol Consumption

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One argument of those in favor of legalization is that users will switch from alcohol to marijuana, thus reducing consumption. To date, that theory is not supported by the data.

### Colorado Average Consumption of Alcohol in Gallons, Per Calendar Year



SOURCE: Colorado Department of Revenue, Colorado Liquor Excise Taxes



## Licensed Marijuana Businesses as of January 2015

---

### Medical Marijuana:<sup>1</sup>

- 505 medical marijuana centers (“dispensaries”)
- 748 marijuana cultivation facilities
- 163 infused products (edibles) businesses

### Recreational Marijuana:<sup>1</sup>

- 322 marijuana retail stores
- 397 marijuana cultivation facilities
- 98 infused product (edibles) businesses

## Business Comparisons as of January 2015

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### Colorado:

- 505 medical marijuana centers (“dispensaries”)<sup>1</sup>
- 322 recreational marijuana stores<sup>1</sup>
- 405 Starbucks coffee shops<sup>2</sup>
- 227 McDonalds restaurants<sup>3</sup>

### Denver:

- 198 licensed medical marijuana centers (“dispensaries”)<sup>1</sup>
- 117 pharmacies (as of February 12, 2015)<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Colorado Department of Revenue, Enforcement Division – Marijuana, *Annual Update*, February 27, 2015

<sup>2</sup> Starbucks Coffee Company, Corporate Office Headquarters

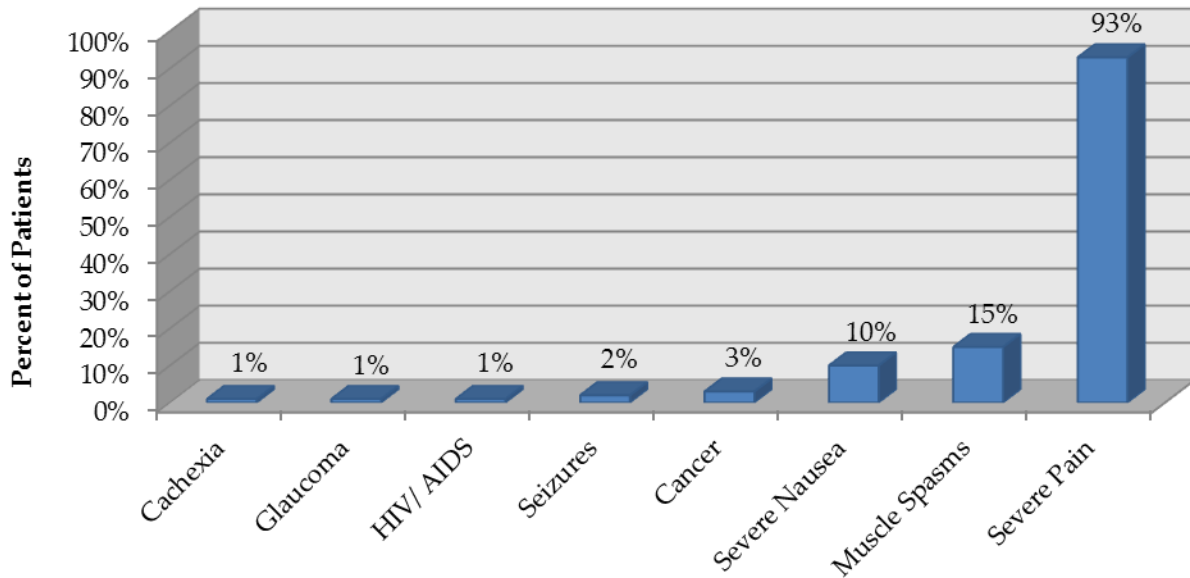
<sup>3</sup> McDonalds Corporation, Corporate Office Headquarters

<sup>4</sup> Colorado Department of Regulatory Agencies, State Board of Pharmacy

Medical Marijuana Registry Identification Cards

- December 31, 2009 – 41,039
- December 31, 2010 – 116,198
- December 31, 2011 – 82,089
- December 31, 2012 – 108,526
- December 31, 2013 – 110,979
- December 31, 2014 – 115,467

Percent of Medical Marijuana Patients Based on Reporting Condition



**NOTE:** TOTAL DOES NOT EQUAL 100 PERCENT AS SOME PATIENTS REPORT USING MEDICAL MARIJUANA FOR MORE THAN ONE DEBILITATING MEDICAL CONDITION.

SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Medical Marijuana Statistics

## Local Response to Medical and Recreational Marijuana in Colorado<sup>5</sup>

---

- 321 total local jurisdictions
  - 228 (71 percent) prohibit any medical or recreational marijuana businesses
  - 67 (21 percent) allow any medical and recreational marijuana businesses
  - 26 (8 percent) allow either medical or recreational marijuana businesses, not both

## 2014 Reported Sales of Marijuana in Colorado<sup>5</sup>

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- 109,578 pounds of medical marijuana flower
- 36,600 pounds of recreational marijuana flower
  
- 1,964,917 units of medical edible products
- 2,850,733 units of recreational edible products

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<sup>5</sup> Colorado Department of Revenue, Enforcement Division – Marijuana, *Annual Update*, February 27, 2015

## Election Results

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### November 2012 Amendment 64 Election Results:

- 54 percent in favor
- 46 percent opposed

## Polling

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### September 2014 Suffolk University/*USA Today* Poll Colorado

- 46 percent continue to support Amendment 64
- 50.2 percent do not agree with Amendment 64 decision

### October 2014 Gallup Poll

	<u>Favor Legalized</u>	<u>Oppose Legalized</u>	<u>Unsure</u>
2013	58 percent	39 percent	3 percent
2014	51 percent	47 percent	2 percent

### October 2014 Pew Research Center Poll

	<u>Favor Legalized</u>	<u>Oppose Legalized</u>	<u>Unsure</u>
Feb. 2014	54 percent	42 percent	3 percent
Oct. 2014	52 percent	45 percent	3 percent

SOURCE: [Polling Report.com](http://Polling Report.com)

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Rocky Mountain High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area  
Investigative Support Center  
Denver, Colorado  
[www.rmhidta.org/reports](http://www.rmhidta.org/reports)

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## Kazakoff, Laura

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**From:** Correspondence Group, City Clerk's Office  
**Sent:** Monday, May 04, 2015 9:38 AM  
**To:** Public Hearing  
**Subject:** FW: Citizen Feedback s.22(1)  
Personal and  
Confidential re: marijuana dispensaries

---



### Citizen Feedback

Case number: s.22(1) Personal and  
Confidential

Case created: 2015-05-02, 09:19:00 PM

### Incident Location

Address: , ,

Address2:

Location name:

### Contact Details

Name: Michayluk, LeeAnne

Address: ,

Address2:

Phone:

Email: s.22(1) Personal and Confidential

Alt. Phone:

Preferred contact method: Either

### Request Details

1. Describe details (who, what, where, when, why): \*

Received via email: I am dismayed at the number of marijuana dispensaries popping up all over the city. Why are they allowed to traffic an illegal substance under the guise of medicinal use? Those in Canada with legitimate medical marijuana 'authorization to possess' cards from the government don't need pop up shops every few blocks to get the medication they need.

In my neighbourhood alone there are three within a four block radius of the Broadway Youth Resource Centre and Mount Pleasant Neighbourhood House - both serve vulnerable populations that include minors. I also don't appreciate what they represent or having them so prevalent in a neighbourhood I live in, have worked to help improve with extensive work on our home and am trying to raise my kids in, knowing

they are not legal or paying taxes. I believe this is a travesty and don't think the city is looking out for the greater good of all of its citizens.

I also work in two buildings with clients struggling through addiction recovery and one of these illegal shops has moved in right next door. The smell of marijuana smoke comes into our buildings as they smoke inside the dispensary the whole time it is open. We have had complaints from addiction recovery clients reporting the smell is in their units and it is a trigger for them to use. It is also noticeable in the addiction recovery support office - completely unacceptable. On top of this Covenant House, an agency supporting at risk and street youth, is less than a 1/2 block away.

The prevalence of these dispensaries without intervention from the city by-law offices shutting them down for having no business license and for trafficking an illegal substance is discouraging and maddening. Medical offices do not stay open until 11 pm, midnight or later. There is nothing legitimate about this. Health Canada is also chiming in and yet nothing is being done. Why not?

