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**BETWEEN:**

**NEIL ALLARD  
TANYA BEEMISH  
DAVID HEBERT  
SHAWN DAVEY**

SERVICE OF A TRUE COPY  
HEREOF ADMITTED  
THIS... 31st ... DAY OF

January... 2014...

William F. Rattay Co.

Solicitor for

A.G.C.

**PLAINTIFFS**

**AND:**

**HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF CANADA**

**DEFENDANTS**

**AFFIDAVIT OF SUSAN BOYD**

I, SUSAN C. BOYD, Professor, Faculty of Human and Social Development, University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, MAKE OATH AND SAY AS FOLLOWS, THAT:

1. I am currently a Professor at the University Victoria and the Faculty of Human and Social Development having obtained a Bachelor of Arts in Women's Studies from the University of California at Santa Cruz in 1984, a Master of Arts in Clinical Psychology from Antioch University, San Francisco, California in 1985 and a Ph.D. in Criminology from Simon Fraser University in 1996, now produced and marked as Exhibit "A" to this my affidavit is a copy of my Curriculum Vitae in the format required by the University of Victoria and setting out the details of my academic career.

2. A review of Exhibit "A" discloses my major fields of scholarly or professional interest as including drug law, history and policy as well as research methodology and news

media and I have researched and written extensively in the area of drugs of all kinds and the laws in relation thereto, including their impact and media reporting in relation thereto quite extensively.

3. I am the author along with Connie Carter, Senior Policy Analyst for the Canadian Drug Policy Coalition of a book currently in publication but not as yet available entitled "Killer Weed: Marihuana Grow Ops, Media and Justice" by the University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. In that book we deal with aspects of crime in Canada and media reporting of such in particular in relation to cannabis (marihuana) including the reported dangers of marihuana production in relation to firearms, fires, booby traps, mold and public safety and there is a complete section in the book on the topic of "medical marihuana" including recent changes in Canadian government policy, the reasons for the changes and the evidence or lack thereof in support. Consequently, based on the above, I have personal knowledge of the matters and facts hereinafter deposed to save and except where same are stated to be made on information and belief in which case I verily believe them to be true.

4. Now produced and marked as Exhibit "B" to this my affidavit is a copy of a brief summary of the contents of the book from it's cover, a copy of it's cover and publication details and a copy of the table of contents and table of figures. As indicated above, the book is not yet available to the public and consequently I am unable to provide the court with a complete copy at this time, but will do so as soon as it is available.

5. In the meantime, with the permission of my publishers, I now attach and mark as Exhibit "C" to this my affidavit a series of excerpts from the book with respect to the following topics and at the following pages:

- C1. "Crime in Canada" pp. 109-113
- C2. "Danger / Firearms" p. 32
- C3. "Risk of Fires / Booby Traps" p. 133-134
- C4. "Mould" p. 184
- C5. "Medical Cannabis" p. 161
- C6. "Medical Marihuana and Organized Crime Claims" pp. 155-165

6. A review of the excerpt with respect to "Crime in Canada" shows that in contrast to media reports about the marihuana industry being responsible for more crime and violence that in fact the overall crime rate in 2010 fell both in volume and severity and reached its lowest level since the '70s. We deal extensively with crime rates and differences between various areas in this excerpt. We found the scholarly research to be very limited in relation to various associations made between organized crime and gangs and marihuana "grow ops" and a focus on enforcement in relation to simple possession. Our review of some of the research disclosed that many of our findings did not support the claims made in those studies.

7. Similarly, in our section excerpt entitled "danger/firearms" our review of a 2005 study by Darryl Plecas, of the University of the Fraser Valley, supported by the RCMP, that purported to link "grow ops" to violence and organized crime and that called for harsher penalties, disclosed that 9 out of 10 or 89% of the grow ops brought to the attention of the police during the study did not have firearms or other weapons or hazards present. In fact, only 6% of the cases included in the study were reported to have firearms on site, which is only slightly higher than the 5.5% of the Canadian population overall that has valid firearms licenses. Consequently, the statistics in the study were inflated from 6% to 11% because they included all "grow ops" brought to their attention, rather than "founded cases". Therefore the conclusions seeking harsher laws and to establish greater links to organized crime did not match their findings. Similarly with respect to "risk of fires/booby traps" as the excerpt from the book indicates, there was little evidence to substantiate the claims made by Darrel Plecas and Surrey Fire Chief Glen Garris about indoor marihuana grow ops and the increased risk of fire in British Columbia. We examined tables and statistics which are referred to and found that the actual proportion of fires in British Columbia relating to grow ops would be 1.21% in 2001, 1.02% in 2002 and 1.30% in 2003 compared to the percentages indicated by those authors. Similarly the extent of booby trap hazards or explosives or dangerous chemicals was found to be overstated when examined in a study by the RCMP between 1997 and 2003.

8. With respect to “mold” as the excerpt indicates, this was frequently mentioned in reporter highlights in relation to “grow ops” but other factors that occur, particularly in the west coast rain forest, were just as likely to be contributory and were not dealt with.

9. With respect to “medical cannabis” we point out in the first excerpt that the safety of such production sites can easily be corrected by having better guidelines, education and monitoring of the cannabis (marihuana) outdoor and indoor gardens, which is something that Health Canada in it’s administration of the program to date has failed to do. As we point out it is somewhat hypocritical to focus on these issues and leave unmonitored greenhouses and outdoor gardens producing other plants and produce and using chemicals and pesticides for industrial food production. Again with respect to the claims of public safety risks, we could not discern any comprehensive scholarly and peer reviewed research to support claims that legal medical marihuana sites are linked to criminal elements or post safety hazards to children and our community research was to the contrary.

10. At pages 155 – 165 of the book we address “medical marihuana” in considerable detail including the proposed Health Canada changes to the existing program. At first we deal with the issue of medical marihuana and “organized crime claims” and the claims of greater fire risk from bad wiring and the need for inspections. We also review the literature with respect to the medicinal qualities of marihuana that provide relief for a number of serious illnesses, including chronic pain. We review some of the history leading up to the litigation in Canada that led to the establishment of the *Marihuana Medical Access Regulations* and ultimately to the government’s supply through Prairie Plants System together with Personal Production and Designated Grower permits. According to information obtained from Health Canada in 2009 there were 2,822 people licenced to cultivate their own marihuana for medical purposes and 754 people as designated growers, but by 2012 there were 21,986 people authorized to possess dried marihuana under those Regulations and only 13% would access the dried marihuana from the federal government’s source, namely Prairie Plant Systems. We then speculate as to what the more than 85% of the licenced medical users were doing to

access cannabis with the various options and point out the problems and limitations of the government's supply compared to that available through other sources.

11. In that section we also point out the recent media attention given to the marijuana issue by politicians despite overwhelming support for legal medical marijuana programs by the Canadian population and numerous court rulings that safe, affordable and legal marijuana should be available to medical marijuana patients in Canada. We note the various differences being taken by various townships and cities and the federal Minister and the assertions of public safety and health risks and once again, similar to news media claims about the risks associated with marijuana grow ops, the politicians we quoted fail to substantiate or provide evidence in support of their positions written and otherwise. We point out that not all Mayors are unanimous on this issue and some are quite supportive and participate in the program. We note in particular the comments of Joy Davies as such a person and patient pointing out that people who need marijuana for medical purposes will not have a safe and affordable access to the plant once Personal Production Licences are cancelled or eliminated. We note the June 17<sup>th</sup>, 2011 Health Canada announcement with respect to the proposed improvements and found once again that they were typical of news media claims with no evidence being provided to substantiate how many Canadians or what groups of people had concerns about the medical marijuana program simply making the usual assertions about exploitation by criminal elements, electrical and fire hazards and excess mold and poor air quality. We note that the new proposed limit to Licenced Producers and the elimination of personal production or by a designated caregiver will not only increase the cost of medical cannabis significantly leading to another hardship for patients as such is not covered by Provincial drug programs, unlike other medicines, and also because it will be limited to free market production leaving cannabis dispensaries out of the loop so there will be limits to patient access to specific strains, including other effective forms, such as tinctures and perhaps edibles and certainly anything other than "dried marijuana" which is again a limitation imposed.

12. As we state at page 161:

“By removing personal licences to grow marijuana, patients are vulnerable to market prices and may be denied access to strains of cannabis they have developed that work best to alleviate their symptoms.

The safety of personal legal cannabis production sites could be easily corrected by having better guidelines, education, and monitoring of these outdoor and indoor gardens. It seems quite hypocritical to focus on safety when Canadians throughout the country have unmonitored greenhouses and outdoor gardens for other produce. In addition, given the chemicals and pesticides used for industrial food production, the focus on legal cannabis growers seems misguided and influenced by a small and vocal group of critics, rather than by the needs and constitutional rights of critically and chronically ill Canadians who could benefit from the medical use of cannabis.

Health Canada’s claims that medical marijuana production sites are associated with “criminal elements” and endanger the “safety of children” suggest that the changes to the MMAR are politically motivated. There is no comprehensive scholarly and peer-reviewed research to support claims that legal medical marijuana sites are linked to criminal elements or pose safety hazards to children...”

13. In conclusion we note that newspaper coverage has created a persistent and resilient framework effectively shaping perceptions that all grow ops or spaces where criminality is linked with specific public safety risks that bring issues like fire, mold and other property damage to unsuspecting safe neighbourhoods and innocent home buyers. The fire departments, real estate agents and insurance company representatives have become the new experts. These municipal enforcement agents have moved into the area of criminal justice regulation.

14. In summary, it is my opinion based on my past research and in particular my research for the book “Killer Weed” that the situation across Canada with respect to the dangers from “grow ops” generally and “medical marijuana grow ops” specifically have been greatly exaggerated and overstated and are undoubtedly limited to a few exceptional cases, at least in relation to the medical marijuana situation. Most studies reported in the newspaper have overstated the situation and exaggerated the alleged problems leading politicians and others to seek to prohibit them instead of ensuring public safety, including safety from electrical, fire and mold hazards through appropriate regulation and inspection, including proper construction and ventilation and alarm systems as are available and in use for many other activities that are conducted in and

about dwelling houses or outbuildings without any negative impact upon neighbours or others whatsoever. There does not appear to be any significant evidence of significant impact from fires, mold or public safety that has been documented and supported by peer reviewed research in Canada.

15. I swear this Affidavit in support of an Application for an Order under s.24(1) of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* as the appropriate and just interim remedy, in the nature of:

- I. An interim constitutional exemption from ss.4,5 and 7 of the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* for all persons medically approved under the *Narcotic Control Regulations* C.R.C., c.1041 (*NCR*), the *MMAR* or the *MMPR*, including those patients who have a caregiver 'person responsible' for them designated to produce for them, including an exemption for that caregiver 'person responsible' designated producer, pending trial of the merits of the action or such further Order of the court as may be necessary;

or, alternatively

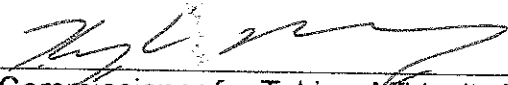
- II. an interlocutory exemption/injunction preserving the provisions of the *MMAR* relating to personal production, possession, production location and storage, by a patient or designated caregiver 'person responsible for the patient' and related ancillary provisions, and if necessary, limiting the applicability of certain provisions of the *MMPR* to such patients or designated caregivers that are inconsistent with their s. 7 constitutional right under the *Charter* pending the decision of this Court on the merits of this action.

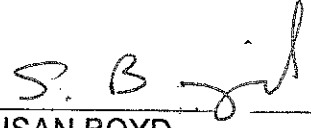
or alternatively, and together with

- III. an interim/interlocutory order in the nature of *mandamus* to compel the Defendant to process all applications, renewals and modifications to any licences pursuant to the *MMAR* in accordance with all of its provisions (other than those challenged as unconstitutional herein), notwithstanding ss.230, 233-234, 237-238, 240-243 of the *MMPR* relating to applications under the *MMAR* after September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2013 as reflected in the amended *MMAR* sections 41-48.

and such further and other relief as the court deems appropriate and just in all of the circumstances.

SWORN BEFORE ME at the City of )  
Vancouver the Province of British )  
Columbia, this 15<sup>th</sup> day of January, )  
2014 )

  
A Commissioner for Taking Affidavits in )  
and for the Province of British Columbia )

  
SUSAN BOYD

**KYLE McCLEERY**  
Barrister and Solicitor  
Ritchie Sandford  
502-602 West Hastings Street  
Vancouver, BC V6B 1P2  
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FACULTY CURRICULUM VITAE

This is Exhibit " A "referred to in the affidavit of Susan Boyd sworn before me at Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia this 15th day of January 20 14  
A Commissioner for taking Affidavits for British Columbia

Name: BOYD, Susan C., Professor  
Faculty: Human and Social Development

DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS

BA	Women's Studies	University of California, Santa Cruz	1984
MA	Clinical Psychology (Concentration in Feminist Therapy)	Antioch University San Francisco	1985
PhD	Criminology	Simon Fraser University	1996

Title of Dissertation: "Mothers and Illicit Drugs: Transcending the Myths"

POSITIONS HELD PRIOR TO APPOINTMENT AT UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

- 1999-02 Associate Professor, Department of Sociology and Criminology, and Graduate Committee on Women's Studies, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, NS
- 1999 (term) Assistant Professor, School of Criminology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC
- 1997-98 Assistant Professor, Department of Women's Studies, (1-year term) Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC
- 1997-98 Associated Member, School of Criminology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC
- 1995-97 Instructor, School of Criminology, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC
- 1988-91 Instructor, Canadian International College, North Vancouver, BC
- 1986-88 Instructor, Fraser Valley Childbirth Education Association

## MAJOR FIELD(S) OF SCHOLARLY OR PROFESSIONAL INTEREST

- drug law, history and policy
- maternal drug use
- maternal/state conflicts
- women, law, and the state
- reproduction autonomy
- research methodology
- film and culture
- news media
- radio and film documentary
- community-based research

## MEMBERSHIPS AND OFFICE HELD IN LEARNED AND PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

- 2011- Canadian Drug Policy Coalition: Steering Committee; Chair, Drug Policy Working Group.
- 2011- International Visual Sociology Association
- 2013- Canadian Sociology Association
- 2009- Canadian Students for Sensible Drug Policy, Advisory Board
- 2004- Associate Editor, *Contemporary Justice Review*
- 2001-04 Advisory Board, *Contemporary Justice Review*
- 2005- Appointment: Research Associate, The Institute for Gender, Race, Sexuality and Social Justice, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, February 2005
- 2002- Justice Studies Association
- 2001-04 Canadian Women's Studies Association
- 2001- The Canadian Harm Reduction Network
- 2000- The Canadian Foundation for Drug Policy
- 1995-2010 American Society of Criminology (Division of Critical Criminology and Women and Crime)
- 1995- The International Harm Reduction Association

## SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS, HONORS AND AWARDS

2014	University of Victoria Distinguished Professor Award
1993-95	Doctoral Fellowship, Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, \$14,436 yearly.
1994	President's PhD Research Stipend, Simon Fraser University, \$4,800.
1993-94	Canadian Soroptimist Grant 1993, \$5,000.
1993	Special Graduate Research Fellowship, Simon Fraser University, \$4,000.
1992	Graduate Fellowships, Simon Fraser University, \$4,800.

## APPOINTMENTS AT UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

### Academic

2013	Professor	Human and Social Development
2009/2012	Professor	Studies in Policy and Practice
2002	Associate Professor	Studies in Policy and Practice
2004-08	Senior Research Fellow	Centre for Addictions Research-BC

### Administrative

Sept 2008–July 2009	Coordinator	Studies in Policy and Practice
Jan-July 2006	Coordinator	Studies in Policy and Practice

## SCHOLARLY AND PROFESSIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS

### Articles Published in Refereed Journals

**Boyd, S.** (submitted July 3, 2013). The Criminal Addict: CBC Documentary Radio, 1950-1969. *Contemporary Drug Problems*.

**Boyd, S.** (2013). A Canadian Perspective on Documentary Film: *Drug Addict*. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 24: 589-596.

- Boyd, S. & NPA** (2013). Yet they failed to do so: Recommendations based on the experiences of NAOMI Research Survivors and a Call for Action. *Harm Reduction Journal*, 10(6), <http://www.harmreductionjournal.com/content/10/1/6>.
- Boyd, S.** (2012). Drugpeace. *Contemporary Justice Review: Issues in Criminal, Social, and Restorative Justice*, 15(2): 163-171.
- Boyd, S., & Carter, C.** (2011). Using children: Marijuana grow-ops, media, and policy. *Critical Studies in Media Communication*, 29(3): 238-257. (Boyd ½, Carter ½)
- Bungay, V., Johnson, J., Varcoe, C., & **Boyd, S.** (2010). The Context of Crack Cocaine Use: The Perspectives of Women who Use, *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 21: 321-329.
- Boyd, S., & Carter, C.** (2010). Methamphetamine discourse: Media, law and policy. *Canadian Journal of Communications*, 35(2), 219-237.
- Boyd, S.** (2009). High: Marijuana, women and the law. *Canadian Journal of Women and the Law*, Special Issue: Law, Film and Feminism, 21(1), 35-54.
- Bungay, V, Johnson, J., **Boyd, S.** Malchy, L., Buxton, J., & Loudfoot, J. (2009). Women's Stories/Women's Lives: Creating Safer Crack Kits. *Women's Health & Urban Life: An International & Interdisciplinary Journal*, 8(1): 28-41.
- Boyd, S., Johnson, J., & Moffat, B.** (2008). Opportunities to learn and barriers to change: Crack-cocaine use and harm reduction in the Downtown Eastside of Vancouver. *Harm Reduction Journal*, 5(34): 1-12. <http://www.harmreductionjournal.com/content/5/1/34>
- Boyd, S. (2008). Community-based research in the Downtown Eastside of Vancouver. *Resources for Feminist Research, Special Issue: Decolonizing Space*, 33(1/2): 19-43.
- Boyd, S. (2007). Drugs films, justice, and nationhood. *Contemporary Justice Review*, 10(3): 263-282.
- Boyd, S. & Macrory, F. (2007). Developing comprehensive primary and secondary services for drug and alcohol dependent mothers. *Seminars in Fetal and Neonatal Medicine*, 12: 119-126.
- Boyd, S. (2004). Femmes et drogues: Survol des lois et des conflits mere/Etat aux Etats-Unis et au Canada. *Psychotropes*, 10(3-4): 153-172.
- Boyd, S. (2002). Media Depictions of Drugs, Users, and Traffickers: Another look at Traffic. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 13(5): 397-407.

Boyd, S. (2001). Feminist Research on Mothers and Illegal Drugs. *Resources for Feminist Research*, 28(3): 113-130.

Boyd, S. (2001). The Regulation of Altered States of Consciousness: A history of repression and resistance. *Contemporary Justice Review*, 4(1), 71-100.

