

FEDERAL COURT
COUR FÉDÉRALE
Copy of Document
Copie du document
Filed / Déposé
Received / Reçu

Date DEC 22 2014
Registrar
Greffier

MUN Y CHAN

FEDERAL COURT

No. T-2030-13

BETWEEN:

NEIL ALLARD
TANYA BEEMISH
DAVID HEBERT
SHAWN DAVEY

PLAINTIFFS

AND:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF CANADA

DEFENDANTS

AFFIDAVIT OF SUSAN BOYD

I, Susan Boyd, Professor of the University of Victoria, in the Faculty of Human and Social Development, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, MAKE OATH AND SAY AS FOLLOWS, THAT:

1. I make this affidavit of my own personal knowledge, information and belief. Where matters are stated to be on information and belief, I so indicate.
2. I have been asked to provide a rebuttal expert report to the Defendants' expert reports of Shane Holmquist and Len Garis and this affidavit constitutes my rebuttal expert report.

ORIGINAL

(a) Statement of the issues addressed in the report:

The issues I address in this report pertain to the *Marihuana Medical Access Regulations* (MMAR) and the *Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations* (MMPR).

Respectfully, I also provide a rebuttal to specific items as noted in the Affidavits and reports of:

Shane Holmquist of October 9, 2014

Len Garis of October 8, 2014

In particular, I address the issue of the reliability of the research methodology, analysis, and conclusions made in the expert reports of Len Garis and Shane Holmquist.

(b) Qualifications:

3. I have been a faculty member of the University of Victoria since 2002, first as an Assistant Professor, then as an Associate Professor, then as a Professor in 2009, and since December 2013 as a Distinguished Professor.

4. The University of Victoria describes the Distinguish Professor award as follows: "University of Victoria Distinguished Professor, is the highest academic honour that the University of Victoria can bestow on a member of faculty." And further: "It will be awarded to members of faculty who have achieved great distinction in the areas of both teaching and scholarly research, and who have made a substantial contribution to the University and wider communities. The title will be awarded to a faculty member whose scholarly work is of exceptionally high international calibre and whose teaching and student supervision is outstanding as judged by peers and students. The recipient will be expected to play a role within the faculty and the university as a champion of excellence in teaching and research."

5. I specialize in drug law and policy; research methodology; media, visual, and cultural representations of drugs and related issues; and, women and drug policy.

6. I have written 9 scholarly refereed books (4-sole authored, 3 co-edited, 2-co-authored), and 21 scholarly refereed journal articles.

7. I have attended and presented papers at 80 scholarly conferences on drug issues and policy. I have been invited to lecture, contribute to workshops, and provide consultations over 100 times.

8. I have taught courses on drug law and policy and on cultural and media representations of drugs since 1997.

9. Details of my qualifications and experience are provided in my curriculum vitae, as addressed below.

(c) Curriculum Vitae:

10. I produce and attach a true copy of my Curriculum Vitae, marked as Exhibit "A" to this my Affidavit. I confirm that I drafted the attached Exhibit "A" and that the contents are true and accurate.

(d) The facts and assumptions on which the opinions in the report are based

11. In preparation for this affidavit, I have read and reviewed the affidavits Len Garis and Shane Holmquist.

12. I am responding to specific facts and assumptions addressed by Shane Holmquist in his Expert Report to provide an expert opinion and analysis of the truth and reliability of the facts, assumptions, analysis and conclusions made in his report.

13. I am responding to specific facts and assumptions addressed by Len Garis in his Expert Report to provide an expert opinion and analysis of the truth and reliability of the facts, assumptions, analysis and conclusions made in his report

(e) A summary of the opinions expressed

14. The affidavit (including his report) submitted by Len Garis should be read with caution. The report is primarily about suspected illegal marijuana grow operations in the City of Surrey. The short section on legal MMAR sites (7 pages out of a total of 59 pages) fails to substantiate claims about harm and risk to public safety. The photo review included in the study reveals little about illegal and legal MMAR growers. In addition, Garis' report fails to reveal how the majority of legal MMAR sites run and whether or not they follow MMAR policy. This is a major flaw. No answer is provided to these questions. The findings in Garis' report cannot be extrapolated to all MMAR sites. In fact, even if taken at face value, the percentage of abuse recorded by Garis for the small sample of Surrey MMAR sites included in his report is very low. His findings do not justify eliminating personal and designated growers in Canada. In addition, in his report no attempt was made to examine legal medical marijuana programs in 22 U.S. to understand how they regulate their programs, nor was any attempt made to explore how Health Canada MMAR inspectors might better regulate individual growers and designated growers in order to improve the program (if it is flawed). In conclusion, Garis' report about marijuana grow operation abuses (both illegal sites and legal sites) in Surrey, B.C. cannot be extrapolated to legal MMAR sites throughout Canada.

15. The affidavit and Discovery Transcript by Shane Holmquist does not provide a comprehensive analysis of MMAR sites in Canada. His affidavit centres on perceived problems related to "abusers" of the program. Holmquist states that he examined about 100 MMAR "abuse" sites. Yet, these sites tell us nothing about legal safe, well run, MMAR sites in Canada. The material and photos Holmquist provides are anecdotal and lack scholarly rigor. In addition, no attempt was made to study or examine law-abiding MMAR sites or to interview a sample of law-abiding MMAR patients and growers. Nor did Holmquist examine the scholarly literature in and outside Canada about legal medical marijuana programs (he includes some RCMP and law enforcement material in the attached Annex) to support his conclusion that personal and designated growers should be eliminated due to "abuse".

16. From.

(f) In the case of a report that is provided in response to another expert's report, an indication of the points of agreement and of disagreement with the other expert's opinions:

17. I hereby adopt and repeat entirely the contents of my first affidavit sworn in this proceeding on January 15, 2014 and attached a true copy as Exhibit "B" to this my second affidavit. I again affirm the truth of the contents of that affidavit.

18. At the time of swearing my first affidavit my book *Killer Weed: Marijuana Grow Ops, Media, and Justice* (University of Toronto Press, 2014) was not yet available in print. Thus, I am attaching a true copy of the my book *Killer Weed* as Exhibit "C" to this my second affidavit, and I confirm that I and my co-author Connie Carter wrote this book and I further confirm that the contents therein are true and accurate. I rely on *Killer Weed* and adopt and repeat its contents in its entirety in rebuttal to the affidavits and expert reports of Len Garis and Shane Holmquist.

Response to Holmquist Expert Report: Methodological Issues

19. I have reviewed the Curriculum Vitae of Shane Holmquist attached as Annex A to this Expert Report. Constable Holmquist appears to have little education or training in research methodology. He states that he has a Bachelor Degree from Simon Fraser University but does not specify in what faculty but rather notes that he was in the "Cohort Program -- Leadership in Justice and Public Safety" He does not have any graduate level degrees that required training in advanced research methodology.

20. The Holmquist Expert Report and the material in the many annexes do not provide evidence of a rigorous study of the MMAR or alternatives to alleged abuses of the program. Rather, the Expert Report and annexes are opinionated and greatly exaggerate issues related to the MMAR. The studies included in the annexes are flawed and thus their conclusions are narrow, offering only the elimination of personal and designated growers in favour of corporate licensed growers. No effort was made to study law-abiding MMAR growers or to study their grow sites. No effort was made to visit the many U.S. states (23 states at last count have legal medical marijuana programs in the U.S.), or to visit the new legal marijuana grow sites and stores in Washington and Colorado states

(who voted to legally regulate marijuana in 2012, thus legal grow sites, personal growing of up to 5 plants by adults in Colorado, and legal stores selling marijuana are up and running) or in Alaska, Oregon, and Washington, DC, which followed suit in 2014.

21. Lawrence Locke, Stephen Silverman and Waneen Spirduso explain in their book, *Reading and Understanding Research*, that many "human activities might be considered research in the common sense of that word" (2010, p. 25). However, scholars use the term "research in a special sense to designate a planned and systematic process for answering questions according to rules that are particular to both a field of inquiry and a kind of research." Thus, research is a systematic process. When assessing a scholarly research paper, the following characteristics or elements should be present. Drawing from Locke et al. (2010, p. 19), the following elements should be present in research reports:

1. "The research contains a clear statement of the question or problem that the investigator addressed and that guided decisions about method of inquiry throughout the study"
2. The research paper "situates the purpose of the study, and the research question employed in the beginning the study, framing it in the "existing body" of knowledge about the subject.
3. The paper explains the "theoretical assumptions with which the research question and consequent data were framed and (and understood) and upon which the analysis and conclusions are based."
4. Research papers "describe data collection procedures that were planned in advance."
5. Research papers "offer detailed evidence that the observations and recording of data were executed with a concern for accuracy and that the level of precision was appropriate to the demands of the research question."
6. "Research reports discuss how data was organized and specify the means of analysis." For example, how was the sample (for example, 70 cases, or 30

interviews, over a specific time period) decided upon? How was the data drawn from the sample analyzed?

7. The "results of the data analysis are explicitly related to the research question or problem" under investigation.

22. All scholarly papers include a literature review. A literature review "means locating and summarizing the studies" on your topic (Cresswell, 2009, p. 29). The literature frames the "problem" being investigating in a study. A literature review consists of reviewing scholarly research in the area, peer-reviewed journal articles, peer-reviewed books, government reports, and alternative work. Thus, research most often demonstrates knowledge of the scholarly literature in the field about the topic under investigation.

23. There is a difference between anecdotal cases and examples, magazine articles, or newspaper article reportage, and unpublished reports. Scholarly journals and book publishers (such as University of Toronto Press and Oxford Press) provide a form of quality control through peer review of the articles and books submitted for publication. Peer-review provides "quality assurance" and a standardized process for submitting articles/reports/books to scholarly journals and book publishers for publication. Once submitted, the article or book is then reviewed by independent scholars in the field who assess the manuscript's topic area, methodology, research question, findings, and conclusions. Typically two to three anonymous reviewers will assess the manuscript. Drawing from the reviewer's comments, the editor of the journal or publisher may reject the manuscript, accept the manuscript for publication, or ask for minor or major revisions before resubmitting again. The review process is long, yet it assures that published journal articles and scholarly books are of the highest quality and are not careless papers containing errors and poor scholarship and findings and conclusions that are "far beyond anything the data supports" (Locke et al., 2009, p. 49).

24. Locke et al. (2010, p. 51) include a table in their book that lists questions to ask when reading research. The questions, as follows, are also applicable to researchers engaging in their own research project:

Has the paper been peer reviewed for a refereed journal?

Is evidence of replication available to support results?

Is a conflict of interest evident for the person(s) doing, sponsoring, or disseminating the study?

Can the research question(s) asked be answered with the design and methods used in the study?

Is evidence of technical problems apparent in design, methods, or analysis of the data?

Are sample composition and size adequate to address the research question(s) asked and to support the conclusions reached?

Are the conclusions offered supported by the finding?

Is there any indication that the investigator was careless in conducting or reporting the study?

Does the author make statements about the study that appear to be examples of poor understanding of scholarship?

Is the author conscientious in frankly drawing your attention to limitations imposed by the design or sample or by compromises made to circumvent problems?

Did you find that the report was complete enough for you to form a judgment about each important aspect of the study?

Do you understand all of the report, or, in all honesty, do you require assistance with some elements? (Locke et al., 2010, p. 51)

25. The affidavit, supporting Annex(s), and transcripts arising from Cpl. Holmquist examination fail to provide a comprehensive analysis of MMAR sites and solutions to perceived problems related to abusers of the program. The material is anecdotal only and lacks scholarly rigor. No attempt was made to study law-abiding MMAR sites or to

interview a large sample of law-abiding MMAR patients and growers. Nor did the witness look outside of RCMP and law enforcement material to come to his conclusions. The RCMP reports included are also limited due to their flawed methodology, including a lack of references.

Response Garis Expert Report: Methodological Issues

26. My comments just made with respect to the many problems with the Holmquist Expert Report and in particular with respect to failure to employ proper scholarly research methodology and analysis also apply to the Expert Report of Len Garis.

27. Mr. Garis is an adjunct professor at the University of the Fraser Valley. Adjunct professors are not tenured faculty of a university who have gone through review processes and do not necessarily possess graduate level degrees that would require training in research methodologies. Mr. Garis does not list in his Curriculum Vitae (attached as Annex E to this Expert) any education or academic training in research oriented areas of study such as a Bachelor of Arts or Science degree nor does he list any graduate level degrees in a field that would require training in research methodology.

(g) The reasons for each opinion expressed follow the sequential points of agreement and of disagreement:

In Response to the Expert Report of Shane Holmquist

28. I have reviewed Shane Holmquist's affidavit and expert report of October 14, 2014 and the court discovery transcripts of February 28, 2014. Below I outline my response to both documents.

29. In section 4 of his expert report, Holmquist lists his qualifications to be an expert witness. He states that in his 9 years with the RCMP he has been involved in 100 marijuana grow investigations (he does not state that they are all medical marijuana grows) and that he read hundreds of police files related to MMAR grows. Yet, in section 209, Holmquist states that he has been involved in "hundreds" of marijuana grow investigations. It is impossible to know which number is accurate.

30. In Section 9 of his expert report Holmquist claims that he has found "significant" evidence of criminal abuses at MMAR sites. Yet it is impossible to know what "significant" means. Does it mean five percent of all MMAR sites? Two percent?

31. With respect to Section 13 of the Expert report, Holmquist says that he relies on police data obtained from PRIME (BC) to track MMAR abuse. However, as Holmquist notes, PRIME does not flag MMAR abuse, it only tracks offences such as production of marijuana, robbery, firearms, unlawful confinement, and break and entry. Holmquist states he reviewed 18,000 pages of PRIME data for his affidavit. He also notes that he also received thousands of additional pages of police files and photos. Regardless of the number of pages, Holmquist did not analyze the material; rather, he states that he reviewed them. Reviewing is not the same as analyzing. This methodological flaw becomes evident when "examples" of MMAR abuses are provided instead of research "findings" (such as providing concrete percentages about MMAR sites (providing years and numbers of sites) over a ten year period that had firearms) and representational cases. The examples are anecdotal rather than confirmed research findings from close analysis of cases.

32. With respect to Section 23 of the Holmquist Expert Report, Holmquist claims that indoor MMAR growers have 4 crops a year. There is no evidence suggesting that MMAR growers have 4 crops a year. It is pure conjecture.