As a tax paying citizen I do not welcome or want these dispensaries in my city or my immediate neighbourhood. I believe I can demand an answer and question why the city is trying to find a way to regulate. A push to try and get enough citizens to sign a petition legalizing marijuana failed, why now is the city trying to legitimize an illegal substance and practice?

s.22(1) Personal and Confidential

**Additional Details**



**Kazakoff, Laura**

**From:** Correspondence Group, City Clerk's Office  
**Sent:** Wednesday, May 13, 2015 5:18 PM  
**To:** Public Hearing  
**Subject:** FW: Local McBride Park Surrounded by Pot Shops

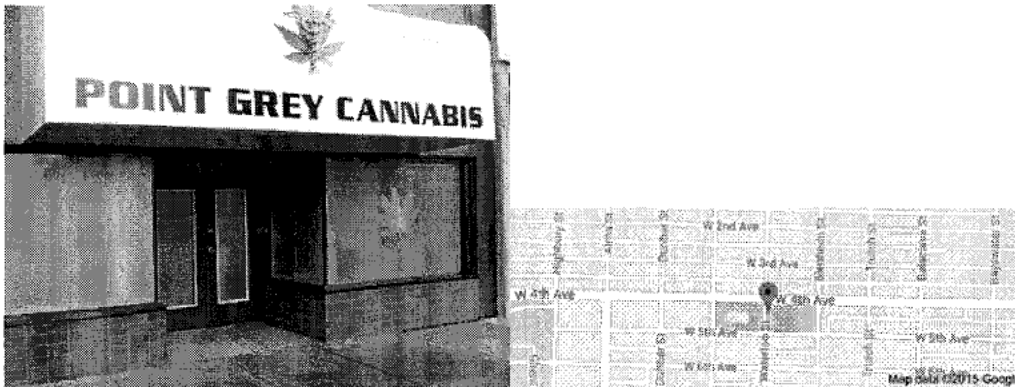
**From:** Francesca Dappen s.22(1) Personal and Confidential  
**Sent:** Wednesday, May 13, 2015 5:12 PM  
**To:** Correspondence Group, City Clerk's Office  
**Subject:** Local McBride Park Surrounded by Pot Shops

LOCAL MCBRIDE PARK, PLAYGROUND & PLAYING FIELD ON WEST 4TH AVENUE -  
SURROUNDED WITH 5 POT SHOPS AS CLOSE AS A FEW FEET ACROSS THE STREET

THIS COULD HAPPEN ALL OVER OUR CITY - 300 METERS IS ONLY 2 BLOCKS!!!

WITHOUT PARKS BEING INCLUDED IN THE 300 METER RULE PROPOSED BY CITY HALL  
5 POT SHOPS SURROUNDING MCBRIDE PARK ON WEST 4TH WILL BE ABLE TO STAY

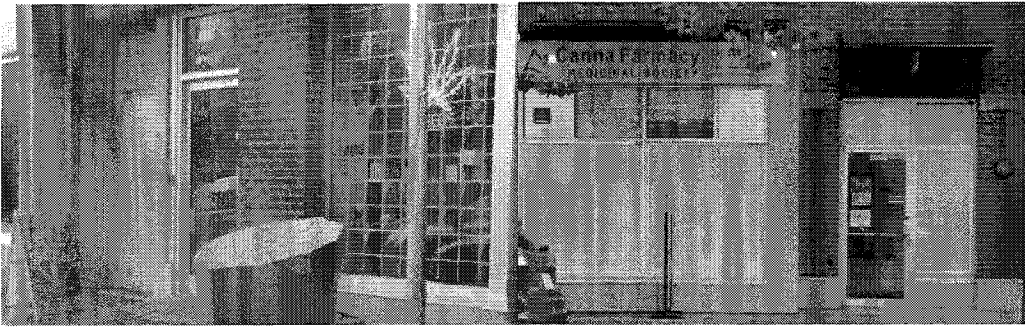
MCBRIDE PARK - TWO BLOCKS OF PARK PLAYGROUND AND PLAYING FIELDS ON WEST 4TH  
AVENUE IN KITSILANO  
WHICH IS SURROUNDED BY 5 POT SHOPS WITHIN AS LITTLE AS A FEW FEET RIGHT ACROSS  
THE STREET  
FROM WHERE CHILDREN PLAY AND YOUTH SPORTS TEAMS HOLD THEIR BASEBALL &  
SOCCER GAMES, ETC...



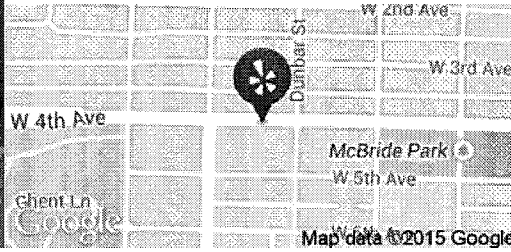
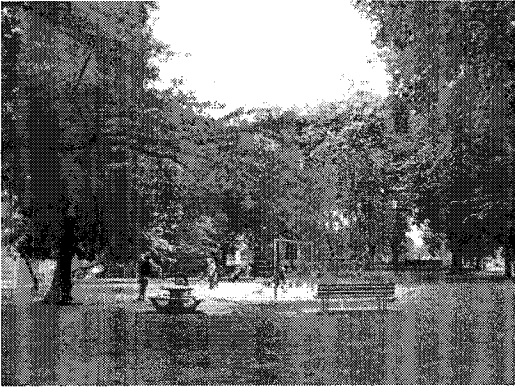
POINT GREY CANNABIS (DOUBLE STORE FRONT) JUST OPENED RIGHT ACROSS ON NORTH  
SIDE OF MCBRIDE PARK



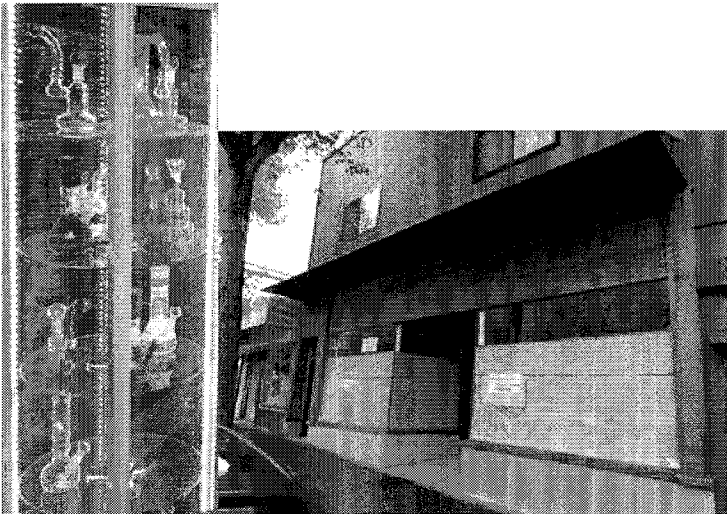
WEEDS SOCIETY AND CANNA FARMACY RIGHT ACROSS THE STREET FROM ONE ANOTHER  
ON WEST 4TH  
ARE ONLY THREE BLOCKS EAST FROM MCBRIDE PARK AND 3.5 BLOCKS EAST FROM PT GREY  
CANNABIS



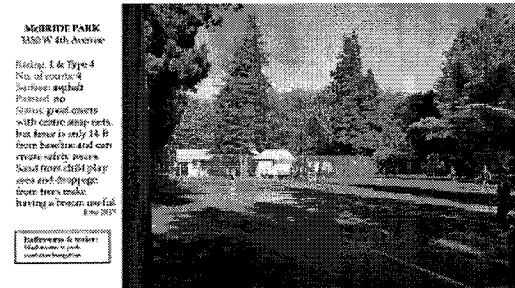
**WEEDS SOCIETY - 2916 WEST 4TH AVENUE and CANNA FARMACY - 2935 WEST 4TH AVENUE**



**NEW DOPE SMOKING 'METTA LOUNGE' NOW OPENING UP ONLY 1.5 BLOCKS WEST OF MCBRIDE PARK AND 2 DOORS DOWN FROM POT SMOKE MERCHANDISE STORE WITH WINDOW FULL OF POT SCALES & BONGS**



**CHILDREN AND DRUGS DON'T MIX!**



**MCBRIDE PARK**  
 3350 W 4th, excessive  
 Building 3 & Type 4  
 7% of capacity 4  
 Surfaces asphalt  
 Paved and po  
 Concrete gravel covers  
 with concrete strip work  
 but fence is only 14 ft  
 fence base and cast  
 concrete safety fence  
 Small four-child play  
 area and drop-off  
 zone from under  
 tree in center area  
 8-10-2015

**MCBRIDE PARK PLAY GROUND AND TENNIS COURTS AND PUBLIC WASHROOMS AT 3550 WEST 4TH AVENUE**

**McBride Park**



**Location**

3350 W 4th Avenue  
 (@ Waterloo Street)

**Neighbourhood**


Kitsilano


**Area**


1.71 hectares


**Recreation Facilities**


 Field Houses  
 (x1)

 Soccer Fields  
 (x1)

 Tennis Courts  
 (x4)

 Playgrounds  
 (x1)

 Softball  
 (x2)

 Washrooms  
 (x1)

**Washroom Information**

Location	Winter Hours	Summer Hours	Notes
Central, field house	Dawn to Dusk	Dawn to Dusk	Caretaker on site

**About the Park**

McBride is composed of two parts; one, a large, open sports field and the other, a combination of tennis courts and children’s play area surrounded by mature trees. These large trees provide several quiet places perfect for reading on a bench or having a small picnic.

**History**

The Provincial Government donated this land to the Park Board on July 26, 1911. It was officially named on that date after Sir Richard McBride Premier of British Columbia at the time. During World War I the park was used for the cultivation of vegetables.