Boyd, S. & Faith, K. (1999). Women, Illicit Drugs and Prison: Views from Canada. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 10, 195-207.

Boyd, S. (1995). Critical and Historical Overview of Reproductive Autonomy: Implications for Midwifery. *Aspiring Midwife*, 9(Summer), 15-17.

Boyd, S. (1994). Women and Illicit Drug Use. *The International Journal of Drug Policy*, 5(3), 185-189. Reprinted in *International News Magazine: Women and Drugs*, 1996, 2(1).

Boyd, S. (1986). Poetry. *CV2*, 9(2), 26,27.

## **Books**

Boyd, S., & Carter, C. (2014). *Killer Weed: Marijuana grow-ops, media, and justice*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. (290 pages).

Boyd, S., Osborn, B., & MacPherson, D. (2009) *Raise Shit! Social Action Saving Lives*. Halifax: Fernwood Press (192 pages).

Boyd, S. (2009, paperback edition). *Hooked: Drug War Films in Britain, Canada, and the U.S.* Toronto: University of Toronto (250 pages)

Boyd, S. (2008). *Hooked: Drug War Films in Britain, Canada, and the U.S.* NY: Routledge (250 pages).

Boyd, S., & Marcellus, L. (Eds.). (2007). *With Child: Substance use during pregnancy, A woman-centred approach*. Halifax: Fernwood (136 pages).

Boyd, S. (2006; 2<sup>nd</sup> rev.). *From Witches to Crack Moms: Women, drug law, and policy*. Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press (367 pages).

Boyd, S. (2004). *From Witches to Crack Moms: Women, drug law, and policy*. Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press (367 pages).

Boyd, S., Chunn, D., Menzies, R. (Eds.). (2002). *Toxic Criminology: Environment, Law and the State in Canada*. Halifax: Fernwood (128 pages).

Boyd, S., Chunn, D., Menzies, R. (Eds.) (2001), *(Ab)Using Power: The Canadian Experience*. Halifax: Fernwood (287 pages).

Boyd, S. (1999). *Mothers and Illicit Drugs: Transcending the Myths*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press (243 pages).

### **Chapters in Books**

Boyd, S., Murray, D., & NAOMI Patients Association (submitted May 30, 2013). Ethics, Research and Advocacy: The Experiences of the NAOMI Patients Association in the Downtown Eastside of Vancouver. In M. Marrow and L. Halinka Malcoe (Eds.). *Critical Inquiries: Theories and Methodologies for Social Justice in Mental Health*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Boyd, S. (2011). Women, substance use and pregnancy. (Chapter 32). In R. Immarigeon (Ed.), *Women & Girls in the Criminal Justice System: Policy Issues and Practice Strategies* (Volume II). Kingston, NJ: Civic Research Institute.

Boyd, S. (2011). Pleasure and pain: Representations of illegal drug consumption, addiction, and trafficking in music, film, and video. In S. Fraser and D. Moore (Eds.). *The Drug Effect: Health, crime and society* (57-72). London: Cambridge Press.

Boyd, S. (2010). Reefer Madness and Beyond. In M. DeFlem (Ed.), *Popular Culture, Crime, and Social Control, Sociology of Crime, Law, and Deviance*, Volume 14, (pp. 3-24). Bingley, UK: Emerald Group Publishing.

Boyd, S. (2007). Women, drug regulation, and maternal/state conflicts. In M. Morrow, O. Hankivsky, & C. Varcoe (Eds.). *Women's Health in Canada: Critical Perspective on Theory and Policy* (pp. 327-354). Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Boyd, S. (2007). The Journey to compassionate care. In S. Boyd & L. Marcellus (Eds.). *With Child, Substance Use During Pregnancy: A Woman-Centred Approach* (pp. 10-19). Halifax: Fernwood.

Boyd, S. (2007). Drug scares and practice: Socio-historical considerations. In S. Boyd & L. Marcellus (Eds.). *With Child, Substance Use During Pregnancy: A Woman-Centred Approach* (pp. 20-27). Halifax: Fernwood.

Boyd, S. (2006). Representations of women in the drug trade. In G. Balfour & E. Comack (Eds.). *Criminalizing Women: Gender and (In)justice in Neo-Liberal Times* (pp. 131-151). Halifax: Fernwood.

Boyd, S., Chunn, D., Menzies, R. (2002). "We all live in Bhopal." In S. Boyd, D. Chunn, & R. Menzies (Eds.). *Toxic Criminology: Environment, Law and the State in Canada*. (pp. 7-24). Halifax: Fernwood.

Boyd, S., Chunn, D., Menzies, R. (2001). Introduction. In S. Boyd, D. Chunn, & R. Menzies (Eds.). *[Ab]Using Power: The Canadian Experience* (pp. 11-24). Halifax: Fernwood.

Boyd, S. & Marcellus, L. (2007). Harm reduction in action: Future directions. In S. Boyd & L. Marcellus (Eds.). *With Child, Substance Use During Pregnancy: A Woman-Centred Approach* (pp. 111-119). Halifax: Fernwood.

## Articles

S. Boyd, & Carter, C. (2013, April). Drug policy reform: A political imperative. Commentary, *Lower Island News*, 30(2): 17.

Boyd, S. (2012, October). How the drug war impacts women. *DTEAST Newspaper*, 1(7): 8.

Boyd, S. (2009). Interview with Stark Raven. *The Word is Out*, (8), 3 9-10.

Boyd, S. (2008). Drug scares and practice: Sociohistorical considerations (modified and revised from *With Child* chapters). *Women, Girls & Criminal Justice*, (9)1, 3-6.

Boyd, S. (2007). The journey to compassionate care: One woman's experience with early harm-reduction programs in BC. *Network, Canadian Women's Health*, 10(1), 26-28.

Boyd, S. (2006). Systemic Violence: The Social Dimensions of Prohibition. *Carnegie Newsletter*, March 1, 2006, 21.

Boyd, S. (2004). Good drugs, bad drugs: Pregnancy, substances and social attitudes. Reprint of a section, *From witches to crack moms*, *Visions*, 2(4), 31.

Boyd, S. (2002, October 2003). *The methodology chapter*. University of Victoria, BC: [www.uvic.ca/spp/documents/methdology.pdf](http://www.uvic.ca/spp/documents/methdology.pdf)

Boyd, S. (2000). In the Name of Harm Reduction: Repression and Control. *International IHRA Network Women and Drugs Magazine*, 7, 11,14-16.

Boyd, S. (1998). Mom, Kids and Drugs. *Cannabis Culture*, 14 (Sept./Oct.), 56-58.

Boyd, S. (1985). Poetry. *New Directions*, 2(2), 24.

## Other Publications

### Published In-House

Boyd, S. & SNAP (2013). *SNAP: Telling Our Stories, Heroin-Assisted Treatment and Advocacy* (43 pages). Vancouver, November 30, 2013. Available at [www.drugpolicy.ca/](http://www.drugpolicy.ca/)

Boyd, J. & Boyd, S. (2013). *Strengths and Travels of DTES Women* (8 pages). Vancouver, November 26, 2013.

Boyd, S., & Carter, C. (October 24, 2013). *Live saving heroin assisted treatment dealt serious blow*. Canadian Drug Policy Coalition. See: <http://drugpolicy.ca/2013/10/hat/>

Boyd, S. (September, 2012). *Downtown Eastside (DTES) Drug Facts*. (2 pages). Vancouver, BC. (Douglas Haddow, CDPC, did layout and design)

Boyd, S., & The NAOMI Patients Association (February, 2012). *NAOMI Research Survivors: Experiences and Recommendations* (37 pages). Vancouver, BC.

Oscapella, E., & Canadian Drug Policy Coalition Policy Working Group (2012, January). *Changing the Frame: A new approach to Drug policy in Canada* (25 pages). Canadian Drug Policy Coalition, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, BC.

Bill C-15 Submission. Written for VANDU. House of Commons Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights. Ottawa, ON: May 4, 2009.

Johnson, J., Malchy, L., Moffat, B., Boyd, S., Buxton, J., Bungay, V., Loudfoot, J. (June 2008). *Lessons Learned from the SCORE Project: A document to support outreach and education related to safer crack use* (61 pages).

Safer Crack Use, Outreach, Research and Education Team (SCORE) (2007). *Crack use, drug paraphernalia and the law*. Author.

Safer Crack Use, Outreach, Research and Education Team (SCORE) (2007). One Year Later. *SCORE Newsletter*, (1), 1-4. Author.

Safer Crack Use, Outreach, Research and Education Team (SCORE) (2006). *Why Woman?* Information Sheet. Author.

Boyd, S., & Elliot, L. (2000). *Introduction to Criminology*. Burnaby, BC: Centre for Distance Education, Simon Fraser University (171 pages).

Boyd, S. (1997). Women and Drugs: An Examination of Ideologies and Social Control. Course Outline. In J. Brockman & D. Chunn (Eds.). *Teaching Law and Society from Feminist Perspectives, 1997*. Burnaby: Feminist Institute for Studies on Law and Society, Simon Fraser University, 90-94.



## Research – Funded grants

- June 2013 Drug Prohibition, Addiction and the Regulation of Reproduction and Mothering. Principal Investigator. One-day Workshop and Lecture Seed Grant. Centre for the Study of Gender, Social Disparities and Mental Health Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR), \$15,000.
- Oct. 2012 Reel Lives: Madness, Addiction and Crime in Canada, One-Day Workshop, Seed Grant, Centre for the Study of Gender, Social Disparities and Mental Health (CIHR), \$14,964. Co-applicants: K. Kendall, S. Boyd, W. Chann, D. Chunn and R. Menzies. Oct. 2012 to June 2013.
- June 2011 SSHRC 4A Grant. University of Victoria, \$1,000.
- Sept 2011 Addiction and Drug Crime: Radio Educational/Documentaries, 1920-1969. Principle Investigator. Seed Grant, Centre for the Study of Gender, Social Disparities and Mental Health (CIHR), \$14,755. One-year grant.
- August 2010 Media Representations of Madness, Addiction and Crime/Criminalization: A Preliminary, Intersectional Analysis of Documentary Films Used for Public Education in Canada, 1920-1969. W. Chan & D. Chunn (principal applicants, and S. Boyd, K. Kendall, R. Menzies, K. Pacey, K. Teghtsoonian, K. (co-applicants). Seed Grant, Centre for the Study of Gender, Social Disparities and Mental Health (CIHR), \$9,985.
- July 2009 Grant Application Accepted: Centre for the Study of Gender, Social Disparities and Mental Health Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR), \$1,990,117. Five year grant. Co-Applicant. Theme Group: Criminalization, Mental Health, and Substance Use.
- Nov. 2008 The Letter of Intent for the "Centre for Research on Gender and Social Disparities in Mental Health and Addictions" has been approved by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) as has the development funds of \$10,000.
- June 2008 (Applied). Centre for Research on Gender and Social Disparities in Mental Health and Addictions (Co-Principal Applicants: Marina Marrow, Elliott Goldner, Howard Chodos, & Judith Cook, Co-applicant: Susan Boyd, et al.). Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR).

The proposed Centre for Research on Gender and Social Disparities in Mental Health and Addictions will support and create collaborative inter-sectoral teams of researchers, who apply gender and sex based analysis (GSBA) and intersectional frameworks for understanding and responding to health inequities and gender disparities in mental health and addictions across the lifespan with the goal of improving the mental health of men and women in Canada and internationally. The Centre will undertake research, knowledge translation, and training/mentoring activities in five key theme areas: Mental Health Reform and Policy, Recovery and Housing, Reproductive Mental Health, Violence, Mental Health, and Substance Use, and Criminalization, Mental Health, and Substance Use.

- 2007-10 Media, Methamphetamine and Marijuana Grow-op Project. Principal Researcher. SSHRC (\$78,261). Examine national, provincial, and local print media, policy initiatives, and criminal and civil responses over a 12 year period in relation to discourses about methamphetamine and marijuana grow-ops.
- 2006 Methamphetamine Use: Health, harms and the media. Principal Researcher. Seed Grant (\$7,160.) BC Mental Health and Addictions Research Network.
- 2005-08 “Safer Crack Use in an Urban Crack Using Population.” J. Johnson (Principal Investigator) and S. Boyd, J. Buxton, and J. Loudfoot (Co-Investigators). Health Canada, Drug Strategy Community Initiatives Fund, March 2005. (\$200,790). This is a community-based project with the Safer Crack Use Coalition of Vancouver. The study provides information about the feasibility and utilization of a specific harm reduction initiative (crack kits) among crack users in Vancouver.
- 2003-06 “Drug Films, Justice, and Society Study” Principal Researcher, SSHRC, University of Victoria, BC (\$44,692). Socio-historical inquiry into illegal drug films, censorship and discourse. Coding and analyzing of 120 illegal drug films produced from 1912 to 2006 in Britain, Canada and U.S against the backdrop of criminal justice and addiction narratives.
- 2000-05 “Health and Home Research Project” Collaborator, SSHRC, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC (\$683,413). An ethnographic study in the Downtown Eastside of Vancouver bringing forward the voice of marginalized women and order to examine wider social factors that shape health and housing.
- 2000 “Families and Children” Principal Researcher Senate Research Grant, Saint Mary’s University, Halifax, NS. (\$3,100).

## Conference Presentations

Boyd, S. (2013). Presenter and organized panel. The Canadian Experience: Activism and Heroin Assisted Treatment. Panel: Heroin Assisted Treatment: Victory in Canada and what comes next. International Drug Policy Reform Conference, Denver, Colorado, October 26, 2013.

Boyd, S. (2013). Drug Policy, equity, justice. 2013 Vancouver Women's Visionary Congress, Harbour Centre, Simon Fraser University, October 20, 2013.

Boyd, S. (2013). Plenary Speaker. *Emerging Health-Centered Approaches to drug Policy: Removing Barriers and Addressing Stigma*. New Directions Colorado: A Public Safety and Health Approach to Drug Policy. Drug Policy Alliance and the Centre for Public Health Practice. Denver, Colorado, June 6, 2013.

Boyd, S., & Carter, C. (2013). *Civil Regulation and Bylaws: Drug policy at the local level*. Canadian Sociology Association. Congress 2013 of the Humanities and Social Sciences. University of Victoria, June 4, 2013.

Boyd, S. (2013). *Drug Prohibition, Treatment, and Radio Documentaries*. Canadian Sociology Association. Congress 2013 of the Humanities and Social Sciences. University of Victoria, June 4, 2013.

Boyd, S. (2013). Plenary Speaker. *The Vancouver Area Network of Drug Users is "@ the edge."* Canadian Sociology Association. Congress 2013 of the Humanities and Social Sciences. University of Victoria, June 3, 2013.

Boyd, S. (2013). Plenary Speaker. *Women and Harm Reduction*. 12<sup>th</sup> Alberta Harm Reduction Conference, Calgary, AB, May 22-23, 2013.

Boyd, S. (2013). *Street Involved Pregnant Women: The Bigger Picture*. 12<sup>th</sup> Alberta Harm Reduction Conference, Calgary, AB, May 22-23, 2013.

Boyd, S., & Murray, D. (2013). *Heroin-Assisted Treatment: Ethics, Drug Prohibition, and Activism*. 12<sup>th</sup> Alberta Harm Reduction Conference, Calgary, AB, May 22-23, 2013.

Boyd, S. (2013). *Gender and the Criminal Addict: CBC Radio Documentaries (1950-1969)*. Critical Inquiries: Engaging theories and methodologies for researching social inequities in Mental Health. Centre for the study of gender, social inequities and mental health, Simon Fraser University, Harbour Centre, Vancouver, BC, May 10, 2013.

Boyd, S. (2012). *Heroin Assisted Treatment: NAOMI Research Survivors and Advocates* (With Dave Murray, Diane Tobin, and Kevin McGarragan). From Public Health to Social Justice. 9<sup>th</sup> National Harm Reduction Conference. Portland, Oregon, November 15, 2012.

Boyd, S. (2012). *Criminalization and Resistance: Canadian Drug Policy*. International Conference of the Global Ibogaine Therapist Alliance, Harbour Centre, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, BC, October 2, 2012.

Boyd, S. (2012). *Visual and Narrative Representations of Illegal Drugs*. Annual Conference of the International Visual Sociology Association: Revisualizing the City. Saint Francis College, Brooklyn Heights, NY, July 11, 2012.

Boyd, S. (2012). *Addicted Bodies and the City: Visual and Narrative Representations of Heroin-Assisted Treatment*. Annual Conference of the International Visual Sociology Association: Revisualizing the City, Saint Francis College, Brooklyn Heights, NY, July 11, 2012.

Boyd, S., with Murray, D., & Tobin, D. (2012). *Challenging Drug Prohibition Research Models: The Experiences of the NAOMI Patients Association*. Critical Inquiries in Mental Health Inequities: Exploring Methodologies for Social Justice, Centre for the Study of Gender, Social Inequities and Mental Health, Harbour Centre, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, BC, May 10, 2012.

Boyd, S. (2012). *Addiction and Drug Crime: CBC Documentary Radio, 1950-1969*. Poster Presentation. Critical Inquiries in Mental Health Inequities: Exploring Methodologies for Social Justice, Centre for the Study of Gender, Social Inequities and Mental Health, Harbour Centre, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, BC, May 10, 2012.

Boyd, S. (2012). *How the Media Portrays Drug Issues*. Progress not Prisons. Canadian Students for Sensible Drug Policy. University of Calgary, March 3, 2012.

Boyd, S. (2012). *NAOMI Research Survivors*. Progress not Prisons. Canadian Students for Sensible Drug Policy. University of Calgary, March 3, 2012.

Boyd, S. (2011). *Documentary Drug Films and Knowledge Production*. 2011 Annual Conference of the International Visual Sociology Association, Vancouver, BC: University of British Columbia, July 8, 2011.

Boyd, S., & Carter, C. (2011). *Kids and Grow-ops: Visual and Media Representation*. 2011 Annual Conference of the International Visual Sociology Association, Vancouver, BC: University of British Columbia, July 8, 2011.

Boyd, S. (2011). "Drug Addict": Documentary film and representation. Discourse, representation, science and the state. Critical Inquiries in Mental Health: Paradigms and Praxis. Simon Fraser University, Harbour Centre, Vancouver, BC, May 10, 2011.

Boyd, S. (2010). *Obstacles to Harm Reduction and Drug Policy Reform: Representations of Marijuana Grow-Operations*. Poster presentation. 21<sup>st</sup> International Conference on Harm Reduction, Liverpool, April 25-29, 2010.