33. With respect to Section 30 of the Holmquist Expert Report, Holmquist claims that MMAR growing is "addictive". He provides one example when he notes that a grower told him that growing marijuana is addictive, just like a growing tomatoes. Are all tomato growers "addicted"? There appears to be no point to this statement other than to somehow associate the growing of marijuana with addiction. This type of statement and analysis is indicative of several of Holmquist's claims in the affidavit as many of the associations in the affidavit are not clear and no evidence is provided to substantiate the claims made.

34. With respect to Section 37 of the Holmquist Expert Report, Holmquist states that there are thousands of strains of marijuana and new ones created daily (though he provides no

reference for his claim). However, in Section 207, he claims that MMPR producers hope to have 40 strains. Why this few strains if there are thousands of strains available? Does the larger number of strains fit with a RCMP image of an "uncontrolled illegal market"? It appears that Holmquist is offering the fact of a larger quantity of strains as proof that there is an "uncontrolled illegal market", when there is no logical connection between the two statements.

35. Much of the material provided in the Annex would be suitable possibly in a RCMP/police training course to familiarize students with visuals of marijuana growing sites, equipment, contraband allegedly found on sites, and storage for marijuana. However, in terms of scholarship there are a number of problems with the use photographic materials in the Annex and in particular the use of captions below the photographs to influence the perspective of the reader. I provide some examples:

- a. In Annex LLL the photo depicts on the left a zip lock plastic bags that an alleged MMAR grower uses in contrast to the depiction on the right of a child-proof labelled container provided by a Licensed corporate producer. Annex LLL and NNN both show containers with marijuana in them made by licensed producers. Thus, a distinction is being made through the photos. Licensed corporate producers are safe, MMAR growers are not.
- b. In Annex EEE, an advertisement for Cannimed (a licensed producer) is shown. It depicts the process from plant seed to full growth plants, testing procedure, bottling of marijuana and it being driven away by courier to be delivered to patients. In Annex FFF, a photo of Prairie Plant System is shown. The caption reads that the producers offer a "clean grow environment." And in Annex GGG, a photo of employees in medical-like scrubs and face-masks are depicted working with marijuana leaves. These photos of licensed producers are in stark contrast to the photos included in the Annex that depict alleged MMAR abuse grows (photos of exposed electrical wires, mould, garbage, waste, guns, etc.). Under the photo in Annex AA of an outdoor grow the caption reads that the condition of the grow "appears unsanitary" (although this is not evident from the

photo itself). The photos in Annex LLL, NNN work to demonstrate that licensed corporate producers provide a clean, safe, sterile, tested, environment in contrast to MMAR sites. Yet, there is no evidence provided about the actual environment of most MMAR sites and whether or not they are safe, clean, sterile environments.

- c. Holmquist states that he examined a small number of MMAR sites (100 he says) that he alleges had criminal abuses, or safety, health issues, and licensing/inspection problems. His affidavit focus is on MMAR and abuse of the system, and no evidence is presented about the majority of MMAR sites that may be complying with policy. Are they clean and safe? Are they running according to the policy laid out for safe environments for MMAR by Health Canada? The presentation of the multiple photos in the Annex are designed to promote licensed corporate producers as the preferred grower rather than personal and designated growers (and the photos also work to advertise and promote corporations over personal and designated growers).

36. One issue is not addressed in Holmquest's affidavit; yet it is important. Personal growers and designated growers are not producing for unknown buyers or the public. Their marijuana is either for themselves or for a few people that they are growing for. The medical scrub images and clinical testing do not readily apply to the growing environment of these MMAR growers. Public safety of the marijuana grown is not an issue for the marijuana grown by the MMAR growers because they consume the product themselves.

Mythical Numbers

37. Throughout the affidavit, the profit from marijuana growing and the connection to organized crime is presented as fact. Yet, the evidence is slim.

38. There is repeated exaggeration of the numbers relating to the number of plants, growing cycles, and profits.

39. In Section 34, supported by Annex F, Holmquist extrapolates the number of plants grown per province based on 3 crops a year. An extraordinary number of plants (1,129,524, 000) is presented that is not based on evidence, just extrapolation.

40. With respect to Annex NN of the Holmquist Expert Report, rather than drawing from a study, a news article is cited by the RCMP in their 2012 Report included in the affidavit. The news reporter states "Estimates suggest marijuana may generate up to C\$7bn ... a year in BC, the sunny province thought to be at the heart of the industry." The news reporter, Becky Branford, does not state who provided her with these numbers yet they are included as evidence in the Annex.

41. With respect to Section 41 of the Holmquist Expert Report, Annex H & K are cited and employed to question the authority of doctors who may recommend prescriptions of over the one to three gram recommendation of Health Canada for daily use of medical marijuana. In this section, and others related to daily doses of medical marijuana, Holmquest assumes he can better judge what a patient should consume daily rather than a trained and licensed doctor who is aware of his/her patient's illness.

42. I make the following comments with respect to RCMP and Law enforcement Reports included in the Annexes relied upon by Holmquist in his Expert Report:

- a. Annex L: This includes a RCMP report about MMAR, dated November 2010. The report included 190 MMAR-related cases between 2003 and 2010. Yet the report does not state why only 190 cases were chosen out of the thousands of legal medical marijuana grows. The report also includes one large case that fell outside of the boundaries of the study sample. Yet, because it was the largest plant site (growing more than designated) the authors had seen to date, they included it. The report is a good example of the flawed methodology evident in many RCMP reports on marijuana growing. It is impossible to understand from the report what percentage of legal medical marijuana growers participate in illegal practices. However, given that the report covers a 7-year span, 190 cases is quite small and therefore not representative of MMAR sites. Or if it is,

the authors did not provide enough information to reach that conclusion. Yet the report sites abuses (trafficking and excess growing) as if they are commonplace. The remedy is provided: elimination of personal growing and designated grower. No scholarly research or reference is included or cited in the report.

- b. Annex FF: Criminal Intelligence Brief, dated April 2009. The report provides a review of 70 MMAR cases with violations between 2005 and 2009. Forty out of the 70 cases were for trafficking, the rest had other violations. To note, the report states that in 2009 there were 2,568 legal MMAR sites. The report never makes clear why only 70 MMAR cases were examined. Were these the only sites that violated MMAR policy? If so, they represent a tiny fraction of MMAR sites. Yet, the report assumes all MMAR sites are ripe with violations. No scholarly research or references are cited in the report.
- c. Annex NN: RCMP May 2012 Report: Criminal Exploitation of Medical Marijuana Access Regulation Licenses. This report claims that organized crime exploits weaknesses in the MMAR program and preys on family and networks to set up sites for them. The report claims that high-level criminal organizations are involved in MMAR. Yet, no evidence is provided.

The 2012 Report includes three references: United Nations Office on Drugs, a 2010 RCMP report, and a news article that includes a very brief mention of a paper published by the Fraser Institute (by economist Stephen Easton in 2004, Marijuana growth in British Columbia). Rather than cite the full paper by Easton, the 2012 RCMP report draws on the news article and cites Easton's work after the following sentence on page 2 of their report: "The illegal marijuana market in Canada is estimated to be a multi-billion dollar industry in annual revenue, for criminal organizations." Yet, in the news article cited by the RCMP, Easton does not make this claim; rather the news reporter states "Estimates suggest marijuana may generate up to C\$7bn ... a year in BC, the sunny province

thought to be at the heart of the industry." In the news article, the reporter, Becky Branford, does not state who provided her with these numbers.

The lack of credible evidence or citations in the RCMP report points to flaws in methodology and in the research process. Scholarly reports and published refereed articles highlighting a study on marijuana growing provide a literature review of all the referred scholarly publications on the subject of medical marijuana growing and marijuana growing in Canada (and outside Canada), well researched unpublished reports, and other information gathered from police/RCMP sources (reports, websites, panel discussions), compassion clubs, MMAR patients, and MMAR growers. Secondly, studies should include a methodology section that explains why and how a sample of cases (or interviews, or news articles) are chosen. What are the boundaries of the sample: the number of cases, the dates, and why? Are the cases representative of the whole? Thus, for example, are the 70 MMAR cases in the RCMP report in Annex FF from 2005 to 2009 representative of all MMAR cases at that time? What percent of all MMAR cases do they represent? If not representative, what do the 70 cases represent? Are they random or anecdotal cases of abuse that support the elimination of personal and designated growers?

- d. Annex UU: RCMP April 2012 report: Marijuana grow operators and related violence. This report does not focus solely on MMAR; rather its focus is on rip offs and home invasions of illegal grow sites. The report looks at incidents from 2007 to 2011 of all reported marijuana grow operation home invasions and rip offs that involved violence in primarily B.C. (88 percent). The report concludes that of those cases examined (311 in total), 18 percent or 55 cases were legal MMAR grows. The report also concludes that only 5 percent of all the cases could be said to linked to organized crime (page 4 of report). Yet, the finding about organized crime is not included in Holmquist's affidavit; rather, repeatedly MMAR grow sites are depicted as linked to organized crime and criminal

organizations (Similar to all the RCMP reports in included). However, why only 311 cases from 2007 to 2011? Are these the only cases of violence related to rip offs and home invasions? Given the amount of legal MMAR sites, these violent incidents are quite low. No scholarly or outside research or references included in the report.

43. No medical marijuana policy will eliminate completely abuses of the program, but in Holmquist's affidavit and in the reports attached in the Annex to support his affidavit, only Licensed Producers are provided as a viable solution to a problem that is never actually substantiated (the alleged problems of organized crime, over production and trafficking, and safety). All of the reports and evidence presented in the affidavit and Annex do not prove that MMAR growers are involved with organized crime, run unsafe grows, and abuse the system. In fact, given the small samples provided in the RCMP reports in the Annex, one could easily conclude that the abuse of the MMAR system is small. Thus it is not unreasonable to ask why Health Canada's overseeing of MMAR sites is considered ineffective and why it was not considered a viable action to hire more Health Canada investigators if the RCMP had such (unsubstantiated) concerns about grow sites.

44. The affidavit describes the risks and safety concerns: confined spaces, electricity, mould and toxic fertilizers, dangerous chemicals, weapons and grow rips. However, the information consists of anecdotes and examples, and very few totals are provided. The only risk category for which numbers are provided is so-called "grow rips". The table below shows these numbers as totals and percentages.

Type of risk	Source	Number and percentage
"Grow rips" at PUPL and DPPL sites in BC in 2013	para. 145 Annex VV	50 cases 0.3% of 16,010 PUPLs and DPPLs in BC as of December 2013

"Serious incidents" of violence "related to" grow rips or PUPL/ DPPL sites in BC in 2014	para. 147	14 cases 0.09% of 16,010 PUPLs and DPPLs in BC as of December 2013
Homicides "related to" grow rips in Lower Mainland BC between November 2003 and February 2013	para. 148	14 cases 1.6% of 886 homicides in BC in the years 2004 through 2012

45. These numbers are not highly reliable, however. In Annex UU, the RCMP states: "There is no clear way to categorize a grow rip in the various law enforcement records management systems as it is not a specific offence and does not have an Uniform Crime Reporting code. ... The lack of precision in the available reporting does not permit clear analytic judgements regarding the issue of violence in grow rips".

46. The data is called into further question by the fact that some of the numbers in Annex VV contradict each other. Figure 1 provides alleged counts of the number of "violent" and "non-violent" grow rips at PUPL and DPPL sites in BC for each year from 2007 to 2013. Figure 2 provides alleged counts of the total number of grow rips at such sites in BC for each year. For each year, the number of "total" grow rips in Figure 2 is identical to the number of "non-violent" grow rips in Figure 1. There is no way to know whether each year's "total" number in Figure 2 should be the sum of the two numbers in Figure 1, or whether each year's "non-violent" number in Figure 1 should be the difference between the "total" number in Figure 2 and the "violent" number in Figure 1.

47. Again, some of the information in this section merely describes what could happen, rather than anything that actually has happened. Paragraph 143 is particularly problematic; it lists six examples of locations where no "grow rip" has actually taken place, but where Holmquist believes that such a crime could happen simply because of the alleged monetary value of the marijuana at the property.

Discovery Transcript of Cross Examination of Shane Holmquist

48. At times Holmquist states that he only enforces the Criminal Code. However, as he also makes clear, his job includes providing information and encouraging legislative changes. Yet, in his affidavit and as stated in the transcript, he made no attempt to learn

about patient's perspectives on medical marijuana and personal growers, nor has he made any attempt to learn about legal medical marijuana programs in the U.S. He is unaware of medical marijuana internationally.

49. But most importantly, it is difficult to understand how Holmquist can offer information about medical marijuana and growing or give recommendations for legislative changes when he has limited knowledge on the subject and has not made any attempt to gain more knowledge or evidence about the issue outside of policing data of abuses in the system. He has only familiarized himself with "abuses" of the system and even then he provides no evidence to support alleged abuse, or potential abuse, nor does he provide what percentage of all MMAR grow sites engage in illegal practices.

50. Holmquist provided a methodology section in his affidavit (Section 13), explaining his expertise and the data he drew from. He also included a number of RCMP reports and photos of marijuana growing related activities, equipment, etc. in several Annex attachments. In many Annex attachments photos with captions explain the harms and safety problem related to MMAR sites (because it is not always evident to the viewer what the problem might be): for example see Annex AR; S; AW; AO; AQ; JJ; QQ; RR; ZZ, all included to support his affidavit.

51. In the transcript (53 to 79) and Holmquist's affidavit, he does not demonstrate that mould, fires, electrical problems, unsanitary and improper sites, security, and pesticides, are major problems in MMAR grow sites because he only addresses what he has learned from investigations into MMAR abuse sites. No totals and statistical information is provided about the majority of MMAR sites that are law-abiding and that follow policy procedures. Surprising, in the transcript Holmquist states on page 11, lines 23 to 25, and page 12, lines 1 to 17:

23 your focus has been on misusers or abusers or
24 people taking advantage of patients; isn't that
25 right?

1 A That's correct.

2 48 Q And so you don't have much in your material,
3 if any, about all of the legitimate users that are
4 doing things to prevent mold, are having their
5 grows inspected or put together by certified
6 electricians, these sort of things. You don't
7 address that at all, do you?

[...]

12 A I don't know because I haven't seen those grows to
13 be able to determine --

14 50 Q All you've seen is the abusers; isn't that right?

15 A That's part of my mandate, is to investigate the
16 abusers.

17 51 Q Exactly. So

52. Thus, Holmquist makes clear once again that his observations are based on only some abusers of the MMAR system.

53. In his transcript (page 100, 9), he is amazed that people make raw marijuana juices, creams and salves and says that it is illegal to do so because only "dry" medical marijuana is legal. He is questioned by Mr. Conroy:

4 you don't address salves that people make?

