BC Small Cannabis Producers & Processors

ESTABLISHING A CRAFT CANNABIS CO-OP

FOR BC SMALL PRODUCERS, PROCESSORS & RETAILERS

DRAFT DISCUSSION PAPER

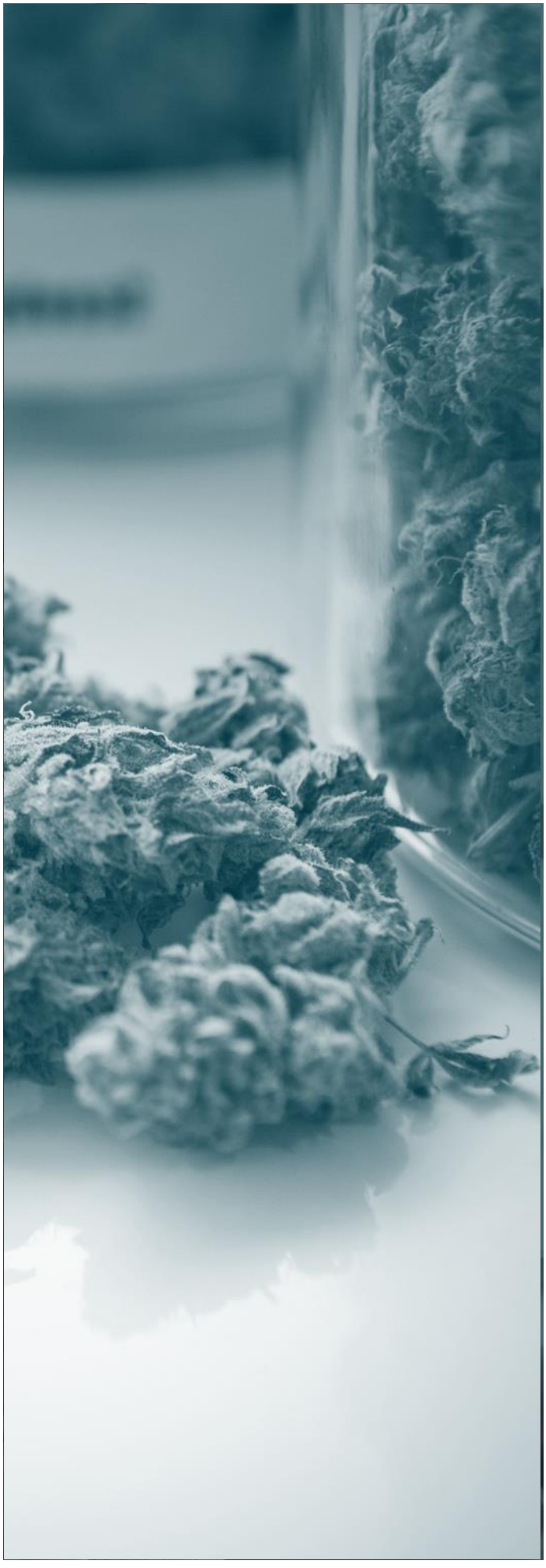

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction 3

1. Consultation Recap 5
2. Conclusions 9
3. Advocacy 14
4. Co-op Governance 18
5. Proposed next steps 22

Contact:

Grow Tech Labs

https://www.bcscpp.com/

Email: info@bcscpp.com

INTRODUCTION

In November 2016, the federal government's Task Force on Cannabis Legalization concluded:

"There are several advantages to using production controls in the early period of implementation, including encouraging market diversity by creating a space for smaller-scale production through graduated licensing and fee structures and preventing the development of monopolies or large conglomerates."

Canada's *Cannabis Act* responded with a regulatory approach that allowed for a range of production and processing activities within a competitive industry comprised of large and small players in all regions of Canada. In January 2018, Health Canada said:

"The objective of the micro-scale licenses is to facilitate the participation of small-scale growers and processors in the legal cannabis industry. To be effective, these license categories must be able to support a viable small business."

Despite these commitments, small and medium-sized BC producers and processors have largely been ignored by regulators and virtually none have been approved.

5,000-6,000 small producers designated by Health Canada to produce medical cannabis in BC have not been encouraged to participate in the new marketplace.