- Boyd, S. (2010). *Drug Addict*. Drugs and Harm Reduction Film Festival. Burnet Institute. 21st International Conference on Harm Reduction, Liverpool, April 26, 2010.
- Boyd, S. (2009). Key note. *Women, drugs, and pregnancy: New directions in policy and practice*. Alberta Harm Reduction Conference, Edmonton, March 4, 2009.
- Boyd, S. (2009). Discussant. *Resolving marijuana prohibition*, Wosk Centre, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, BC, February 22, 2008.
- Boyd, S. (2008). *Impacts of Drug Prohibition*. Celebrating 100 Years of Failed Drug Policy in Canada. Canadian Students for Sensible Drug Policy, University of Ottawa, November 8, 2008.
- Boyd, S. (2008). *Drug Fears: A hundred years of print media and film representations of women and drugs*. Raising the bar: Historical Perspectives on Women and the Law. Women's History Network of British Columbia, Victoria BC, October 4, 2008.
- Boyd, S., & Carter, C. (2008). *Hegemonic Struggles: Mayerthorpe, Marijuana Grow Operations and the Media*. Socialist Studies Association. The Canadian Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences Annual Congress, University of British Columbia, June 5, 2008.
- Boyd, S. (2008). Chair and organizer of two panels. *New Directions in Drug Policy Research I & II*. Socialist Studies Association. The Canadian Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences Annual Congress, University of British Columbia, June 5, 2008.
- Boyd, S. (2008). Keynote Address. *Harm Reduction: A Woman-Centred Approach*. Gender Matters. Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care (hosted by Jean Tweed Centre. Toronto, ON, May 27, 2008.
- Boyd, S. (2008). *Visualizing a century of fictional film representations of women and drugs*. International Conference on Harm Reduction 2008. Barcelona, Spain, May 12, 2008.
- Boyd, S., & Carter, C. (2008). Drug Scares, law and harm reduction. Poster Presentation. International Conference on Harm Reduction 2008. Barcelona, Spain, May 7 11-15, 2008.
- Bungay, V., Boyd, S., Buxton, J., Johnson, J., Malchy, L., Loudfoot, J., Mulvogue, Moffat, B. (2008). Lessons Learned from the SCORE (Safer Crack Use and Outreach Education Project). Poster Presentation. International Conference on Harm Reduction 2008. Barcelona, Spain, May 7 11-15, 2008.
- Boyd, S. (2007). Women, Poverty and Drugs: Lesson from the past and future considerations. *Pregnant women: Another casualty of the drug war*. 2007 International Drug Policy Reform Conference. New Orleans: December 6, 2007.
- Boyd, S., & Carter, C. (2007). *Methamphetamine discourse: Media, law, and policy*. Canadian Law and Society Association, The Canadian Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences Annual Congress, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, June 1, 2007.

- Boyd, S. (2007). *Chair*. The City. Canadian Law and Society Association, The Canadian Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences Annual Congress, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, June 1, 2007.
- Boyd, S. (2007). Facilitator. Responding to Alcohol: Monitoring, Treatment, Policy and Harm Reduction, Centre for Addictions Research, Vancouver, BC. May 11, 2007.
- Boyd, S. (2007). *Illegal drug films: Representations of the Other*. Human and Social Development Spring Research Day, Research Spaces in Human and Social Development. University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, April 12, 2007.
- Boyd, S. (2007). *Representations of justice and militarism in fictional drug films*. International Symposium on the Arts and Society. New York University, Tisch School of the Arts, NY, February 23, 2007.
- Boyd, S. (2006). Keynote Address. *Women, drugs and harm reduction: Lessons from the past and future considerations*. Beyond the Epidemics: From Knowledge to Action, Regina, SK, November 30, 2006.
- Boyd, S. (2006). *Protecting the nation: Drug film narratives*. Justice Studies Association Annual Conference. Berkeley, CA, June 9, 2006.
- Boyd, S. (2006). *Cinematic representations of illegal drug users, addiction, and drug services*. 17<sup>th</sup> International Conference on the Reduction of Drug Related harm. Vancouver, BC, May 3, 2006.
- Boyd, S. (2006). Discussant and speaker. *Half the World are Women: Gender and Harm Reduction*. 17<sup>th</sup> International Conference on the Reduction of Drug Related harm. Vancouver, BC, May 1, 2006.
- Boyd, S. (2005). Panel facilitator and Chairperson. *Public representations of truth, crime and justice*. 2005 American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting. Toronto, ON, November 17, 2005.
- Boyd, S., & Stoddard, M. (2005). *Drug films, justice & society: Representations of drug dealers and users in film*. 2005 American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting. Toronto, ON, November 17, 2005.
- Boyd, S. (2005). *Justice literacy: What every student of justice needs to know (And speak intelligently about) before graduation*. 2005 American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting. Toronto, ON, November 17, 2005.
- Boyd, S. (2005). *Drug films, justice, and nationhood*. Law's Empire Conference. Harrison Hot Springs, BC, June 29, 2005.

Boyd, S. (2005). Moderator. Law's Empire Conference. Harrison Hot Springs, BC, June 29, 2005.

Boyd, S. (2005). *From witches to crack moms*. Entheogenesis 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual conference. From Darkness Back to Light, Vancouver, BC, May 21, 2005.

Boyd, S. (2005). *Beyond Hamilton: The criminalization of racialized and poor women*. NAWL & West Coast LEAF National Conference, Vancouver, BC, April, 29, 2005.

Boyd, S. (2005). *Drugs, birth and the law*. (Paper read by Connie Carter). 16<sup>th</sup> International Conference on the Reduction of Drug Related Harm, Belfast, North Ireland, March 24, 2005.

Boyd, S. (2003). *Drugs and Reproductive Freedom*. Presentation at the Drug Policy Alliance 2003 Biennial Conference. Reason, Compassion, Justice. Newark, NJ, November 7, 2003.

Boyd, S. (2003). *Drug courts in Canada: Therapeutic intervention and punishment*. Faculty Research Day. University of Victoria, BC, April 11, 2003.

Boyd, S. (2003). *Life Today*. Forum Panel Facilitator for Mid-term crisis: Exposing the impacts of provincial government decisions. University of Victoria, BC, March 11, 2003.

Boyd, S. (2003). *Drug policy and the regulation of "unruly" women*. Presentation at the Western Society of Criminology 30<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference. Vancouver, BC, February 22, 2003.

Boyd, S. (2002). *Pregnancy and Drug Use*. Presentation at the 4<sup>th</sup> National Harm Reduction Conference. Seattle, Washington, December 2, 2002.

Boyd, S. (2002). *From witches to crack moms: A historical perspective on the subordination of women*. Presidential Session at the American Society of Criminology 54<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting, Chicago, November 14, 2002.

Boyd, S. (2002). *Gender and Justice*. Presidential Roundtable presentation at the American Society of Criminology 54<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting, Chicago, November 14, 2002.

Boyd, S. (2002). *Women, drugs, community and justice*. Presentation at the 73rd Annual Pacific Sociological Association Meeting. Vancouver, BC, April 19, 2002.

Boyd, S. (2002). *In the name of the children*. Commentator at the Maternal-State Conflicts: Claims of Fetal Rights & the Well-being of Women & Families conference. Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York, NY, January 27, 2002.

Boyd, S. (2001). *Women and Drugs: Repression and Resistance*. Presentation at Women's Resistance: From Victimization to Criminalization. Ottawa, October 2, 2001.

Boyd, S. (2001). *Drugs as a source of peace*. Presentation at the Justice Studies Association Third Annual Meeting. Wheaton College, Norton, MA, May 31, 2001.

Boyd, S. (2001). *The demonization of women suspected of using illegal drugs*. Presentation at the Association for Research on Mothering conference on Mothers Without Their Children. York University, Toronto, ON, May 5, 2001.

Boyd, S. (2000). *Drug Series*. Poetry Reading for the Vancouver Symposium on Networks Needles, Drugs, Risk, and Infectious Disease with S. Friedman & B. Osburn,. Vancouver, BC, August 31, 2000.

Boyd, S., & Faith, K. (2000). *Decarcerate by Decriminalizing Drugs*. Workshop and presentation at the 1X International Conference on Penal Abolition. Toronto, ON, May 2000.

Boyd, S. (2000). *In the Name of Harm Reduction: Repression and Control*. Plenary presentation at the First International Congress on Women and Drugs. St. Helier, Jersey, April 9, 2000.

Boyd, S. (2000). *In the Name of Harm Reduction: Repression and Control*. Presentation at the 11th International Conference on the Reduction of Drug Related Harm. St. Helier, Jersey, April 11, 2000.

Boyd, S. (1999). *Harm Reduction and Methadone in BC: A Conservative Alliance*. Presentation at 1999 Annual Conference American Society of Criminology. Toronto, ON, November 19, 1999.

Boyd, S. (1998). *Women & Addiction*. Presentation at the 11th Annual BC HIV/AIDS Conference. Vancouver, BC, November 24, 1998.

Boyd, S. (1998). *"The Widening Net": The regulation of mothers who use illicit drugs*. Presentation at Biennial Meeting of the Western Association of Sociology and Anthropology. Vancouver, BC, May 16, 1998.

Boyd, S. (1995). *Social Control and Risk Assessment*. Presentation at the 1995 Annual Conference American Society of Criminology. Boston, Ma., November 16, 1995.

Boyd, S. (1995). *The social construction of the double risk: neonatal abstinence syndrome and abusive parents*. Presentation at 6th International Conference on the Reduction of Drug Related Harm. Florence, Italy, March 26, 1995.

Boyd, S. (1995). *Women, Social Control and Resistance*. Presentation at Canadian Law & Society Association Annual Meeting. Learned Societies Conference. Montreal, Quebec, June 6, 1995.

Boyd, S. (1994). *Regulation and Control: Illicit Drug Use and Mothering*. Presentation at Canadian Law & Society Association Annual Meeting. Calgary, Alberta, June 12, 1994.



Boyd, S. (1994). *Women and Illicit Drug Use: The Significance of Legal, Medical, and Social Service Intervention*. Presentation at the 5th International Conference on the Reduction of Drug Related Harm. Toronto, On, March 6-11, 1994.

Boyd, S. (1994). *D.A.M.S An Alternative Approach to Working with Women, Children and Drug Use*. Presentation at the 5th International Conference on the Reduction of Drug Related Harm. Toronto, On, March 6-11, 1994.

Boyd, S. (1993). *The Criminalization of Narcotics and Pregnancy*. Presentation at The Western Association of Sociology and Anthropology 1993 Annual Meetings. Vancouver, BC, April 15-18, 1993.

Boyd, S. (1993). *Critical and Historical Overview of Reproductive Autonomy: Implications for Midwifery*. Presentation at the International Confederation of Midwives 23rd Triennial Congress. Vancouver, BC, May 12, 1993.

### **Invited Lectures, Consultations and Workshops**

Public Launch and presentation, *SNAP: Telling Our Stories, Heroin-Assisted Treatment and Advocacy*. Vancouver: VANDU, December 7, 2004.

Co-presenter, *SNAP Experiences*. Vancouver: VANDU, December 3, 2013.

Co-presenter, *Strengths and Travels of DTES Women*. Vancouver: VANDU, Vancouver, November 26, 2013.

Participant, roundtable. Ending the Drug War: A roundtable discussion with Javier Sicilia and Canadian Drug Policy Coalition. Simon Fraser University, Woodward's, October 28, 2013.

Participant, strategy meeting. New Directions Colorado: A Public Safety and Health Approach to Drug Policy. Drug Policy Alliance and the Centre for Public Health Practice. Denver, Colorado, June 7, 2013.

Participant. Canadian Drug Policy Coalition Governance Meeting. Calgary, Alberta, May 24, 2013.

Co-organizer for one-day event, and Discussant for afternoon sessions. *Reel Lives: Madness, Addiction and Crime in Canada Workshop*, Simon Fraser University, Harbour Centre, May 11, 2013.

Participant, *Critical Inquiries: Engaging theories and methodologies for researching social inequities in Mental Health*. Centre for the study of gender, social inequities and mental health, Simon Fraser University, Harbour Centre, Vancouver, BC, May 9 to 10, 2013.

Invited Participant, *International Roundtable. Bonding Through Bars: Protecting the health and bond of incarcerated mothers and their children*. Peter Wall Institute, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, May 5 to May 11, 2013 (I only attended until the 7<sup>th</sup>).

Joint organizer. Film viewing and discussion with Kym Hynes. *Taking the Fall and Rising*. End Prohibition & VANDU, Vancouver, BC, April 20, 2013.

Public Presentation. *Reefer Madness: Marijuana regulation in Canada*. Sensible BC, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, March 14, 2013.

Public Presentation. *Reefer Madness: Time for a change*. Sensible BC, North Vancouver, BC, March 9, 2013.

Public Presentation. *Drug Prohibition and Resistance in the DTES: Global Shifts*. Carnegie Centre, Vancouver, BC, January 23, 2013.

Public Presentation. *A history of Canadian drug policy and a social justice movement*. Drugs, Crime and Addiction in Surrey: Engaging Community Partners in Harm Reduction. Surrey Campus, BC: Simon Fraser University, November 3, 2012.

Presenter and organizer for all day event in Oppenheimer Park. *The history of drug policy in the DTES. The War Stops Here!* Vancouver, BC: End Prohibition, VANDU, Canadian Drug Policy Coalition. September 22, 2012.

Public Lecture. *A quick overview of Canadian drug policy. Or, How did we get here?* Drug policy is health policy – Locally, nationally and globally. Canadian Nurses Association and Dr. Peter Centre. Dr. Peter Centre, Vancouver, BC. June 17, 2012.

Public Lecture. *The History of Canadian Drug Policy*. Beyond Prohibition: History, Harms, and Alternatives to the War on Drugs. End Prohibition Project. Canadian Memorial Church and Centre for Peace, Vancouver, BC, May 15, 2012.

Public Forum and Report Launch. NAOMI Patients Association public launch of their 2012 Report, *NAOMI Research Survivors: Experiences and Recommendations*. Vancouver Area Network of Drug Users (VANDU), Vancouver BC, March 31, 2012.

Public Lecture, *A brief history of prohibition*. Examining Drug Prohibition: Past, Present and Future. Institute for Liberal Studies, University of Victoria, BC. March 1, 2012.

Public Presentation, *A Brief History of Canadian Drug Policy*. Beyond Prohibition: History, Harms, and Alternatives to the War on Drugs. End Prohibition in the Downtown Eastside of Vancouver, Carnegie Centre, Vancouver, BC. February 8, 2012.

Public Lecture, *International and Canadian Perspectives on Illegal Drugs, Trafficking and Addiction*. The Liu Institute for Global Issues & RAGA, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, January 26, 2012.

Presenter and Organizer, Public Panel, *Naomi research survivors: Experiences and recommendations*. Simon Fraser University Woodward's Campus, Vancouver, BC. November, 8, 2011.

*Amicus Curiae*: With National Advocates For Pregnant Women, NY, NY.

*State v. McKnight*

*State v. Hernandez* Joint DPA-NAPW Brief

*Lovill v. Texas* Joint ACLU-NAPW Brief

*New Jersey Division of Youth and Family Svcs. v. A.L*

Research Participant, *Critical Inquiries in Mental Health: Paradigms and Praxis*, Centre for the Study of Gender, Social Inequities, and Mental Health, Simon Fraser University, Harbour Centre, Vancouver, BC, May 10, 2011.

Public Book Reading. *Raise Shit! Social Action Saving Lives*. Vancouver Public Library. April 13, 2011.

Public Presentation. *Bad Trip: Canada's Failed Drug Policy and Possibly Alternatives*. Streams of Justice, 1803 E. 1<sup>st</sup>, Vancouver, BC, March 28, 2011.

Canadian Drug Policy Coalition (CDPC), Working participant at three day inaugural meeting, Ottawa, ON, March 7-9, 2011.

Boyd, S., Presentation. *A Century of Prohibition: Legal Discrimination*. Stigma and Drug Use Panel and Discussion. Greater Victoria Anti-Stigma Week: Drug Use, Dignity and Human Rights, Fernwood Community Centre, Victoria, BC, February 8, 2011.

Boyd, S. Book reading. *Raise Shit! Celebrating UVic Authors: 2010*. University of Victoria, BC, October 21, 2010.

*Hooked*. Book reading and slide show. Public Lecture Series. Vancouver Public Library, BC, October 22, 2010.

Public Lecture. *Media, Marijuana, Discourse and Justice*. Critical Praxis Research Network, Fall Colloquium Series. Studies in Policy & Practice. University of Victoria, September 29, 2010.

Research Participant, Centre for the Study of Gender, Social Inequities, and Mental Health, Simon Fraser University, Harbour Centre, Vancouver, BC, May 17-18, 2010.

Consultant. *Discriminatory Nature of Mandatory Minimums*. African Canadian Legal Clinic. Toronto, ON, March 15, 2010.

Public presentation: *Raise Shit! Social action saving lives*, book reading and launch with Victoria Harm Reduction, Solstice Café, Victoria, BC, March 4, 2010.

Public Lecture. *Reefer Madness*. Human and Social Development, University of Victoria, January 27, 2010.

Public presentation: *Raise Shit! Social action saving lives*, book reading and launch, Interurban Gallery, Portland Hotel Society, Vancouver, BC, October 22, 2009.

Presenter and participant. Pacific Summit on Drug Users Health. VANDU, Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue, June 12-14, 2009.

Participant and Working Member. Canadian Drug Policy Consortium. Strategic Meeting. Vancouver, BC. Blue Horizon, May 27-29, 2009.

Consultant and Working Member. Canadian Drug Policy Consortium: Strategic Meeting. Blue Horizon, Vancouver, BC. May 27-29, 2009.

Panelist. *Resolving marijuana prohibition: Vancouver*. National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORMAL) and Canadian Students for Sensible Drug Policy. Simon Fraser University, Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue. February 22, 2009.

Lecture. *Drug Use and Pregnancy*. Alberta Outreach Nurses, Edmonton, Al., March 3, 2009.

Presenter. *Harm Reduction and needle exchange*. Fix Victoria. A community dialogue: the public health crises resulting from the loss of harm reduction services in Victoria. First Metropolitan United Church, Victoria, BC, September 18, 2008.

Consultant. Canada's World Drug Policy Roundtable. City of Vancouver and the Simon Fraser University Centre for Dialogue. June 19, 2008.

Book launch and public reading. *Hooked: Drug war films in Britain, Canada, and the United States*. Centre for Addictions Research-BC, BC Mental Health and Addictions Research Network, Studies in Policy and Practice, & Human and Social Development, UVIC Bookstore, University of Victoria, April 1, 2008.

Presenter. Safer Crack Use, Outreach, Research and Education (SCORE) Community Forum, First United Church, Vancouver, BC, March 4, 2008.

Consultant. Beyond 2008: A Global NGO Forum. NGO Regional consultation North America. Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs. This is the first time that the UN has consulted with civil society (NGOs) about drug control policy. Nine consultations were held around the world. I participated at the North American forum at the Wosk Centre, Vancouver, BC, February 4 & 5, 2008.

Safer Crack Use, Outreach, Research and Education (SCORE) Open House, VANDU, Vancouver, BC, May 4, 2007.