5 A No.

6 466 Q You don't address juicing raw marijuana?

7 A No.

8 467 Q You've heard of how popular that's become?

9 A I've heard that people are doing that, but I find it amazing that they would do that. And the MMAR currently doesn't permit other forms.

12 468 Q Right. It's limited to dried marijuana, isn't it?

13 A Yes.

54. In the transcript, Holmquist appears unaware and naive about the use of edibles, creams, and tinctures available at Canadian compassion clubs and legal medical marijuana dispensaries in the U.S. Yet in his affidavit he actually includes a section about derivatives such as these (Section 92 to 93) and supports his discussion with Annex W. Annex W includes separate photos of cookies, tinctures, creams, sucker or lollypops, brownies, and toffee. Edibles are offered in compassion clubs in Canada and legal medical marijuana dispensaries in the U.S. for many years because seriously ill people oftentimes prefer not to smoke or inhale marijuana because eating it or using a cream is more beneficial for their health. Yet, Holmquist does not provide any evidence about edibles and their benefits.

55. A following discussion about edibles continues on page 117, lines 1-10.

1 503 Q All right. But we also know that the compassion
2 clubs and dispensaries have been producing these
3 and marketing them for some considerable time,
4 don't we?

5 A I've seen baked goods, but I'm not aware or have
6 seen in dispensaries suckers that look like that.

7 504 Q But you're aware that a lot of people do them in

8 these different forms because they prefer to do it
9 instead of smoking, which is not usually good for
10 their large airways.

56. Again, in Annex W, photos of candies and lollypops, suckers, and other edibles and creams are provided as supporting evidence of illegal derivatives. The health benefits of these products are not addressed. And Holmquist appears unaware that he included the supporting photos.

57. In the affidavit and the transcripts, Holmquist makes clear that he has not "seen" legally run grow sites that follow policy. Thus, his judgments may be based on possibly outliers or anomalies in the MMAR system. Even so, the number of MMAR abuses appear low drawing from the data Holmquist does include.

58. Holmquist's Expert Report states that Health Canada was limited in its ability to inspect PUPL and DPPL sites, and that the MMAR did not provide Health Canada with the power to revoke a licence before a licence holder was found guilty of a designated drug offence. It then provides examples of several types of criminal abuse:

Concealing non-medical growing facilities under a PUPL or DPPL

"Exploiting" the regulations by a doctor's choosing to issue large numbers of licences; a licence holder's continual increasing of the size of a licence; or by a person's forging a licence.

Improper disposal of wastes

"Overproduction" of medical marihuana (including the manufacture of derivatives such as edible products)

Theft of electricity

Licence brokering and the holding of multiple licences by one person

Trafficking in marihuana

Involvement of organized crime

59. As noted earlier, few totals are provided in the affidavit. Those totals which are provided do not indicate a high prevalence of abuse, as shown below:

Type of abuse	Source	Number and percentage
Theft of electricity (between Sept. 2010 and May 2013)	para. 102	13 cases 0.05% of 26,170 PUPs and DPPLs as of May 2013
Violations of ATP, PUP or DPPL conditions in 2009	para. 110	70 cases 0.83% of 8,460 ATPs, PUPs and DPPLs as of December 2009
Trafficking of marihuana by an ATP, PUP or DPPL holder in 2009	para. 110	40 cases 0.47% of 8,460 ATPs, PUPs and DPPLs as of December 2009

60. Some paragraphs and pages of the affidavit merely describe what a grower or licence holder could potentially do, with no indication of how often anyone actually has done these things. See, for instance, paragraphs 73, 83, 89, 90, 112, 113 and page 28.

61. Some of the supporting "evidence" for the alleged public safety risks is inadequate and unreliable. For example, Annex FF states on page 5: "In British Columbia, a recent investigation of the health of children living in houses where marihuana is grown raised serious concerns." A footnote shows that the so-called "investigation" was in fact nothing more than a television news report. Furthermore, scholarly Canadian research does not substantiate the claims of harm.

In Response to the Affidavit and Expert Report of Len Garis

62. In Len Garis' affidavit (sworn October 8, 2014), an Expert Report, Growing Marijuana in residential dwellings: A report of the hazards, is included. The "Methods" section is extended over Sections 26 to 44 of the report. In these sections Garis does not

make clear who the professionals are who reviewed the checklists and written commentary, or the photos reviewed of 1,800 grow operations (legal and illegal) inspected by the EFSI team (City of Surrey), or how the "professionals" analyzed the material. However, some of this information related to the review of photos and the CV's of the professionals hired to review the photos are included in Appendix Z and other Appendix. The majority of the report is about illicit marijuana grow sites. In fact in the 59-page report only 7 pages are directly related to MMAR sites. However, it is easy to see how Garis sets up the framework in his study. First, Garis sets out to show how illegal marijuana grow operations are a threat to public safety and than he extrapolates that legal MMAR sites are just or more problematic.

63. The report includes information about electrical inspections and references to photographs that were taken at the premises of both illicit and licensed medical marijuana grow operations. However, it appears that the photos included in the report are of only illegal sites. In Section 62 of the report, Garis notes that photos (he states that typically 40-50 photos of each premise was taken) along with "checklists and written commentaries" of "about" 1,800 buildings (both illicit and legal) inspected by the City of Surrey EFSI team were "reviewed by professionals to generate a quantitative overview of the potential risks of hazards the properties pose".

64. The Methodology section (Section 26-44) of the report provides a history of the EFSI program implemented in the City of Surrey in 2005. The EFSI team includes members from fire services, the RCMP, electrical inspectors, and by law-enforcement. The EFSI program is a civil initiative that exists outside of the checks and balances of criminal justice (See Boyd and Carter, 2014). The initiative, or pilot project for a multi-agency task group to investigate marijuana grow ops in the City of Surrey was spearheaded by Garis. He notes that other inspection programs now exist in B.C. In his report Garis does not include a critique of these initiatives (For example: *Charter challenges*, BC Civil Liberties, or concerns raised by Boyd and Carter in *Killer Weed*). He also does not address the critique *Making residential cannabis growing operations actional: A critical policy analysis*, by Connie Carter, a true copy of which I attach as Exhibit "D" to this my affidavit. Rather, the literature that he draws from is uncritical. For

example a recent Supreme Court case highlights concerns raised about inspection programs. In *Arkininstall v. City of Surrey* the appellant challenged the provisions of the BC Safety Standards Act and the EFSI Surrey Team that authorize warrantless entry and inspection of homes as an infringement of their rights under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. In May 2010, the appeal judge declared that in relation to the case “the expectation of privacy is high and the inspections are very intrusive” and do not justify regulatory warrantless entry. He also found that the EFSI inspections “expose every room of an individual’s home ...to the ‘chilling glare of inspection’”. The judge agreed that the appellants were correct in asserting that the inspections, even though conducted under the regulatory rather than criminal context, “raise the specter of criminality.” He noted that the inspections were not random nor routine; this is because high electrical energy consumers are thought to have committed a criminal offence by growing marijuana, thus giving “rise to more stigma than would be generally expected from other regulatory” types of inspections (Boyd & Carter, 2014, P. 151). The judge concluded that the “provision of the Safety Standards Act that allows for “warrantless entry and inspection of residential premises for the regulatory purpose of inspection electrical systems for safety risks that may be related to marijuana grow-operations infringed on the appellant’s rights under section 8 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms (Ibid.).

65. Garis is a prominent claims maker and lobbyist, as he notes in Section 12 of his report. He claims that “the realization of the significant but unquantified public safety risk posed by medical MGOs led me to spearhead a Canada-wide fire service lobby of Health Canada to acknowledge the risks association with their licensees’ MGOs...” (Section 12). He states that subsequently Health Canada ‘introduced legislation banning the growing of medical marijuana in residential settings’ (Section 12). Thus, the report and its findings should be understood in this light. Even prior to conducting a review of MMAR sites investigated between 2008 and 2013, Garis was convinced (although he had no hard evidence) that they posed a risk and that Health Canada should ban the growing of medical marijuana. In fact, Garis’ opinion of legal MMAR sites is all too evident throughout his report. In introducing the very brief section of the report that actually includes a review of MMAR sites, Garis asserts:

Please note: I use the term "licensed" cautiously, since the licence to grow is from Health Canada. As discussed earlier in the report, this does not imply that the operation adhered to other municipal, provincial or national licensing requirements (Section 144).

66. Garis appears to have little regard for the legal MMAR licence that growers applied for and were granted by Health Canada and the Health Canada investigators that inspect MMAR sites for violations.

67. In Section 32, the author notes that the report includes data collected in Surrey between March 2005 and December 2013 of 1,541 illicit and 314 licensed grow operations with Health Canada. The report also notes in Section 35 that through a Freedom of Information request to Health Canada in 2013 they were able to find out that under the Health Canada Medical Marijuana Access Regulations (MMAR), 1,255 licences had been issued to legally grow medical marijuana in the City of Surrey, yet only 294 legal MMAR sites are reviewed in the report from 2008 to 2013.

68. In section 43, Garis notes that the literature about marijuana growing operations in North America have found safety code violations too. Yet Garis does not reference what literature he is referring to or how they apply to MMAR sites in BC. He notes that in his experience "almost all MGOs to date violate at least one provincial or national building safety code section" (Section 43). Yet, Garis has not inspected "almost all MGOs" to date. Nor can he extrapolate to include all MMAR grow sites. As Garis makes clear in Section 46, the information examined in his study is limited because it is "non-randomly sampled data." As he notes further, it "may or may not be representative of all MGOs in British Columbia, or even the City of Surrey" (Section 43). In my opinion the sample reviewed in Garis' report is not representative of MMAR grow sites. Garis' study tells us very little about legal MMAR sites in Surrey.

69. Early on in his report, Garis concludes that legal MMAR sites "pose even greater safety hazards than many of the illicit operations" reviewed in the study sample (Section 21). Yet, his claim regarding the safety hazards of legal MMAR sites is not made evident in the report.

70. Garis compares 1,510 illicit and 294 licensed grow sites that were studied in the EFSI with respect to most of the statistics used earlier in the affidavit. Not all files from the EFSI could be used in the analysis; there were 1,541 files on illicit sites and 314 files on licensed sites in total. The difference is not significant.

71. Paragraph 146 shows that licensed grow sites in the sample had a much lower proportion of electrical hazards. Garis argues that “the licensed operations still exhibited substantial safety hazards”, but does not consider the fact that the sites studied in the EFSI, because of the way in which they were found, are much more likely to manifest problems than sites that did not come to the city’s attention. When the number of sites with each type of hazard is compared to the actual number of licensed grow sites in Surrey, a different picture emerges:

Type of electrical problem	% of illicit sites in EFSI with this problem	% of licensed sites in EFSI with this problem	Licensed sites in the EFSI with this problem, as a percentage of 1,255 licensed sites in Surrey
Electrical bypass	13.6	1.4	0.3
Hydro disconnected	22.8	10.9	2.5
Service panel action required	55.6	20.1	4.7

72. The significance of the most common problem (defects in the service panel) is uncertain, because we do not know whether the percentages shown are larger or smaller than the corresponding percentage for the city’s single-family housing stock as a whole. Particularly in a city such as Surrey where some areas are made up of older houses, service panel defects may not be uncommon.

73. Paragraph 152 claims to show that the levels of risk from electrical problems were about the same for the illicit and licensed sites in the EFSI study. The information is displayed as shown below:

Summary of Electrical Risk Factors for 1,510 Illicit and 294 Licensed Operations (Surrey, B.C.)

Risk Level	Illicit	Licensed
Low	40.8%	30.6%
Moderate	8.8%	11.6%
High	34.8%	38.4%
Extreme	15.6%	19.4%%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

74. The numbers in the table appear to be in conflict with the numbers in paragraph 146. Paragraph 146 identifies electrical problems in no more than 37.2% of the licensed grow sites in the EFSI. Yet paragraph 152 appears to claim that 100% of the licensed sites manifested some form of electrical problem. If this was indeed the case, then the table in paragraph 146 should have classified and counted the types of problems that existed in the other 62.8% of licensed sites. The fact that this was not done raises a question as to whether any problems actually existed.

75. It is possible that the base for the percentages in paragraph 152 was the number of sites in each group which had one or more electrical problems. If that is in fact true, then the base number for the "Licensed" column would be about 109 sites, and the risk level numbers as a percentage of all 294 licensed sites in the sample would be as follows:

Risk Level	% of 294 licensed sites
Low	11%
Moderate	4%
High	14%
Extreme	7%

76. If the actual base numbers for the table in paragraph 152 are the subsets of each group which had electrical problems, then the table is misleading. In order to fairly compare the risk levels for the two groups, the entire group numbers must be used as the bases. It is possible that Garis did use this fair comparison in paragraph 152; he clearly did so in paragraph 157, which addressed mould. But two facts about the electrical risk numbers appear inconsistent with the use of a fair comparison. First, as already stated,

the table in paragraph 146 lists electrical safety problems for less than 40% of the licensed grow sites. Second, if the table in paragraph 152 actually included all sites in both groups, there should have been a percentage of sites which did not manifest electrical risks, especially in the licensed group.

77. Paragraphs 155 through 158 address the incidence and severity of mould. Although Garis says that "overall", there was no significant difference between illicit and licensed sites, he also admits that proportionally more of the licensed sites were completely mould-free (52% vs. 39%).

78. Paragraphs 159 through 164 address the presence and labelling of chemicals. As in the previous section, no statistics regarding risk levels are provided. The major difference was that three times as many licensed sites had visible chemical containers. Garis suggests that this may be a consequence of efforts by illicit operators to "clean out" their sites before an EFSI inspection, which appears to be a reasonable interpretation.

79. Paragraphs 165 to 168 describe structural hazards. According to the numbers provided, virtually all of the licensed grow sites in the EFSI study had modified their houses without obtaining a permit, and most had violated zoning regulations. The illicit sites were less likely to have done either of these things. A high percentage (72%) of the licensed sites were also judged to have a high level of structural risk.

80. Garis notes in his report that 40 to 50 photos were taken of each of the approximately 1,800 Surrey addresses included in his study. Yet, it is unclear where the photos are taken in each residential dwelling. Are the photos in the report of the actual room the suspected grow operation was housed? Or are there photos of other rooms in the residential homes that the EFSE team entered? Are some structural infraction photos (such as a hole in a room) from rooms that did not contain the suspected grow operation? Are some electrical infraction photos from rooms that did not contain the suspected grow operation? Why were 40 to 50 photos taken by the EFSI team of each residence they entered? Is this how crime scenes are recorded by the police? Yet, these sites are not "crime scenes." Rather they are outside of the domain of the criminal justice system (along

with its associated checks and balances). Thus, privacy issues may be at play and the photos may not represent where "suspected" grow operations occur.