Very low production caps, significant up-front investment requirements, consulting fees, non-specific criteria, lack of municipal engagement and financing options are resulting in a trickle of applications. In February 11, 2019 the Canadian Press reported:

As of January 31, Health Canada received 83 micro-cultivator applications, including 54 for cultivation, seven for processing and 22 for both. One has received a micro-cultivation license. Health Canada did not have the name of the company but said it was in BC and had previously held a medical marijuana cultivation license.

Meanwhile, licensing for large producers, disproportionately outside of BC, has accelerated over the past couple years. While provinces have completed high-volume supply agreements with most of them, the result is a **supply shortage** that kept the price of legal cannabis high for consumers, maintained demand for illicit market product, and **created public confusion and undermined confidence in government authorities.**

Pot revenue is falling short of government estimates and legal sales are dropping - by 3.7% in January 2019 from December 2018.

So far, the government is not realizing their common goals of addressing the illicit market and establishing a diverse marketplace for consumers where small and large enterprises can thrive.

INTRODUCTION

GROW TECH LABS

In October 2018, the founders of Vancouver's Victory Square Technologies established Grow Tech Labs (GTL) to help maintain and expand BC's influence as a global cannabis capital. To accomplish this goal, they established three program streams.

Program Streams		
Accelerating Cannabis Innovation	**Accelerating Participation of BC Craft Cannabis Sector**	**International Visa Start-Up Program**
• 10 cohorts/year participating in 90-day self-directed program in Vancouver • Provides start-up funding and a roadmap to achieving growth goals. • Dedicated streams for women and Indigenous entrepreneurs.	• Development of business model • Start-up investment. • Community Engagement	• Collaboration with non-profit Launch Academy • Facilitate foreign investment in BC cannabis sector

This discussion paper is focused exclusively on accelerating the participation of BC craft cannabis sector in Canada's legal marketplace. In November 2018, GTL identified the establishment of a co-op within the provincial *Co-operative Association Act* as the most effective business model to achieve this goal.

Over the next two months, GTL established a working group of sector leaders and co-op professionals to develop a transparent governance structure and an application to incorporate a BC Cannabis Co-Op for small producers, processors and retailers.

In February 2019, GTL invited British Columbians to participate in a consultation process to review the concept, learn more about co-ops, provide feedback and answer questions.

In addition to capturing results of the provincial consultation, this report includes a summary of advocacy priorities, a governance overview and series of next steps to incorporate a BC craft cannabis co-op this summer.

1. CONSULTATION RECAP

This provincial consultation started February 15, 2019 with an open house at the Roberts Creek Community Centre on the Sunshine Coast and concluded April 8, 2019 at Walnut Grove Community Centre in Langley.

To help shape the organization's mandate, the consultation's purpose was to provide potential members with information about co-ops, how the business model can be applied to BC's craft cannabis sector and potential benefits. Feedback would inform the co-op's mission, vision, governance structure and activities.

CONSULTATION RECAP

A PROJECT WEB-SITE WAS ESTABLISHED AT WWW.BCSCPP.COM ALONG WITH A TWITTER AND FACEBOOK PAGE. POTENTIAL CANNABIS CO-OP MEMBERS AND SUPPORTERS WERE INVITED TO SIGN UP FOR PROGRESS REPORTS AND EVENT INFORMATION BY EMAIL. PARTICIPANTS WERE NOT REQUIRED TO DISCLOSE THEIR ADDRESS OR PAY ANY FEES TO BE INVOLVED IN THE CO-OP'S DEVELOPMENT PHASE.