## Kazakoff, Laura

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**From:** Correspondence Group, City Clerk's Office  
**Sent:** Wednesday, May 20, 2015 10:42 AM  
**To:** Public Hearing  
**Subject:** FW: Please pay attention - Author: Elan Zak

-----Original Message-----

**From:** The Wolf s.22(1) Personal and Confidential  
**Sent:** Tuesday, May 19, 2015 11:52 PM  
**To:** Correspondence Group, City Clerk's Office  
**Subject:** Please pay attention

1. I think it's ridiculous allowing dispensaries to sell marihuana. Presently LPs in Canada have gone through recalls due to product not being sellable. This means that dispensaries are selling weeds that has not been tested.
2. Who are the dispensaries buying product from? Who are the sellers? The old program only allows DGs to sell to 4 patience max. BC is allowing dispensaries to buy weed from illegal operations. More and more gangsters are growing their own illegal weeds and then selling it through dispensaries. It's really a joke if you ask me...
3. If BC regulates dispensaries to sell medical marihuana the dispensaries should only buy their product through Licensed producers under the MMPR. It will be properly tested and LPs will be Happy.
4. pkg It's not child safe. Majority of dispensaries put it in plastic street look bags. It needs to be a special child proof pkg.
5. Why only charge \$30,000 a year for a license? The avg location makes \$6-20k a day. This fee should be \$250.000 a year. If the city wants to earn charging \$30k is a joke. You will get kids that have been selling weed on the street Opening up store front. What a joke.....
6. Dispensaries should be minimum 1 mile from schools not 300 meters. That's ridiculous.
7. There should be a security clearance check for owners of these dispensaries to get rid of the criminals. There should not be any criminal working in these dispensaries.
8. There should not be dispensaries next to each other. There should be at least 1 Km radius between dispensaries.
9. There should be a security person in each dispensaries to control the violence and theft.
10. There should be security protocol for people that are handling the weed. There should be at all times a pharmacist with minimum 3 years experience working in a pharmacy.
11. Only doctors should be only allowing their patience to sign application form. Not a natural-path ( fake ) doctor. That was the biggest loop hole in the system. Paying someone \$60 to sign off on your application should not be satisfactory. Should come direct from family doctor.

I can't understand why LPs don't slap a law suit against the federal government. The law says that you can only buy weed from LPs via mail. LPs have put millions of dollars to manufacture the product and now they are competing against illegal grow ups selling to dispensaries / criminals.

I'm a user and I have over 20 dispensaries cards. I just don't agree how immature the decision makers are. It's either they are crooks or they are just stupid.

## Kazakoff, Laura

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**From:** Correspondence Group, City Clerk's Office  
**Sent:** Thursday, May 21, 2015 2:12 PM  
**To:** Public Hearing  
**Subject:** FW: Cannabis Dispensary Regulation Question/Point for Jun 10th hearing

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**From:** Jules Burt s.22(1) Personal and Confidential  
**Sent:** Thursday, May 21, 2015 1:12 PM  
**To:** Correspondence Group, City Clerk's Office  
**Subject:** Cannabis Dispensary Regulation Question/Point for Jun 10th hearing

Dear Vancouver City,

I wonder why there's all this fervour around the regulation of these cannabis outlets.

Cannabis has no evidentiary affect on society at large and even with this 'proliferation' of cannabis outlets in Vancouver I have heard nothing of any demonstrable problems. Nothing is happening in Colorado either - except lower crime rates overall since adult regulation.

**My question to the city is this:**

**Given that we know alcohol to be far more dangerous a substance to our youth and population than cannabis - is the city limiting and restricting the location of these cannabis dispensaries in the same or equal manner as alcohol outlets?**

If not, why not?

Will the city further consider the real compassionate part of people using cannabis as a medicine, in conjunction with their doctor, and therefore shouldn't the city in fact allow these where pharmacies and natural health products are sold?

Sincerely and thanks,  
Jules Burt

s.22(1) Personal and Confidential

## Kazakoff, Laura

---

**From:** Correspondence Group, City Clerk's Office  
**Sent:** Tuesday, May 26, 2015 4:13 PM  
**To:** Public Hearing  
**Subject:** FW: Canna Clinic

s.22(1) Personal and Confidential

**From:** Louie Moran  
**Sent:** Tuesday, May 26, 2015 3:40 PM  
**To:** Correspondence Group, City Clerk's Office  
**Subject:** Canna Clinic

Mayor Gregor Robertson,

Hi I'm a patient at Canna Clinic on Granville, I'm writing in regard to the proposal of shutting down said clinic. I use medical marijuana for a litany of purposes which include sleep disorder, depression, and PTSD. Regardless of what the federal law is in regards to MM, my view is that shutting down Canna Clinic or any other dispensary in Vancouver would be ill-advised to say the least. Allow me to illustrate some of the ways.

Canna Clinic offers a variety of MM products which include, oils, shadder, edibles which would be difficult to nigh-impossible find on the black market. Not all users of cannabis are able to smoke it the traditional way and have to rely on vaporizers and edibles to take their medicine. This would be akin to sitting down every Rexxal and London Drugs in the city and forcing prescription drug users to get their fix elsewhere or not at all.

Dispensaries are not like liquor stores where one can simply go to another location. If one has membership at one location typically that membership would only be accepted there. If Canna Clinic gets shut down you would be doing a grave disservice to those who only have membership at one location.

Shutting down Canna Clinic would be bad for you too because there is always another election around the corner and with the number of Canna Clinic customers that would be deprived of their medication would reflect very negatively for you in terms of votes. Speaking of, the media snowstorm that would result would almost definitely further negatively impact vote count that would have gone favorably for you otherwise. Thus as a voter I would have to strongly council you against such destructive actions.

I also understand there is a concern about minors getting access to MM products. However as a patient and frequent customer, I can attest that the Canna Clinic staff takes a very hardline against the sales of cannabis products to minors. I'm 36 and I get ID's every time because it is their policy.

Thank you for taking the time to read my e-mail and I trust that you'll do the right thing in regards to this matter.



**Kazakoff, Laura**

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**From:** Public Hearing  
**Sent:** Monday, June 01, 2015 5:07 PM  
**To:** Danielle Steiner; Public Hearing  
**Subject:** RE: -Citizen Feedback: s.22(1) Personal and Confidential re: mariiuaa dispensaries-Author: Danielle Steiner

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**From:** Correspondence Group, City Clerk's Office  
**Sent:** Tuesday, May 19, 2015 9:48 AM  
**To:** Public Hearing  
**Subject:** FW: Citizen Feedback: s.22(1) Personal and Confidential re: marijuana dispensaries

<image001.jpg>

<image002.jpg>

**Citizen Feedback**

Case number: s.22(1) Personal and Confidential Case created: 2015-05-16, 11:32:00 AM

**Incident Location**

Address: s.22(1) Personal and Confidential  
Address2:  
Location name:

**Contact Details**

Name: s.22(1) Personal and Confidential Daniela  
Address:  
Address2:

s.22(1) Personal and Confidential

**Request Details**

1. Describe details (who, what, where, when, why): \*

Via email:

I own a business in Vancouver (8 years) - we are private -working with Olympic Athletes and professional athletes and regular professionals in a private studio and complete private health consultations with regular men and women.

Since the WEEDS store opened at the corner (Richards/Helmcken st 1075) in late February I've had repeated customers complain about the stench of marijuana (they leave thier doors wide open). I've lost two major clients who no longer will come near my business as they feel that it is too risky for failing a drug test, and just the image of being seen near this type of business is not something that they



feel comfortable with.

On Tuesday of this week, I was across the street walking back to my studio, I saw two people walk right out of the WEEDS store, only to stop under my canopy and lit up two joints. As I walked up to my door, I asked them to leave and they dismissed me by belittling me with "You shouldn't be beside a WEEDS store, get used to marijuana smoke and smokers - move somewhere else." I was shocked by their rudeness.

I am simply sick of the "riff raff" of clients that now stand outside my door smoking their marijuana as they feel it's now legal.

My personal air quality and space are being violated. As a business owner I am losing money as a result of this type of business.

City of Vancouver needs to address this issue, as I feel lawsuits of all levels including health risks will arise from allowing this type of business to exist. There needs to be very STRICT guidelines in place to protect regular business owners, and those of us who do NOT believe this is a legal business. I'd like to see these businesses shut down. Sell the stuff on line via the government. NO middle man! No WEEDS stores please! And why can they function with no business licenses?

s.22(1) Personal and Confidential



**Additional Details**

June 3, 2015

Vancouver City Hall  
City Clerk's Office  
3rd Floor - 453 West 12th Ave  
Vancouver, BC V5Y 1V4L2

Dear Vancouver City Council Members:

This letter serves as the BC Pharmacy Association's submission to the City of Vancouver's public hearing on June 10, 2015, regarding the city's proposal to regulate medical marijuana shops.

First, let us acknowledge the fact that all 84 cannabis stores are without doubt illegal operations.

As the organization that represents community pharmacists, it is disturbing to see many of the cannabis stores hang out their shingle with the proclamation that they are medical marijuana dispensaries.

Under the *Pharmacy Operations and Drug Scheduling Act*, "dispense" is defined as "the preparation and sale of a drug or device referred to in a prescription and taking steps to ensure the pharmaceutical and therapeutic suitability of a drug or device for its intended use and taking steps to ensure its proper use."

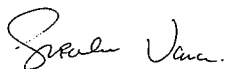
Under section 1 of the *Pharmacy Operations and Drug Scheduling Act* — Bylaws, "dispensary" means the area of a community pharmacy that contains Schedule I and II drugs.

Clearly, none of Vancouver's pot shops meet the criteria to be called a dispensary. It is a great disservice to our community to try to normalize marijuana as a harmless product, available on every street corner that can be used to address a wide range of ailments.

We deserve considerably more from city council than the approach being taken to address this problem. Medical marijuana regulations are clear — they do not allow municipalities the authority to regulate the sale of marijuana. We need you to enforce the law and keep people safe.

Leave it to the health-care professionals to help the many patients in need of pain and chronic disease management, not entrepreneurs looking to make a fast buck.