81. In the following section I discuss the inclusion of photographs in the Garis report and his review of the photos, including the Method section of the report. The discussion of the inclusion of photos in the report, and the review of the photos in the study, fails to note how photos can be misleading. Garis notes that "experts in the fields of the Electrical Code, Building Code, and environmental health risks were commissioned to study and categorize photographs taken by the Surrey EFSI team during inspections over the past nine years" (Section 36). He notes "Using photographs of representative samples of the various hazards, the experts were asked to develop grading systems to rank the severity of the risk, based on each their respective opinion and analysis" (Section 36). The "systems" that were created were used to rank the "balance of the sites."

82. Social scientists have long recognized that photo images are often viewed as "facts" that speak for themselves (Hall, 1981; Huxford, 2001). Scholars note that the photographic image or the "camera's eye" is conventionally understood as a "true image of the world," "inherently objective," rather than selective, subjective, and (re)constructed (Hamilton, 1997, p. 83). Watney draws our attention to the power that institutions (and in this case fire services, the city of Surrey, and EFSI) "possess to define and organize the rhetoric of photography" (1999, p. 149). He notes that through photos meaning is produced within language and representation (*ibid.*, p. 151). Because isolated photos may have multiple meanings for diverse viewers; the captions and narrative that accompanies a photo produces meaning by anchoring it with words that privilege a preferred meaning (Hall, 1997, p. 228). In Garis' report and in the many Appendixes (provide which) included in the affidavit, the photographs are captioned and labeled. Thus, the narrative surrounding the photographs works to contextualize each one. On their own, the photos tell the reader little about risk. Thus, we must trust that the narrative for each photo is accurate and is representative of all MMAR grow operations in BC. Yet, this is a major flaw in Garis' study, for the photos (and the inspection summaries of MMAR) are not representative of all MMAR sites in Surrey or BC, or for that matter Canada.

83. In Boyd and Carter, 2014 we wrote:

As Stuart Hall suggests, photos have ideological significance because they “can *enhance, locate, or specify* the ideological theme, once it has been produced, by a sort of reciprocal mirror-effect” (Hall, 1981, p. 242, original emphasis).

Applying Hall’s exploration of news media allows us to see how representations of marijuana “grow operations” are fetishized in photos “refracting the ideological theme at another level” – a theme that we come to recognize and understand, in this case, as the “truth” of marijuana grow ops (Ibid.) Photographs of the effects of marijuana production also help to naturalize political claims by seeming to offer incontrovertible physical evidence of these claims. In this context, the visuals, that is, photographs used to illustrate and accompany newspaper stories, provide a particularly effective shorthand form of discourse that evokes for the reader the three most familiar stories about drug production:

1. Its supposed threats to public safety
2. Its tendency to threaten otherwise safe communities
3. Its association with particular criminal types.

84. The photos included in Garis’ study work in a similar way as news photos. Through visual repetition of harms assumed to be associated with grow ops and captions that make clear the particular “problem” of grow operations the reader comes to understand that Garis proposes that marijuana grow ops are “threats to public safety.” This is a theme he has been asserting since early 2000. The text or captions in Garis’s study are necessary though because often times it is completely unclear what a photo is suppose to reveal. For example, Sections 74-88 discuss mould found in grow sites and photos are included (yet no photos of MMAR mold). As noted in Boyd and Carter (2014), mould is an issue for all residences in the lower mainland because it is a temperate rain area; mould is not limited to grow operation sites. However, little effort is made (similar to EFSI efforts) by the City of Surrey to identify and eliminate mold in basement suites, low income rentals and homes, nor is there a similar effort by the City of Surrey for electrical violations in residential homes and rentals. The mould depicted in the photos in the report may or may not be harmful. The mould photos may or may not be associated with growing

marijuana. There is no evidence provided in the study to confirm this. Even so, if the results of the mould analysis in the report is taken at face value, only 24 percent of all the illegal grows in the study were said to have visible mold (Section 78). "Suspected cases" are included in the summary of mould existence from the photographs; however, suspected is just that, it is not evidence and it should be discounted. Later on in the report it is reported that 25 percent of legal MMAR sites contained mould. If taken at face value, or in agreement with the photo analysis employed in the report, a one percent difference is reported; yet, the MMAR sample is not representative of all MMAR sites.

85. The sections on Chemical Hazards are as problematic as the sections on mould. First, it is impossible to know what percentage of MMAR growers use chemical fertilizers or pesticides. Given that organic marijuana plants may be favoured by MMAR growers due to their compromised health, we can only speculate. Garis notes in Section 90 that "commercially available herbicides and pesticides pose little risk to those applying the compound or to passerby when diluted as used as directed..." (Section 90). Yet Garis asserts that exposure to large quantities pose a risk to "first responders" and residents. However, Garis provides no evidence that MMAR growers are using large quantities or that storage of smaller quantities of chemicals/fertilizer are a risk. Garis speculates and extrapolates that MMAR growers present a risk due to the presence of herbicides and pesticides. In the report, photos of containers that might or might not contain herbicides and pesticides are presented as truth of risk (though only photos of illicit sites, not MMAR sites). Yet, based on the industrial hygienist's review of the photos of containers found in residences, photos were selected to include in the report. These photos are not representative of all the photos of chemical hazards collected by the research team at illicit or MMAR sites, but only included as representative of a hazard. There is a huge difference. The photos in the report only show a selected few examples and none of MMAR sites. The photos do not tell us how many of all the MMAR growers have chemical containers on site or whether they are a risk.

86. The findings presented in this section (Sections 89 to 106) are based on speculation about illicit grows. Included in Garis' review of chemicals are cases of "suspected chemicals." Not found chemicals, but suspected. See Figures 12, 13, 14, and the

summaries in Sections 102, 104, and 105. Garis states that only 18.9 percent of the illicit grow sites (as evidenced by photo of only illicit sites) had visible chemical containers (Section 102). Yet, there is no evidence to suggest that the chemicals in the containers were used in a way that would place residents or first responders at risk. Or whether the containers contained chemicals. In fact, Garis states that only 7.3 of the total illicit grows (through photo review) had labeled containers (Section 105). Furthermore, the photo review suggests that 10.9 percent of the grows in the sample had fertilizer and less than 1 percent (0.8%) had pesticides. Fertilizers and pesticides do differ.

87. Garis' claims in this section about children and chemical hazards related to grow operations are exaggerated. See the written summary by Boyd and Carter (2014) on children and health risk/grow operations.

88. In Sections 142 to 169, Garis gives a very brief description of the differences between illicit and MMAR grows. He provides some information about 294 of 314 legal MMAR sites investigated in Surrey (collected from 2008 onward); thus the two samples are not comparative in terms of years because one sample (illicit) includes cases from 2005. In addition, although Garis refers to 314 in his Method section (for example see section 35), only 294 legal MMAR sites are included in Sections 142 to 169.

89. Keep in mind, once again, that the summary of mould existence; severity of mould; chemical containers; container labeling; and type of chemical identified, are surmised from photographs. These are not facts. If a mould specialist and a chemical/pesticide specialist visited and examined and tested each MMAR site included in the study then the data would be relevant in terms of the 294 sites. Also, we might then understand why certain chemical containers are present in photos or labeled or not labeled. For it is permissible for MMAR growers to use fertilizers and other growing aids.

90. The information provided in Garis' study is problematic, especially in relation to MMAR sites. Yet, even if his report is taken at face value (with all of its methodological flaws and limited information about MMAR sites), Garis does not demonstrates that MMAR sites in his Surrey sample pose safety or health risk to the public or to the growers given the low percentage of violations.

breakdowns are given for the years 2001, 2002, and 2003.⁵¹ Appendix 2 in their paper includes a sample of the "suspect sheet" used to elicit data for the report. Ethnicity is listed and seven separate coding categories are provided: Caucasian, Oriental (except Vietnamese) (sic), East Indian, Black/African, Aboriginal, Other, and Vietnamese. Although the sample "suspect sheet" provides separate coding categories for ethnicity, the report only makes the distinction between Caucasian and non-Caucasian. Plecas et al. claim that the number of Vietnamese suspects has grown over the years; however, no empirical data are provided in their paper to substantiate this claim. Instead, the statistics provided in relation to suspects involved in the cultivation of marijuana refer only to minority ethnic groups as a whole.⁵³ Contrary to Douglas' claim in her research study⁵⁴ that Vietnamese immigrants make up the largest group of families involved in indoor grow ops, the Plecas et al. paper does not offer evidence to support this assertion. Furthermore, neither Plecas et al. nor Douglas problematize whether or not the increase in non-Caucasian cases is a reflection of police profiling. Nor do they problematize how both studies noted above racialize the operators of marijuana grow ops so that it appears that persons of Vietnamese descent are largely responsible not only for the increase in marijuana grow ops in Vancouver, but also for the increasing numbers of children found at these operations.

Although Janet Douglas has been a key spokesperson on the issue of grow ops and children, her comprehensive study noted above offers evidence that some of these concerns may be misplaced. Douglas examines reports of 95 grow ops involving 181 children in Vancouver and the Fraser Region who were reported to the BC Ministry of Children and Family

Development for a 26-month period between 2004 and 2006. Douglas observes that "there is a strong likelihood that grow operation families would be living in poverty without the income from their grow operation, so they may be balancing their ability to meet the material needs of their children against their involvement in criminal activity."

Douglas contends that "the presence of mould, reventing of gases, and the chemicals often found in grow operation homes means that resident children might well suffer from the ill effects of these environments, and could be expected to exhibit respiratory and/or dermatological ailments." She examines BC PharmaNet prescription data for the children found in grow operations and compares this information with a random sample of 500 children. Her data showed "no significant difference between the grow operation children and the comparison children, with 65% of grow operation children having three or more of the above prescriptions, as compared to 72% of the comparison children who had three or more of the same categories of prescriptions." So, in fact, the children from the comparison group were treated slightly more often for these ailments than children found in marijuana grow ops, which raises questions about whether or not negative health claims about children found in grow operations are valid. Douglas asserts that social workers have become the "tool for addressing the marijuana grow operation problem," and they are used by law enforcement to advance the goals of law enforcement agents. She proposes, instead, that health concerns for these children should drive ministry policy and practice, although her own data suggest that these concerns are misplaced.

A new Canadian medical study addresses the health risks to children

found at drug-production sites. Responding to a request by the police and Children's Aid Society, Motherisk Clinic at the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto conducted a study of 75 children living in homes where drugs were being produced in the York region of Ontario from 2006 to 2010. The medical researchers accessed records indicating the health and well-being of the children found at these sites (80% of the sites were for marijuana production). None of the families in the study had been under the care of social service agencies. "Pediatricians with clinical pharmacology/toxicology backgrounds" conducted full in-clinic pediatric physical and neurological examinations of the children. Hair analysis was done, and the researchers also examined the police reports, medical history, and school reports of the children, and conducted interviews with parents and social workers. They found that the majority of the 75 children were healthy and drug free, especially those found at marijuana grow ops. They conclude that the automatic removal of children found at marijuana grow ops should be reviewed and "suggest that in most cases there is no medical justification to remove" children from their parents. Furthermore, they conclude that it is unlikely that growing marijuana hinders "effective parenting."⁶³ In fact, they note that the earnings from marijuana production may have a "favourable outcome" for the children of marijuana grow ops.

96. In response and rebuttal to both the Garis and Holmquist Expert Reports, I am of the view that the attitudes, selective research, and opinions expressed therein are representative of the push to demonize legal medical marijuana sites which can be understood as part of a phenomenon known as a "drug scare" in sociology scholarship. Sociologist Craig Reinerman states that drug scares have been a popular law enforcement and media creation throughout the twentieth century (Reinerman & Levine,

5. Hjorth, L., & Sharp, K. (2014). The art of ethnography: the aesthetics or ethics of participation? *Visual Studies* 29 (2): 128–135.
6. Huxford, J. (2001). Beyond the referential: Uses of visual symbolism in the press. *Journalism*, 2(1), 47–71.
7. Reinerman, C., & Duskin, C. (1999). Dominant ideology and drugs in the media. In J. Ferrell & N. Websdale (Eds.), *Making trouble: Cultural constructions of crime, deviance, and control* (pp. 73–87). New York: Aldine de Gruyter.
8. Reinerman, C., & Levine, H. (1997a). Crack in context: America's latest demon drug. In C. Reinerman & H. Levine (Eds.), *Crack in America: Demon drugs and social justice* (pp. 1–17). Berkeley: University of California Press.
9. Reinerman, C., & Levine, H. (1997b). The crack attack. In C. Reinerman & H. Levine (Eds.), *Crack in America: Demon drugs and social justice* (pp. 18–51). Berkeley: University of California Press.
10. Reinerman, C., & Levine, H. (2000). Crack in context: Politics and media in the making of a drug scare. In R. Crutchfield, G. Bridges, J. Weis, & C. Kubrin (Eds.), *Crime readings* (2nd ed., pp. 47–53). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
11. Watney, S. (1999). On the institutions of photography. In J. Evans & S. Hall, *Visual culture: The reader* (Eds., pp. 141–161). London: Sage.

(i) A summary of the methodology used, including any examinations, tests or other investigations on which the expert has relied, including details of the qualifications of the person who carried them out, and whether a representative of any other party was present;

12. Not applicable.

(j) Any caveats or qualifications necessary to render the report complete and accurate, including those relating to any insufficiency of data or research and an indication of any matters that fall outside the expert's field of expertise;


13. Not applicable

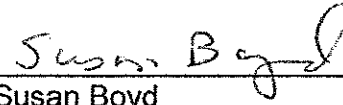
(k) Particulars of any aspect of the expert's relationship with a party to the proceeding or the subject matter of his or her proposed evidence that might affect his or her duty to the Court.

14. I have no relationship with any party to this proceeding or any other relationship that would affect my evidence or my duty to this Court in any way. Now produced and marked as Exhibit "E" to this my Affidavit is my Certificate Concerning Code of Conduct for Expert Witnesses.