Public Lecture (Boyd, S., & Marcellus, L.). *With Child*: Exploring innovative ways of supporting pregnant women with substance use issues. BC Centre of Excellence for Women's Health, Vancouver, BC, May 1, 2007.

Post-show Discussant. *We're all in this together*. Vancouver Moving Theatre, The Shadows Project: Addiction and Recovery. Russian Hall, Vancouver, BC, April 27, 2007.

Public Lecture. Harm reduction and pregnant women who use substances. Panel presentation and book launch for *With Child*. Centre for Addictions Research-BC, BC Mental Health and Addictions Research Network, & Fernwood Press, University of Victoria, Downtown Office, Victoria, BC, April 11, 2007.

Public Lecture. Woman-centred, harm reduction services for pregnant women who use substances. Panel presentation and book launch for *With Child*. Centre for Addictions Research-BC, BC Mental Health and Addictions Research Network, & Fernwood Press, Segal Business Centre, Vancouver, BC, March 28, 2007.

Guest Lecturer. The performance of gender in illegal drug films. *Women and Performance*, WS 320-4. Department of Women's Studies, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, BC, October 29, 2007.

Guest Lecture. *Commodities and Substances: Bodies, Consumption and Ingestion*, Sociology/Anthropology 421-4, Harbour Centre, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, BC, March 8, 2007.

Presenter. (Boyd, S., Osborn, B., Dewiert, D., & McCarthy, M.). Regulation, not prohibition of drugs. Humanities 101, Carnegie Community Centre, Vancouver, BC, January 12, 2007.

Presenter. *Drug film narratives*. *Addiction: Thinking Outside the Box*. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Downtown Eastside Heart of the City Festival, Carnegie Community Centre, October 30, 2006.

Presenter. *Women, poverty and the war on drugs*. *Poverty Amidst Affluence: The Reality of Structural Violence Series*. Vancouver, Grandview Baptist Church, October 23, 2006.

Facilitator and organizer for the Victoria Drug Research Group meeting, University of Victoria, BC, October 11, 2006.

Presenter. (2006). *Writing Methodology*. Fourth Annual HSD Graduate Student Conference, The "How-Tos" of Graduate Work, University of Victoria, BC, October 15, 2006.

Lecture. *Prohibition*. Presentation at Churchill Secondary School, Vancouver, BC, June 5, 2006.

Public Lecture. *Images of drug use in movies*. Presentation at public forum, *The Devastation of Prohibition*. Creative Resistance. Unitarian Church, Vancouver, BC, May 26, 2006.

Discussant. CAR-BC public lecture, Ending the war on drugs. Norm Stamper, Segal Centre, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, BC, April 10, 2006.

Co-organizer for the Gender Major Session at the 17<sup>th</sup> International Conference on the Reduction of Drug Related Harm, Vancouver, BC, May 1, 2006. Meetings held from January 2006 to April 2006.

Invited and accepted two year membership on the National Coordination and advisory Committee for the National Research Agenda for Substance Use and Abuse, Health Canada. Ottawa, ON, Inaugural meeting took place on March 20, 2006.

Presenter. *Systemic Violence: The Social Dimensions of Prohibition*, Public Forum, The War on Drugs: Its Deadly Consequences & Possible Alternatives, Carnegie Community Centre, Vancouver, BC, February 15, 2006.

Facilitator and organizer of the 2nd meeting of Uvic Graduate Students and Faculty, Victoria Drug Research Group, University of Victoria, February 8, 2006.

Public Lecture. *Collaborative Research with Women in Vancouver's Downtown Eastside*. A Workshop Series: Researching for Change, The Vancouver Island Public Interest Research Group (VIPIRG), University of Victoria, January 19, 2006.

Public Lecture. *Health & Justice for Women who Use Illicit Drugs: Building women-centred harm reduction in our community*. Presenter at Community Forum, The Vancouver Area Network of Drug Users Women's Group, Gallery Gachet, Vancouver, BC, December 9, 2005.

Moderator. CAR-BC Lecture: Close to the Street: Homelessness, Addiction and Access to Health Care, Bernadette Pauly, University of Victoria, December 7, 2005.

Participant. Round table discussion. *Merck/Frost Corporation HIV/AIDS vaccine testing on Vancouver women*. Remember Me, A day of action. Vancouver Rape Relief & Women's Shelter. Vancouver Public Library, Vancouver, BC, December 6, 2005.

Presenter. Writing a methodology chapter. The "How To's of Graduate Work. Human and Social Development, University of Victoria, October 21, 2005.

Presenter. Drug prohibition: A policy of mass destruction. Presentation for Beyond drug prohibition: A social awakening. Creative Resistance. Keeping the Doors Open. Roundhouse Community Centre, Vancouver, BC, October 19, 2005.

Member of planning & implementation committee for: Beyond drug prohibition: A social awakening. Creative Resistance. Keeping the Doors Open. Roundhouse Community Centre, Vancouver, BC, October 19, 2005.

Participant: Beyond drug prohibition: a public health approach. A symposium by Keeping the Door Open: Dialogues on drug use. Vancouver, BC, October 18 & 19, 2005.

Participant. Mayor's Forum. Drug Use Prevention Strategy. Mount Pleasant Community Centre, Vancouver, BC, October 15, 2005.

Facilitator for CAR-BC Special Event and Lecture (Planning collaboration with Philippe Lucas): Reflections Forward and Back on the Methamphetamine Crisis, Ethan Nadelmann, and Just Say Know: Getting Real about Teens and Drugs, Marsha Rosenbaum. University of Victoria, September 15, 2005.

Public Lecture. "Stop the Weed Witchhunts" (Rally to protest women being persecuted for their association with cannabis) Vancouver, BC, September 3, 2005.

Consultant. *R. v. Hamilton Intervention - National Consultation* (concerning drug courier case). African Canadian Legal Clinic. Toronto, ON, May 4, 2005 & June 27, 2005.

Participant. Women's Addiction Research - A Virtual Dialogue with Current and Potential Collaborators. IMPART, Vancouver, BC, May 2, 2005.

Public Lecture. (2004). Public Reading. *Drugs, reproductive autonomy, and maternal-state conflicts*. Centre for Addictions Research of BC, University of British Columbia, November 16, 2004.

Public Lecture. Public Reading. *From witches to crack moms*. Centre for Addictions Research of BC, University of Victoria, October 7, 2004.

Participant: *Working with Substance Using Women*, Fir Square, Women's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, October 29-30, 2004.

Consultant: *Consultation Sessions on a National Framework for Action on Substance Use and Abuse*. Sponsored by Drug Strategy and Controlled Substances Programme and Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse, Vancouver, BC, September 23-24, 2004.

Attended symposium: *Moving Forward: Improving Treatment for Heroin Addiction*. Sponsored by Keeping the Door Open: Dialogues on Drug Use, Vancouver, BC, September 20-21, 2004.

Facilitator. *SOLID Community Forum* (Society of Living Intravenous Drug Users Union). Facilitator at community forum. Mustard Seed Church. Victoria, BC, June 27, 2004.

Public Lecture. *From witches to crack moms*. Interurban, Co-ordinated by Portland Hotel and VANDU, Vancouver, BC. July 20, 2004.

Consultant: *R. v. Emmanuel Intervention-national Consultation* (about unlawful arrest and arbitrary detention and the treatment of African Canadian people by the police), May 31, 2004.

Public Lecture: Women and drug offences. *Innovative Responses to Drug Use: A Public Forum*. Centre for Addictions Research of BC, University of Victoria, March 17, 2004.

Public Lecture: *Drug trafficking, women, and the law*. Lecture for the Centre for Research in Women's Studies and Gender Relations. University of British Columbia, Vancouver, February 11, 2004.

Public Lecture: *Parenting and Illegal Drugs*. Workshop for Vancouver Area Network of Drug Users (VANDU), Vancouver, BC, February 10, 2004.

Consultant: Three day workshop. *2nd National Harm Reduction Planning Conference*. Vancouver, BC, January 12-14, 2004.

Consultant: *R.v. Hamilton Intervention - National Consultation* (concerning drug courier case). African Canadian Legal Clinic. Toronto, ON, December 15, 2003.

Public Lecture. *Harm Reduction*. Lecture for Society of Living Intravenous Drug Users (SOLID). Victoria, BC, September 10, 2003.

Forum Presenter. Community Forum Presenter for opening of the documentary *Fix: The story of and addicted city*. Cineplex Odeon, Victoria, BC, March 8, 9, and 26, 2003.

Public Lecture. *Women, law, and drug policy*. Lecture for the Rational Drug Policy Association conference *Drugs & the Law*, University of Victoria, Faculty of Law, January 25, 2003.

Public Lecture. *The war on drugs and its impacts*. Lecture for UVSS and THUGS. "Armed with understanding." Lecture Series, University of Victoria, November 25, 2002.

Public Lecture. *The war on drugs and its impacts*. Lecture for UVSS and THUGS. "Armed with understanding." Lecture Series, University of Victoria, October 24, 2002

Saint Mary's University supported Seminar series arranged with and for prisoners at Nova Prison for Women, Truro, N.S. from January to May 2002.

May 17, 2002: What do criminologists have to say about women in conflict with the law?

March 22, 2002: Welfare regulation of women

February 8, 2002: Sociological explanations of drug use

Public Lecture. (2002). *Mothers, drugs, and the law*. Lecture for Humanities Storefront Evening Lecture Series, Vancouver, BC, January 2, 2002.

Public Lecture. *Criminalization of Altered States of Consciousness: Regulation and Resistance*. Lecture for Humanities Storefront Evening Lecture Series, Vancouver, BC, August 27, 2001.

Public Lecture. *Altered States of Consciousness: An Alternative View*. Lecture for the Simon Fraser University Seminar Series at Mission Institution, BC, July 19, 2001.



Public Lecture. *Are you a parent? Are you a drug user?* Lecture for Vancouver Area Network of Drug Users (VANDU) and The BC Association of People on Methadone at The Sunrise Hotel, Vancouver, BC, July 18, 2001.

Presenter. New and Former Faculty Members. Panel presentation at Canada's Universities and Colleges: Is There a Future? The Halifax Hearings, Halifax, NS, March 9, 2001.

Public Lecture. *Mothers and Drugs*. Lecture for Women's Studies Colloquium Series, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS, November 29, 2000.

Public Lecture. *Mothers, Drugs, and Pregnancy*. Lecture for Women's Studies Student Union at Harbour Centre, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, July 12, 2000.

Public Lecture. *Mothers and Illicit Drugs*. Presentation for Carnegie Community Action Project Lecture Series at Carnegie Centre, Vancouver, BC, April 30, 1999.

Workshop Facilitator. *Exploration of Substance Use and Treatment Models*. Workshop facilitator at Western Canadian Feminist Counselling Association, Vancouver, BC, Oct. 8, 1991.

Workshop Facilitator. *An Easy Pill to Swallow: Women, Drugs and Depression*. Justice Institute of BC, Vancouver, BC, July 26, 1988.

### **UVic Department/School Committees and Responsibilities**

- 2012 Member, Admissions and Awards Committee
- 2012 Chair, SPP Salary Review Committee
- 2012- Member, SPP Program Council (2010, 2009)
- 2011 Member, Admissions and Awards Committee
- 2010 Member, Admissions and Awards Committee
- 2010 Chair, SPP External Review Follow-up Committee
- 2009 Adjudication Committee, SSHRC Master's Canada Graduate Scholarship, UVic
- 2009 Chair, Admissions and Awards Committee
- 2008-09 Coordinator, SPP, September 1, 2008 to July 1, 2009
- 2008-09 Facilitator, SPP External Review Process
- 2008- Member, Admissions and Awards Committee
- 2008- Chair, Curriculum Committee
- 2007 Chair, SPP Hiring Committee
- 2007-08 Member, SPP Salary Review Committee
- 2006-07 Chair, Admissions and Awards Committee
- 2006 Coordinator, SPP (Jan 2006 to July 2006)
- 2006 SSHRC Master's Adjudication Committee
- 2005-06 Chair, Curriculum Committee
- 2005-06 Member, SPP Salary Review Committee
- 2005-06 Member, Admissions and Awards Committee
- 2005 Member, Blue Medal Awards Committee

2005 Appointment Committee (IGOV candidate)  
 2004-05 Member, Admissions and Awards Committee  
 2004-05 Member, SPP Salary Review Committee  
 2003-04 ARPT Committee Member  
 2003-04 Chair, SPP Recruitment and Poster Committee  
 2003-04 HSD Advisory Committee Member  
 2002-03 Planning Committee, Mid-Term Crisis Forum  
 2002-03 Member, SPP Salary Review Committee  
 2002-03 Library Representative, SPP Library Committee  
 2002 Member, SPP Program Council  
 2002 Member, SPP Curriculum and Awards Committee

## **University and Community Service, Education: Bridging the Gap between the Community and the University**

September 2013 - Strengths and Travels of Downtown Eastside Women. Principal Researcher, Jade Boyd. Weekly gatherings with women in leadership roles in the Vancouver Area Network of Drug Users (VANDU). Four month ethnographic community-based qualitative and creative art project.

03/2011- In March 2011 I began Saturday **Educational Research Workshops** (on research, methodology, & writing) at the NAOMI Patients Association (NPA) meetings, at Vancouver Area Network of Drug Users (VANDU), Vancouver, BC. The first NPA public event took place on November 8, 2011. I organized the public panel presentation at Simon Fraser University Woodward's Campus. The panel was made up of 3 NPA members and myself. The panel was titled, "Naomi research survivors: Experiences and recommendations." The event was very well attended and it received quite a bit of media coverage. AHA social media taped the event. It can be viewed at: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ozHCJI6vxOI>

The first NPA Report: *NAOMI Research Survivors: Experiences and recommendations* was completed in February 2012. A launch for the Report was organized by myself and NPA at VANDU on March 31, 2012. This event was followed up by a presentation at the conference, Critical Inquiries in Mental Health Inequities: Exploring Methodologies for Social Justice, Centre for the Study of Gender, Social Inequities and Mental Health, Harbour Centre, Simon Fraser University on May 10, 2012.

2011 - I participated in the envisioning, start-up and launch of the Canadian Drug Policy Coalition (CDPC). I am working member of the Steering Committee and Chair of the Drug Policy Group. The central mandate of the new national organization is education and drug policy reform. See: <http://www.drugpolicy.ca>

2010 to 2011 I co-developed with Connie Carter an educational/policy tool, "**Historical Drug Policy Timeline**." It is now featured on the webpage for the Canadian Drug Policy Coalition,

see: <http://drugpolicy.ca/progress/timeline/> The Timeline includes 117 significant historical, social, political events from 1700 to the present that shaped drug policy in Canada. International, national, and local events are included in the Timeline. The 117 individual events are visually represented (the web page was developed by Heiko Decosas) and each event is accompanied by an information box and photo. The Timeline will be an ongoing project as drug policy events unfold.

2009 - I joined the Carnegie Community Action Project (CCAP), End Prohibition Project. We continue to work as a group. We have organized public events, lectures, and educational material on drug policy history and reform.

02/2008 to 02/2009: **Educating Harper:** Created and launched a one-year educational web-based project titled: [www.educatingharper.com](http://www.educatingharper.com). It is in response to recent shifts in drug policy by the federal government. The website includes a summary of 52 weekly readings: journal articles, federal, provincial, and city reports, and documentaries on harm reduction and drug regulation. Every Sunday a weekly reading was sent by mail to the Prime Minister. The purpose of the website is to provide easy access to concerned Canadians and the Prime Minister to well researched and peer-reviewed papers, reports, and documentaries on harm reduction and drug regulation. The website remains up and running.

2005- 2006: **Victoria Drug Research Group:** Facilitated and organized the first two years of meetings of UVic Graduate Students, Victoria Drug Research Group, CAR-BC and University of Victoria. The first meeting was on November 23, 2005. This campus-wide group met 3 times a semester for two years. The group identified drug research-related issues that they wanted to learn about. Students presented from their own work, invited speakers presented, and information sharing about upcoming conferences and workshops, drug theory, methodology, and policies were discussed.

## Professional and Community Activities

2009 Review and feedback, Center for AIDS Prevention Studies (CAPS), University of California, San Francisco. Fact Sheet "What are crack cocaine users' HIV prevention needs?" October 2009.

2004- Associate Editor, *Contemporary Justice Review*, Routledge.

Article reviews for *Harm Reduction Journal* [5]

Article review for *Contemporary Drug Problems* [1]

Article review for *Contemporary Ethnography* [1]

Article reviews for *Contemporary Justice Review* [11].

Article reviews for *International Journal of Drug Policy* [4]

Article review for *Critical Public Health* [1]

Article review for *Radical Criminology* [1]

Book manuscript reviews for University of Toronto Press [2]

Book Proposal review for Fernwood Press [4]

Book manuscript review for Thompson Publishers [1]

### **Board Membership and University Activities**

- 03/2011- Board Member, Steering Committee and Chair, Drug Policy Working Group, Canadian Drug Policy Coalition.
- 2009- Working member, Carnegie Community Action Project (CCAP), End Prohibition Project
- 11/07-10 Board Member. Beyond Prohibition Coalition. Vancouver, BC.
- 2009- Advisory Board, Canadian Students for Sensible Drug Policy.
- 2006-07 Advisory Board, *Going Dutch: Coffeeshops, Cannabis & Prohibition*. Documentary by Elaine Briere and Wouter de Jong.
- 2006-08 Two year membership on the National Coordination and advisory Committee (NCAC) for the National Research Agenda for Substance Use and Abuse, Health Canada. Ottawa, ON, Inaugural meeting took place on March 20, 2006.
- 2006-08 Consultant, Society of Living Intravenous Drug Users (SOLID), Victoria, BC
- 2003-05 Board Member, Society of Living Intravenous Drug Users (SOLID), Victoria, BC
- 2003-07 Committee Member, Victoria Harm Reduction Coalition
- 2000-02 Board Member, The International Network on Women & Drugs
- 1997-98 Conference Co-Coordinator, "(Ab) Using Power: The Canadian Experience" School of Criminology, Simon Fraser University, March to May

1995-99 Methadone Advisory Committee Research & Faculty Committee Member, Vancouver, BC

### Media Work

January 9, 2014, phone interview with George Baker, CBC North host. Live interview aired on January 14, 2014, about book *Killer Weed* and marijuana policy.

January 7, 2014, Radio interview with Pamela McCall on CFX – 1070, about book *Killer Weed* and marijuana policy.

January 6, 2014, Radio interview on Todd Veinotte Show, Atlantic Canada, 195.7 Halifax about book *Killer Weed* and marijuana policy.

January 2, 2014, Radio interview with Jim Fannon, 610 CKTB, St. Catharines, about marijuana grow ops and book *Killer Weed*.

January 2, 2014, Radio interview with Gregor Craigie, On the Island, Radio One, CBC, about marijuana grow ops and book *Killer Weed*.