Yours truly,



Geraldine Vance  
CEO, BC Pharmacy Association

Cc: His Worship Gregor Robertson, Mayor of the city of Vancouver



The Unincorporated Deuteronomical Society  
s.22(1) Personal and Confidential

June 5, 2015

City of Vancouver  
City Hall  
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Clerk,

Peace be with you. This letter is our public comment to the City of Vancouver consultation process re: medical marijuana retail uses. Please acknowledge receipt in accordance with your Procedure Bylaw s. 18.6, and please circulate this public comment in accordance with s. 18.7.

In this comment, we have two Court judgments, one concerning the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, and one concerning the proposed bylaw, which two matters are inextricably linked. Then, we have a report presented to the Police Board in 2009, as well as a brief presented to the House of Commons Justice and Human Rights Committee in 2009. Finally, we have the Society's response to Government of Canada's failure to regulate: the Marijuana Guild Charter. As you can see, our Society has been trying, since 2009, to provide a positive solution to the problem of drug regulation. As you will note, s. VII of the Guild's Charter requires members of the guild to pay five percent of revenue into our Court. These monies were intended to support a social service. Unfortunately, due to military action by the Crown against Bud the Oracle, sales stopped, and that branch of the Society's operations became dormant, due to the threat to our personal security and liberty posed by your military forces.

Marijuana prohibition in general is unconstitutional, as prohibition supports organized crime, which makes our community less safe. This infringes the security of the person. Every common person knows that drug prohibition does nothing but support gangsters. One group whose personal security drug

prohibition infringes that is often forgotten are those who work in the industry. Many of them are denied the protections of a modern workplace, like pooled liability insurance, collective bargaining and human rights tribunals. This, too, infringes the security of the person in a way that is unjustifiable in a free and democratic society.

The Society's first Chief Justice, Bud the Oracle, put it to the House of Commons Justice and Human Rights Committee in this wise:

In summary, our society's judgment is that prohibition and your Controlled Drugs and Substances Act are failed policies that trespasses upon the peaceful possessory right that ought to be enjoyed by everyone. Your society's policy does not respect this right. You violently oppress otherwise law-abiding members of your own society. Your corporation's own policy is the organized crime. (House of Commons of Canada, Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights. 2nd SESSION, 40th Parliament. Evidence given Thursday, April 30, 2009)

Thus we see it laid down by our first Chief Justice that drug prohibition is organized crime. The proposed bylaw seeks to regulate "retail use in which the use of marijuana for medicinal purposes is advocated." Advocating for the use of marijuana for medicinal purposes is protected free expression; it is not a privilege to be enjoyed only by those who can secure development permits and who can afford a thirty-thousand dollar license fee. The following comes further on in the Society's judgment, delivered to the House of Commons Justice and Human Rights Committee:

Why should any reasonable marijuana smoker consent to being governed by a society that sustains the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act? Why should he not instead consent to government by a society that respects his peaceful transaction with his chosen supplier? If your society fails to take up the duty of regulating demand-oriented drug suppliers, should some society or societies not fill that void? (ibid.)

In Vancouver, in respect of medical marijuana, that is just what we have. Various self-governing societies, along with a few limited companies, are retailing medical marijuana. This represents a subset of the full-spectrum solution to drug prohibition propounded by the Society, and it is a good start. But consider what the proposed bylaw might do. You have a facil-

ity serving some number of patients, and the bylaw requires it to be closed down. This will violate the right to security of the person of the patients that use that facility, and they should be given damages by the city, as well as personally by all individuals involved in the shut-down. Further, there is potential criminal liability for anyone who steals another's medicine.

Until such time as the federal war on drugs ends, the prudent course of action is to maintain the status quo, with increasing off-the-books liberalization. Stealing people's drugs is immoral. Everyone knows that "don't steal" is the law, whether enacted or not. And everyone also knows that the particular regulations concerning marihuana, if unenacted, would not be law at all. But enacting a law that allows theft makes no more sense than enacting a law that allows murder.

The medical use of marijuana is here to stay, and there is no reason for the community to give up any ground. Further improvements will allow for the retail of all drugs in a similar fashion. There is little reason that the common people should not strive ahead and develop their own model, on their own terms, rather than being subjected to the aristocratic and oligarchic whimsy of so-called "experts" and "professionals."

For the Society, that will, in future, involve the foundation of a Medical College, so that we may accredit our own physicians.

These materials constitute our public comment on this matter, and we thank you for circulating it and posting it on your website.

Truly,

Chief Justice Michael Burnside

encl: Chief Justice's Commission (1 page);  
Orders Of Court (3 pages);  
Registrar's Comment (2 pages);  
In Re: Bill C-15 (18 pages);  
In Re: vancouver Police Board (6 pages)



*To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may concern - Greeting.  
Know ye that reposing trust and confidence in the loyalty, integrity, and ability of Our beloved and faithful*

Michael Francis Burnside

*We, of Our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have constituted and appointed, and by these presents do constitute and appoint,*

Michael Francis Burnside

*to be Chief Justice of The Unincorporated Deuteronomical Society as of April 2, 2015.*

*To have, hold, exercise, and enjoy the office of Chief Justice of The Unincorporated Deuteronomical Society, together with all and singular the rights, powers, privileges, profits, emoluments, and advantages to the office appertaining, or which of right ought to appertain to the same, unto,*

Michael Francis Burnside

*to be exercised for and during good behaviour.*

*In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the Society to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Robin Wroe, Registrar of The Unincorporated Deuteronomical Society, this Second Day of April of the two thousand and fifteenth year of Our Lord Jesus Christ.*

*By Command.*

"Robin Wroe"  
Registrar

In Re: Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, 1996 c. 19 of Canada.  
File No. 00011  
Chief Justice's Registry.



### ORDER OF COURT

1. On motion of concerned members of the Society, the Chief Justice duly examined Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, 1996 c. 19 of Canada (the Act) in respect of marihuana.
2. The Chief Justice considered several relevant materials, including
  - (a) the articles of The Unincorporated Deuteronomical Society (the Society),
  - (b) parliamentary appearances, a report in respect of federal government bill C-15,
  - (c) a brief presented to the Vancouver Police Board on January 20, 2009,
  - (d) Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms,
  - (e) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and
  - (f) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
3. The Chief Justice makes the following findings:
  - (a) that members of the society are threatened in their goods and in their persons by the health police of Canada.
  - (b) that agents of the Canada believe they are empowered to rob members of the Society of their marihuana, under colour of various magazines that are printed in Ottawa.
  - (c) that marihuana is a non-toxic garden vegetable which all individuals may cultivate, possess and distribute of right, subject to further legislation by the Society.
  - (d) that marihuana has been used continuously by people all over the world for thousands of years.

- (e) that marihuana has been unjustly, violently prohibited by the Imperial Crown Government.
  - (f) that marihuana prohibition is an injustice on par with residential schooling, which, among other things, denies people their traditional medicine.
  - (g) that aboriginal peoples and individuals are not restricted to the medical technologies that existed prior to, or at contact with the Imperial Powers of Eurasia.
  - (h) that aboriginal peoples and individuals have the right to develop their own systems of medical technology, which may include medical marihuana.
  - (i) that this is an inherent personal aboriginal right enjoyed individually and collectively.
  - (j) that THIS HONORABLE COURT has jurisdiction due to the presence of members of the Society within territory that is militarily occupied by the Crown and its adherents.
4. Therefore, for the safety and security of the members of the Society, THIS HONORABLE COURT finds it necessary to give the following declaration and orders, which should be received in all courts of law and equity.
  5. THIS HONORABLE COURT declares that all sections of the Act in respect of marihuana are unconstitutional and of no force or effect.
  6. THIS HONORABLE COURT orders that *marihuana* be struck from the schedules of the Act.
  7. THIS HONORABLE COURT orders that all persons imprisoned for convictions under the unconstitutional provisions be released.

given *ex parte* by Chief Justice Michael Burnside  
April 21, 2015 at the Court House.



In Re: Proposed Zoning Bylaw, Retail Marihuana Advocacy.  
File No. 00012  
Chief Justice's Registry.



### ORDER OF COURT

1. On motion of concerned members of the Society, the Chief Justice duly examined the City of Vancouver's staff report concerning medical marijuana uses.
2. The Chief Justice is concerned that the proposed bylaw encroaches upon the Society's jurisdiction over its members' uses.
3. The Chief Justice finds that The Unincorporated Deuteronomical Society (the Society) has original, non-concurrent jurisdiction over its members and their uses.
4. The Chief Justice notes that the Society has already promulgated legislation dealing with the subject of retail marihuana, to wit, Marihuana Guild Act
5. Therefore, THIS HONORABLE COURT finds it necessary to give the following declaration, which should be received in all courts of law and equity.
6. THIS HONORABLE COURT declares that the proposed bylaw, if enacted by City of Vancouver, is inapplicable to members of the Society and their uses.

given *ex parte* by Chief Justice Michael Burnside  
April 21, 2015 at the Court House.

The Chief Justice has covered the substantive issues to do with drug prohibition, but my comment will focus on a less substantive and more procedural issue. Whenever anyone is brought before any court, he has the right to except as follows:

*Jeo demant la vuue et la oiee de la comision par que vous clamez juresdicion sur mei.*

*I demand sight and hearing of the commission by which you claim jurisdiction over me.*

This exception is useful anywhere, before any court of court, administrative tribunal or officer. If the putative officer does not give sight and hearing of his commission, he is no better than a private person and has absolutely no royal authority.

If an individual proceeds without commission, he is committing the crime called "perjury," another species from the more familiar one of testifying falsely under oath.