15. I swear this Affidavit as an expert rebuttal witness on behalf of the Plaintiffs in this action.

SWORN BEFORE ME at the City)
of Vancouver, in the Province of)
British Columbia, this 22nd day of)
December, 2014)


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



Susan Boyd

MATTHEW J. JACKSON
Barrister and Solicitor
Suite 540 - 220 Cambie Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 2M9

FACULTY CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: BOYD, Susan C., Professor

Faculty: Human and Social Development

This is Exhibit "A" referred to in the affidavit of Susan Boyd sworn before me at Vancouver this 22 day of December 2014
[Signature]
A Commissioner for taking Oaths in the Province of British Columbia

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
- 2009-12 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
- 2000-10 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

- 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

2014 University of Victoria Distinguished Professor Award

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, J. & Boyd, S. (2014). Women's activism in a drug user union in the DTES. *Contemporary Justice Review*, 17 (3).

Boyd, S. (2014). The criminal addict: Canadian radio documentary discourse, 1957-1969. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 41(2), 201-232.

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. (2015, 2nd edition). *From Witches to Crack Moms: Women, drug law, and policy*. Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press

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. (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, J., & Boyd, S. (forthcoming). (Re)visualizing power: Participant-directed visual projects in the Downtown Eastside, Vancouver. In *Addiction and Contemporary Visual Culture* (ED.), Julia Skelly.

Boyd, S., Murray, D., & NAOMI Patients Association (forthcoming). 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

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/

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

October 2014 Submitted to Social Science and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC), Insight application, "Media and Drug Policy: A socio-historical analysis of heroin as a social problem in Canada."

Sept. 2013 Submitted to Canadian Institute of Health Research Grant Application, "*Documentary and Educational Films on Illegal Drugs and Addiction: Knowledge production, representation, policy and practice*". Principal Investigator. Three-year project, \$90,675.

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. (2014). *Heroin-assisted therapy: SNAP advocacy, education, and support in the DTES of Vancouver*. Exploring effective interventions for Viral Hepatitis, STI and HIV Prevention. Pacific AIDS Network. Richmond, BC, February 26, 2014.

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*. 12th Alberta Harm Reduction Conference, Calgary, AB, May 22-23, 2013.

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

Boyd, S., & Murray, D. (2013). *Heroin-Assisted Treatment: Ethics, Drug Prohibition, and Activism*. 12th 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. 9th 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. 21st 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*. 17th 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*. 17th 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 2nd 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). 16th 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 30th Annual Conference. Vancouver, BC, February 22, 2003.

Boyd, S. (2002). *Pregnancy and Drug Use*. Presentation at the 4th 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 54th Annual Meeting, Chicago, November 14, 2002.

Boyd, S. (2002). *Gender and Justice*. Presidential Roundtable presentation at the American Society of Criminology 54th 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

Expert Witness (2014 – 2015). Charter Challenge about Medical Marijuana policy changes with John Conroy, Barrister & Solicitor

November 2014, participation in Google Communities platform set up by Dr. Suzanne Fraser (Curtis University, National Drug Research Institute, Melbourne) over the next three years, and consultation from time to time about aspects of the project's progress (data analysis and relevancy for international audience). The aim is for the community to comprise a mix of Australian, Canadian and Swedish experts spread across academic, policy and advocacy areas to consult on drug policy research in all three nations.

Consultation: Meeting with research members of the office of the Representative for Children and Youth, Victoria, B.C. about women, drugs, child safety and alternative programs and perspectives, November 10, 2014.

Speaker and participant at Vancouver Area Network of Drug Users (VANDU) Board Development Workshop: *Thoughts on the current state of the war on drugs and the movement for drug user liberation*, July 1, 2014.

Organized an all day international forum, presented at it and hosted: *Challenging drug prohibition and the regulation of reproduction and mothering*. Harbour Centre, Simon Fraser University (Principal and sole investigator, funded by the CIHR through the Centre for the Study of Gender, Social Inequities and Mental Health), May 17, 2014.

Presentation, *Killer Weed: Marijuana grow ops, media, and justice*. Criminology Department, Kwantlen Polytechnic University, Surrey, BC, March 26, 2014.

Public Book Launch and presentation, *Killer Weed: Marijuana grow ops, media, and justice*. Heartwood Community Café, Vancouver, BC, March 20, 2014.

Public Launch and presentation, *SNAP: Telling Our Stories, Heroin-Assisted Treatment and Advocacy*. Vancouver: VANDU, December 7, 2013.

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 7th).

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. 1st, 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 3rd 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 17th 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

2014	Member, Hiring Committee, CIHR CHAIR II, CAR-BC
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 – December 2014. Strengths and Travels of Downtown Eastside Women. 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 with lead researcher Dr. Jade Boyd.

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. I was invited in March 2011 by NPA to work with them to develop research and writing skills. The group changed their name to SALOME/NAOMI Association of Patients (SNAP) in 2013. On Saturdays I attend SNAP meetings and I also conduct workshops to teach and discuss a broad set of research and writing skills. Topics have included: research construction, writing sessions, consent, guidelines, methodology, methods, analysis, presenting, power point, and report writing. The NPA and later SNAP wished to conduct their own research about their own experiences as research subjects for the NAOMI heroin-assisted treatment clinical trial and the SALOME heroin-assisted treatment clinical trial in Vancouver, B.C. and I have helped to facilitate that goal. The Saturday sessions are also informed by the research and experiential knowledge of NPA members who developed ethical guidelines for research and guidelines for narcotic substitution programs at the workshops. The Educational Workshops are ongoing and 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=ozHCJl6vxOI>

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 - 2013 I joined the Carnegie Community Action Project (CCAP), End Prohibition Project. We continue to work as a group, meeting monthly. 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. 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 review for *BioSocietes*, 2014

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* [5]

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]

Manuscript review, *Open Living Confidential: From Inside the Joint*, Betty Krawczyk, Self Publication, March 2007.

- 2010 Review of Dr. Xiaobei Chen's application for promotion to Associate Professor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Carleton University.
- 2006 Review of Dr. Julian Buchanan's application for promotion to Professor for North East Wales Institute of Higher Education (NEWI). Dr. Julian Buchanan is a significant scholar in the field of drug research.
- 2004-05 Review and feed-back on *Using Women*, a report developed by DrugScope, UK, which investigates the plight of women in prison convicted of drug offences. The final version was published in 2005.

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.
- 2009-12 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

May 18, 2014, Interview about drug prohibition and women with Pragya Sharma on F Word Media Collective radio show, Vancouver Co-op Radio 100.5 FM. <http://www.feminisms.org/>

May 7, 2014, Phone interview with Amelia Thomson-DeVeaux for article, The New Moral Panic Over Drug-dependent Babies. *The American Prospect*. <http://prospect.org/article/new-moral-panic-over-drug-dependent-babies-0>

April 17, 2014, Reefer Madness is governmental. Interview by Alan Twigg about *Killer Weed*, *BC Bookworld*. <http://bcbooklook.com/2014/04/17/reefer-madness-is-governmental/>

March 19, 2014, Radio interview with Chris Walker, CBC Daybreak South, for 5-part marijuana documentary.

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, CFA, 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, CFA 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, 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. 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						
Year	Course	Hours/Week	Term	No. of Students Used	Procedures of Evaluation 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	W	13	a.b.	b.
2004	SPP 519	3	W	3	a.b.	b.
2004	SPP 580	3	F	4	a.b.	b.
2006	SPP 516	3	W	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	W	16	ab	b.
2010	SPP 519	3	W	6	ab	b.
2010	SPP 519	3	F	6	ab	b.
2010	SPP 550	3	F	4	ab.	B
2011	SPP 580	3	W	4		
2011	SPP 516	3	W	12		
2012	SPP 522	3	W	8		
2012	SPP 519	3	W	7		
2012	SPP 550	3	F	8		
2013	SPP 550	3	W	7		
2013	SPP 580	3	W	1		
2014	HSD 460/580	3	W	15		
2014	HSD 460/580	3	S	9		

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).

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

- ²a. 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 Used	Procedures of Evaluation Results
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	W		1	
2013	SPP 550 1	F		1	
2014	SPP 550 1	W		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).

- ¹a. Student questionnaires (Numerical ratings)
- ²a. Available from the instructor
- b. Student questionnaires (Written comments)
- b. Available from the Department/School (With instructor's consent)
- c. Comparisons of student ratings
- c. Available from the Dean's Office (with Instructor's consent)
- d. Peer review(s)
- e. Self-evaluation(s)
- f. Post-graduate survey(s)
- g. Other evaluation/review procedures used

Graduate Student Supervision

Year	Student Name	Degree Program	Type of Supervision	Evaluation Unit Weight Used	Availability Procedures of Evaluation Results
------	--------------	----------------	---------------------	-----------------------------	---

2002 to 2014, supervised or committee member for 43 individual graduate students.

- (1) Chairman of supervisory committee (i.e. supervisor or co-supervisor)
- (2) Member of supervisory committee
- (3) External examiner (indicate if at another university, or
- (4) Chairman of examination committee

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ¹a. 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 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ²a. 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) |
|--|--|

Supervisor:

2014 Locating Addiction: A review of the search and its implications, Erik Wharton, MA Extended Essay, Studies in Policy & Practice, University of Victoria.

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:

- 2014 The Community Support Worker of the 1980s, as She was Imagined: A Genealogy. Pamela Cambiazo, MA Thesis, School of Social Work, University of Victoria, July 17, 2014.
- 2014 Stigma and discrimination in an emergency department: Policy and practice guiding care for people who use illegal drugs. River Chandler, MA Thesis, Department of Educational Psychology and Leadership Studies, University of Victoria, April 23, 2014.
- 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. (2014). Representations of drugs and gender in fictional film, Sociology 101, University of British Columbia, October 28, 2014.
- Boyd, S. (2014). Representations of marijuana growing and societal responses, Sociology 310, University of British Columbia, October 28, 2014.
- Boyd, S. (2014). *Women in Drug Films*, Sociology 101, Simon Fraser University, Harbour Centre, March 25, 2014.
- Boyd, S. (2014). *Killer Weed in Context*. Plants and People. Biology 334. University of Victoria, March 5, 2014.
- Boyd, S. (2014). *Drug Policy and Canadian Society*. Canadian Society. SOC 310, University of British Columbia, February 25, 2014.
- 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

1999-00

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

GRADUATE SUPERVISION AT OTHER UNIVERSITIES

Women's Studies – Simon Fraser University

Supervisor - 1 student
Committee Member - 1 student

Criminology - Simon Fraser University

Supervisor - 1 student
Committee Member - 2 students

Honors Thesis Supervision - 1 student
Committee Member - 2 students

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

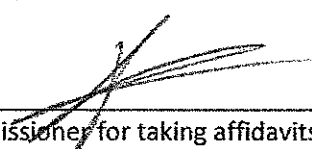
University and Faculty Committees

- 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

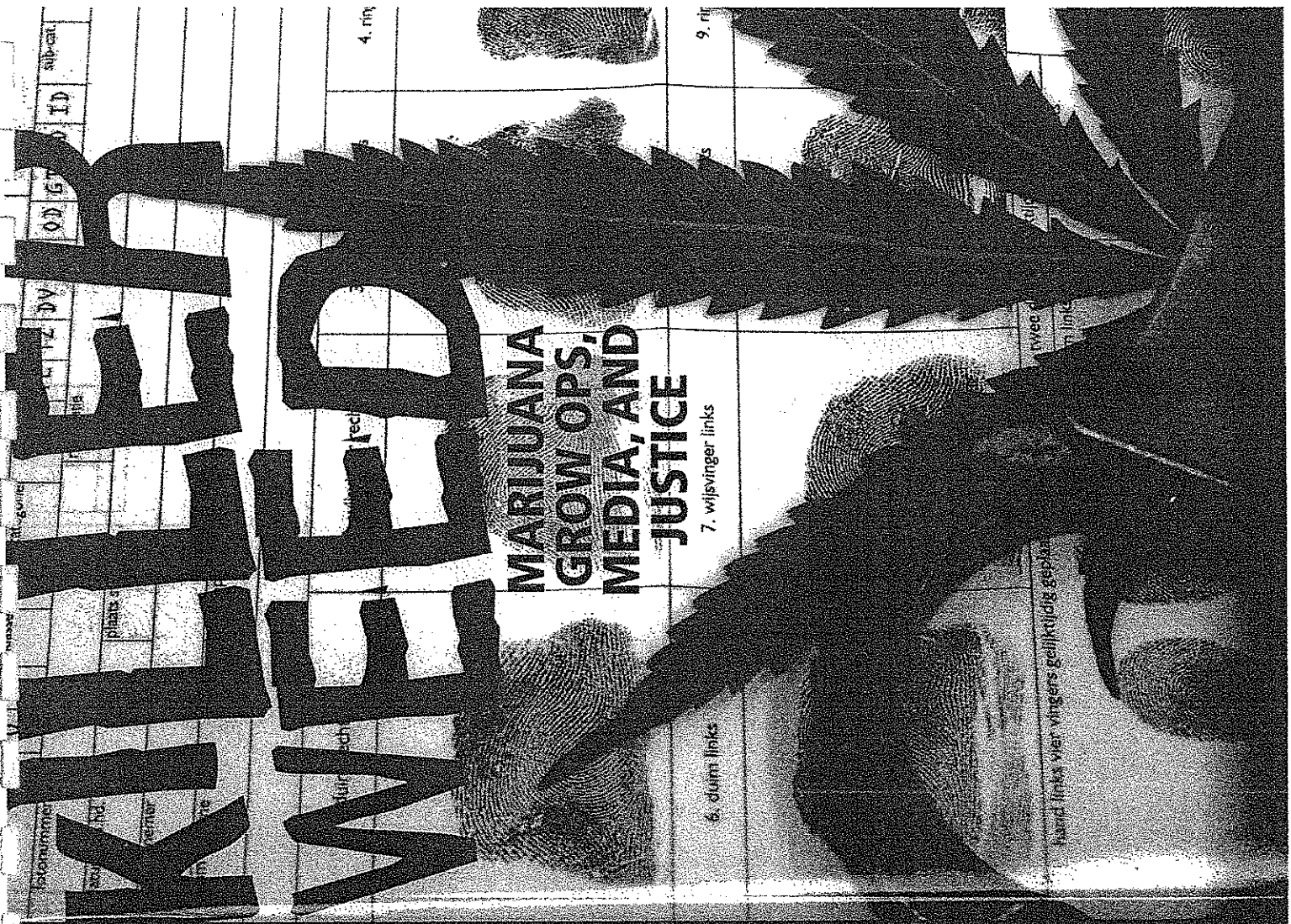


EXHIBIT "C"

This is Exhibit "C" referred to in the Affidavit of Susan Boyd sworn before me at Vancouver, this 22 day of December, 2014