OPEN HOUSE

SUNSHINE COAST: ROBERTS CREEK	FEB 15
SUNSHINE COAST: POWELL RIVER	FEB 20
NORTH ISLAND: COURTNEY	FEB 22
MID-ISLAND: DUNCAN	MAR 1
SOUTH ISLAND: VICTORIA	MAR 2
INTERIOR: NAKUSP	MAR 16
INTERIOR: NELSON	MAR 18
THOMPSON: KAMLOOPS	APR 3
OKANAGAN: KELOWNA	APR 4
FRASER VALLEY: LANGLEY	APR 7

MEDIA

IN ADDITION TO COMMUNITY MEETINGS, THE CONSULTATION INCLUDED MEDIA INTERVIEWS AND MEETINGS WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, INDIVIDUALS, CONSUMERS, SECTOR VENDORS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

OPEN HOUSE AGENDA

INTRODUCTIONS: WHO ARE WE AND WHY ARE WE HERE?	10 MINS
CO-OP 101: PRESENTATION AND QUESTIONS	20 MINS
BC CANNABIS CO-OP OVERVIEW	25 MINS
QUESTIONS AND DIALOGUE: WHAT SERVICES CAN A CO-OP PROVIDE MEMBERS TO FACILITATE AND SUSTAIN THEIR ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN LEGAL MARKETPLACE?	45 MINS
NEXT STEPS	10 MINS

@BCSCPP

1. CONSULTATION RECAP

SURVEY

At each community meeting, attendees were invited to complete a written survey. Following the open house series, an on-line survey was published.

1. Are you planning to submit a Health Canada application to become a licensed small producer, processor or nursery – or a retail application to BC government?
2. What do you feel is the biggest barrier to participating in the legal market?
3. What services can a co-op provide Members that would be relevant to them and facilitate their active participation in legal marketplace?
4. How do you feel about a governance model that allows for the establishment of a provincial co-op and a network of small regional co-ops across the province?
5. Should a BC cannabis co-operative apply to the provincial government to establish a network of retail stores?
6. Do you think the federal government's 2,100 square foot production cap is reasonable for micro-producers or should it be increased?
7. Do you think the federal government's 600kg/year cap is reasonable for micro-processors or should it be increased?
8. Do you think the federal government's 200 square metre outdoor production cap is reasonable or should it be increased?
9. Has legalization affected you in a financial way?

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The consultation process included discussions with representatives of all three levels of government and retained the assistance of a professional co-op developer whose experience includes the incorporation of the Kootenay Outdoor Producers Co-Operative. Grow Tech Labs consulted numerous sector associations, community organizations and individuals as part of the consultation process, including:

Cascadia Agriculture Producers Association
BC Co-Op Association
Canadian Credit Union Association
Craft Cannabis BC
Kootenay United Cannabis Association
Cannabis Trade Alliance of Canada

We want to thank all the organizations and individuals that participated in this consultation process for their precious time, expert perspectives and interest.

1. CONSULTATION RECAP

MEDIA REPORTS

Global NEWS

B.C. cannabis co-op hopes to become largest collective producer in the world: organizer
Read here

GROW

Cannabis co-op wants BC Bud at the forefront of Canada's new industry
Read Here

THE CANADIAN PRESS

Cannabis co-ops seek to bring small producers, processors into legal market
Read here

CANNABIS MEDIA COLLECTIVE

Canadian Cannabis Update: Podcast
Listen to the podcast

Calling all local cannabis growers to community consultation meeting
Read here

CFJC TODAY Everything Kamloops!

Small cannabis co-op consultations coming to Kamloops
Read here

THEWEEDBLOG
MARIJUANA NEWS AND INFORMATION

Proposed Craft Cannabis Co-Op Concludes Community Consultation in Langley: British Columbians invited to provide feedback on-line
Read here

2. CONCLUSIONS

GENERAL

1. Everyone agrees the inclusion of small cannabis producers in the legal framework is vital to the success of the legalization policy but barely a handful have survived the application process. Without federal leadership, we are just blowing smoke when it comes to establishing a diverse marketplace, achieving the government's policy goals and supporting the economies of rural BC communities.

2. As the province with an internationally recognized cannabis brand and thousands of small producers, BC has the most to lose if these innovators are not provided with an equal opportunity to apply their valuable skills, network and experience in the post-prohibition marketplace.

3. Health Canada's cumbersome regulatory process is holding BC's craft cannabis sector back. For example, 5,000-6,000 Health Canada-approved small medical cannabis producers could help address the supply shortage but they have not been encouraged in any substantial way to transition. Thousands more operate in the illicit market. Most are also interested in transitioning to the legal marketplace.