As another procedural aside, there is a consistency/unit test available for all royal officers. In Magna Carta given June 15, 1215 it says that

*Nos non faciemus justitiaros, constabularios, vicecomites vel ballivos nisi de talibus qui sciant legem regni et eam bene velint observare.*

*We will not make justices, constables, sheriffs or any other deputies except of such who know the law of the Kingdom and mean to observe it well.*

Therefore, one may ask "What is the law of the kingdom?" and if the correct answer is not forthcoming, the individual is incapable of holding any office in right of the crown. And the Law of the Kingdom is summed up by King Alfred, thusly:

"From this one doom a man may remember that he judge every one righteously; he need heed no other doom-book. Let him remember that he adjudge to no man that which he would not that he should adjudge to him, if he sought judgment against him." (Law of Alfred, s. 49)

And from the same Law,

"Turn thou not thyself to the foolish counsel and unjust desire of the people, in their speech and cry, against thine own reason, and according to the teaching of the most unwise; neither allow thou of them." (ibid., s. 41)

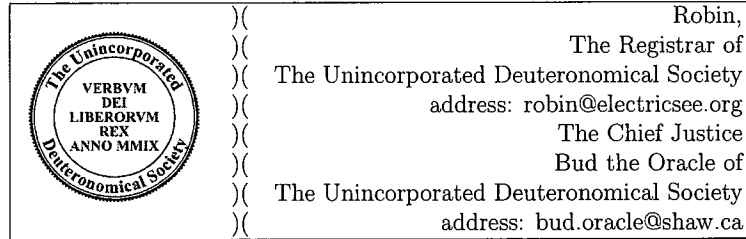
Of course, there is the old *bully* routine, which everyone is familiar with: the sort of jurisdiction that flows from the barrel of a gun. That sort of barbarian jurisdiction is foreign to our people, who have always lived in self-governing societies united by the mutual consent of their members.

Robin Wroe

Registrar

The Unincorporated Deuteronomical Society.

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A Report  
Presented to  
Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights  
Comité permanent de la justice et des droits de la personne  
House of Commons  
Chambre des Communes  
Sitting at Vancouver

It is well if the laws of mankind will obey the laws when made, without scrutinizing too nicely into the reasons of making them.  
II Blackstone's Commentaries i (page 2).

Typeset using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X.  
The Clerk of the Standing Committee may produce a faithful French translation.  
The Clerk may distribute copies in Her French and Our English to the Standing Committee.  
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## I Our View of Bill C-15 &c. &c.

### i Mandatory Minimums

Mandatory Minimums interfere with the independence of the Judiciary. Since I GEO. III c. 23, Judges delegate of the Crown have been continued during good behaviour not withstanding the demise of the Crown, which formerly vacated their seats. His Majesty Geo. III “looked upon the independence and uprightness of the judges, as essential to the impartial administration of justice; as one of the best securities of the rights and liberties of his subjects; and as most conducive to the honour of the Crown.”<sup>1</sup>

Members of the judiciary are independent or they are not. A great portion of their independence subsists in their free ability to determine sentences. In this sense, a mandatory minimum strikes at the heart of judicial independence insofar as it subjugates the judges to the will of the legislature, not with respect to the maximum severity of penalty but with respect to punishment being necessary whereby the judges are deprived of their discretion and thereby brought under the legislature.

“Justice is the constant and unfailing will to give to each his right.”<sup>2</sup> Mandatory minimums obstruct justice by asserting that every one who falls within the ambit of a general proposition (such as “no person shall traffick in cannabis”) is due the same thing when this may not be the case. For example, free men are sentenced differently from serfs. Free men, in being sentenced, are reserved their contentment, that is, their homes and their ability to entertain friends. Serfs, or bondmen, that is, those resident in corporations, have no such benefit. The statute, however, does not make it clear that free men may not be subject to penal servitude for quasicrimes except by their consent, and, as such, may be inequitably applied to men possessed of their freedoms.

With respect to Canadian Society, mandatory minimums do not achieve anything worthwhile for the societies that enact them. They certainly benefit some members of those societies, such as prison-builders, guard-unions and the like, but they do not benefit the society in general. If, however, your desire is to alienate men and women from your government, by all means, go ahead.

Thus, we condemn the bill insofar as it would enact mandatory minimums which we do assert are incompatible with an independent judiciary.

---

**ii The Law of the Family of Noah**

Firstly, be it established that we are all descended from Noah. Were we to draw the family tree of man, we would find a firm root in Noah, ascending to Adam and thence God and descending (though we know not how) to ourselves. As a matter of Law, a descendent may stand, as it were, as his ancestor, seized of all covenants, lands, appurtenances, and so forth with which that ancestor died seized. As recounted in Genesis, Noah was delivered a covenant by God upon Noah's re-entry of the dry land. Thus, Noah, as the head of his family, which at the time was the only family, became possessed of all the earth, constructively, if not actually. Thus, all rights to corporal uses derive from the premise that we are but one family making shared use of the earth and its profits.

This is recapitulated in William Blackstone's *Analysis of the Laws of England* wherein he says that

ALL Dominion over external Objects has it's Original from the Gift of the Creator to Man in general.<sup>3</sup>

In support of the view that a descendent may stand in the place of his ancestor, we again quote Blackstone, to wit:

The lineal Descendants, *in infinitum*, of any Person deceased shall Represent their Ancestor ; that is, shall stand in the same Place as the Person himself would have done, had he been living.<sup>4</sup>

Insofar as we are lineal descendants of Noah, we may thus stand in the same place as he himself would have stood. This standing is limitless with respect to venue; we may stand equally well as our ancestor Noah in courts of Law as in parks as in roads and so forth, especially in view of the fact that we, by birthright, are seized of at least a usufructuary right in the whole of the earth and its profits, which our father Noah acquired by entry as well as by the express declaration of God.

Thus, your government's prohibitory legislation in respect of what you call *marihuana* represent an unjustifiable trespass upon a covenant between God and our ancestor Noah.

Therefore, we condemn Bill C-15 insofar as it is not respectful of the aforesaid covenant.



**iii Substituted Dimethoxy Amphetamines**

Bill C-15 seeks to append to schedule I of 1996 c. 19 a listing of variously substituted amphetamines, among which are two analogs of 2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine. We question why the chlorinated (called "DOC") and brominated (called "DOB") versions are included and the iodinated (called "DOI") version excluded. To our mind, this belies a lack of principle driving the production of this appended schedule, for there is no principle, to our mind, that would cause DOB and DOC to be included yet exclude DOI.

Thus, this section of Bill C-15 appears to have been drafted hastily, which gives a good ground for questioning the care that went into the bill's other articles.

Therefore, we condemn Bill C-15 on the ground that it appears to have been hastily drafted with respect to its dimethoxyamphetamine schedule, which casts a shadow of doubt over the entire bill, in our view.

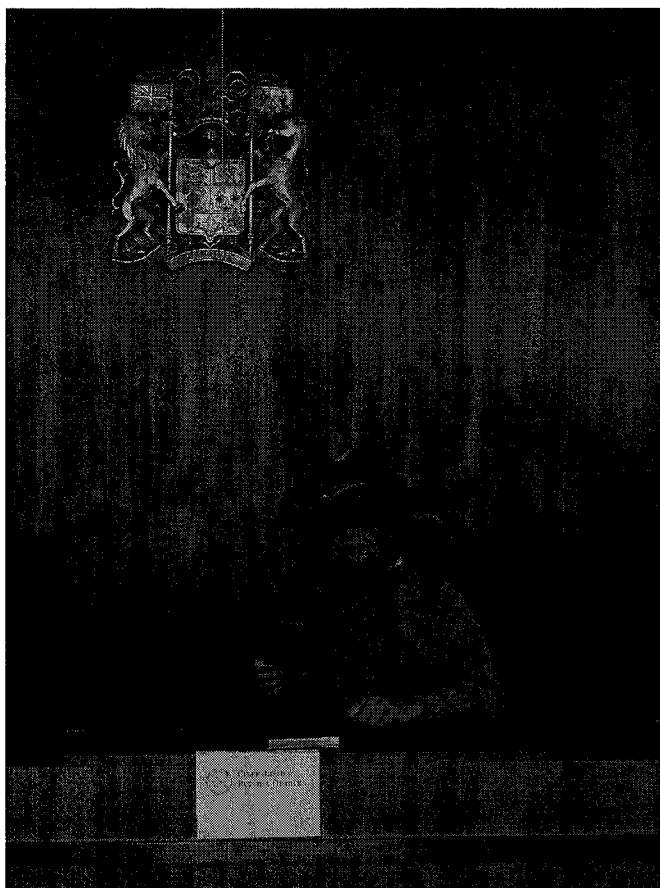
**iv Drug Treatment**

In our view, Drug Treatment is better organized on a provincial scale. With respect to Bill C-15's granting the federal Attorney General a power of approval over what constitutes a proper treatment program, we object on the ground that a federal attorney general cannot possibly be as adequately apprised of local circumstances as officers on the ground, as it were, such as the members of the college of physicians and surgeons in British Columbia who superintend the practice of the profession. Insofar as drug treatment is delivered by members of the profession in British Columbia, therefore, it is inappropriate that the attorney general have any sort of superintendence over their practice. Thus, we disapprove of Bill C-15 insofar as it vests this power in the federal Attorney General.

Further, philosophically, offering a reduction in sentence predicated upon completion of psychiatric treatment is offensive. If one was in fact suffering from a disease at the time of the event such that the will was impaired, which is what ought constitute the need of treatment, then the crime itself is questionable; and, thus, there is an irony wherein those who will obtain treatment by the court's consent are thereby marked implicitly as impaired prior to treatment by some sort of disorder of the will visavis their interactions with various scheduled substances. Thus, in a situation where it is agreed there is no criminal culpability due to defect of will, there is still a sentence applied to the offender insofar as he is subject to corrective action.