A commissioner for taking affidavits
For British Columbia



4. ring

9. ring

6. duim links

7. wijsvinger links

hand links vier vingers gelijktijdig gepakt

100

101

102

103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125

126

127

128

129

130

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

141

142

143

144

145

146

147

148

149

150

151

152

153

154

155

156

157

158

159

160

161

162

163

164

165

166

167

168

169

170

171

172

173

174

175

176

177

178

179

180

181

182

183

184

185

186

187

188

189

190

191

192

193

194

195

196

197

198

199

200

201

202

203

204

205

206

207

208

209

210

211

212

213

214

215

216

217

218

219

220

221

222

223

224

225

226

227

228

229

230

231

232

233

234

235

236

237

238

239

240

241

242

243

244

245

246

247

248

249

250

251

252

253

254

255

256

257

258

259

260

261

262

263

264

265

266

267

268

269

270

271

272

273

274

275

276

277

278

279

280

281

282

283

284

285

286

287

288

289

290

291

292

293

294

295

296

297

298

299

300

301

302

303

304

305

306

307

308

309

310

311

312

313

314

315

316

317

318

319

320

321

322

323

324

325

326

327

328

329

330

331

332

333

334

335

336

337

338

339

340

341

342

343

344

345

346

347

348

349

350

351

352

353

354

355

356

357

358

359

360

361

362

363

364

365

366

367

368

369

370

371

372

373

374

375

376

377

378

379

380

381

382

383

384

385

386

387

388

389

390

391

392

393

394

395

396

397

398

399

400

401

402

403

404

405

406

407

408

409

410

411

412

413

414

415

416

417

418

419

420

421

422

423

424

425

426

427

428

429

430

431

432

433

434

435

436

437

438

439

440

441

442

443

444

445

446

447

448

449

450

451

452

453

454

455

456

457

458

459

460

461

462

463

464

465

466

467

468

469

470

471

472

473

474

475

476

477

478

479

480

481

482

483

484

485

486

487

488

489

490

491

492

493

494

495

496

497

498

499

500

501

502

503

504

505

506

507

508

509

510

511

512

513

514

515

516

517

518

519

520

521

522

523

524

525

526

527

528

529

530

531

532

533

534

535

536

537

538

539

540

541

542

543

544

545

546

547

548

549

550

551

552

553

554

555

556

557

558

559

560

561

562

563

564

565

566

567

568

569

570

571

572

573

574

575

576

577

578

579

580

581

582

583

584

585

586

587

588

589

590

591

592

593

594

595

596

597

598

599

600

601

602

603

604

605

606

607

608

609

610

611

612

613

614

615

616

617

618

619

620

621

622

623

624

625

626

627

628

629

630

631

632

633

634

635

636

637

638

639

640

641

642

643

644

645

646

647

648

649

650

651

652

653

654

655

656

657

658

659

660

661

662

663

664

665

666

667

668

669

670

671

672

673

674

675

676

677

678

679

680

681

682

683

684

685

686

687

688

689

690

691

692

693

694

695

696

697

698

699

700

701

702

703

704

705

706

707

708

709

710

711

712

713

714

715

716

717

718

719

720

721

722

723

724

725

726

727

728

729

730

731

732

733

734

735

736

737

738

739

740

741

742

743

744

745

746

747

748

749

750

751

752

753

754

755

756

757

758

759

760

761

762

763

764

765

766

767

768

769

770

771

772

773

774

775

776

777

778

779

780

781

782

783

784

785

786

787

788

789

790

791

792

793

794

795

796

797

798

799

800

801

802

803

804

805

806

807

808

809

810

811

812

813

814

815

816

817

818

819

820

821

822

823

824

825

826

827

828

829

830

831

832

833

834

835

836

837

838

839

840

841

842

843

844

845

846

847

848

849

850

851

852

853

854

855

856

857

858

859

860

861

862

863

864

865

866

867

868

869

870

871

872

873

874

875

876

877

878

879

880

881

882

883

884

885

886

887

888

889

890

891

892

893

894

895

896

897

898

899

900

901

902

903

904

905

906

907

908

909

910

911

912

913

914

915

916

917

918

919

920

921

922

923

924

925

926

927

928

929

930

931

932

933

934

935

936

937

938

939

940

941

942

943

944

945

946

947

948

949

950

951

952

953

954

955

956

957

958

959

960

961

962

963

964

965

966

967

968

969

970

971

972

973

974

975

976

977

978

979

980

981

982

983

984

985

986

987

988

989

990

991

992

993

994

995

996

997

998

999

1000

MARIJUANA GROW OPS, MEDIA, AND JUSTICE

7. wijsvinger links

6. duim links

hand links vier vingers gelijktijdig gepakt

SUSAN C. BOYD AND CONNIE I. CARTER

Killer Weed

Marijuana Grow Ops,
Media, and Justice

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS
Toronto Buffalo London

© University of Toronto Press 2014

Toronto Buffalo London

www.utppublishing.com

Printed in Canada

ISBN 978-1-4426-4367-3 (cloth)
ISBN 978-1-4426-1214-3 (paper)



Printed on acid-free, 100% post-consumer recycled paper with
vegetable-based inks.

Library and Archives Canada Cataloguing in Publication

Boyd, Susan C., 1953-, author

Killer weed : marijuana grow ops, media, and justice

Susan C. Boyd and Connie Carter.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

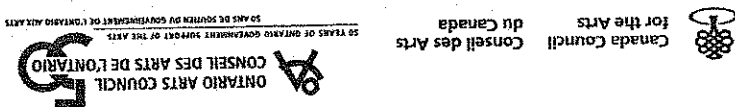
ISBN 978-1-4426-4367-3 (bound). - ISBN 978-1-4426-1214-3 (pbk.)

1. Marijuana - Government policy - Canada - History - 21st century.
2. Marijuana - Law and legislation - Canada.
3. Drug control - Canada - History - 21st century.

HV5840.C3B69 2014 362.295097109051 C2013-906190-8

This book has been published with the help of a grant from the Canadian Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences, through the Awards to Scholarly Publications Program, using funds provided by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

University of Toronto Press acknowledges the financial assistance to its publishing program of the Canada Council for the Arts and the Ontario Arts Council.



University of Toronto Press acknowledges the financial support of the Government of Canada through the Canada Book Fund for its publishing activities.

"This book demonstrates in dramatic detail that cannabis cultivation in Canada is nothing like what it has been portrayed to be. Indeed, if politicians and the media were held to the same professional standards as physicians, they would be sued for malpractice. Boyd and Carter have done prodigious work in exposing the fear-based myths that have been built around "grow ops." Many of us in the US have looked to Canada in the hope that its drug policies would be wiser and more humane than those of their big neighbor to the south, and would avoid the racist and repressive tactics that pass for drug policy here. But the authors provide a wealth of fascinating evidence showing that when it comes to failed drug wars, Canada can hold its own."

CLARE RICHARDSON

Professor of Criminology and Legal Studies, University of Saskatchewan, Canada

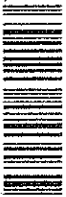
"*Killer Weed* is a work of critical scholarship that is bound to go up the noses of politicians, legislators, and policy-makers. The book is based on a large fifteen-year sample of newspaper articles about marijuana grow ops and their perceived connections to the worlds of law, politics, crime, and justice. It is a project that blends social construction theory, feminist theory, and cultural criminology to examine media representations of marijuana cultivation and to explain their social significance in relation to race, class, age, and family. The interpretation of the data is intelligent, comprehensive, and convincing, and the book makes a major contribution to drug studies, media studies, criminal justice politics, and critical social policy."

JOHN WOODWARD

Professor of Sociology and Criminology, University of British Columbia

Cover illustration:
Jan Priems/Stockphoto

ISBN 978-1-4426-1214-3



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

International Journal of Drug Policy

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/drugpo



Policy analysis

Making residential cannabis growing operations actionable: A critical policy analysis

Connie Carter*

Department of Sociology, University of Victoria, PO Box 3050 STN CSC, Victoria, BC V8W 3P5, Canada

This is Exhibit "P" referred to in
the affidavit of Sarah Boyd
sworn before me at Vancouver
this 27 day of December 2014

A Commissioner for taking Oaths in the
Province of British Columbia

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 25 June 2008

Received in revised form 4 November 2008

Accepted 6 November 2008

Keywords:

cannabis cultivation
Critical policy analysis
Narrative analysis
British Columbia
Fire
Safety

ABSTRACT

Background: In 2006, the British Columbia (BC) government passed amendments to its Safety Standards Act. These amendments permit the routine disclosure of electrical usage information from electrical producers to BC's municipalities, ostensibly to identify and eradicate residential cannabis growing operations (grow ops). These amendments originated in a pilot project in Surrey, BC, known as the electrical and fire safety inspection initiative (EFSI), which drew together police, firefighters and others, to identify grow ops through the process of municipal electrical inspections.

Methods: This paper draws on narrative analysis to critically explore how the report of the EFSI Surrey pilot project uses a series of linked claims to generate interpretative change in the definition of the problem of grow ops. This analysis also shows how claims about grow ops are constructed and gain their potency through links with other social problems, persons, and practices.

Results: Though the report of the EFSI project is a prohibitionist text replete with stock characters and themes from the history of Canadian drug policy, the problem of residential cannabis cultivation is made actionable by establishing grow operators as "superdeviants" constructed both as dangerous outsiders and as risks to a host of public safety concerns. These claims are then linked to the notion of an overwhelmed criminal justice system that establishes a "crisis" that justifies extraordinary methods of social control outside the due process of the criminal justice system.

Conclusions: Construction of all cannabis cultivators as "dangerous" disavows other possibilities and shores up neo-liberal practices of government that draw on multi-partner initiatives to implement extraordinary methods of social control not necessarily subject to public accountability.

© 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Background

In 2006, the Liberal government in the province of British Columbia (BC), Canada, introduced and passed the Safety Standards Amendment Act, a legislative caveat that allows the Province's electricity producers to disclose electricity consumption information to municipal governments. The purpose of this amendment was to help identify clandestine residential cannabis growing operations (grow ops) on the assumption that unusually large consumption of electricity could indicate the presence of hydroponics equipment used for the indoor cultivation of cannabis. This legislation permits the disclosure of this information to safety authorities for the purposes of inspections. In addition, the amendment permits local governments to disclose consumption information to police. These amendments were not without their critics. BC's Information and Privacy Commissioner suggested that "such initiatives amount to a form of surveillance, involving compilation and use of information

about entire classes of citizens without grounds for individualized suspicion of wrongdoing" (Loukedelis, 2006a). In addition, the Privacy Commissioner questioned the routine disclosure of this information because it assumes guilt on the part of occupants of residences without recourse to due process in the courts. Regardless, this legislation was passed, without substantive changes, in the spring of 2006. In part, these amendments went unchallenged because the issue of residential cannabis cultivation in BC was already firmly established as a problem of significant magnitude to warrant these extraordinary measures. These legislative amendments in fact originate in a pilot project that employed municipally authorized electrical inspections of homes in Surrey, BC, suspected of containing cannabis growing operations. In this paper, I analyse the findings of the report on this pilot project. To that end, I draw on narrative analysis to examine the stories and other rhetorical devices used to construct this problem and make residential grow operations actionable under municipal bylaws and procedures. I conclude by examining the policy implications of this multi-partner initiative and argue that this approach to drug regulation operates as a form of authoritarian neo-liberal rule characterized by lack of sufficient public accountability.

* Tel.: +1 250 598 7969; fax: +1 250 721 6217.
E-mail address: ccarter@uvic.ca.

The electrical and fire safety inspection (EFSI) initiative

The pilot project for the EFSI occurred in the city of Surrey, BC, between 15 March 2005 and 3 June 2005 and was a joint initiative between police officers, firefighters, the provincial government, the BC Safety Authority, and municipal electrical inspectors. The stated goal of the project was to reduce the number of residential grow ops in Surrey without resorting to arrest and prosecution. The report of this project was written by the chief of Surrey's Fire Department, Len Garis, and is available for distribution on the website of BC's Ministry of the Solicitor General (Garis, 2005). The report is divided into two parts. The first part examines the "problem" of grow ops in BC, focusing specifically on Surrey. This part of the document is mainly devoted to describing the "public safety hazards" of grow ops. The second part of the document is divided into two subsets. The first describes the difficulties of addressing grow ops through the criminal justice system, and the second describes the pilot project (EFSI) initiated by Surrey as an alternative approach to curbing residential cannabis grow ops.

The project itself was an eight-step process that drew on a multi-faceted interagency partnership. Typically, the Surrey detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) passed tips about residential cannabis grow operations to the EFSI team. Members of the team would drive by selected homes to check for possible high power usage issues such as hot tubs and swimming pools and to record license plate numbers to determine if residents had a criminal record. The police and the team then submitted a request to the Province's electricity supplier, BC Hydro, for release of information on power usage at the residences in question. At the same time, Surrey officials undertook a search of residential documents such as building permits. The EFSI team then visited the residences in question and requested on-site inspections. Occupants of these homes had the option of either admitting the team or setting up an appointment within 48 hours. If residents refused admittance to the inspectors, they were told their electrical supply would be disconnected if they did not permit an inspection within 48 hours. Either way, the team would return within 48 hours and conduct an electrical inspection of the house. In most cases, the team found cause to disconnect electrical service, mostly because of electrical code violations. The team then turned the matter over to the City of Surrey to oversee the electrical repairs and reconnection of electrical service. Author Len Garis concluded that the project was successful in dealing with the "grave public safety concerns" (2005, p. 19) posed by residential cannabis grow ops. He recommended provincial legislative changes that would facilitate the release of residential electrical usage information from BC Hydro to the Province's municipalities.

Theoretical and historical context for Canadian drug policy

Why does one policy document about cannabis grow ops matter? The answer to this question is related to a number of factors. First, this pilot project is not an isolated initiative. Municipal governments in BC have become important sites for the regulation of drug use and production; they have championed both harm reduction efforts as well as increased enforcement against drug producers and sellers. The large metropolitan city of Vancouver adjacent to Surrey is the site of North America's first supervised injection facility and is one of two Canadian cities recently the site of a heroin prescription trial (Vancouver Sun, 2007). Surrey, like some of its surrounding municipalities, has not embraced these harm reduction efforts, but has instead, chosen to increase enforcement against residential cannabis cultivation (Fong, 2004). Other BC municipalities have adopted similar programs or have undertaken bylaw restrictions to curb residential drug production and cultivation (Loukedelis, 2006b; e.g. City of Chilliwack, 2006). Where

debate about drug law and policy has occurred, little attention has been paid to these municipal bylaws and policies. Since 1997, the perceived risks associated with residential cannabis cultivation have also been the subject of amplified media attention as an increasing number of articles in British Columbia's three major daily papers reiterated the associated safety risks (Boyd & Carter, 2008). Len Garis, the author of the Surrey pilot project report, operates as a "policy entrepreneur" promoting particular views of this "problem" as well as mandating enforcement-related solutions (Ferraiolo, 2007, p. 149). He continues to be a media contact for the issue of residential cannabis cultivation, and the policy options described in his report have received considerable media attention in recent years (e.g. Bellet, 2005). He is also the recipient of the prestigious 2005 BC Lieutenant Governor's award for public safety for the initiation of this pilot project (Cleverley, 2005).