4. With their combined capacity, these small BC producers and processors could become one of the largest cannabis enterprises in Canada, with a product cannabis consumers around the world desire. If only 15% of currently licensed small medical cannabis producers in BC (825) transition to the legal marketplace, their collective capacity would be approximately 1.7 million square feet of growing space. Collectively, this would be one of the country's largest cannabis producers. If the federal government only increased the small producer cap from 2,100 sq. ft. to 4,200 sq. ft. (the equivalent of a neutral zone in a hockey rink), this collective capacity increases to approximately 3.4 million sq. ft.

5. Some of Canada's large licensed cannabis producers appear to be increasingly focused on the export market and international acquisitions.

6. Six months after Canada legalized cannabis, the current regulatory framework can't seem to provide the legal marketplace what it wants: high quality cannabis and a variety of safe product options at a good price. Marketing restrictions have left the cannabis sector without brand identities and Canada's first mover advantage is rapidly disappearing

2. CONCLUSIONS

MISSION

Based on feedback received at open houses, there is general support for the BC craft cannabis co-op's proposed mission.

GOALS

Participants supported a series of proposed goals for the BC craft cannabis co-op.

1. Adopt international co-op values and principles (see page 19).
2. Empower small cannabis producers, processors and retailers in BC.
3. Collaborate with federal, provincial, Indigenous and municipal governments – and other community leaders.
4. Pool resources to ensure small producers and processors can compete with large producers in the domestic and global marketplace.
5. Foster a culture of collective innovation that promotes quality, diversity, corporate social responsibility and regenerative farming practices.
6. Respond to government goals related to supply diversity, consumer choice and the illicit market.

2. CONCLUSIONS

MEMBERSHIP

There is broad support for the priority membership categories proposed.

1. **Micro-Processors and Micro-Producers**
    I. 5,000-6,000 small BC cannabis producers already designated by Health Canada to produce medical cannabis
    II. BC residents who have expressed an interest in becoming a micro-producer, BC-based processor, nursery operator and/or analytical testing lab under Health Canada's proposed regulatory framework.

2. **BC Private retail applicants**
    I. Independent BC retail applicants interested in selling BC small producers and processors products

3. Participants do not oppose including founding members and investors with an understanding their role and influence will be limited by the organization's rules and BC's Co-Op Legislation. Additional engagement is required regarding investment options in the next phase of consultation.

4. Membership categories of the co-op will need to be updated as the sector evolves.

5. Recognizing there is a tremendous amount of goodwill across the province to ensuring local small cannabis producers participate in the post-prohibition marketplace, all support creating opportunities for BC consumers, sector vendors, colleges, universities and other relevant community organizations to participate in the co-op, if not as voting members.

6. Small BC enterprises interested in the processing and manufacturing of cannabis edibles, derivatives and topicals are likely to be going through the same challenges as small producers, processors and retailers over the coming year. The co-op should represent a welcoming platform for them.

2. CONCLUSIONS

ACTIVITIES

Through their feedback at community meetings and survey responses, potential co-op members identified the following activities as priorities for a BC craft cannabis co-op:

1. **Advocacy:** Develop policies and proposals to improve provincial, federal and municipal regulatory frameworks.
2. **Licensing:** Help small producers and processors navigate license application processes.
3. **Financing:** Collaborate with investors, BC credit unions and other institutions.
4. **Strength in numbers:** Pool purchasing power of members for essential services, particularly lab testing, equipment, products, human resources, quality control, public affairs, branding, legal, accounting and financial services.
5. **Retail networks:** Establish a retail network to ensure craft cannabis products reach consumers in BC, across Canada and around the world.
6. **Grants:** Maximize participation in federal, provincial and regional grant programs related to agriculture, environment, rural economic development, innovation, employment, research and development.
7. **Community partnerships:** Collaborate with other co-ops; colleges and universities; Indigenous governments and communities; innovation, agriculture and regional economic development associations; utilities (BC Hydro); police and fire departments.
8. **Organize:** Facilitate special events, sector meetings and communication hub to provide project updates and respond to challenges and opportunities with regulatory processes.
9. **Engagement plan:** Implement an inclusive communication, stakeholder and member engagement plan.
10. **Management:** Organize AGM, secure professional staff and facilitate deliberations of Co-op Board.