The programs approved by the attorney general may also be insensitive to various faith-based concerns, especially of those men and women who choose to possess, cultivate and traffick in cannabis as a holy sacrament, and so it is very important that all potential stakeholders be considered. As far as I am aware, this group has not yet been considered.

v **The Chief Justice's Comment**



“Cannabis contributes positively to my peaceful lifestyle, it helps me contribute to the safety of our society, makes me an asset to my community, and I resent the continued enforcement of this illegal, fraudulent legislation installed for the purpose of social control by racist tyrants.”

---

**vi Organized Crime**

The effect of the controlled drugs and substances act and its predecessors has been to vest control of the trade in the substances it prohibits in the hands of men and women who employ violence to secure their territories as well as to settle interpersonal conflicts. This is evident from the recent spate of shootings in Vancouver and area. No regime of prohibition will decrease the demand for prohibited substances that exists currently; it may decrease it by some fraction over some timeperiod. During that span of time, how many people will be shot?

Whatever people may say about the alcohol and tobacco markets, they may say that they are not violent. They are orderly and well-regulated. This is not to say that there are not problems incident to the use of those substances by certain individuals; however, many responsibly enjoy the occasional smoke or the occasional beer or, indeed, the occasional marihuana cigarette. The only difference between the three indulgers is that the user of marihuana must traverse an unregulated market. Some may prefer this, insofar as the grey-market drug trade represents a fairly simple way for conscientious objectors to the social insurance system to make an income. Others may prefer a regulated system of provincial scale similar to the various liquor control authorities.

The response to organized crime must include an immediate repeal of the controlled drugs and substances act and the institution of provincial regulators overseeing the regulated sale of drugs on a demand-oriented basis.

Anything less, as has been demonstrated by the current policy, has the effect of vesting control of the market not satisfied on a demand basis in the hands of those who will satisfy demands without regard to the legality thereof.

**vii Conclusion**

Therefore, we recommend that the Justice Committee report to the House that for the better protection of the right of the family as well as the better securing of peace and an orderly marketplace that the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act be repealed with appropriate notice being given to the provinces so that they may, at their discretion, introduce regulatory frameworks for their constituents. Further, we give notice that the controlled drugs and substances is contrary to our faith, and, indeed, by the fact of widespread noncompliance, the faith of many of her majesty's subjects.

Drug prohibition, which Bill C-15 seeks to augment, is a failed policy.

**Notes**

<sup>1</sup>quoted from I Bl. Comm. C. 7 p. 258, which quotes from Com. Journ. 3 Mar. 1761.

<sup>2</sup>Bracton, vol 2, p. 23

<sup>3</sup>*An Analysis of the Laws of England* by William Blackstone. Book II ch. I p. 34. Printed at the Clarendon Press, Oxford, M. DCC. LXXI.

<sup>4</sup>*ibid.* Book II Chapter XIV article IV

See following facts for specifics.

---

## II Facts

### i Genesis

#### i VIII

- I And God remembered Noah, and every living thing, and all the cattle that was with him in the ark: and God made a wind to pass over the earth, and the waters asswaged;
- II The fountains also of the deep and the windows of heaven were stopped, and the rain from heaven was restrained;
- III And the waters returned from off the earth continually: and after the end of the hundred and fifty days the waters were abated.
- IV And the ark rested in the seventh month, on the seventeenth day of the month, upon the mountains of Ararat.
- V And the waters decreased continually until the tenth month: in the tenth month, on the first day of the month, were the tops of the mountains seen.
- VI And it came to pass at the end of forty days, that Noah opened the window of the ark which he had made:
- VII And he sent forth a raven, which went forth to and fro, until the waters were dried up from off the earth.
- VIII Also he sent forth a dove from him, to see if the waters were abated from off the face of the ground;
- IX But the dove found no rest for the sole of her foot, and she returned unto him into the ark, for the waters were on the face of the whole earth: then he put forth his hand, and took her, and pulled her in unto him into the ark.
- X And he stayed yet other seven days; and again he sent forth the dove out of the ark;
- XI And the dove came in to him in the evening; and, lo, in her mouth was an olive leaf plucked off: so Noah knew that the waters were abated from off the earth.
- XII And he stayed yet other seven days; and sent forth the dove; which returned not again unto him any more.
- XIII And it came to pass in the six hundredth and first year, in the first month, the first day of the month, the waters were dried up from off the earth: and Noah removed the covering of the ark, and looked, and, behold, the face of the ground was dry.
- XIV And in the second month, on the seven and twentieth day of the month, was the earth dried.
- XV And God spake unto Noah, saying,
- XVI Go forth of the ark, thou, and thy wife, and thy sons, and thy sons' wives with thee.
- XVII Bring forth with thee every living thing that is with thee, of all flesh, both of fowl, and of cattle, and of every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth; that they may breed abundantly in the earth, and be fruitful, and multiply upon the earth.
- XVIII And Noah went forth, and his sons, and his wife, and his sons' wives with him:
- XIX Every beast, every creeping thing, and every fowl, and whatsoever creepeth upon the earth, after their kinds, went forth out of the ark.
- XX And Noah builded an altar unto the LORD; and took of every clean beast, and of every clean fowl, and offered burnt offerings on the altar.

- XXI And the LORD smelled a sweet savour; and the LORD said in his heart, I will not again curse the ground any more for man's sake; for the imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth; neither will I again smite any more every thing living, as I have done.
- XXII While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease.

**ii IX**

- I And God blessed Noah and his sons, and said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth.
- II And the fear of you and the dread of you shall be upon every beast of the earth, and upon every fowl of the air, upon all that moveth upon the earth, and upon all the fishes of the sea; into your hand are they delivered.
- III Every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you; even as the green herb have I given you all things.
- IV But flesh with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof, shall ye not eat.
- V And surely your blood of your lives will I require; at the hand of every beast will I require it, and at the hand of man; at the hand of every man's brother will I require the life of man.
- VI Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed: for in the image of God made he man.
- VII And you, be ye fruitful, and multiply; bring forth abundantly in the earth, and multiply therein.
- VIII And God spake unto Noah, and to his sons with him, saying,
- IX And I, behold, I establish my covenant with you, and with your seed after you;
- X And with every living creature that is with you, of the fowl, of the cattle, and of every beast of the earth with you; from all that go out of the ark, to every beast of the earth.
- XI And I will establish my covenant with you; neither shall all flesh be cut off any more by the waters of a flood; neither shall there any more be a flood to destroy the earth.
- XII And God said, This is the token of the covenant which I make between me and you and every living creature that is with you, for perpetual generations:
- XIII I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth.
- XIV And it shall come to pass, when I bring a cloud over the earth, that the bow shall be seen in the cloud:
- XV And I will remember my covenant, which is between me and you and every living creature of all flesh; and the waters shall no more become a flood to destroy all flesh.
- XVI And the bow shall be in the cloud; and I will look upon it, that I may remember the everlasting covenant between God and every living creature of all flesh that is upon the earth.
- XVII And God said unto Noah, This is the token of the covenant, which I have established between me and all flesh that is upon the earth.
- XVIII And the sons of Noah, that went forth of the ark, were Shem, and Ham, and Japheth: and Ham is the father of Canaan.



- 
- XIX These are the three sons of Noah: and of them was the whole earth overspread.
- XX And Noah began to be an husbandman, and he planted a vineyard:
- XXI And he drank of the wine, and was drunken; and he was uncovered within his tent.
- XXII And Ham, the father of Canaan, saw the nakedness of his father, and told his two brethren without.
- XXIII And Shem and Japheth took a garment, and laid it upon both their shoulders, and went backward, and covered the nakedness of their father; and their faces were backward, and they saw not their father's nakedness.
- XXIV And Noah awoke from his wine, and knew what his younger son had done unto him.
- XXV And he said, Cursed be Canaan; a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren.
- XXVI And he said, Blessed be the LORD God of Shem; and Canaan shall be his servant.
- XXVII God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem; and Canaan shall be his servant.
- XXVIII And Noah lived after the flood three hundred and fifty years.
- XXIX And all the days of Noah were nine hundred and fifty years: and he died.

of judicature, by the fundamental principles of society, is lodged in the society at large: but as it would be impracticable to render complete justice to every individual, by the people in their collective capacity, therefore every nation has committed that power to certain select magistrates, who with more care and expedition can hear and determine complaints; and in England this authority has immemorably been exercised by the king or his substitutes. He therefore has alone the right of erecting courts of judicature: for though the constitution of the kingdom hath intruded him with the whole executive power of the laws, it is impossible, as well as improper, that he should personally carry into execution this great and extensive trust: it is consequently necessary, that courts should be erected, to assist him in executing this power: and equally necessary, that, if erected, they should be erected by his authority. And hence it is, that all jurisdictions of courts are either mediately or immediately derived from the crown, their proceedings run generally in the king's name, they pass under his seal, and are executed by his officers.