December 28, 2013, Radio interview with Steve Darling, World Today, CKNW, about marijuana grow ops and book *Killer Weed*.

December 27, 2013, Radio interview with Mike Smyth, Bill Good Show, CKNW, about marijuana grow operations and book *Killer Weed*.

December 26, 2013, *Vancouver Sun* article by James Keller, The Canadian Press, drawing from December 20, 2013 interview about *Killer Weed*:  
<http://www.vancouversun.com/news/Media+police+forces+talking+straight+says+researcher/9324592/story.html>

December 25, 2013. *Globe and Mail* article by James Keller, The Canadian Press, highlighting interview conducted on December 20, 2013 about *Killer Weed*:  
<http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/british-columbia/police-media-misled-british-columbians-on-marijuana-new-book-claims/article16100223/>

Boyd, S. (December 20, 2013). Phone interview with James Keller, The Canadian Press – Vancouver, about the themes highlighted in *Killer Weed*.

Boyd, S. (November 20, 2012). Radio interview with Robyn Spilker, CFUV Women’s Radio Collective, 101.9 FM. On women, drug law and reproductive regulation.

Boyd, S. (September, 20, 2012). Radio interview with W2 Media Morning, Co-op Radio Vancouver, BC about ending drug prohibition.

Boyd, S. & Murray, D. (May 28, 2012). Radio interview with Murray Langdon about heroin assisted treatment and NAOMI Patients Association report. C-FAX 1070.

Boyd, S. (March 21, 2012). NAOMI Patients Association Report. Website Blog, Canadian Drug Policy Coalition. See: <http://drugpolicy.ca/2012/03/naomi-research-survivors-experiences-and-recommendations/>

Boyd, S. (March 17, 2012). Interview with Amber Hitchen for *Room: Canada's oldest literary journal by and about women*, Vancouver, BC. Published by: Amber Hitchen (2012).  
Reproductive rights, drug policy, and social justice: A interview with professor Susan Boyd. *Room*, 35(3): 57-63.

Boyd, S. (February 24, 2012). OpenFile Calgary interview with James Wilt about upcoming Canadian Students for Sensible Drug Policy Annual Conference and drug policy.

Boyd, S. (February 2, 2012), Vancouver Co-op Radio interview with Aiyanas Ormond, People's Health Radio, rabble.ca. CFRO, 102.7FM, about the early history of drug policy in Canada.

Boyd, S. (November 8, 2011). CBC Radio interview with Rick Cluff, The Early Edition, about heroin prescription programs and community based workshops and research that I conducted with NAOMI Patients Association in Vancouver, BC.

Boyd, S. (October 27, 2011). CBC Radio interview with Carol Off, As it Happens, about cannabis regulation and federal and B.C. drug reform.

Boyd, S. (October 27, 2011). Radio interview with Frank Stanford, CFAV, Victoria, B.C., about cannabis regulation and federal and B.C. drug reform.

Boyd, S. (October 25, 2011) interview with Carlito Pablo, *Georgia Straight* about Stop the Violence Coalition (drug reform to legally regulate cannabis). Article: Report says regulating pot may reduce harm, C. Pablo (October 27-November 3, 2011), *Georgia Straight*, 45(2288), p. 21.

Boyd, S. Radio interview with Dean Becker, KPFT, Drug Truth Network, about film representations and the war on drugs. April 10, 2011.

Boyd, S. Radio interview about Bill S-10, mandatory minimum prison sentences for drug offences, with Gregor Craigie, On the Island, CBC, Victoria, BC, February 11, 2011.

Boyd, S. Radio interview about marijuana films and drug policy with Dave Dickson, CFAV 1070, Victoria, BC, January 18, 2010.

Boyd, S. Filmed interview with film director Scott Calbeck on November 21, 2009 for documentary about opium and heroin production.

Boyd, S. Interview about Bill C-15 and its impact on women with Stark Raven, Co-op Radio, 102.7, Vancouver, BC, June 7, 2009. <http://www.radio4all.net/index.php/program/34674>

Boyd, S. Interview with Carlito Pablo on March 20, 2009, appeared in “Bill C-15 could fill prisons”, *Georgia Straight*, March 26 – April 2, 2009 (p. 13).

Boyd, S. Interview with Mindelle Jacobs on March 2, 2009, appeared in “Drug traffickers missed”, *Toronto Sun*, March 3, 2009 (p. 17) and *Sun* newspapers throughout Canada. The article describes the “educatingharper” initiative and the Conservative party’s failure to understand the link between prohibition and drug trade violence.

Boyd, S. Interview about U.S. and Canadian drug policy with Dean Becker, *Drug Truth Network*, KPFT (90.1 FM), Houston, Texas, October 7, 2008.

Boyd, S. Interview about Canadian Drug Policy and educatingharper website with Tamara Herman, *The Hidden News*, CFUV (101.9 FM), University of Victoria, BC, October 3, 2008.

Boyd, S. Interview with *Global News Hour*, Victoria, BC. Appeared on TV September 18, 2008.

Boyd, S. Interview with Rebecca Aldous, *Victoria News*, September 10, 2008, appeared in “Advocates point to need for fixed needle exchange,” *Victoria News*, September 16, 2008.

Boyd, S. Interview with Alan Twigg, *BC Bookworld*, May 2, 2008, appeared in *BC Bookworld*, 22(2): 20, Demonic Drugs: How celluloid depicts drugs other than alcohol.

Boyd, S. Telephone interview with Cindy Hartnett, *Victoria Times Colonist*, April 10, 2008, appeared in *Victoria Times Colonist*, “UVic prof lectures PM on Tories’ drug policy.” April 27, 2008.

Boyd, S. Telephone interview with David Karp, *Martlet* Editor-in-Chief, March 7, 2008 about the creation of the website: [www.educatingharper.com](http://www.educatingharper.com), appeared in article by David Karp, “Prof educating Harper with weekly readings.” *Martlet*, April 3, 2008.

Pivot Legal Society Podcast 7. (March 20, 2008). Jodi Loudfoot and Susan Boyd from SCORE talk about their campaign to provide safer crack kits to addicts. Safer Crack Use Kit Contents and reference to the website: <http://www.educatingharper.com/>.

Boyd, S. Radio interview with Sucheta Singh about Prime Minister Stephen Harper’s drug policy and creation of website: [www.educatingharper.com](http://www.educatingharper.com). For the Record, Evolution Radio, 107.9 FM, February 12, 2008.

Boyd, S. Interview with Matthew Borrows on February 1, 2008, appeared in newsprint, “Activist aims to school Harper in drug policy,” *The Georgia Straight*, February 7-14, 2008: 19.

Boyd, S. Interview with Nancy MacDonald, *Maclean’s Magazine*. On CAST and Vancouver’s harm reduction programs. June 27, 2007.

Boyd, S. Radio interview with Jeff Conners about illegal drug films. *On the Dope*, Canada's only weekly youth Drug & Alcohol radio program, Kamloops Campus, CR BX 92.5 FM, April 2, 2007.

Boyd, S. Radio interview with Cheryl Rennie, CBC Saskatchewan, Radio, November 30, 2006.

Boyd, S. Interview with Pamela Cowan, appeared in newsprint "Harm Reduction Aims of 'Beyond the Epidemics,'" *Leader-Post*, November 30, 2006.

Boyd, S. Interview with Gail Johnson, appeared in newsprint "Harper's U.S.-style drug stance harms women," *Georgia Straight*, May 11-18, 2006: 37.

Boyd, S. One hour interview about drug addiction with Dee Hon, *Georgia Straight*. October 25, 2005.

Boyd, S. (2005). One hour radio interview about maternal drug use. Kootenay Co-op Radio, Fane of the Cosmos, February 20, 2005.

In fall 2004 I was interviewed by Tyler Hopson, a reporter for *Vancouver Magazine*, about women and illegal drugs in Vancouver. Parts of the interview appeared in the December 2004 issue titled, *She's so high: Female drug addicts are different*. (pp. 19, 20).

Boyd, S. (2004). CFAX, Terry Moore *Newsline* P.M. Victoria, BC, October, 6, 2004.

Boyd, S. (2004). Interview with Reverend Damuzi. *Cannabis Culture*, August, 11, 2004.

Boyd, S. (2004). CKNW, Bill Goode Show. Vancouver, BC, July 19, 2004.

Boyd, S. (2004). Drug Stigma hardest on women, says book by UVic professor. Interview by Mark Browne. *Weekend Edition*, Victoria, BC, July 16, 2004, A10.

Boyd, S. (2004). CFAX, Terry Moore *Newsline* P.M. Victoria, BC, July 16, 2004.

Boyd, S. (2004). CHQR, Dave Rutherford Show. Calgary, Al, July, 13, 2004.

Boyd, S. (2002). CFUV, Chris Cook Program. Victoria, BC, December 9, 2002.

Boyd, S. (2000). CKNW, The Bill Good Program. Vancouver, BC, July, 18, 2000.

Boyd, S. (2000). CKST, The John Pifer Program. Vancouver, BC, July 18, 2000.

Boyd, S. (1999). CKNW, The Rafe Mair Program. Vancouver, BC, April 13, 1999.

Boyd, S. (1999). Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, TV: Newsworld, Dayside. Edmonton, Al., May 10, 1999.



Boyd, S. (1999). Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Radio: Daybreak, Northern BC. Prince George, BC, May 11, 1999.

Boyd, S. (1999). CFRA. Ottawa, On., May 11, 1999.

Boyd, S. (1999). Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, TV: West Endirect. Winnipeg, MB, May 12, 1999.

Boyd, S. (1999). Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Radio: Ottawa, On; Edmonton, Al; Halifax, NS; White Horse, YT; Windsor, On; Sidney, NS; Montreal, QC; Winnipeg, MB, May 13, 1999.

Boyd, S. (1999). 630 CHED Radio, Primeau. Edmonton, Al., May 14, 1999.

Boyd, S. (1999). Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Radio: Western Arctic. Nunavut. May 18, 1999.

**TEACHING DUTIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA**

**Courses Taught (exclude directed studies)**

Evaluation Availability				No. of	Procedures of	
Year	Course	Hours/Week	Term	Students	Used	Results
2002	SPP 516/ SOCW 516	3	F	14	a.b.	b.
2002	SPP 502/ SOCW 512	3	S	13	a b.	b.
2002	SPP 580	3	S	5	a.b.	b.
2003	SPP 502/ SOCW 512	3	S	14	a.b.	b.
2003	SPP 580	3	S	6	a.b.	b.
2003	SPP 516/ SOCW 516	3	F	14	a.b.	b.

2004	SPP 502/ SOCW 512	3	S	13	a.b.	b.
2004	SPP 519	3	S	3	a.b.	b
2004	SPP 580	3	F	4	a.b.	b.
2006	SPP 516	3	S	4	a b.	b.
2006	SPP 530	3	F	4	a b.	b.
2006	SPP 519	3	F	8	a b.	b.
2008	SPP 519	3	F	6	a b.	b.
2009	SPP 510	3	F	1	a.b.	b.
2009	SPP 598		F	1	ab.	B.
2009	SPP 516	3	S	16	ab	b.
2010	SPP 519	3	S	6	ab	b.
2010	SPP 519	3	F	6	ab	b.
2010	SPP 550	3	F	4	ab.	B
2011	SPP 580	3	S	4		
2011	SPP 516	3	S	12		
2012	SPP 522	3	S	8		
2012	SPP 519	3	S	7		
2012	SPP 550	3	F	8		
2013	SPP 550	3	S	7		
2013	SPP 580	3	S	1		

Note: Use the appropriate letters to indicate how evaluations were conducted and where the results are available. Instructor consent is normally required for release of any evaluation results. Release of evaluation results may be required for salary review, promotion and tenure decisions or where University policy requires disclosure of teaching evaluations (e.g., procedures under the University Harassment Policy).

- <sup>1</sup>a. Student questionnaires  
(Numerical ratings)  
b. Student questionnaires  
(Written comments)  
c. Comparisons of student ratings  
d. Peer review(s)

- <sup>2</sup>a. Available from the instructor  
b. Available from the Department/School  
(With instructor's consent)  
c. Available from the Dean's Office (with  
Instructor's consent)

- e. Self-evaluation(s)
- f. Post-graduate survey(s)
- g. Other evaluation/review procedures used

**Directed Readings Courses Taught**

Year	Course	Hours/Week	Term	No. of Students	Procedures of Evaluation Used Results	
					Evaluation	Availability
2003	SPP 590	1	F	1		
2005	SPP 590	1	S	1		
2006	SPP 590	1	S	1		
2009	SPP 510	1	F	1		
2013	SPP 580	1	S	1		
2013	SPP 550	1	F/S	1		

Note: Use the appropriate letters to indicate how evaluations were conducted and where the results are available. Instructor consent is normally required for release of any evaluation results. Release of evaluation results may be required for salary review, promotion and tenure decisions or where University policy requires disclosure of teaching evaluations (e.g., procedures under the University Harassment Policy).

- <sup>1</sup>a. Student questionnaires (Numerical ratings)
- b. Student questionnaires (Written comments)
- c. Comparisons of student ratings
- d. Peer review(s)
- e. Self-evaluation(s)
- f. Post-graduate survey(s)
- g. Other evaluation/review procedures used

- <sup>2</sup>a. Available from the instructor
- b. Available from the Department/School (With instructor's consent)
- c. Available from the Dean's Office (with Instructor's consent)

**Graduate Supervisor:**

2013 HPV Vaccine Policy & Practice: (Re)Producing Women through Neo-Medicalizing. Julie Cormier, MA Extended Essay, Studies in Policy & Practice, University of Victoria.

2013 Offsetting and Carbon Neutrality, or Reductions: Constructing a municipal alternative to carbon markets in BC. Matthew Greeno, MA Thesis. Studies in Policy & Practice, University of Victoria.

2012 Treatment as prevention (TASP) and governing human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in British Columbia. Ashley Mollison, MA Thesis. Studies in Policy & Practice, University of Victoria, November 7, 2012.

2012 Space to think: Engaging adolescent girls in critical identity exploration. Sarah Woolgar, MA Thesis. Studies in Policy & Practice, University of Victoria.

2011 Streetlight People: Perspectives of Street Outreach Services Staff on the Loss of Harm Reduction Services in Victoria, BC. Heather Hobbs, MA Thesis. Studies in Policy & Practice, University of Victoria.

2010 Challenging heteronormativity in drug policy and practice: Exploring the support needs of queer women who experience problematic substance use. Sher Knox, MA Thesis, Studies in Policy & Practice, University of Victoria.

2010 The Impact of Medical Cannabis on the Use of Opiates in Patients Suffering from Chronic Pain, and Implications for Problematic Substance Use, Public Health and Canadian Drug Policy. Philippe Lucas, MA project, Studies in Policy & Practice, University of Victoria.

2007 Justice?: Interviews with front-line domestic violence workers. Stephanie Abel, MA Thesis. Studies in Policy & Practice, University of Victoria.

2005 Connecting at a Time of Disconnection: The Development and Implementation of Websites by Non-Profits in the Field of Separation and Divorce. Daniel Vandersluis, MA Thesis, Studies in Policy & Practice, University of Victoria

#### **Committee Member:**

2013 "Left Him In The Dust:" Father exclusion from maternal harm reduction services. Sydney Weaver, PhD Thesis. Department of Social Work, University of British Columbia, July 8, 2013.

2012 Meth, Fear And Government: a Case Study of Political Pressure and Public Policy-Making In B.C. Connie Carter, PhD Thesis, Department of Sociology, University of Victoria.

2012 The Social Organization of Mothers' Work: Managing the Risk and the Responsibility for Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder. Carolyn Schellenberg, PhD Thesis. Faculty of Human & Social Development, University of Victoria.

- 2012 A critical ethnography of the Ottawa Drug Treatment Court: Linking discourses of addiction, addicted subjects and treatment practices. Tara Lyons, PhD Thesis, Department of Sociology, Carleton University.
- 2012 “What’s at Stake?” Exposing Power: Mixed-Race Queer Women’s Stories of Belonging. Alyvia Raju, MA Project, School of Social Work, University of Victoria.
- 2012 Governing the Self in Distress: Exploring Online Resources for Youth with Depression. Leah Syme, MA Extended Essay, Studies in Policy & Practice, University of Victoria.
- 2011 Restoring Women: Community and legal responses to violence in opposite sex intimate relationships. Angela Cameron, PhD Thesis. Faculty of Law, University of Victoria.
- 2011 “Our authority is community based”: Funding, power and resistance in community-based organizations. Sarah Amyot, MA Thesis. Studies in Policy & Practice, University of Victoria.
- 2008 Health experiences of women who are street-involved and use crack cocaine: Inequity, oppression, and relations of power in Vancouver’s Downtown Eastside. Victoria Bungay, PhD Thesis. School of Nursing, University of British Columbia.
- 2008 Circlework as emancipatory social work practice, Leanne Drumgeller, MA Thesis, School of Social Work, University of Victoria.
- 2008 A framework for social work practice: Usma Child and Family Services. Linda Lucas, MA Thesis. School of Social Work, University of Victoria.
- 2007 Reclaiming support: Shifting services to reflect tenant meanings of support in supported housing. Melanie Hope, MA Thesis. Studies in Policy & Practice, University of Victoria.
- 2007 Remapping the border: Experiences of being diagnosed with borderline personality disorder. George Chris Schmidt, MA Thesis. School of Social Work. University of Victoria.
- 2006 Exploring the Peninsula Crossroads Restitution Initiative in Two Saanich Middle Schools: Students, Administration Staff and Volunteers Share Their Experiences. Amber Hitchen, MA project, School of Social Work, University of Victoria.
- 2005 The Open Door/Upper Room research project. Alina Ghiman, MA project, School of Social Work, University of Victoria.
- 2005 The Open Door/Upper Room research project. Lora Johnston-Corbett, MA project, School of Social Work, University of Victoria

**External Examiner:**

- 2013 *The Girl-Mom* experience: A discourse analysis of online (r)evolution. Leanne Gislason, MA Thesis. School of Social Work, University of Victoria, July 26, 2013.
- 2013 The press and Ashley Smith: Power, knowledge and the production of the truth about a death in custody. Jody Wasserman, MA Thesis. Criminology Department, Saint Mary's University, July 25, 2013.
- 2013 Complicating Africville: An oral history of gender, race, and power relation in Africville. Patrick Russell, MA Thesis. Criminology Department, Saint Mary's University, April 17, 2013.
- 2011 Ayahuasca, Entheogenic Education, and Public Policy. Kenneth Tupper, PhD Thesis. Department of Education, University of British Columbia, April 7, 2011.
- 2009 Alcohol and Cocaine Simultaneous Polysubstance Use: A Qualitative Investigation. Kristina Brache, MA Thesis. Department of Psychology, University of Victoria, June 19, 2009.
- 2008 *Resisting Confined Identities: Women's Strategies of Coping in Prison*. Jennifer Kilty, PhD Thesis. School of Criminology, Simon Fraser University, February 29, 2008.
- 2004 *Memories, Observations and Recommendations: A Retrospective Review of Victoria's Hospice Bereavement Services*. Michelle Dale, MA project, School of Social Work, University of Victoria.
- 2003 *Health and the sex trade: An examination of the social determinants of health status and health care access among sex workers*. Rachel Phillips, MA Thesis, Department of Sociology, University of Victoria.
- 2002 *Aid or Band-Aid?: Perspectives from the Front-Lines on Community Treatment Programs for Abusive Men*. Sue Bartuk, MA Thesis, School of Criminology, Simon Fraser University.
- 1999 *Being a Fat Woman in North America: A theoretical Perspective on Fat Liberation*. Shea Pertman, MA Thesis, Department of Women's Studies, Simon Fraser University.