This pilot project and the subsequent provincial legislation are also part of the history of drug prohibition in Canada, one in which the cultivation of cannabis and the manufacture of chemically based drugs have received intense scrutiny from law enforcement agencies, the media, and politicians (Fischer, Ala-Leppilampi, Single, & Robins, 2003; Hathaway & Erickson, 2003; Senate, 2002, p. 364). In general, scholarship on drug law and policy in Canada has demonstrated that it has not been a benign phenomenon linked to health concerns, but a tool of social control directed unevenly at some groups of people (Fischer et al., 2003, p. 267). Numerous studies on the adoption of Canada's first federal drug legislation convincingly argued that the regulation of substances such as opium had more to do with anti-Asian sentiments than with concerns about the pharmacological effects of this drug (Carstairs, 2006; Fischer et al., 2003; Grayson, 2008). Prohibition of cannabis in 1923 was likely related to a racist scare about the drug promoted by one of Canada's social reformers of the time, Emily Murphy (Carstairs, 2006; Fischer et al., 2003; Solomon & Green, 1988). In recent years, Canada's federal government has proposed to decriminalize both possession and cultivation of small quantities of cannabis. Though these legislative amendments came to a decided halt with the election of a federal Conservative government in early 2006, they are often touted as evidence of Canada's more "enlightened" approach to drug policy compared to that of the U.S. Despite these seemingly "benign" or more "progressive" efforts, Canada's approach to drug regulation remains firmly prohibitive, employing law enforcement, the courts, and social policy, to eliminate drug use and production.

Analysis of this particular policy document is also important because there is a paucity of critical research about policy responses to the issue of cannabis cultivation. Scholarship in this area includes a burgeoning grey literature on cannabis policy, though studies that focus solely on cultivation are few. The United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime produces annual bulletins on crop monitoring throughout the world (e.g. UNODC, 2006). Other international studies have focused on estimating the size indoor crops and comparing legal frameworks for either the regulation or prohibition of both possession and cultivation (e.g., Janson, 2002; Sznitman, Olsson, & Room, 2008; Bone & Waldron, 1997). More critical considerations of cultivation policies are also few. A small study of home-based growers in the United Kingdom done for the Rowntree Foundation found that home cultivation in England and Wales has increased steeply in the 1990s due to improvements in technology (Hough et al., 2003). Like Weisheit (1991) who conducted a similar study in the U.S., these authors suggest that growers are not a homogenous group in terms of motivations, cultivation techniques, or approaches to markets. Hough et al., also found that the distinction between drug producers and drug users is particularly blurred in the case of cannabis. This finding has implications for any policy based on a "sharp distinction between cannabis users on the one hand and suppliers on the other" (2003, p. viii). A study conducted in the U.S. (Caputo & Ostrom, 1994) found that the tax revenues

from a regulated cannabis market would range in the billions of dollars. Another economic analysis of outdoor cannabis cultivation in New Zealand argued that police claims about the extent of organized crime's involvement in these activities were likely overstated (Wilkins & Caswell, 2004).

In Canada, a growing body of research on Canadian cannabis drug laws and policy has focused almost exclusively on issues related to possession and, more recently, on medical cannabis policy and judicial decisions (e.g., Fischer et al., 2003; Hathaway & Erickson, 2003; Lucas, 2008). Stephen Easton (2004) applied an economically based mathematical model to determine the size of British Columbia's underground cannabis cultivation trade and concluded that it is a robust and growing form of economic activity, and could be legalized to realize potential tax revenues. Other more general studies of Canadian drug law and policy have included brief analyses of cultivation mostly focusing on police activities and publications (Boyd, 2004; Grayson, 2008). Findings in this regard suggested that police-based claims about cannabis cultivation reflected key features of a prohibitionist account of drug use and drug users. Police documents, for example, drew on notions of contagion to suggest that, like drug use, drug production has the potential to operate as a gateway for criminal activities including organized crime, violence, and money laundering (Grayson, 2008, p. 190). Indeed, law enforcement's construction of the threat posed to average Canadians by cannabis cultivation is less concerned with the physiological effects of cannabis, and more focused on the public safety risks posed by electrical bypasses; overloading of electrical outlets and supply; high levels of mould, pollens, and other potential toxins; and unsafe storage of chemicals. These studies also found that police-based claims explicitly constructed grow operators as racialized and demonized others, most often characterized as "Asian-based organized crime" and "outlaw motorcycle gangs" (Boyd, 2004, p. 144; Boyd & Carter, 2008; Grayson, 2008, p. 191). Canadian drug policy thus shares with its U.S. neighbour a history of equating drug production with dangerous and contaminated bodies, persons, and spaces. These popular drug discourses display typical prohibitionist claims that reinforce the distinction between "good" and "normal" citizens and "bad" or criminal drug users and producers (Grayson, 2008, p. 192).

A number of Canadian political bodies have published reports on cannabis policy that include consideration of the issue of cultivation. Following a spate of court decisions that challenged the legitimacy of Canada's drug laws, the Canadian Senate issued a report on cannabis policy that recommended a regulated market for both use and cultivation (Senate, 2002). In 2003, a Canadian parliamentary committee report recommended that possession and cultivation of not more than 30 g of cannabis for personal use be decriminalized (CCSA, 2003). These reports prompted the Canadian federal government to introduce legislative amendments in 2003 and again in 2004 to decriminalize possession of 15 g or less of cannabis for personal use, allowing for cultivation of small amounts of cannabis, though these legislative amendments subsequently failed (Grayson, 2008, p. 264).

Garis's document is also important because it is situated in emerging forms of neo-liberal rule focused less on social provision and redistribution, and more on crime control and policing as solutions to problems of social order. These emerging neo-liberal approaches operate through a two-faced form of government: on the one hand, fostering a form of self-rule that operates through individual liberty, and on the other hand, acting in overtly coercive ways toward those categories of "persons who simply, cannot, or cannot yet, be governed through freedom" (Dean, 2002, p. 46; Garland, 2001). These liberal modes of governing depend on sorting practices that identify the improvable from the habitually unimprovable, including the criminal. Drug policy more generally has provided the means for sorting potentially improvable users from

a category of the criminal most often characterized as drug sellers and producers. This later group of persons is subject to a series of overlapping truth claims based on morality, criminality, irresponsibility, and risk, all of which produces a category of "superdeviants" for whom only a range of coercive and punitive interventions is adequate (Bunton, 2001, p. 234; Grayson, 2008, p. 168). One accompanying feature of these forms of liberal rule is the proliferation of interventions that draw on a "plurality" of professions, agencies, and sites within civil society (Dean, 2002, p. 44). Policing and other forms of criminal control are the site of many of these emerging partnerships, whether through public-private partnerships or in the form of interagency connections established to control drug use and production (Garland, 2001; Fischer, Turnbull, Poland & Haydon, 2004). To date, no critical analysis of the use of the multi-partner forms of drug policy enforcement at the municipal level has been conducted.

Method: narrative analysis

This analysis draws on theoretical claims about the constructed aspects of social problems and the constitutive role that social policy plays in "making" these problems (Hastings, 1998; Martin & Stenner, 2004). The scrutiny of this policy document also uses narrative analysis to examine how the "problem" of cannabis cultivation is constructed in a particular way. Some sociologists have argued that representations of social life found in texts and conversations tend to emerge in storied forms that employ links between objects, practices and meanings. Narrative analysis assumes that the policy process is a storied one that draws on an amalgam of ideas and rhetorical devices to construct shared and accepted understandings of social problems. These stories permit speakers to offer a series of claims that operate to formulate and select policy responses through socially constructed narratives that describe harm, assign blame, and invoke prescriptions for change (Somers, 1994; Stone, 1999, p. 283). These policy stories are descriptive, in the sense that they offer seemingly positivist accounts of problems through the use of statistics. These same stories are also prescriptive, in that they identify "legitimate and illegitimate sites of drug production, distribution and consumption" (Giulianotti, 1997, p. 418). The sorting practices so endemic to drug policy are conveyed through these descriptive and prescriptive storied forms. The storied aspects of these narratives are evident in the ways that otherwise disparate themes and issues are linked so that these connections seem natural and self-evident. Narrative analysis in this sense is about examining the connective links that texts establish between ideas, social practices, and institutions. In the case of this report, these connective links help construct the multi-faceted problem of residential cannabis cultivation so that it is made actionable under municipal bylaws and procedures.

Results

The report of the Surrey pilot project operates as a narrative of drug production. Its effectiveness as a story is dependent on the links it makes between residential grow ops and two themes that help to generate interpretative change in the reader's understanding of these operations—"public safety" and "a beleaguered criminal justice system." Garis used these two themes to broaden the scope of "problems" generated by cannabis grow operations and to reiterate his claim that grow ops pose public safety dangers beyond the understanding of most people. To this end, Garis used a number of rhetorical techniques to establish that residential cannabis grow operations pose public safety risks. He drew on statistical analyses to establish the size of the problem, and he marshalled a series of disparate claims about fire and electrocution

risks, violence, dangerous persons, and innocent bystanders to construct grow ops as potentially morally contagious because they threaten the safety of otherwise innocent persons and places.

Establishing the size of the problem

Garis began his argument by establishing the size of the "problem" descriptively through the use of statistical analyses of cannabis cultivation. He drew on BC RCMP-commissioned research (Plecas, Malim, & Kinney, 2005) to suggest that the number of cannabis grow operations brought to the attention of police has tripled from 1489 in 1997 to 4514 in 2003. These statistics imply that the number of cannabis grow ops has increased dramatically and with it the dangers of these activities. Garis did not tell the reader that these statistics represent the number of tips brought to the attention of police, as opposed to the number of actual founded cases. The number of founded cases where cannabis was seized was in fact 1250 in 1997 and 2031 in 2003 (Plecas et al., 2005, p. 21). Garis did not attend to the difficulties of estimating the size of an underground economy. Nor did he acknowledge that increases in tips may be related to other factors such as increased media scrutiny and increased public education about the telltale "signs" of a cannabis grow operation. These "signs" are included in Garis's report (2005, p. 6) and are based on information on how to spot an indoor cannabis grow operation available on the national website of the RCMP (RCMP, ND). The use of statistics, however, authorized his claims as factual in scientific terms and helped to establish that residential grow ops are a sufficiently large enough problem to warrant increasing public attention (Philipps, 1996, p. 156).

"Grave" public safety concerns

Once the size of the problem was established, Garis linked BC's ostensibly large residential cannabis growing industry to a series of "grave" public safety dangers. These "dangers" include a stock set of claims found in police-based sources and media reports, such as house fires due to faulty wiring associated with grow lights and hydro bypasses, weapons, booby traps, as well as violence incited by robberies and assaults stemming from turf battles between grow operators (Grayson, 2008, p. 190). In particular, Garis argued that residential grow ops present rampant fire hazards; this claim substantiated his assertion that fire departments should play a role in regulating residential cannabis cultivation. Drawing on the same RCMP-commissioned research, Garis suggested that grow ops are 24 times more likely to catch fire due to unsafe electrical practices such as hydro bypasses and poor wiring associated with grow lights and other equipment (2005, p. 8). These issues, Garis warned, have the potential to spill over into the lives of others.

Moral contagion and public safety

The efficacy of Garis's claims relies on his linking of a key theme in prohibitionist rhetoric – notions of moral contagion – with his definition of public safety concerns. This link is established by his suggestion that the risks associated with grow ops will "spill over" into the lives of *innocent* people. This claim about innocence was established in a binary manner by contrasting the actions of grow operators against "good" and thereby innocent citizens. These excerpts from his report (2005) demonstrate this rhetorical device:

Grow operations typically overload the electrical circuits, which could cause short circuits or electrification of adjacent metal. This brings with it a significant electrocution hazard for *unsuspecting* electrical professional or firefighters. (p. 8) (emphasis mine)

The involvement of these crime networks has turned grow operations – and the neighbourhoods they inhabit – into battlegrounds, as competing groups invade other grow operations, and, sometimes, the homes of *innocent* people. (p. 1) (emphasis mine)

In these passages, Garis simultaneously shaped the dichotomous and mutually exclusive construction of cultivators against their neighbours, police, and fire professionals. He thus neatly segregated the guilty from the innocent, placing moral contagion strategically at the feet of grow operators, who appear now as criminalized others posing public safety risks to otherwise innocent persons and places.

The saliency of Garis's claims about public safety was also reiterated by the links he established between guilty criminals and innocent children:

The spillover of violence from grow operations is a major hazard for operators as well as *innocent* members of the public. And increasingly, more and more children are being put at risk. A study of Vancouver data indicates a growing number of children are present at grow operations. According to the data, at least one child was found at 20% of grow operations in 2003, up from 13.7% in 2002 and 4.5% in 2001. (p. 9)

The evocation of this image of children present in grow ops was descriptively empty and also highly productive. This excerpt does not tell us whether children were at risk; it assumes that being on the site of a grow op is a risk in itself. It does not indicate the age of the children, nor does it tell us anything about the location and condition of the children's parents, nor anything about their parenting skills. But this excerpt was productive and even volatile because of its placement in a section of the report on grow ops and their associated dangers.