It is probable, and almost certain, that in very early times, before our constitution arrived at it's full perfection, our kings in person often heard and determined causes between party and party (12). But at present, by the long and uniform usage of many ages, our kings have delegated their whole judicial power to the judges of their several courts; which are the great depositaries of the fundamental laws of the kingdom, and have gained a known and fixed jurisdiction, regulated by certain and established rules, which the crown itself cannot now alter but by act of parliament. And, in order to maintain both the dignity and independence of the judges in the superior courts, it is enacted by the Statute 13 W. III. c. 2. that their commissions shall be made (not, as formerly, *directa bene placitis*, but) *gratia bene placitis*, and their salaries ascertained and established; but that it may be lawful to remove them on the address of both houses of parliament. And

\* 3 Hen. P. C. 1.

now, by the noble improvements of that law in the Statute of 1 Geo. III. c. 23. enacted at the earnest recommendation of the king himself from the throne, the judges are continued in their offices during their good behaviour, notwithstanding any demise of the crown, (which was formerly held immediately to vacate their seats,) (13) and their full salaries are absolutely secured to them during the continuance of their commissions; his majesty having been pleased to declare, that he looked upon the independence and uprightness of the judges, as essential to the impartial administration of justice: as one of the best securities of the rights and liberties of his subjects; and as most conducive to the honour of the crown.

In criminal proceedings, or prosecutions for offences, it would still be a higher absurdity, if the king personally gave in judgment; because in regard to these he appears in another capacity, that of *prosecutor*. All offences are either against the king's peace, or his crown and dignity: and are so laid in every indictment. For though in their consequences they generally seem (except in the case of treason, and a very few others) to be rather offences against the kingdom than the king; yet, as the public, which is an indivisible body, has delegated all it's power and rights, with regard to the execu-

\* Last Repeal. \* Com. Journ. 3 Mar. 1761.

(13) All their commissions became vacant upon the demise of the crown, till they were continued for six months longer by 1 Ann. stat. 1. c. 8. When his majesty was pleased to make the honorable declaration in the text, he introduced it by observing: Upon granting new commissions to the judges, the present state of their offices fell naturally under consideration. In consequence of the late act, passed in the reign of my late glorious predecessor William the third, for settling the succession to the crown in my family, their commissions have been made during their good behaviour; but notwithstanding that well provision, their offices have determined upon the demise of the crown, or at the expiration of six months afterwards in every instance of that nature which has happened."

10021 quid sit lex, et quid consuetudo, sine quibus non poterit quis esse iustus,  
10021 ut faciat iustitiam et iustum iudicium inter verum et verum. Est autem

10021 what law is and what custom, without which one cannot be just, so as to do  
10021 justice and give just judgement between man and man. <sup>f</sup>Justice is the constant  
10021 and unfailing will to give to each his right. <sup>g</sup>This definition may be understood in  
10021 two ways, according as justice is taken to be in the Creator or in the created. If  
10021 in the Creator, that is, in God, the matter is clear, since justice is the disposition  
10021 of God which in all things rightfully orders and justly disposes. God himself gives  
10021 to each man in accordance with his deserts. He is neither variable nor inconstant in  
10021 his dispositions and wills, but is constant and unfailing. <sup>f</sup>For he had no beginning,  
10021 nor has nor will have any end. The definition may be understood in another way,  
10021 that justice is in the created, that is, in the just man. The just man has the will  
10021 to give to each his right, and thus that will is called justice. His will to give each  
10021 his right refers to what is intended not to what is done, as the emperor is called  
10021 Augustus not because he always augments his empire but because it is his intention  
10021 to do so [and] as matrimony is said to be an inseparable conjuring because the  
10021 parties intend never to be separated though they may afterwards be separated for  
10021 just cause. Thus justice is said to be constant, in accord with the definition. <sup>2</sup>  
10021 [Justice may also be understood in another way, according to the definition] which  
10021 defines justice as in the created, by the word 'will,' 'mind' may be understood,  
10021 and by 'constant,' 'good,' for constancy is always taken to be good, hence the  
10021 saints are said to have been constant, <sup>3</sup> and we say 'O the constancy of the martyrs!'  
10021 <sup>5</sup>By the word 'unfailing,' 'habit' may be understood [also by the word 'constant'],  
10021 <sup>6</sup>Be ye constant, for constancy does not admit of variation, <sup>7</sup> as though the  
10021 definition reads 'justice is a good habit of mind' or 'the habit of a mind well  
10021 constituted' <sup>2</sup> or 'justice is a willed good,' for it cannot properly be called good unless

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34 *An ANALYSIS of* BOOK II.

BOOK THE SECOND.

*Of the* RIGHTS of THINGS.

CHAPTER I.

*Of* PROPERTY, *in general.*

I.

**A**LL DOMINION over external Objects has it's Original from the Gift of the Creator to Man in general.

2.

The SUBSTANCE of Things was, at first, common to all Mankind; yet a temporary Property, in the USE of them, might even then be acquired, and continued, by OCCUPANCY.

3.

In Procefs of Time a permanent Property was established in the SUBSTANCE, as well as the USE, of Things; which was also originally acquired by OCCUPANCY only.

4.

Left this Property should determine by the Owner's Dereliction, or Death, whereby the Thing would again become common, Societies have established

**Ch. 14. the LAWS of ENGLAND. 55**

3.

To understand the Doctrine of Descents, we must form a clear Notion of CONSANGUINITY; which is the Connexion, or Relation, of Persons descended from the same Stock or common Ancestor; and it is, 1. LINEAL, where one of the Kinsmen is lineally descended from the other. 2. COLLATERAL, where they are lineally descended, not one from the other, but both from the same common Ancestor<sup>a</sup>.

4.

The Rules of Descent, or CANONS OF INHERITANCE, observed by the LAWS of ENGLAND, are these<sup>b</sup>;

I.

Inheritances shall lineally DESCEND, to the ISSUE of the Person last actually seised, *in infinitum*; but shall never lineally ASCEND.

II.

The MALE Issue shall be admitted before the FEMALE.

III.

Where there are two or more Males in equal Degree, the ELDEST only shall inherit; but the Females ALL together.

IV.

The lineal Descendants, *in infinitum*, of any Person deceased shall REPRESENT their Ancestor; that is, shall stand in the same Place as the Person himself would have done, had he been living.

<sup>a</sup> See APPENDIX, No. I.

<sup>b</sup> See APPENDIX, No. II.

V. On.

### III Summary

Bill C-15 seeks to amend 1996 c. 19, called "CONTROLLED DRUGS AND SUBSTANCES ACT" by enacting minimum penalties for the quasi-criminal offence of trafficking in a controlled substance. Currently, the Act contains no mandatory minimum sentencing provisions. Further, C-15 seeks to increase the maximum penalty for the production of marihuana. C-15 also creates an exception that allows courts not to impose a mandatory sentence if an offender successfully completes a Drug Treatment Court (DTC) program.

We oppose Bill C-15 in the strongest possible terms. Firstly, in our view, mandatory minimums are an assault on the independent administration of justice, except for those mandatory minimums grounded in the Divine Law, *e.g.*, that "whofo fheddeth man's blood, by man fhall his blood be fhed."<sup>5</sup> The bill under consideration offers no divine sanction for its mandatory minimums, and, thus, we are opposed.

Further, as to the increase of penalties for the production of cannabis, we object. Cannabis, and all plants, were given to Man by his creator, and this covenant was reconfirmed to our ancestor Noah after he re-entered the dry land on the twenty-seventh day of the second month of his six hundred and first year<sup>6</sup>. Thus, all of your government's quasi-criminal offences that have marihuana as their subject matter trespass upon this covenant between God and our fathers Adam and Noah. As in our view cannabis prohibition in and of itself represents an immoral trespass upon a right given to us by God, we cannot sanction any increase in penalty for any quasi-criminal offence for which marihuana forms the subject matter of the offence.

As to appending of amphetamine and its analogues to Schedule I of the Act, we wonder why you have included the brominated and chlorinated variants of 2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine yet have excluded the iodinated analogue 2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodoamphetamine. This gives us cause to question what principles were involved in the determination of the proposed appendix to Schedule I.

Finally, in our view the proposed exemption for those who complete an approved drug treatment program represents another interference with the free administration of justice. Our view of healthcare is that it is a provincial matter and that giving the federal attorney general control over approval of drug treatment programs sufficient to ground the proposed exception from a minimum sentence is an undue federal interference with the personal security and health of the subjects of her majesty in right of the provinces. Of course, our view is that drug prohibition in general constitutes such an interference.

Thus, we condemn the thing under consideration, Bill C-15, as injurious to both right and happiness. Further, repeal the controlled drugs and substances act, as it is as similarly injurious to right and happiness.

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deuteronomy@electricsee.org  
<http://deuteronomy.electricsee.org>

A Brief Prseented to  
Vancouver Police Board  
Sitting at Vancouver City  
XX January MMX

It is well if the mafs of mankind will obey the laws when made, without fcrtinizing too  
nicely into the reafons of making them.  
II Blackstone's Commentaries i (page 2).

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## Introduction

The Unincorporated Deuteronomical Society (hereafter “the Society”) was established in the year MMIX to assist with the administration of justice for its members, as the various artificial persons constituted in right of Canada and British Columbia are, if we may say, derelect with respect to that duty.

The Society does not focus exclusively on drug policy; we have recently secured a take-down of threatening signage from all of British Columbia’s Courthouses. We do, however, recognize that your society’s quasicriminal drug laws are failed policies which do not serve their stated purpose. Canada’s Controlled Drugs and Substances Act is the cause of, not the answer to, inappropriate drug usage by members of your Canadian Societies. Let us be clear: prohibition causes crime.

We thank you for this opportunity to address the Vancouver Police Board, and we give our especial thanks to that Board’s Executive Director, Rachelle Radiuk.