During the consultation process, an increasing number of participants suggested the co-op could take a more direct role as a cannabis processor and/or exporter. Many felt the co-op could also play a significant role in negotiating pricing with provincial distributors. These opportunities require additional analysis and discussion in the next phase of consultation.

2. CONCLUSIONS

GOVERNANCE

1. Participants agreed that co-ops are a proven business model that can facilitate collective decision making in a rapidly evolving sector.

2. Participants strongly supported the federated co-op model proposed that establishes a province-wide craft cannabis co-op and a network of local small producers and/or processor co-ops, like the Cascadia Agriculture Producers and Kootenay Outdoor Grower Co-Op.

3. Participants agreed that co-ops are a viable model for how people can collaborate to achieve common goals. They understood the potential benefits and welcomed the one-member, one-vote principal, regardless of the number of shares a member may own.

4. Significant opportunities exist to collaborate with BC Indigenous Peoples and Communities. Like small producers and processors, most feel they have been left out of the process in favour of large corporate interests and the financial markets. This requires additional outreach and consultation in the next phase of the project.

3. ADVOCACY

Throughout the consultation process, potential members identified advocacy as their top priority for the co-op's to-do list. We heard from numerous participants that fear for their family's personal security and livelihood will be threatened over this unique transition period.

Given the urgency of significant concerns being expressed about the federal government's restrictive regulatory regime, this report includes a series of recommendations that have been developed to accelerate the participation of small producers and processors in the legal new marketplace.

MEDIA RELEASE

20 April 2019

Federal Changes Needed for BC Craft Cannabis to Survive Legalization: Consultation Report

Coast Salish Territory/Vancouver, B.C—Without a significant change in approach by the federal government, British Columbia's globally recognized craft cannabis sector will not survive legalization. This is the key conclusion of a discussion paper released today by Grow Tech Labs that captures the results of a just-completed province-wide consultation to establish a co-operative of small BC Cannabis Producers and Processors.

"Everyone agrees the inclusion of small cannabis producers is vital to the success of the legalization policy but barely a handful have survived the application process," says Barinder Rasode, CEO of Grow Tech Labs. "This needs to change or BC will lose its competitive cannabis advantage. Without federal leadership, we are just blowing smoke when it comes to establishing a diverse marketplace and supporting the economies of BC rural communities."

The discussion paper "Establishing a Craft Cannabis Co-Op for BC Producers, Processors and Retailers" notes there have been only "a trickle of applications" from the 5,000 – 6,000 small medical producers in BC, discouraged by very low production caps, significant up-front investment requirements, consulting fees, non-specific criteria, lack of municipal engagement and financing options. The report includes recommendations for the federal and provincial governments.

3. ADVOCACY

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Regulatory Framework

1. Create a more direct path into the post-prohibition marketplace for current medical production license holders (MMAR, MMPR and ACMPR) without compromising medical access for patients.

2. Immediately increase restrictive 2,100 sq. ft. micro-production cap to 4,200. Collaborate with small cannabis producers, municipal and provincial governments to consider additional increases to 10,000 sq. ft.

3. Immediately increase annual micro-processor limit to reflect improved micro-production cap – from 600kg/year to 1,200. Collaborate with small processors, municipal and provincial governments to consider additional improvements that promote efficiency, product quality and workplace safety.

4. Immediately increase restrictive 200 square metre outdoor production cap to 800. Collaborate with outdoor producers, municipal and provincial governments to consider additional increases to unlock potential for large-scale outdoor cannabis production in rural BC and across Canada.

5. Other regulatory improvements that can accelerate the participation of BC small cannabis producers and processors in the post-prohibition marketplace, including:
    I. Improve product testing regime and available tools to recognize unique circumstances of micro-producer (i.e. outdoor cultivation and organic producers) without compromising product quality and consumer safety.
    II. Allow for more prominent “Craft” product label that identifies which products originate from small cannabis producers and processors, outdoor producers and processors for consumers.
    III. Clearly define reasonable parameters for qualifications of quality assurance and security experts. Provide examples and guidelines of recommended best practices for micro-production and processing.