**Chair**

2013 *Conservation Efforts and Local Livelihoods in Western Serengeti, Tanzania: Experiences from Ikona Community Wildlife Management Area.* Enock Makupa, PhD, Department of Geography, University of Victoria.

## Guest Lectures

Boyd, S. (2013). *The DTES and Marijuana Grow ops: Tainted and Gendered Space*. WS 204: Sex and the City, Simon Fraser University, July 2, 2013.

Boyd, S. (2013). *Mixed Methods: Community-based research with the NAOMI Patients Association*. SOC 356: Qualitative Methods. Simon Fraser University, June 27, 2013.

Boyd, S. (2012). *A history of Canadian drug policy, advocacy resistance*. BIBL 520: Solidarity, Resistance, and Liberation. Regent College, University of British Columbia. June 27, 2012.

Boyd, S. (2012). Guest Lecture: *A brief history of Canadian drug policy and activism*. NURS 350: Health and Healing: Promoting Community and societal health. School of Nursing. University of Victoria, March 20, 2012.

Boyd, S. (2012). Guest Lecture: *Representations of women in drug films*. WS 329: Gender and Substance Use. Department of Women's Studies.. University of Victoria, March 15, 2012.

Boyd, S. (2011). Guest Lecture. Sociology and Social Justice. SOC. 450. Department of Sociology, University of Victoria, March 17, 2011.

Boyd, S. (2010). Guest Lecture. Social Justice Movements. WS: 329. Gender and Substance Use. Department of Women's Studies, University of Victoria, November 18, 2010.

Boyd, S. (2010). A century of drug film representations of women. WS: 329. Gender and Substance Use. Department of Women's Studies, University of Victoria, March 25, 2010.

Boyd, S. (2010). Methodology and film analysis. Ethnography. Department of Sociology, Simon Fraser University, February 27, 2010.

Boyd, S. (2009). *A social justice movement in the DTES*, Sociology 450: Social Justice, Social Movements, University of Victoria, November 19, 2009.

Boyd, S. (2006). *Families and the Drug War*. UVSS Hempology 101 Club, University of Victoria, October 25, 2006.

Boyd, S. (2006). *Analyzing your data: Qualitative coding*. Workshop for HSD Graduate Students, University of Victoria, BC, March 2, 2006.

Boyd, S. (2006). *Collaborative Research with Women in Vancouver's Downtown Eastside*. Research Lecture Series, Vancouver Island Public Interest Group (VIPIRG), January 19, 2006.

Boyd, S. (2006). *Qualitative Methods*. Graduate seminar. Faculty of Law, University of Victoria, BC, January 25, 2006.



Boyd, S. (2005). *Qualitative Methods*. Graduate seminar. Faculty of Law, University of Victoria, BC, January 27, 2005.

Boyd, S. (2004). *Theory and Theorizing*. Advanced Theory Class Lecture, Studies in Policy & Practice, University of Victoria, BC, November 18, 2004.

Boyd, S. (2003). Guest Lecture, *Women's Reproductive Health* ANTH 390A. University of Victoria, BC: October 28, 2003.

#### **TEACHING DUTIES and COMMITTEE SERVICE AT OTHER UNIVERSITIES**

##### **Saint Mary's University**

##### **1999-2000**

CRIM 300: Classical Criminology Theory (sections A & B)

CRIM 314/SOC 389: Drug Issues: An investigation of race, class and gender

SOC 406: Directed Readings: Women and Law

CRIM 603: Directed Readings: Drugs and Crime

CRIM 301: Contemporary Criminological Theory (section A & B)

CRIM 320/SOC 345: Women, Law and the State

SOC 406: Women and Law

CRIM 606: Directed Readings: Women and Drugs

WS 605: Directed Readings: Women in Conflict/Law

##### **Summer Session 2000**

CRIM 314/SOC 389: Drug Issues: An investigation of race, class and gender

##### **2000-2001**

CRIM 300: Classical Criminological Theory (sections A & B)

CRIM 314/SOC 389: Drug Issues: An investigation of race, class and gender

CRIM 301: Contemporary Criminological Theory (sections A & B)

CRIM 320/SOC 345: Women, Law and the State

CRIM 407: Women in conflict with the law

CRIM 611: Directed Readings: Women, witches, and media

CRIM 503: Directed Readings: First Nations Women

WS 605: Directed Readings: Women in Conflict/Law

##### **2001-2002**

CRIM 300: Classical Criminological Theory (sections A & B)

CRIM 314/Soc 389: Drug Issues: An investigation of race, class and gender

CRIM 301: Contemporary Criminological Theory (sections A & B)

CRIM 407: Women in conflict with the law

CRIM 503: Directed Readings: First Nations Women

CRIM 611: Directed Readings: Women, witches and the media

CRIM 503: Directed Readings: Women and the Law  
WS 605: Directed Readings: Women in Conflict/Law

**Seminar series for Nova Prison for Women, Truro, NS, January to May 2002.**

May 17, 2002: What do criminologists have to say about women in conflict with the law?  
March 22, 2002: Welfare regulation of women  
February 8, 2002: Sociological explanations of drug use

**School of Criminology, Simon Fraser University  
1995-97**

CRIM 220: Research Methods in Criminology  
CRIM 313: Drug Control in the Twentieth Century: An Investigation of Origins, Class, and Gender  
CRIM 333: Women, Law and the State  
CRIM 131: Introduction to the Canadian Criminal Justice System  
CRIM 416: Women and Drugs: An Examination of Ideologies and Social Control  
CRIM 100: Introduction to Criminology.

**1999**

CRIM 104: Sociological Explanations of Crime and Deviance  
CRIM 332: Sociology of Law  
CRIM 333: Women, Law and the State

**Department of Women's Studies, Simon Fraser University  
1997-98**

WS 800: Methodology in Women's Studies Research  
WS 302: Feminist Ethics  
WS 400: Methodological Issues in Women's Studies  
WS 301: Women and Drugs  
WS 203: Female Roles in Contemporary Society  
WS 301: Reproductive Autonomy  
WS 824: Directed Readings: Reproductive Autonomy

**Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Simon Fraser University  
1997**

SA 304: Social Control

**Canadian International College, North Vancouver  
1988-1991**

Sociology and Writing  
Ethnic Studies  
Educational Psychology

**Fraser Valley Childbirth Education Association  
1986-1988**

Developmental Psychology

Counselling the Culturally Different  
Psychological Theory

## **ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES**

### **University and Faculty Committees**

- 2000-02 Speakers Committee, Saint Mary's University
- 2000-01 Chair, Selection Committee, Saint Mary's University
- 2000 Chair, Faculty Recruitment and Retention Committee
- 1999-00 Hiring Committee, Department of Sociology/Criminology, St. Mary's University
- 1988-91 Academic Advisory Committee; Evaluation Committee, Canadian International College

## **OTHER INFORMATION**

### **Community and Professional Activities**

- 1998-99 Keano Women's Healing Circle  
St. James Church, Vancouver, BC  
Outreach Worker
- 1992-97 Drug And Alcohol Meeting  
Support For Women (DAMS), Vancouver  
Counsellor, Life-skills Instructor, Outreach
- 1991-94 Vancouver Health Department,  
Youth Clinic  
Vancouver, BC  
Counsellor
- 1992-93 Sponsor A Midwife, Conference Committee Member  
Vancouver, BC
- 1985-87 Private Practice  
Vancouver, BC  
Counsellor
- 1985-87 Downtown Eastside Women's Centre  
Vancouver, BC  
Life-skills Instructor, Workshop Facilitator
- 1986-87 Women and Words  
Vancouver, BC  
Board Member
- 1980-81 Dunbar Information Centre  
Vancouver, BC  
Information and Referral
- 1979-80 McLain Park Teen Centre  
Vancouver, BC  
Outreach Worker

This is Exhibit " B "referred to in the affidavit of Susan Boyd sworn before me at Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia this 15<sup>th</sup> day of January 2014  
[Signature]  
A Commissioner for taking Affidavits for British Columbia

## KILLER WEED

### Marijuana Grow Ops, Media, and Justice

*Killer Weed* illustrates how and why marijuana grow ops have been portrayed by law enforcement and the media as a criminal activity of epic proportions and how their regulation is changing civil society, municipal authority, and the criminal justice system. In their study on which the book is based, Susan C. Boyd and Connie I. Carter collected and analysed more than 2500 newspaper articles published in national, provincial, and local newspapers in British Columbia from 1995 to 2009, focusing on the origins and impact of the discourse surrounding grow ops. The authors demonstrate that when it comes to marijuana cultivation the media frequently exhibit similar perspectives and draw on the same spokespeople, especially representatives from law enforcement.

*Killer Weed* also looks at civil responses to illegal drug production and sales. Boyd and Carter explore the intersections between criminal justice, civil society, and the regulation by insurance companies and public utilities of marijuana grow ops and the people who operate them. Through an examination of court challenges, reports, and legal and civil initiatives, the book contextualizes and supplements the coverage of marijuana grow ops offered by newspaper reporting. It concludes with a critical analysis of the current Canadian approach to the control of drugs in light of the contemporary global movement to legalize and regulate marijuana.

SUSAN C. BOYD is a professor in the Faculty of Human and Social Development at the University of Victoria.

CONNIE I. CARTER is a senior policy analyst for the Canadian Drug Policy Coalition.

SUSAN C. BOYD AND CONNIE I. CARTER

# Killer Weed

Marijuana Grow Ops,  
Media, and Justice

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20 ANS DE SOUTIEN DU GOUVERNEMENT DE L'ONTARIO AUX ARTS

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## Contents

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*List of Tables and Figures* vii

*Acknowledgments* ix

Introduction: Marijuana Grow Ops -- Setting the Scene 3

1 A Brief Sociohistory of Drug Scares, Racialization,  
Nation Building, and Policy 37

2 Problematizing Marijuana Grow Ops: Mayerthorpe  
and Beyond 57

3 Marijuana Grow Ops and Organized Crime 88

4 Racialization of Marijuana Grow Ops 114

5 Civil Responses to Marijuana Grow Ops 128

6 Using Children to Promote Increased Regulation:  
The Representation and Regulation of Children Found  
at Grow Ops 166

7 Alternative Perspectives 186



vi Contents

*Appendix* 205

*Notes* 209

*Newspaper References* 243

*General References* 259

*Index* 285

## Tables and Figures

---

### Table

- 1.1 Cannabis Possession and Cannabis Production 21

### Figures

- 1.1 Cannabis Incidents Reported by Police, 2012 22
- 2.1 Headline Box: Pot Not "Benign" 60
- 2.2 Headline Box: Size of Problem 62
- 2.3 Photo: "50,000 'Grow' Houses" 63
- 2.4 Headline Box: "Lenient" Sentencing 69
- 2.5 Headline Box: Mayerthorpe 77
- 2.6 Photo of Cartoon, "Smoking Pot Kills Cops" 77
- 3.1 Articles about Marijuana Grow Ops and Organized Crime, by Year 89
- 3.2 Headline Box: Organized Crime and Gangs 91
- 3.3 Headline Box: Violence and Grow Ops 107
- 4.1 Headline Box: Organized Crime 115
- 5.1 Headline Box: Real Estate 137
- 5.2 Photo: "BC Hydro to report suspected pot farms under new legislation" 141
- 5.3 Photo: "Clean up North Delta" 145
- 5.4 Headline Box: Inspections 147
- 5.5 Headline Box: Bylaws 148
- 5.6 Headline Box: Medical Marijuana 159
- 6.1 Headline Box: Children in Grow Ops 168
- 7.1 Photo: "Back off busting BC bud" 192

viii Tables and Figures

- 7.2 Headline Box: Alternative Views 193
- 7.3 Photo: "No such thing as standard growing operation dog" 195
- 7.4 Photo: Bears 196
- 7.5 Headline Box: Comic Pot News 197

This is Exhibit " C " referred to in the  
affidavit of... Susan Boyd  
sworn before me at... Vancouver  
in the Province of British Columbia  
this 15<sup>th</sup> day of... January... 20 14  
*[Signature]*  
A Commissioner for taking Affidavits  
for British Columbia

Susan Boyd & Connie Carter (2014). Killer Weed: Marijuana grow ops,  
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Exhibits C1 – C6

**Susan Boyd & Connie Carter (2014). Killer Weed: Marijuana grow ops, media, and justice. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.**

C1. "Crime in Canada" pp. 109-113

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### Crime in Canada

In contrast to media reports about the marijuana industry fuelling more crime and violence, in 2010, the overall crime rate fell in Canada, both in volume and severity of crime. In 2010, the crime rate reached its lowest level since the early 1970s. In 2012, the overall crime rate reached its lowest rate since 1972, a downward trend that has continued for over 40 years.<sup>72</sup> In 2010, British Columbia reported the largest decline in both the volume and severity of crime reported to the police, although there are regional variations; Kelowna saw an increase in violent crime in 2010 and Abbotsford-Mission experienced a decrease.<sup>73</sup> However, the homicide rate in British Columbia was at its lowest since the early 1960s, continuing a general decline in the province over the past 25 years, although again, there are regional variations.<sup>74</sup> In 2012, British Columbia

had a 16 per cent decrease in homicide from the year before.<sup>75</sup> Although the police believe that gang-related homicides have been rising since 1991, over the past decade, homicide rates in Canada were stable and there was a sharp decline in 2009, 2010, and 2012.<sup>76</sup> The incidence of homicides resulting from gang activity are not always assessed based on court evidence or closed cases; rather, incidents are classified as gang related when police "believe" the homicide to occur as a consequence of organized crime activities.<sup>77</sup> Nationwide, 17 per cent of all homicides were believed to be gang related in 2010.<sup>78</sup>

In Vancouver, BC, the homicide rate fell 42 per cent in 2010 from the year before.<sup>79</sup> The police believe that a third of the homicides in Vancouver in 2010 (12 out of 36) were gang related.<sup>80</sup> Statistics Canada reports that in 2010 the most common drugs identified in drug-related homicide were cocaine (51%) and cannabis (31%).<sup>81</sup> However, we found no scholarly research, aside from Statistics Canada, that examines the gang affiliations of individuals involved in homicides (from reporting to sentencing) in Canada. These homicides are most often unsolved, and there is little empirical evidence revealing what proportion of these homicides were, in fact, related to gang activity.<sup>82</sup> This is an area of scholarship that needs in-depth attention given that speculation about homicide and violent crime rates associated with the drug trade are routinely provided as proof by vocal claims makers and the media who purport that harsher criminal and civil interventions are required to curb the marijuana trade in Canada.

As the overall crime rate in Canada (including BC) declines, only drug offences have increased, a trend that began in the early 1990s. Yet, as noted earlier, marijuana possession arrests made up 52 per cent of all drug charges in 2010. Regardless of politicians' and law enforcement agency statements to the contrary, marijuana users continue to be the focus of police attention rather than high-level marijuana producers and traffickers.<sup>83</sup>

We are not disputing the fact that marijuana-growing operations exist in Canada, or that organized crime plays a part in this illegal enterprise, nor do we condone drug trade-related violence. Rather, we argue that the size of the illegal marijuana business is unknown, as is the rate of gang-related homicide, even to law enforcement agents. Claims reported by law enforcement agents and the media that the value of the underground marijuana industry is allegedly anywhere from \$1 billion to \$8 billion a year in British Columbia alone speak to uncertainty about the industry's real profits. In addition, police and media reports fail to represent the diversity of marijuana growers, highlighting mostly

those thought to be associated with organized crime, especially motorcycle gangs and racialized Asian criminal groups. In the introduction of this book, we drew from the scholarly research on marijuana grow ops to discuss the diversity of marijuana growers represented in these studies. For example, we noted that according to a 2005 paper funded by the RCMP in British Columbia, no firearms or other weapons and hazards were found at 89 per cent of the grow ops brought to the attention of police during the period under investigation, 1997 to 2003.<sup>84</sup> Rather than grow ops increasing in size and sophistication, as the authors claim, based on the data presented in their study, one could easily conclude that the number of small grow ops is increasing more than the number of large grow ops.<sup>85</sup> We also discuss, in the introduction and in this chapter, a 2011 Canadian Department of Justice<sup>86</sup> study examining court cases involving indoor marijuana grow ops and drug labs in British Columbia, Alberta, and Ontario between 1997 and 2005.<sup>87</sup> The authors of the Department of Justice study state that the literature on marijuana production claims that this activity is linked to organized crime. However, their findings do not support this claim. From their study sample of 530 cases, “only 5% had any indication that the offender was affiliated with organized crime or street gangs.”<sup>88</sup>

### Conclusion

Legal experts argue that the definition of an organized crime group in the Criminal Code of Canada is so broad that many people producing, buying, or selling drugs collectively to reduce costs or to better obtain criminalized drugs for personal use will be at risk of arrest, especially poor and marginalized people.<sup>89</sup> In Darcie Bennett and Scott Bernstein’s 2013 study, *Throwing Away the Keys: The Human and Social Cost of Mandatory Minimum Sentencing*, many of the low-income illegal drug users in Vancouver and Victoria, BC, interviewed for their study, had “been involved in small-scale production” of marijuana in the past. They argue mandatory minimum penalties and tough on crime measures for marijuana production will impact poor, racialized, and marginalized people rather than higher-level producers (similar to mandatory minimum drug penalties in the US).<sup>90</sup>

Woodiwess asserts that the construction of organized crime as an alien and racialized entity has been vital to law enforcement in the United States and elsewhere; organized crime is also constructed as calculating and relentless in its search for “weak spots” and vulnerability



in the "armour" of the morality of the nation state; thus, vigorous policing and harsh laws are necessary to make the nation safe.<sup>91</sup> Yet, when examined more closely, it is evident that organized crime is a fluid and shifting enterprise with participants from every level of society and every ethnic background involved (including governments, banks, drug law enforcement agents and agencies) and the demand for drugs and the criminalized status of these drugs fuels organized crime and the illegal market.<sup>92</sup> Just as important, research findings, as well as journalistic and personal accounts, demonstrate that many people who buy, sell, and grow marijuana are not personally involved with or connected to criminal gangs or organized crime, but rather, marijuana use and buying is a normative activity given its popularity in Canada. Cultivation of marijuana is also a means to obtain the plant for personal use or to supplement income. Given the limited research studies to draw from, trying to determine what proportion of grow ops are the product of organized crime and what proportion are mom-and-pop organizations is nearly impossible. Such studies as are available do not support a major link with organized crime. Nevertheless, expanding police powers, law enforcement budgets, and harsh laws and civil bylaws in Canada are most often premised on the fear of male organized crime and the racialized Other, including white outlaw groups such as the Hells Angels, who are depicted as violent and as posing a threat to national and community security and supposedly threatening innocent and vulnerable citizens (especially youth) because of the encroachment of drug crime into suburban spaces.