Annexed to this brief, you will find our Report *in re*: Bill C-15, which should serve to further outline our position.

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Moral Law

GOD gave to Adam a Law as a Covenant of Works by which he bound him and all his posterity to personall entire exact and perpetuall obedience promised life upon the fulfilling and threatned death upon the breach of it and endued him with power and ability to keep it

THIS Law after his fall continued to be a perfect rule of righteousness and as such was delivered by God upon Mount Sinai in ten commandments and written in two tables the four first commandments containing our duty towards God and the other six our duty to man (1690 c. 7)

Of those commandments, that moral law *honora patrem* requires of us that we follow God, our Father who art in Heaven, and keep his Law, that perfect rule of righteousness delivered by Him upon Moun Sinai. If our Father's law is perfect, it follows that we have no need of your law, and, therefore, the Society re-affirms that it is a body politic under and in our Father and completely outside of your dominion, custody or control.

Another moral Law, *non furtum facies*, typically translated "thou shalt not steal", clearly protects our flowers, substances and whatever else we may have with us from theft by your armed forces. As their employer, you must instruct them that the men and women of The Unincorporated Deuteronomical Society are exempt from your quasicriminal Controlled Drugs and Substances Acts as well as similar Liquor Control Acts. Our Society encourages the responsible use of substances; for example, many members of our society choose to use marihuana, as they in conscience believe it to be safer for their bodies than alcohol.

---

## Regulatory Framework

As we have established that your prohibition is contrary to the moral law, we are left with the need for a regulatory framework. Of course, your society should decide that for its own members, if and when they demand compliance with the moral law. However, we are not here to tell you how to deal with your own children; we are, however, here to inform you that we are not your children. For the sake of our Father's children, the Society has established The Marihuana Guild, a self-governing society in right of The Unincorporated Deuteronomical Society.

Its purpose is to oversee and to establish standards for the trade in marihuana and other substances. People are very satisfied with the Guild, and unlike the illicit drug trade, the Guild and its members are subject to the Court of Justice, a Court of Justice Established in Right of the Unincorporated Deuteronomical Society. This purpose has been neglected by your society for some time, and the consequences are measured in coffins, broken families, and wasted lives. As we do not wish to see any of our the precious lives of our own children wasted, we have done this thing.

Thus, we expect to be left alone by your armed forces, and we certainly expect them to refrain from stealing our flowers, substances and so on and so forth. But this is not to say that your Constables have no duty with regard to ourselves, and, to prove that, we quote from Police Constable's oath City of Vancouver Archive file 43-C-3 File 1:

Vancouver July 22nd 1886.

I Jackson J. Abray do swear that I will well and truly serve Our Sovereign Lady, the Queen, in the Office of Police Constable for the City of Vancouver without fear, favor or affection, malice or will-will;

that I will to the best of my power and ability cause the peace to be kept and will prevent all offences against the persons and properties of Her Majesty's subjects **and others**, and that I will to the best of my skill and knowledge, discharge all the duties [hereof?] faithfully and according to law. So help me God.

Sworn before me this 22d day of July 1886  
MA Maclean  
Mayor

The emphasized portion, "and others," shows it is completely reasonable for the Society and its members to expect your armed forces to protect our properties and possessions from offences *mala in se*, such as those contrary to moral law, like theft. And, that you must protect our possessions from theft makes it rather clear that you cannot steal them yourselves.

If you are interested in reading our full charter and other records of Parliament, they are available online at <http://deuteronomy.electricsee.org>

## Open Dialogue

If your armed forces find members of our society to be using substances inappropriately, we will always be open to dialogue. The Chief Justice has a cellular telephone, and he is available twenty-four hours a day. We intend to eventually open a Courthouse, and at such time we will have members available to assist you with any inquiries. Until then, you may email and any all concerns, questions and so forth you may have about the Society or any individual member to [deuteronomy@electricsee.org](mailto:deuteronomy@electricsee.org)

## Conclusion

To Conclude, we look forward to a good relationship in future, one based on mutual dialogue and discussion, not violent arrests similar to those undertaken daily by your armed, paramilitary wing. We all desire peace, order and good government, do we not? Drug prohibition is clearly destructive of peace, and, therefore, we will have no part in it. We are offering you a solution, however partial and tentative, to this problem: the question is whether or not you have the courage to accept it. And please, do not misinterpret this as our begging you to give sanction to our Guild or our Society; we are well-justified, and we have no need of your praise. If, however, you seek to oppose the Society's peaceful Guild and place stumbling blocks in the path of our Children, we must ask you: who appointed you a prince and judge over us?

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## The Marihuana Guild Charter

Whereas Government of Canada, hereafter the Corporation, has not repealed the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, and whereas the Corporation has not undertaken the vital duty of reuglating the cannabis trade and subjecting it to the law, upon notice and an opportunity to be heard having been given to the house of commons of Canada, this High Court of Parliament of the Unincorporated Deuteronomical Society enacts as follows:

1. This Charter may be cited as the Marihuana Guild Charter.
2. We hereby constitute a commercial guild named the Marihuana Guild, hereafter the guild.
3. Within this act, the trade includes possession, cultivation and traffic using fair weights and measures of marihuana, hashish, cannabis resin, or any combination thereof.
4. The members of the guild may practice the trade.
5. In this act, the Court means Court of Justice as constituted by Court of Justice Act.
6. Upon Petition, Court of Justice may annex calendars unto this act listing an additional substance or additional substances to be treated in a manner similar to marihuana under this act or as specified within the annexed calendars.
7. The members of the guild shall remit five percent of revenue generated by the trade as a tax due to the Court.
8. Each member of the guild shall keep a book which shall be supplied by the Court in which shall be recorded his identification and in which he shall record the weight and value of each transaction.
9. The guild shall require suitable identification of all members.
10. The guild shall have an officer called the Clerk to keep a roll of identification of all members and a roll of candidates of good character.
11. Members of the guild shall meet at least once each year on the third Saturday in June to confirm new membership for candidates of good character who shall present themselves to the guild as well as to transact whatever other business the guild deems meet.
12. The guild may issue honorary memberships inscribed with certification of tax exempt status.

13. Bud the Oracle is nominated Clerk, which must be confirmed at the first guild meeting.
14. A court may summon a guild member by service of a summons on that member at least two weeks prior to the return date of that summons.
15. A court shall void membership of any guild member who fails to respond to a summons in possession of his record book.
16. The guild shall sell only to individuals no less than eighteen years of age.
17. Individuals under twenty five years of age must show sufficient identification upon request.
18. An affidavit attested or sworn by two men or women is sufficient identification.
19. The coat of arms of the province of british columbia registered with the heralds's college in London or the arms, great seal or other logo of a sufficiently similar corporation is deemed equivalent to the attestation of two men or women in respect of identification under this act.
20. The guild and its members shall practice the trade only within a house or other enclosure.
21. The area within bounds of a triangle or any plot or piece with a greater number of sides is deemed an enclosure.
22. An enclosure under articles XX and XXI or otherwise must be identified by the arms of the guild on each side.
23. The guild and its members shall not practice the trade in any enclosure or upon any ground adjacent to an elementary or secondary school.
24. The guild is granted the following coat of arms: barry undee Or and Argent, a marijuana leaf proper.
25. The Clerk is granted custody and control of the arms.
26. For better certainty, a seal depicting the coat of arms referred to under article XXIV shall be affixed to this act.
27. A corporation may petition the Court to undertake administration of this act or a substantially similar act in lieu of this act under the continuing supervision of the Court.
28. Upon arrest, members of the guild in possession of their record books shall be delivered out of jail into the Court of Justice. Members of the guild without their record books may be delivered out of jail into a foreign court.



29. This act and its articles have the force of law the day of assent.
30. The guild shall collect a book of rules for the life of its members, hereafter the rules, which it shall confirm at the outset of every guild meeting.
31. Quorum for a guild meeting is the greater of twelve members and the entire membership, and the clerk.
32. A guild meeting shall not take place on less than two weeks notice.
33. Immediately upon grant of a new membership the recipient shall subscribe the guild's membership roll and for his consideration the subscribing member shall receive the rules.

Coat of Arms:



Assent given in the name of our Lord  
by Chief Justice Bud the Oracle  
at 10:00 AM in the morning  
on June 15, 2009  
in the George F. Curtis Law Building,  
Point Gray, British Columbia.

## Kazakoff, Laura

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**From:** Correspondence Group, City Clerk's Office  
**Sent:** Friday, June 05, 2015 3:12 PM  
**To:** Public Hearing  
**Subject:** FW: Pot Stores

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**From:** Teri Kincaid  
**Sent:** Friday, June 05, 2015 2:47 PM  
**To:** Correspondence Group, City Clerk's Office  
**Subject:** Pot Stores

Mayor and Council

I cannot attend the upcoming meeting on June 9, 2015 to discuss the pot stores that are popping up everywhere as we speak in the 3400 - 3600 block East Hastings Street. I just want to voice my concern about why the Government is going through years of research and hoops to allow beer and wine in the grocery stores yet the Mayor of Vancouver sees fit to allow these pot stores to pop up on every block with more every other day. The federal government has stated that marijuana is still illegal yet the Mayor of the City of Vancouver sees fit to break the law and allow these shops to open without any concern for the residents or children. Pot may be just fine for some chronic pain issues but ultimately many that use it do so to get high.

Our fine city is going to hell in a hand basket. The Mayor of Vancouver needs to wake up

A very concerned resident .

Teri Kincaid

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