6. Enhance protections for small cannabis producers and processors regarding the various strains and plant genetics they have developed, and will continue to develop in the future

3. ADVOCACY

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

General

1. Publish 2019 and 2020 targets for micro-producer and micro-processor license approvals and applications.

2. Establish a Task-Force within next 30 days to accelerate the assessment and approval of micro- producer and processor applications. In addition to assisting small producers and processors with their applications, the Task Force would:
    I. Establish a toll-free help line with guaranteed response times and service standards.
    II. Recommend ways to further eliminate barriers to participation.
    III. Create a more direct path for medical production and illicit market operators to safely transition to the post-prohibition marketplace.
    IV. Promote participation of women and Indigenous small producers and processors.

3. Co-locate Health Canada's Cannabis Legalization and Regulation Secretariat in British Columbia and establish a dedicated division focused on fostering small cannabis producers and processors across Canada.

4. Support development of a BC co-operative as a business model pilot for small cannabis producers and processors that can be duplicated in other provinces and eventually result in the establishment of a national co-op of small cannabis producers, processors and private retailers.

5. Establish a regional working group of BC sector leaders, provincial government, municipal officials, Indigenous communities and federal agencies to maximize economic development, job creation, innovation, investment and export development opportunities associated with craft cannabis production in rural BC communities.

6. Establish a grant program for municipalities to help offset planning and infrastructure costs associated with the creation of innovative solutions that encourage small producers and processors to participate in the legal marketplace. Update other federal rural economic development, employment, innovation and agriculture programs to include small cannabis producers and processors and promote the participation of women and Indigenous peoples at all levels of in new economy.

3. ADVOCACY

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

1. Advocate for improvements to federal regulations and general response to opportunities associated with including BC small cannabis producers and processors in Canada's legal marketplace. (See federal recommendations).

2. Support development of a provincial co-operative as a business model small cannabis producers and processors that encourages the creation of local and specialized co-ops in collaboration with BC's credit union network.

3. Establish a BC Cannabis Innovation Council to
    I. Retain BC's status as an international cannabis leader.
    II. Fully realize economic, tourism and social development opportunities for BC associated with this emerging international cannabis economy.
    III. Promote participation of women and Indigenous Peoples
    IV. Develop federal/provincial innovation, research and export collaborations.
    V. Develop training and education partnerships with BC colleges and universities.
    VI. Expand access to alternative power supplies in collaboration with municipalities, Indigenous communities, BC Hydro and other utilities.

4. Focus existing collaborations with UBCM on local, regional and Indigenous governments interested in supporting local small cannabis producers, processors and private retailers. In addition to considering economic development and job creation opportunities, this partnerships can develop solutions related to the appropriate use of land reserved for agriculture purposes and expanding outdoor production capacity.

5. Dedicate a levy of 1 cent on each gram of cannabis sold in BC to support the development of BC's small cannabis local producers and processors through the BC co-op.

6. Collaborate with the craft cannabis co-operative to develop a retail network here in BC, across Canada and around the world. This would include allowing farm to gate sales and more direct integration with BC government stores. This model can be build on the successful one that already exists with BC wineries and craft beer sector. In addition, to delivering fresh products to consumers, this approach will lay the foundation for BC to be a top global destination for cannabis tourism.

4. CO-OP GOVERNANCE

OVERVIEW

A co-operative is a legally incorporated business, owned and operated by and for members based on established international values and principles.

VALUES	PRINCIPLES
○ Self-help ○ Self-responsibility ○ Democracy ○ Equality ○ Equity ○ Solidarity	○ Open and voluntary membership ○ Member democratic control ○ Member economic participation ○ Autonomy and independence ○ Education, training, and information ○ Concern for community ○ Cooperation among co-operatives

Co-ops are a viable model for how people can collaborate to achieve common goals by pooling resources, decision making, risk and rewards. All members have the right to an equal say in the business and share in the profits. Each member is entitled to one vote, regardless of the number of shares they own.

Co-ops offer a variety of benefits to members including access to services such as bookkeeping, insurance, bulk purchases, government relations, human resources, legal affairs, financing, etc.

For a BC Cannabis Co-Operative, a federated governance model was proposed that establishes a province-wide small cannabis producer and processor co-op and a network of local producer and/or processor co-ops. The proposed activities of the BC Co-Op are described on page 11.