US drug eradication programs in other countries such as Mexico, where toxic defoliants such as paraquat were used on marijuana fields in the 1970s, helped to fuel marijuana production at home. Consumers turned to safer domestically grown marijuana.<sup>93</sup> Still, the US 2010 National Drug Control Strategy, which outlines US drug policy, praises drug law enforcement agencies for their operations against marijuana cultivation in and outside of the country.<sup>94</sup> So does the 2012 *US International Narcotics Control Strategy Report*. The report praises Canada for introducing the Safe Streets and Communities Act, which includes mandatory minimum sentencing for a range of drug offences, including marijuana production.<sup>95</sup> Protecting the border from the drug threat is one of their top priorities in the US war on drugs. Mexico, Canada, and Latin America have long been viewed as threats to the United States because of perceived incompetence in regulating illegal drugs at home (see past and current publications of the US Office of National Drug

Control Policy and the US Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs). The construction of Canada (and other countries) as an unreliable drug source country with a one-sided porous border deflects attention away from the fact that the United States has a large illegal domestic marijuana-growing industry and drug trade, a seemingly insatiable appetite for illegal and legal drugs (including over-the-counter and prescription drugs), and the largest prison industry in the world – where many prisoners are serving time for drug offences.<sup>96</sup> The North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA) claims that, in the early 2000s, about one-third of marijuana consumed in the United States is grown at home; it also notes that marijuana production supports economically depressed communities.<sup>97</sup> Canadian newspapers in our study also say little about the incursion of US law enforcement agents on Canadian territory. They do not critique US agents working in Canada such as the DEA stationed in Canada or US police stopping cars in the interior of British Columbia.<sup>98</sup>

What remains striking over the 15-year span of our media project is the hyperbole and unsubstantiated claims about marijuana grow ops and organized crime expressed by a small group of spokespeople, mostly RCMP, police, and some government officials, and reported, for the most part, uncritically, by the print media. Taken at face value, the newspapers we analysed depict Vancouver, and British Columbia in general, as a war zone of racialized, violent, greedy, drug gangs vying for profits, endangering law-abiding citizens, and moving rapidly into suburban spaces. Drug-related crime is depicted in a number of articles as a natural outcome of greedy racialized gangs intent on destroying the fabric of the nation. Little critique of this dominant discourse is evident in media coverage. Yet, internationally and at home, a wealth of research points to prohibitionist drug policy and law-and-order initiatives as fuelling drug-related violence, organized crime, and the illegal market. Law-and-order prohibitionist policy has done little to stop illegal drug use, selling, and marijuana cultivation in Canada (or the United States). There is no empirical evidence demonstrating that harsh drug laws and penalties deter marijuana production or any other type of drug offence. Indeed, a growing body of scientific research reveals that drug prohibition and increases in drug law enforcement result in higher rates of drug market violence and fail to reduce the prevalence of drug use.<sup>99</sup> The rush to punish marijuana cultivators, as expressed by the media, claims makers, and vocal RCMP/police spokespeople in our sample, ignores this empirical fact.

72 Perreault, 2013, p. 3; Statistics Canada, 2013a.  
73 Brennan & Dauvergne, 2011, pp. 1, 5.  
74 Ibid., p. 9.  
75 Perreault, 2013, p. 14.  
76 Brennan & Dauvergne, 2011, p. 8; Statistics Canada, 2013a.  
77 Ibid.  
78 Ibid., p. 1.  
79 Mahony, 2011, p. 1.  
80 Ibid., p. 24.  
81 Ibid., p. 9.  
82 Ibid., p. 10.  
83 Brennan & Dauvergne, 2011, p. 17.  
84 Plecas et al., 2005, p. 32.  
85 Ibid., p. 42.  
86 Solecki, Burnett, & Li, 2011.  
87 Ibid.  
88 Ibid., p. 11.  
89 Bennett & Bernstein, 2013, p. 4.  
90 Ibid., p. v.  
91 Woodiwess, 1993, p. 13.  
92 Ibid., pp. 24, 25.  
93 Bullington, 1993, p. 41.  
94 ONDCP, 2010, 2011.  
95 US Department of State, 2012.  
96 Pew Center on the States, 2008, 2009.  
97 NACLA, 2002.  
98 Criticism of Canadian drug policy by US spokespeople continually fails to acknowledge marijuana reform by US states and US domestic marijuana cultivation (as discussed above and in the introduction). Marijuana reform in 17 states has led to de facto decriminalization such as reduced penalties for first time offenders and fines rather than prison sentences are the norm. In November 2012, Washington and Colorado legalized the possession of one ounce of cannabis for personal use and the setting of dispensaries for the sale of cannabis. In addition, adults in Colorado can legally grow up to six plants in their home for personal use. As we write, 20 states and the District of Columbia have legal medical marijuana for qualified patients, yet Canada is framed 228 Notes to page 113 by the United States as the culprit for allegedly being the source of high-potency marijuana, medical marijuana, for having weak laws, lenient judges, and porous borders. As disturbing as these unsubstantiated claims are, so is the readiness of Canadian politicians, the RCMP, and the media to leave them unchallenged. Even though the media claims that the United States is troubled by Canadian drug policy, it is difficult to determine the extent to which US drug policy affects Canada, nor did we set out to answer this question in our study. Critics of US drug policy refer to the Americanization of international law, including the implementation of harsh prohibitionist drug law, throughout the world. US support and aid (including military aid) to other nations is linked to enacting US-style international law, including drug law, and economic and social policies. Ethan Nadelman notes, "Foreign governments have responded to US pressure, inducements, and examples by enacting new criminal laws, regarding drug trafficking, money laundering, insider trading, and organized crime and by changing financial and corporate secrecy laws as well as their codes of criminal procedure to better accommodate US requests for assistance." Since the war on terror following 9/11, US pressure increased. However, Canada is not reliant on US aid, although the free flow of trade is always a concern with its more powerful southern neighbour. Since 2007, a growing number of critics point to the emulation of American-style failed drug policy by the federal Conservative government, including mandatory minimum sentencing for drug offences and prison building.

The DEA and US ambassadors, and other US politicians and pundits have applied pressure to Canadian officials. However, outside of public criticism printed in the media, we are not privy to private, off the record, conversations between government officials. However, Canadian scholars on US/Canadian relations note that historically there is no solid evidence that the threat of US retaliation has ever been realized nor is it a factor in shaping policy in Canada. (See Bow, 2009 ; Hale, 2012. )

US politicians and bureaucrats make unofficial statements to the press complaining about Canada's supposedly more liberal approach; more often than not these statements are intended for a US audience. We note that during our study period (and later) the RCMP and Canadian Border Control appear to be very open to US training and opportunities to work together as does the Conservative federal government led by Prime Minister Harper. However, we contend that US influence on Canadian drug policy is much less than some would suggest.

The media's and Canadian officials' fear of a negative US response to drug policy reform is often self-serving rather than real. During our Notes to pages 113-14 229

study period, in contrast to media reports, we saw no evidence that US/Canadian trade and relations have been negatively impacted by drug policy reform efforts in Canada. The establishment of the Canadian federal medical marijuana program and later in Vancouver, BC, the first safer injection site, Insite, and the North American Opiate Medication Initiative (NAOMI), the first contemporary heroin maintenance clinical trial, and expanded needle exchange, was not followed by a shift in trade relations. There are also many other examples of divergent Canadian policy, such as Canada's opposition to the Vietnam War and acceptance of US draft dodgers at that time and Prime Minister Chretien's refusal to join the US-led invasion of Iraq in 2003. Events in Canada and the United States are contingent on many factors including governing political parties and global and domestic influences. Since 2007, Canadian federal drug policy is more closely aligned with US federal policy.

Prime Minister Harper's law-and-order mandate appears to be more home grown than born out of US political pressure. Moreover, Canadian federal drug policy is in direct opposition to drug policy reform efforts in Canadian provinces, cities, and towns, as well as some US states.

99 Degenhardt et al., 2008 ; Room & Reuter, 2012 ; Werb et al., 2011 ; Wood et al., 2010 .

**Susan Boyd & Connie Carter (2014). Killer Weed: Marijuana grow ops, media, and justice. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.**

C2. "Danger / Firearms" p. 32

In their 2005 paper, it is submitted that nine out of ten (89 per cent) of the grow ops brought to the attention of the police during the study period did not have firearms or other weapons or hazards.<sup>142</sup> Yet, in fact, only 6 per cent of founded cases included in the study were reported as having firearms on site, only slightly higher than the 5.5 per cent of the Canadian population overall who have valid firearms licences.<sup>143</sup>



**Susan Boyd & Connie Carter (2014). Killer Weed: Marijuana grow ops, media, and justice. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.**

C3. "Risk of Fires / Booby Traps" p. 133-134



In our study sample, we found 156 news articles (6%) focusing primarily on fires and explosions related to marijuana grow ops. Often, Surrey's Fire Chief Len Garis or Darryl Plecas are quoted highlighting the risk of fire hazards in grow ops. Garis argues that residential grow ops present rampant fire hazards; this claim substantiates his assertion that fire departments should play a role in regulating residential cannabis cultivation. Drawing on the RCMP-commissioned research written

by Plecas et al.,<sup>16</sup> Garis suggests that grow ops are 24 times more likely to catch fire due to unsafe electrical practices such as electrical power bypasses and poor wiring associated with grow lights and other equipment.<sup>17</sup> These issues, Garis warns, have the potential to spill over into the lives of innocent others. Yet there is little evidence to substantiate Plecas' and Garis' claims about indoor marijuana grow ops and the increased risk of fire in British Columbia. The tables provided by Plecas et al. in their 2005 publication on BC fires do not provide sufficient evidence to back up this claim.<sup>18</sup> Data in the *Annual Statistical Fire Report: 2001–2003*, prepared by the Office of the Fire Commissioner, which include various statistics for all fires responded to in British Columbia for the years 2001, 2002, and 2003, suggest that the numbers are lower than those presented for the same years in the Plecas et al. 2005 report. For example, Plecas et al. state that the proportions of indoor grow operations resulting in fire were 3.5 per cent in 2001, 3.7 per cent in 2002, and 4.7 per cent in 2003; however, using the data found in the *Annual Statistical Fire Report*, the actual proportion of fires in British Columbia related to grow ops would be 1.21 per cent, 1.01 per cent, and 1.30 per cent, respectively. These contradictory statistics suggest that claims about the links between grow ops and fires may be exaggerated in the reports that routinely appear in newspaper stories.

Media reports also suggest that grow ops are booby-trapped, and as a result, the police officers who try to discover and eliminate these operations face terrible dangers from these operations. An article from 2001 states:

Hazards increasingly faced by police and pot-patch intruders include: Shotguns poised to go off if a wire is disturbed; razor blades embedded in plant stalks; fishing hooks that dangle at face level from fine line; boards bristling with nails; and bear traps that will crush a human ankle. Then there's alarms, also trip-wired, and surveillance cameras that will trigger an usually armed response.<sup>19</sup>

Yet a study commissioned by the RCMP of the period in British Columbia between 1997 and 2003 found that only 2.1 per cent of marijuana grow ops contained hazards such as booby traps, explosives, or dangerous chemicals.<sup>20</sup>

16 Plecas, Malm, & Kinney, 2005, p. 33.

17 *Ibid.*, p. 8.

18 *Ibid.*, pp. 32–34.

19 “Booby traps at pot sites,” 2001, p. A15.

20 Plecas, Malm, & Kinney, 2005, p. 32.

**Susan Boyd & Connie Carter (2014). Killer Weed: Marijuana grow ops, media, and justice. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.**

C4. "Mould" p. 184

Not surprisingly, reporters highlight the risk of mould and other health effects in grow ops and fail to mention poverty and lack of adequate housing for poor parents, especially in British Columbia. Federal and provincial cutbacks in social housing, provincial welfare cutbacks, and a low minimum wage negatively shape the lives of parents and children. British Columbia has the highest rate of child poverty in Canada. Inadequate housing and air-tight building envelopes, especially in rainy Vancouver, could be just as likely to contribute to the presence of mould, but no spokesperson has yet claimed that this is a risk to the health of poor children in these homes.

**Susan Boyd & Connie Carter (2014). Killer Weed: Marijuana grow ops, media, and justice. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.**

C5. "Medical Cannabis" p. 161

The safety of personal legal cannabis production sites could be easily corrected by having better guidelines, education, and monitoring of these outdoor and indoor gardens. It seems quite hypocritical to focus on safety when Canadians throughout the country have unmonitored greenhouses and outdoor gardens for other produce. In addition, given the chemicals and pesticides used for industrial food production, the focus on legal cannabis growers seems misguided and influenced by a small and vocal group of critics, rather than by the needs and constitutional rights of critically and chronically ill Canadians who could benefit from the medical use of cannabis.

Health Canada's claims that medical marijuana production sites are associated with "criminal elements" and endanger the "safety of children" suggest that the changes to the MMAR are politically motivated. There is no comprehensive scholarly and peer-reviewed research to support claims that legal medical marijuana sites are linked to criminal elements or pose safety hazards to children (see chapter 6 for a fuller examination of this topic).<sup>98</sup> Significantly, long-time, leading compassion club experts (BC Compassion Club Society and Vancouver Island Compassion Society), note that non-violent, peaceful, mom-and-pop growers are the norm. In all of their collective years working with compassion clubs and marijuana growers, including those who supply the clubs, not one gun or violent encounter has occurred.<sup>99</sup>

**Susan Boyd & Connie Carter (2014). Killer Weed: Marijuana grow ops, media, and justice. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.**

C6. "Medical Marihuana and Organized Crime Claims" pp. 155-165



### Medical Marijuana and Organized Crime Claims

Now that BC citizens are organizing against municipal bylaws, and court decisions are ruling in their favour, a variety of institutional actors including BC fire chiefs, the RCMP, politicians, and Health Canada are setting their sights on legal medical marijuana gardens. Spokespeople for these institutions refer to medical cannabis gardens as “grow sites” and “grow ops,” the same terms used to describe illegal marijuana-cultivation operations. The 2009 RCMP report, *Illicit Drug Situation in Canada*, claims that the Marijuana (sic) Medical Access Regulations (MMAR) are susceptible to exploitation by drug-trafficking organizations (DTOs).<sup>69</sup> In January 2009, Surrey Fire Chief Len Garis, a leading proponent of police Green Teams and harsher sentencing for marijuana cultivation, proclaimed that legal medical marijuana grow ops are prone to bad wiring that leads to fires. He argued that the addresses of growers of legal medical marijuana should be made available to “fire and electrical inspectors, especially if they are located in residential areas.” These institutional spokespeople are part of an emerging trend to represent legal marijuana gardens as a threat to the public health and safety of their communities.<sup>70</sup>

It has long been acknowledged that marijuana has medicinal qualities that provide relief for a number of serious illnesses such as chronic pain, glaucoma, AIDS-related symptoms, seizures from epilepsy, and arthritis.<sup>71</sup> Marijuana is also one of the oldest known drugs and was used for medicinal purposes for thousands of years; however, it was not until the mid-nineteenth century that Western doctors began to prescribe it to their patients and wrote about its healing qualities.<sup>72</sup> Modern companies like GW Pharmaceuticals have developed and patented cannabis-based medicines now available by prescription in Canada for the treatment of MS-related symptoms and chronic pain.<sup>73</sup> As mentioned earlier, Canada criminalized marijuana in 1922 with no parliamentary debate, and as a consequence, the plant was no longer legally available for medicinal or recreational use. It was not until the 1960s, when marijuana became popular among youth and the counter-culture movement that questions about its medicinal properties began to arise again. In the late 1980s, activists and people living with HIV/AIDS in San Francisco, California, opened the first medical marijuana dispensaries.<sup>74</sup> These initiatives provided patients suffering from HIV/AIDS with “a safe source” of marijuana.<sup>75</sup> In 1996, Proposition 215 was passed in California, and legal medical marijuana dispensaries were

opened throughout the state. Since then, a total of 20 US states (including California) and the District of Columbia have passed medical marijuana legislation, although, as discussed earlier, there has been an ongoing conflict between federal and state law in the United States. The US federal government and the DEA deny that cannabis has medical benefits and defy state law that has legalized medical marijuana; thus, legal medical marijuana users and suppliers are vulnerable to arrest by the DEA. However, in a groundbreaking statement in August 2013, the US Justice Department announced that it will allow states to implement their ballot initiatives to have legalized medical marijuana programs.

Like the early underground dispensaries in San Francisco, the compassion clubs in Canada provide holistic services and a safe supply of marijuana to registered patients.<sup>76</sup> Without a legal mandate, in 1997, Vancouver's BC Compassion Club Society (BCCCS) opened its doors. This club provides six to 12 strains of organic cannabis a day; its services also include a wellness centre providing acupuncture, counselling, nutritional advice, herbal medicine, massage therapy, and yoga at subsidized rates, including a sliding fee scale. Other compassion clubs and societies have opened in Canadian cities such as Toronto and Victoria.

Meanwhile, in response to an Ontario Court of Appeal's decision on the constitutional validity of prohibiting cannabis possession,<sup>77</sup> the Government of Canada initiated a medical marijuana program. However, it was not until 2001 that Health Canada created the Marihuana<sup>78</sup> Medical Access Division (formerly known as the Office of Cannabis Medical Access) to act as the governing body overseeing the implementation of the Marihuana Medical Access Regulations. It recognizes that marijuana is an appropriate medication for many symptoms associated with serious illnesses and that physicians are qualified to approve applications from patients for its use. However, authorized medical marijuana users did not have access to a legal supply of the plant – the growing and dispensing of marijuana for medical purposes remained illegal – and the wait time for approving applications was long. On 9 January 2003, an Ontario Supreme Court ruling stemming from a lawsuit initiated by medical marijuana users and suppliers “upheld the right for patients to have access to a safe, legal source of cannabis” and once again found the federal program unconstitutional for creating what provincial judge Lederman called the “illusion of access.”<sup>79</sup> The court gave the government until 9 July of the same year to recommend a legal supplier for medical users authorized under the Marihuana Medical Access Regulations.<sup>80</sup> Following this case, Health Canada authorized

Prairie Plant Systems (PPS) to grow marijuana in Flin Flon, Manitoba. Federally authorized and registered medical marijuana patients could purchase the dried plant from PPS via mail order.