Cannabis cultivation as a gateway

Garis's report further established the dangers of grow ops by suggesting that residential cannabis cultivation can operate as a gateway through which violent activities and persons may enter otherwise safe neighbourhoods. To substantiate this argument, Garis drew on police-based documents, such as the annual RCMP text, *Drug Situation in Canada* (2004), the annual reports of BC's Organized Crime Agency (OCA), and the *2001 Annual Report on Organized Crime* by the Criminal Intelligence Service of Canada. These documents supply a set of strikingly similar casual stories about cannabis growing operations. Their authors emphatically agreed that grow ops are associated with violent organized crime groups, particularly outlaw biker groups, and "Asian" organized crime. In the following passage, Garis illustrated his claims about violence through a layered series of quotes from the RCMP document noted above:

"Violence has been an intrinsic part of the production, trafficking and distribution of illicit drugs, and marijuana is no exception," said a 2004 RCMP report on drugs in Canada. "The general consensus among law enforcement is that violent incidents are on the rise in most areas of the country, although this increase cannot be quantified through hard data at this point." (p. 9)

In the following excerpt, Garis attempted to dispel what he believes are commonly held notions about the relatively benign character of cannabis cultivation:

The notion that grow operations are small independent outfits is an outdated one. Far from being mom-and-pop pursuits,

grow operations in BC are considered by the RCMP to be money machines that fund major crime networks. In fact, BC's Organized Crime Agency has estimated that outlaw motorcycle gangs and Vietnamese crime groups control 85% of BC's marijuana trade. (p. 10)

Here he linked morally suspect and dangerous persons with the operation of most cannabis grow ops. These passages conflated persons of Vietnamese origin and biker gangs with cannabis grow operators and are reflective of pre-existing and familiar narratives of drug sellers as dangerous and racialized categories of persons (Carstairs, 2006; Grayson, 2008). Nor did Garis's claims distinguish the dangerous effects of grow ops based on their size or type. This rhetorical device permitted him to characterize all operations regardless of their size and location in similar, simplistic, and highly dangerous terms.

Crisis and the justice system

This report drew on a second key theme that bridged the gap between the "problem" of cannabis growing operations and Garis's proposed solutions. He claimed that Canada's criminal justice system is overwhelmed by the burgeoning number of grow ops. This assertion linked a number of claims: police are unable to deal effectively with the vast number of tips received about grow ops; the court system is overwhelmed by the number of cases; and judges tend to mete out lenient sentences, thus failing to effectively deter the proliferation of grow ops. In fact, he suggested that the "rampant growth of cannabis cultivation in BC" is evidence of "major gaps in the existing criminal justice system" rather than a desire for cannabis on the part of its consumers (p. 14). The efficacy of these claims relied heavily upon police-commissioned research (Pleacas et al., 2005) but does not provide comparative data about other categories of crime (property crimes, sexual assault, etc.). It is, therefore, difficult to determine if charge and conviction rates are low and if the sentencing of cannabis grow operators is unusually lenient relative to other crimes. But Garis's evocation of an overwhelmed criminal justice system operates as a key rhetorical device for the logic of his story. The report established the problem as one of public safety and then claimed that the criminal justice system is overwhelmed. Under these terms, the EFSI program becomes the only and best solution.

Conclusions

A narrative analysis of Garis's report explores how drug issues are constructed by linking morally suspect persons and activities to positivist claims about rising rates of cannabis cultivation. His use of statistics attempted to offer an objective claim about the size of the problem while cloaking the political and social commitments that underlie this prohibitionist text. Garis then extended the "problem" of residential grow ops by linking these operations to public safety risks such as fire, violence, danger to children and contamination of innocent residential neighbourhoods by dangerous persons, and organized crime. Garis's report is innovative in the way it confirmed that dangerous persons, crime and violence are not the only forms of moral contagion associated with drug production; in fact grow ops are uniquely dangerous because they present risks associated with vaguely conceptualized notions of public safety stemming from events and things like fire, mold and other concerns. In Garis's analysis grow operators emerged as "superdeviants," constructed through overlapping discourses as racialized and dangerous, and as unable or unwilling to operate in the best interests of public safety. In doing so, he called upon familiar themes and stock characters from Canada's prohibitionist history of drug policy. Construction of

grow operators as "dangerous" disavows other possibilities; namely that reasons and realities of growing cannabis may be various and complex. This approach leaves no possibility that the responsible residential cannabis grower can co-exist peaceably with neighbours. At the same time, this perspective bolsters the view that a solid distinction exists between the drug producer and the normal self-regulating citizen. These binaries shore up Garis's own "position as a knower and a truth-teller" and reinforce his role as a policy entrepreneur (Brook & Stringer, 2005, p. 320).

Garis then evoked and reiterated the theme of an overwhelmed criminal justice system. This component of his story helped to make residential cannabis cultivation not only a problem of social order, but one that challenges the capacities of Canada's criminal justice system. The linking of a narrative of public safety, replete with dangerous practices and persons, with the notion of an overwhelmed criminal justice system effectively established the existence of a crisis. This crisis then warranted a solution that makes it imperative to address residential cannabis cultivation through municipal bylaws and procedures that do not require recourse to search warrants or publicly accountable police procedures. He did this in a manner that assumed the guilt of grow operators and allowed him to dispense with the due process of the criminal justice system.

Garis's claims are intended to subdue public concerns about due process and privacy with rhetorical claims about issues such as the "public safety risks" presented by residential cannabis growing operations. From the perspective of public policy, Garis's proposed solutions have a number of effects. The deployment of the EFSI initiative was a multi-partner effort, and while some police agencies are subject to public accountability, it remains unclear how efforts at social control dispersed among a range of partners would be accountable (Dean, 2002, p. 53). The practice of combining municipal electrical inspections with the activities of police and fire departments also extends the methods of the criminal justice system beyond its legitimate domain, by eliciting new forms of hybrid social control mechanisms. In particular, these approaches extend the reach of local fire departments into the de facto enforcement of Canada's Criminal Code. These are serious concerns that deserve more public debate and consideration.

Acknowledgements

I am thankful to Dr. Susan Boyd, two anonymous reviewers and the editors, Gerry Stimson and David Moore, for comments on this paper. The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada has provided financial support for this work.

References

- Bellet, G. (2005, September 28). *Marijuana grow-ops targeted*. Vancouver Sun., p. A3.
- Bone, C., & Waldron, S. J. (1997). New trends in illicit marijuana cultivation in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. *Bulletin on Narcotics* (UNODC). Retrieved September 15, 2008, from: http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/bulletin/bulletin_1997-01-01_1_page006.html#3.
- Boyd, S. (2004). *From witches to crack moms: Women, drug law and policy*. Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press.
- Boyd, S., & Carter, C. (2008). *Hegemonic struggles: Mayerthorpe, marijuana and the media*. Paper presented at the Socialist Studies Meetings, Congress, Vancouver, BC, June 5, 2008.
- Brook, H., & Stringer, R. (2005). Users, using, used: A beginner's guide to deconstructing drugs discourse. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 16(5), 316–325.
- Bunton, R. (2001). Knowledge, embodiment and neo-liberal drug policy. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 28, 221–243.
- Canadian Centre for Substance Abuse (CCSA). (2003). *Cannabis FAQs*. Ottawa: Canadian Centre for Substance Abuse. Retrieved October 15, 2008, from: <http://www.ccsa.ca/2003%20and%20earlier%20CCSA%20Documents/ccsa-009934-2003.pdf>.
- Caputo, M. R., & Ostrom, B. J. (1994). Potential tax revenue from a regulated marijuana market. *American Journal of Economics and Sociology*, 53(4), 475–490.
- Carstairs, C. (2006). *Jailed for possession: Illegal drug use, regulation and power in Canada, 1920–1961*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

- City of Chilliwack (2006). *Bylaw # 3223: A Bylaw to Regulate Hydroponics Equipment and Drug Paraphernalia Dealers*. Retrieved April 21, 2006, from <http://www.gov.chilliwack.bc.ca/main/attachments/files/1191/BL%203223%20-%20Hydroponics%20and%20Drug%20Paraphernalia%20Bylaw.pdf>.
- Cleverley, B. (2005, December 9). *Surrey pot-busting project wins award*. Vancouver Sun, p. B4.
- Criminal Intelligence Service of Canada (CISC). (2004). *Annual Report of the Criminal Intelligence Service of Canada*. December 7, 2008, from http://www.cisc.gc.ca/annual_reports/annual_report_2004/documents/cisc_annual_report.pdf.
- Dean, M. (2002). Liberal government and authoritarianism. *Economy and Society*, 31(1), 37–61.
- Easton, S. T. (2004). *Marijuana growth in British Columbia. Public policy sources: A Fraser Institute occasional paper*. Vancouver: The Fraser Institute.
- Ferraiolo, K. (2007). From killer weed to popular medicine: The evolution of American drug control policy, 1937–2000. *Journal of Policy History*, 19(2), 147–179.
- Fischer, B., Ala-Leppilampi, K., Single, E., & Robins, A. (2003). Cannabis law reform in Canada: Is the "saga of promise, hesitations and retreat" coming to an end? *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice*, 45(3), 265–297.
- Fischer, B., Turnbull, S., Poland, B., & Haydon, E. (2004). Drug use, risk and urban order: Examining supervised injection sites (SISs) as "governmentality". *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 15, 357–365.
- Fong, P. (2004, March 8). *Crime crackdown transforms the mean streets of Whalley*. Vancouver Sun, p. A1.
- Garis, L. (2005). *Eliminating residential marijuana grow operations: An alternative approach, a report on Surrey*, British Columbia's electrical fire and safety investigation initiative. Available at: http://www.pssg.gov.bc.ca/firecom/pdf/marijuana_grow.op.pdf. Retrieved February 21, 2006.
- Garland, D. (2001). *The culture of control: Crime and social order in contemporary society*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Giulianotti, R. (1997). Drugs and the media in the era of postmodernity: An archaeological analysis. *Media, Culture and Society*, 19, 413–439.
- Grayson, K. (2008). *Chasing dragons: Security, identity, and illicit drugs in Canada*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.
- Hastings, A. (1998). Connecting linguistic structures and social practices: A discursive approach to social policy analysis. *Journal of Social Policy*, 27(2), 191–211.
- Hathaway, A., & Erickson, P. (2003). Drug reform principles and policy debates: Harm reduction prospects for cannabis in Canada. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 33(2), 465–496.
- Hough, M., Warburton, H., Few, B., May, T., Man, L., Witton, J., et al. (2003). *A growing problem: The domestic cultivation of cannabis*. York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation. Retrieved September 15, 2008, from: www.jrf.org.uk.
- Janson, A. C. M. (2002). *The economics of cannabis-cultivation in Europe*. Paper presented at the 2nd European Conference on Drug Trafficking and Law Enforcement, Paris, September 26 and 27, 2002. Retrieved September 15, 2008, from <http://www.cedro-iva.org/lib/jansen.economics.html>.
- Loukedelis, D. (2006). *Letter to Honourable Rich Coleman, Minister of Forests and Range, and Minister Responsible for Housing*. Bill 25 (Safety Standards Amendment Act, 2006)—Disclosure of Electricity Consumption Information to Safety Authorities (Letter). Victoria, BC: Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner. Retrieved October 15, 2008, from: <http://www.oipc.bc.ca/publications/SurveillanceBylawDiscussionPaper.pdf>.
- Loukedelis, D. (2006). *Local Governments and the Growth of Surveillance (Discussion Paper)*. Victoria, BC: Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner. Retrieved October 15, 2008, from: <http://www.oipc.bc.ca/publications/SurveillanceBylawDiscussionPaper.pdf>.
- Lucas, P. G. (2008). *Regulating compassion: An overview of Canada's federal medical cannabis policy and practice*. *Harm Reduction Journal*, 5, 5. Retrieved October 15, 2008, from <http://www.harmreductionjournal.com/content/5/1/5>.
- Martin, A., & Stenner, P. (2004). Talking about drug use: What are we (and our participants) doing in qualitative research. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 15, 395–405.
- Organized Crime Agency of BC (2001). *2001 Annual Report on Organized Crime in BC*. Retrieved December 7, 2008, from <http://www.ocabc.org/publications/OCAAnnualReport2001.pdf>.
- Philipps, L. (1996). Discursive deficits: A feminist perspective on the power of technical knowledge in fiscal law and policy. *Canadian Journal of Law & Society*, 11, 141–176.
- Plecas, D., Mallin, A., & Kinney, B. (2005). *Marijuana growing operations in British Columbia revisited, 1997–2003*. Abbotsford, BC: University College of the Fraser Valley.
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) (2004). *The Drug Situation in Canada—2003*. Retrieved December 7, 2008, from http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/drugs/pdf/drug_situation_2004.e.pdf.
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police (ND). *Common signs of a marijuana grow operation*. Retrieved October 15, 2008, from <http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/fio/growops.e.htm>.
- Senate (2002). *Cannabis: Our Position for a Canadian Public Policy: Report of the Special Committee on Illegal Drugs (Summary Report)*. Ottawa. Retrieved October 15, 2008, from: http://www.parl.gc.ca/common/Committee_SenRep.asp?Language=E&Parl=37&Ses=1&comm_id=85.
- Snitzman, S. R., Olsson, B., & Room, R. (2008). *A cannabis reader: Global issues and experiences. Monograph series 8(1)*. Lisbon: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction.
- Solomon, R., & Green, M. (1988). The first century: The history of non-medical opiate use and control policies in Canada, 1870–1970. In J. Blackwell & P. Erickson (Eds.), *Illicit drugs in Canada: A risky business* (pp. 88–116). Toronto: Nelson.
- Somers, M. R. (1994). The narrative constitution of identity: A relational and network approach. *Theory and Society*, 23, 605–649.
- Stone, D. (1999). Casual stories and the formation of policy agendas. *Political Science Quarterly*, 104(2), 281–300.
- United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) (2006). *Moroccan cannabis study: Executive summary*. Retrieved September 15, 2008, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/research/Morocco_survey_2005_ex_sum.pdf.
- Vancouver Sun. (2007, March 29). *Prescription heroin might dent the illegal drug trade*. Retrieved October 15, 2008, from http://www.canada.com/vancouver_sun/news/editorial/story.html?id=84d4a637-45f1-4907-aaec-8c2552fd5a98.
- Weisheit, R. A. (1991). The intangible rewards from crime: The case of domestic marijuana cultivation. *Crime & Delinquency*, 37(4), 506–527.
- Wilkins, C., & Caswell, S. (2004). Organized crime in cannabis cultivation in New Zealand: An economic analysis. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 30, 757–777.

FEDERAL COURT

BETWEEN:

NEIL ALLARD
TANYA BEEMISH
DAVID HEBERT
SHAWN DAVEY

PLAINTIFFS

AND:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF CANADA

DEFENDANT

CERTIFICATE CONCERNING CODE OF CONDUCT FOR EXPERT WITNESSES

I, Susan Boyd, having been named as an expert witness by the Plaintiffs, certify that I have read the Code of Conduct for Expert Witnesses set out in the schedule to the Federal Courts Rules before the commissioning of my Affidavit and agree to be bound by it.

Dated: December 22, 2014

Susan Boyd
Susan Boyd
Expert Witness

This is Exhibit F "referred to in
the affidavit of Susan Boyd
sworn before me at Vancouver
this 22 day of December 2014
[Signature]
A Commissioner for taking Oaths in the
Province of British Columbia