As the number of small cannabis producers and processors increase, a critical mass may emerge in one region interested a local co-op. This element allows members to have more direct and meaningful engagement with each other, as well as with community organizations, consumers, municipal governments and financial institutions that reflect their unique circumstance.

In addition to localized organizations, the provincial co-op can encourage the establishment of specialized co-ops around a common theme or approach.

4. CO-OP GOVERNANCE

CO-OP RULES

Incorporating a co-op in BC requires the establishment of operating rules, membership structure and minimal financial commitment in the form of member shares, as identified in provincial legislation. Among other things, the BC Cannabis Co-Op's rules will focus on:

Membership

- Terms of admission
- Rights, obligations and limitations of membership
- Classes of membership, if more than one, and the rights, obligations and limitations attached to each class

Directors and Officers

- Number of directors
- Restrictions, if any, on the powers of directors
- Conduct of meetings of the directors
- Terms of office of directors and officers
- Appointment and removal of officers
- Powers and duties of officers

Financial Management

- Borrowing and investment powers of the association
- Distribution of surplus funds
- Execution of documents

Meetings

- Convening and holding general meetings
- Voting rights and procedures for persons attending in a representative capacity

4. CO-OP GOVERNANCE

CO-OP RULES

Under BC's legislation, co-ops may issue investor shares to members and non-members. These shareholders can vote on matters that affect the co-op's financial viability. Each investment share entitles the holder to one vote and no more than 20% of a co-op Board can be investment shareholders in BC.

The co-op's rules will include provisions that can facilitate investment in BC's craft cannabis sector. Among other things, these will include:

I. Maximum number of membership shares a person or eligible organization may hold
II. Whether and how investment shares may be transferred
III. Transmission of shares on the death or bankruptcy of an individual member
IV. The effect on the ownership of shares of the bankruptcy, liquidation or dissolution of a shareholder that is not an individual
V. Redemption of shares at the option of the association, if applicable
VI. Meetings of investment shareholders or of investment shareholders of a particular class of investment share, if necessary

Once the rules of the BC Cannabis Co-Op are drafted, they will be distributed and published for review and feedback from potential members. Regional meetings will be scheduled and an on-line platform will be maintained at www.bcscpp.com to review the proposed rules and facilitate ongoing dialogue this spring, prior to the co-op's incorporation

4. CO-OP GOVERNANCE

ORGANIZATION

Under the co-op's rules, members will elect a representative Board of Directors to provide direction, manage governance, establish goals and policies. In the case of the BC cannabis Co-operative, the governance structure will include provisions that allow for the establishment of working committees.

Based on feedback received from surveys and meetings to date, these Working Committees could include:

- Executive Committee to manage human resources and strategic planning
- Governance Committee to manage membership and compliance
- Finance and Audit Committee to oversee budget planning
- Government Relations Committee to lead strategic planning for federal, provincial and local advocacy
- Special Projects Committee to develop retail network and opportunities to include BC cannabis consumers, sector vendors and other partners in the co-op's structure

The Board could also invite co-op members to participate in these Working Groups.

If applicable, the Board may also establish an investment Committee to maintain compliance, support strategic planning and consult members.

PROPOSED NEXT STEPS

SPRING - SUMMER 2019

1. Prepare and release draft discussion paper that captures consultation results and advocacy agenda. Invite feedback on the consultation paper and proposed governance structure.

2. Maintain and expand communication hubs

3. Continue engagement with cannabis stakeholders and potential co-op members

4. Continue government Relations with federal, Indigenous, provincial and municipal

5. Consider assembling resources to assist potential members with licensing applications as an interim step until the co-op is incorporated.

6. Release draft co-op rules and Memorandum of Incorporation for discussion. Initiate second round of provincial engagement.

7. Host 5 to 6 regional meetings to gather feedback on proposed co-op rules and promote advocacy agenda.

8. Incorporate BC cannabis co-op. Founding Meeting and Board Election.

Representatives of Grow Tech Labs and Cascadia Agriculture Producers Co-Op Association met with BC Minister Mike Farnworth and his officials as part of our BC craft cannabis co-op consultation