In 2006, the federal Medical Marijuana Access Program initiated regulations that permit medical marijuana users to grow small amounts of marijuana themselves for medicinal use.<sup>81</sup> In recognition that seriously ill people may not be able to grow their own marijuana and that many people live in apartments and urban dwellings that are not conducive to growing the plant, Health Canada has made licences available to designated growers for people who hold an authorization to possess medical marijuana. The application process for growers is onerous and complicated; the formula to determine how many plants and how much marijuana can be grown and stored is particularly complex.

In 2009, Health Canada reported that 2,822 people were licensed to cultivate their own marijuana for medical purposes, although they may not have been actively growing their own supply at that time. During this same period, 754 people were designated growers for medical marijuana patients. In 2012, 21,986 people held an authorization to possess dried marijuana under the MMAR in Canada, yet only 13 per cent of these people had accessed dried marijuana from the federal marijuana source, Prairie Plants Systems. Thus, we can speculate that more than 85 per cent of licensed medical marijuana users obtain their cannabis from the illegal market, community-based dispensaries, or produce or grow their own medicine.<sup>82</sup> Although federally registered medical marijuana users could legally apply to purchase the dried plant from Prairie Plants System, the cumbersome application process, ongoing quality and safety concerns, limited choice of strains, and lack of alternate methods of ingestion such as edibles and tinctures has discouraged users from purchasing the PPS cannabis product. Canada's compassion clubs, on the other hand, provide safe, affordable, and often organically cultivated marijuana from diverse strains and using various methods of ingestion (i.e., sprays and cookies for those who cannot tolerate smoking marijuana) to an estimated "11,000 critically and chronically ill Canadians."<sup>83</sup> Feedback from patients suggests that the quality of the marijuana offered at compassion clubs far exceeds the medical marijuana offered by the federal government. In addition, dispensaries have been involved with or have initiated community-based research projects on the use of medical cannabis that have both empowered patients through knowledge creation and informed the medical, scientific community and policy makers about the potential benefits of community-based access and medical cannabis use in general.<sup>84</sup>

Until recently, politicians and the media had little to say about legal medical marijuana-growing gardens. The Canadian population at large has been overwhelmingly supportive of legal medical marijuana programs.<sup>85</sup> In addition, the courts have ruled – numerous times – that safe, affordable, legal marijuana should be available to medical marijuana patients in Canada.<sup>86</sup>

Some municipalities have, nevertheless, begun to challenge the way that medical marijuana is regulated. In 2011, the mayors of the City of Langley and the Township of Langley, BC, wrote to federal Minister of Health Leona Aglukkaq to advocate for changes to federal medical marijuana policy. In their letter, the mayors contend that current individual licences to grow marijuana should be cancelled and that any “medicinal marijuana would in the future be dispensed through licensed pharmacies by doctor’s prescriptions ... and that marijuana that is dispensed be grown at a government regulated facility.”<sup>87</sup>

The mayors’ claim that the size of legal medical marijuana grow ops and the number of plants grown is “out of control,” and they assert it can result in “home invasions, and other criminal related activity.” They claim that the residential homes where legal medical marijuana is grown place residents at risk and “may cause long term health risks.”<sup>88</sup> They declare that neighbourhoods “have become unsafe, individual lives have been at risk”; thus, they argue, changes in regulation are required. Similar to news media claims about the risks associated with marijuana grow ops, both mayors fail to substantiate or provide evidence in their letter to the minister of health to support their claims (see Figure 5.6).

The mayor of Surrey, Dianne Watts, a leading proponent of civil by-laws to identify and fine “recreational” marijuana growers, forwarded a resolution to the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM), in June 2011, asking Health Canada to require applicants for growing medical marijuana to first obtain municipal permits; this resolution was passed. The City of Surrey also endorsed a new bylaw requiring municipal permits for those growing or using medical marijuana. The bylaw states that medical marijuana can only be grown in agriculturally zoned areas.<sup>89</sup>

Not all mayors or city councillors, however, agree with the mayors of Langley and Surrey. In response to the Langley mayors’ letter to the minister of health, Grand Forks, BC, City Councillor Joy Davies expressed her concerns about their call for changes in regulation. Joy Davies uses medical marijuana to help moderate chronic pain from fibromyalgia,

Figure 5.6. Headline Box: Medical Marijuana.<sup>90</sup>

HEADLINES: MEDICAL MARIJUANA
Medical pot farm busted: Plants destroyed as compassion club leaders met with Allan Rock (2001)
Homegrown: This grow-op is legal, but its time may be running out. New federal rules will restrict users of medical marijuana to one supplier, in a mine deep underground in Manitoba. Pot fans aren't happy (2001)
Ottawa to ease rules for medical marijuana (2005)
Medical pot grower challenges law (2006)
Victoria mayor offers support to medical pot users (2006)
Ottawa must loosen medical pot rules, lawyers argue (2007)
Legal marijuana alternatives to go up in smoke: Plans to make Health Canada only purveyor of medical pot discomfit "compassion clubs" (2007)
Feds try to spark change in pot laws: Medical-marijuana users forced to rely on the black market (2008)
Compassion club seeks expansion: Nanaimo group hopes to secure a downtown location to provide marijuana to medical users across the region (2008)
Scrutiny for medical marijuana sites: Council asks where legal pot is grown to ensure homes properly modified (2009)
BC's top fire chief wants to end pot secrecy: Municipalities need to play a role in regulating legal marijuana-growing operations in residential areas, head of Fire Chiefs Association says (2009)
Medical marijuana restrictions get thumbs-down: Federal laws governing supply are ruled unconstitutional (2009)
Court loosens restrictions on medical marijuana (2009)

and she has received a licence from Health Canada to grow medical marijuana. She says that the information provided in the letter by the Langley mayors is not accurate, and their faulty claims will only hurt vulnerable and sick medical marijuana users. She notes that cancelling licences for legally growing medical marijuana can have negative

consequences; people who need marijuana for medical purposes will not have safe and affordable access to the plant. Davies also does not believe that cancelling individual grow licences will deter crime.<sup>91</sup>

On 17 June 2011, Health Canada announced that it was considering improvements to the Medical Marijuana Access Program, and it launched the "Consultation of Proposed Improvements to the Marijuana Medical Access Program." Its website states that the proposed improvements are "in response to concerns heard from Canadians." Typical of news media claims, no evidence is provided to substantiate how many Canadians or what groups of people have "concerns" about the medical marijuana program.<sup>92</sup> The website includes a list of the concerns that support the government's call for changes in the program including "the risk of abuse and exploitation by criminal elements" and "public health and safety risks associated with the cultivation of marijuana plants in homes, including electrical and fire hazards and the presence of excess mould and poor air quality."<sup>93</sup> At the end of their list, Health Canada declares that "the proposed improvements would reduce the risk of abuse and exploitation by criminal elements and keep our children and communities safe."<sup>94</sup>

The proposed new medical cannabis access regulations were released for comment in late 2012. On 10 June 2013, citing public safety and security concerns about growing marijuana in homes, the minister of health released the new regulations that will govern access to cannabis for medical purposes in Canada.<sup>95</sup> The current regulations (MMAR) will be repealed on 31 March 2014. The new regulations, which come into effect on 1 April 2014, reflect some improvements in the programs – patients do not have to apply to Health Canada (nor fill out the lengthy and confusing application form) but can obtain permits to use medical cannabis from qualified prescribers including physicians and nurse practitioners. However, physicians and medical associations in Canada have made it clear that they are "resistant" to prescribing medicinal marijuana to their patients.<sup>96</sup> In addition, the effects of some of the claims making about marijuana cultivation are evident in these new rules. For example, the new regulations eliminate the personal licences (for individual and designated growers) to produce marijuana for medical purposes in homes. In addition, Health Canada will no longer produce or distribute marijuana. Instead, licensed commercial producers will dispense dried marijuana by courier.<sup>97</sup> This regulation also leaves medical cannabis dispensaries out of the distribution loop, sanctions

free-market production, and may limit patient access to specific strains of marijuana (and tinctures and edibles). The omission of medical cannabis dispensaries reflects the federal government's failure to recognize the expertise about medical cannabis use available through these dispensaries. The proposed regulations admit that the cost of medical cannabis will increase significantly. These cost increases will be another hardship for patients as medical cannabis is not covered by provincial drug programs unlike other substances used for medical purposes. By removing personal licences to grow marijuana, patients are vulnerable to market prices and may be denied access to strains of cannabis they have developed that work best to alleviate their symptoms.

The safety of personal legal cannabis production sites could be easily corrected by having better guidelines, education, and monitoring of these outdoor and indoor gardens. It seems quite hypocritical to focus on safety when Canadians throughout the country have unmonitored greenhouses and outdoor gardens for other produce. In addition, given the chemicals and pesticides used for industrial food production, the focus on legal cannabis growers seems misguided and influenced by a small and vocal group of critics, rather than by the needs and constitutional rights of critically and chronically ill Canadians who could benefit from the medical use of cannabis.

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value compassion, harm reduction services, empowerment, dignity, affordability, and integrity.<sup>100</sup>

A series of policy moves including some of the changes to the MMAR, the present federal Conservative government's National Anti-Drug Strategy, and its resistance to moving forward on the recommendations laid out in the *Report of the Senate Special Committee on Illegal Drugs* suggest that claims makers such as the police/RCMP are, again, the key players shaping drug policy in Canada. This is a disappointment given the growing body of science and social science research that recognizes marijuana as beneficial for the relief of symptoms from many serious diseases.<sup>101</sup>

### Conclusion

Despite efforts by residents in Surrey and Mission, British Columbia, to resist the regulation of marijuana cultivation by local governments, newspaper coverage has created a persistent and resilient framework for understanding the dangers of grow ops. Newspaper coverage has effectively shaped perceptions that all grow ops are spaces where criminality is linked with specific public safety risks that bring issues like fire, mould, and other property damage to unsuspecting safe neighbourhoods and innocent home buyers. It has, in turn, naturalized the involvement of a new set of experts – fire departments, as well as real estate and insurance company representatives, who define the problem of grow ops. This coverage has drawn on police, fire department, and other institutional spokespeople such as BC Hydro to make the link between generalized threats to public safety and grow ops. Initiatives such as Surrey's Electrical Fire and Safety Initiative draw on municipal bylaws to compel city residents suspected (but not proven) of operating grow ops to undergo (and pay for) electrical inspections under the auspices of municipal bylaws. The implementation of these initiatives, as well as bylaws to force landlords to keep tabs on their rental properties, have been supported by the efforts of key claims makers. By focusing on public safety in relation to marijuana grow ops, local municipalities have been able to bypass foundational legal safeguards and principles related to issues like the presumption of innocence and warrantless entry.

The implementation of municipal initiatives and bylaws to curtail marijuana grow ops widens the net of surveillance and regulation of



what is normally defined as criminal justice regulation. This widening net of surveillance and regulation includes the increased identification and punishment of individuals, homes, businesses, and any space suspected of housing marijuana grow ops or selling equipment for cultivation. As described above, multi-agency initiatives to identify, regulate, and curtail marijuana grow ops include police/RCMP, BC Hydro, fire departments, and electrical inspectors. This multitude of institutional players work with and overlap with traditional criminal justice in their quest to manage marijuana grow ops and, of course, the people suspected of being responsible for these operations. Municipal councils may feel "emboldened" to enact bylaws to restrict marijuana grow operations given that these institutional players officially advocate for them publicly in and outside of British Columbia with little regard for individuals' Charter rights.<sup>102</sup>

Ultimately, it is people, not grow ops that carry the regulatory brunt of these new municipal initiatives. As the Mission residents make clear in their class action lawsuit, they were expected to pay the price of having their home inspected, regardless of whether or not a grow op was found. Significantly, residents assert that marijuana grow ops are rarely found and that PSIT inspections and the bylaws to regulate them are unconstitutional and unlawful. Mould, moisture damage, potted soil, covered windows, electrical modifications, etc. are all treated as violations of the Controlled Substances Property Bylaw and as evidence of a marijuana grow op. The criteria are so broad that any home in British Columbia could easily be viewed as having "evidence" of a marijuana grow op. Regardless of these facts, the inspections continue in many BC municipalities, and reports from vocal spokespeople that hail the success of inspection teams do not reveal how broad the criteria for evidence are, nor how suspect the inspections are.<sup>103</sup> These programs pose serious questions about the public accountability of such multipartner initiatives, as well as the de facto extension of the enforcement of Canada's Criminal Code to municipalities, including fire departments. At the same time, these municipal programs represent a trend towards the proliferation of enforcement strategies aimed at the production of cannabis. For example, in March 2012, Alberta Specialized Law Enforcement Training (ASLET) with the Calgary Police Service and City of Calgary (Building Regulations) hosted a three-day "War on Grow Ops Conference" in Banff, Alberta. Conference sessions included topics such as theft of power; fire cases; drug-endangered

children; authorities, permits, laws; medical marijuana; civil forfeiture; and real estate.

Inspection teams, RCMP, and BC Hydro who search for evidence of grow ops, also create and distribute tip sheets to encourage individual residents to spy on their neighbours and become police informants. In this new world, we all become complicit, then, in spying, informing, regulating, and ultimately, punishing individuals suspected of participating in an activity that is deemed a public safety risk to otherwise innocent neighbours – growing marijuana. Yet the number of individual people who have suffered through inspections because they were suspected of cultivating marijuana is growing, and until the recent class action lawsuit in Mission, their voices were rendered inaudible. These bylaws and other municipal and private initiatives target individual homeowners and operate outside the normal legal frameworks and checks and balances of criminal justice and the Charter (innocent until proven guilty, warrants to enter homes). Residents suspect that they are being targeted by inspection teams and that “imaginary grow ops” are driving municipalities to enact bylaws that fill their pockets as they collect inspection fees. It is difficult to understand how cities can contravene Charter rights and damage the reputations of homeowners and the value of their homes without recourse. The role of the media, law enforcement agents, and vocal spokespeople in shaping negative discourse about marijuana grow ops cannot be ignored.

It is debatable whether or not these municipal bylaws would have been enacted and implemented if the media had not already informed Canadians repeatedly, over many years, that grow ops are the domain of organized crime and a threat to public safety. The residents targeted by the municipalities were already viewed with prejudice. The Mission class action lawsuit counters the proliferation of misinformation produced by the media, city councils, police, and vocal spokespeople about marijuana grow ops. In this sense, a counter-discourse is emerging and challenging civil initiatives in British Columbia.

Recent amendments to the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act under the Safe Streets and Communities Act passed into law in 2012. The Act increases the maximum penalty for marijuana production from 7 to 14 years and establishes new mandatory minimum penalties to a range of drug offences. The production of more than five marijuana plants warrants a 6-month mandatory minimum sentence. Legal critics note that broadly defined aggravating factors such as growing marijuana

in a rental property (or on property other than one's own) is more "likely to adversely affect poor people" who rent rather than own their homes.<sup>104</sup> Evidence that these claims about public safety have been effective are reflected by the addition of "potential public safety hazards in a residential area" as an aggravating factor in the revised CDSA.

- 69 RCMP, 2009 .
- 70 Garis, 2009 ; Health Canada, 2011b , 2011c ; RCMP, 2009 .
- 71 Grinspoon & Bakalar, 1997 ; Nolan & Kenny, 2003, pp. 93–94.
- 72 Grinspoon & Bakalar, 1997.
- 73 See <http://www.gwpharm.com/Sativex.aspx> , retrieved 23 May 2012.
- 74 See Fine (2012) for a detailed journalistic account of legal medicinal cannabis cultivators in Mendocino County, California.
- 75 Lucas, 2008 ; Belle-Isle & Hathaway, 2007 .
- 76 Belle-Isle & Hathaway, 2007 ; Hathaway & Rossiter, 2007 ; Lucas, 2008 , 2009 , 2010 .
- 77 See: *R. v. Parker* , 2000.
- 78 Marijuana is the legal spelling in Canada.
- 79 Lucas, 2009 , p. 297.
- 80 *Hitzig v. The Queen* , 2003; Lucas, 2009 .
- 81 See Department of Justice, 2011b .
- 82 See *Canada Gazette* , 2012 .
- 83 Lucas, 2008 , 2009 .
- 84 Lucas, 2010 ; Reiman, 2008 , 2009 .
- 85 Angus Reid Public Opinion, 2010 ; Capler, 2006 ; Lucas, 2008 .
- 86 See *R. v. Parker* , 2000; *R. v. Hitzig et al.* , 2003; *Sfetkopoulos v. Canada* , 2008; *R. v. Mernagh* , 2011; *R. v. Wakeford* , 1999.
- 87 Fassbender & Green, 2011 .
- 88 *Ibid.*
- 89 Diakiw, 2011 .
- 90 Colebourn, 2001, p. A2; Curtis, 2001 , p. A1; Greenaway, 2005 , p. A4; Tibbetts, 2006 , p. A8; Shaw, 2006 , p. A2; Babbage, 2007 , p. A9; Knox, 2007 , p. A3; Kari, 2008 , p. A26; Walker, 2008 , p. B7; Simoski, 2009 , p. A3; Bellet, 2009 , p. A8; Mulgrew, 3 Feb. 2009, p. A2; “Court loosens restrictions on,” 2008, p. A6.
- 91 Yu, 2011 .
- 92 Health Canada, 2011c .
- 93 *Ibid.*
- 94 *Ibid.*
- 95 Health Canada (10 June 2013), “Harper Government Announces New Medical Marijuana Regulations,” retrieved 12 June 2013 from [http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ahe-asc/media/nr-cp/\\_2013/2013-79-eng.php](http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ahe-asc/media/nr-cp/_2013/2013-79-eng.php) .
- 96 See Belle-Isle, Walsh, Callaway et al., 2013.
- 97 *Canada Gazette* , 2012 .
- 98 See Solecki, Burnett, & Li, 2010; Moller, Koren, Karaskov, & Garcia-Bourmissen, 2011.
- 99 Personal communication, Philippe Lucas (past director of VICs), Rielle Capler (policy analyst and research coordinator, Vancouver Compassion Club), 9 and 10 Nov. 2011.
- 100 See Canadian Association of Medical Cannabis Dispensaries, 2011 .
- 101 Grinspoon & Bakalar, 1997 ; Nolan & Kenny, 2003, pp. 93–4. For further discussion of MAAR and the benefits of medical marijuana, see Belle-Isle & Hathaway, 2007 ; Hathaway & Rossiter, 2007 ; Lucas, 2008 , 2009 , 2010 .
- 102 See Bernstein & Bennett, 2013, p. 5, for a discussion of municipal bylaws that restrict harm reduction and methadone services.
- 103 See Garis, Plecas, Cohen, & McCormick, 2009 , p. 6.
- 104 Bennett & Bernstein, 2013, p. 6