

HB

59

HFIN

FILE

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2003 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
Bill Version: CSHB 59(JUD)
(H) Publish Date: 2/26/03

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Public Safety
Title An act relating to the evaluation and BRU AST Detachment
cleanup of sites where certain... Component AST Detachment
Sponsor Representative Holm
Requester House Judiciary Component No. 2325

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2003) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2004 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

No fiscal impact.

Prepared by: Lieutenant Matthew Leveque
Division: Alaska State Troopers
Approved by: William Tandeske, Commissioner
Agency: Department of Public Safety

Phone 907 269-0390
Date/Time 2/19/03 10:20 AM
Date 2/14/2003

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2003 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 2
Bill Version: CSHB 59(JUD)
(H) Publish Date: 2/26/03

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Environmental Conservation
Title: An Act Relating to Evaluation and BRU: Spill Prevention and Response
Cleanup of Illegal Drug Sites Component: Prevention and Emergency Response
Sponsor: Rep. Holm
Requester: House Judiciary Component No.: 2064

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contractual	25.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Supplies	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land & Structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants & Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	30.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1037 GF/Mental Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1052 Oil and Haz. Sub. Response Fund	30.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
TOTAL	30.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2003) cost: 0.0

Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2004 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The evaluation and cleanup process for illegal drug sites proposed in this bill will require the Department to develop health standards, sampling protocols, analytical methods, and decontamination guidelines for lead, mercury, volatile organic compounds, and methamphetamines. The Department may also determine whether additional substances pose a substantial risk and include such substances in the guidelines development. In the first year funds will be used for the initial guidelines development. In the out years funds will be used to review and update the standards and protocols, and provide for the development of additional standards for compounds that may be added to the list of substances covered under this legislation. An addition of one compound per year is assumed.

Prepared by: Larry Dietrick, Director
Division: Division of Spill Prevention and Response
Approved by: Kurt Fredriksson
Agency: Department of Environmental Conservation

Phone 465-5255
Date/Time 2/25/03 4 41 PM
Date 2/25/2003

THE
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FISCAL NOTE # 2

STATE OF ALASKA
2003 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB 59(JUD)

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION

Continuation from Page 1

The Department will maintain a list of laboratories, a list of contaminated properties, and develop the proposed regulations using existing staff resources, and will contract for compound analysis and guidelines development. Once a property owner has certified to the Department that a site has been cleaned up in accordance with the Department's guidelines, the property will be removed from the list. It is assumed that the Department will not be undertaking any independent verification of laboratories or of the property owner's certification.

In preparing this fiscal note, the Department has assumed that the expected number of contaminated sites requiring evaluation and cleanup would be approximately 20 a year based on actual numbers of 13 sites last year and 25 the year before. Additionally, it is assumed that standards and cleanup guidance documents from other states can be used as templates.

Line Item Description	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY2008	FY2009
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Travel	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contractual						
• Analytical Methods	\$4,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
• Health Standards	\$4,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
• Sampling protocols	\$7,000	\$1,750	\$1,750	\$1,750	\$1,750	\$1,750
• Decontamination guidelines	\$9,000	\$2,250	\$2,250	\$2,250	\$2,250	\$2,250
• Additional substance analysis	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Subtotal:	\$25,000	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000
Supplies						
• Copies of regulations and guidance	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$30,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000

Alaska State Legislature

Representative Jim Holm

District 9

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Changes in House Bill 59 Version I

"CLEANUP OF ILLEGAL DRUG SITES"

House Finance Committee Members:

Changes in the Committee Substitute Version "T" will bring us up to Version "S." These changes were made in conjunction with the office of Senator Guess and address concerns from the Department of Public Safety and the Department of Environmental Conservation.

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Line 14: After "officer" Insert: "or team of Law Enforcement Officers,"

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Line 8: Delete "employed the officer who made the determination"

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Line 17: Replace "officer" with "agency"

Line 21: After "the" Insert: "primary"

Line 25: After "the" Insert: "sampling and"

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Line 5: Replace "officer" with "agency"

Line 13: Replace "or animals that enter or" with "who"

Line 25: After "for" Insert "sampling and"

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Line 30: After "46.03.520." Insert "sampling and testing"

Page 5

Line 1: After "be" insert "sampled and"

Line 4: Replace "a test" with "sampling or testing"

Line 4: Replace "test is" with "sampling and testing are"

Line 6: After "for" insert "sampling and"

Line 9: After "perform the" insert "sampling and"

Line 16: Replace "a test" with "sampling and testing"

Line 16: After "property" insert "under AS 46.03.520"

Line 26: After "occupy" insert "or use"

Page 6

Line 2: Delete "including guidelines to protect the safety of those removing the controlled substances"

Line 9: After "based on" insert "sampling and"

Line 13: After "ever" insert "sampled and"

pg 7 line 20

23-LS0341\S
Lauterbach
3/8/03

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 59()
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVE HOLM

#1 pass
5#2 passed

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to the evaluation and cleanup of sites where certain controlled
2 substances may have been manufactured or stored; and providing for an effective date."

3 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

4 * **Section 1.** The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section
5 to read:

6 **PURPOSE.** The purpose of this Act is to provide a just, equitable, and practicable
7 method, to be cumulative with and in addition to any other remedy provided by law, whereby
8 property that endangers the life, safety, or welfare of the general public or occupants of the
9 property because of toxic chemical contamination that may result from illegal drug
10 manufacturing may be required to be decontaminated or vacated and secured against use.

11 * **Sec. 2.** AS 46.03 is amended by adding new sections to read:

12 **Article 7A. Cleanup of Illegal Drug Sites.**

13 **Sec. 46.03.500. Notice of illegal drug manufacturing site.** (a) When a law
14 enforcement officer or team of law enforcement officers, qualified under federal

1 regulations to investigate and dismantle illegal drug manufacturing sites, determines
2 that a site constitutes an illegal drug manufacturing site, the primary law enforcement
3 agency that conducted the investigation shall notify the owner of the property, the
4 occupants and users of the property, and the department that the determination has
5 been made. The owner of the property may appeal the determination to the superior
6 court for review of whether the determination was made in compliance with this
7 subsection. In the appeal, the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence
8 that the determination was made in compliance with this subsection is on the primary
9 law enforcement agency that conducted the investigation.

10 (b) The notice to the property owner required under (a) of this section shall be
11 given in a manner that is consistent with the Alaska Rules of Civil Procedure for the
12 service of process in a civil action in this state and must include the following
13 information:

14 (1) the parcel identification number and legal description of the
15 property where the site is located;

16 (2) a statement of the determination made by the primary law
17 enforcement agency that the site was an illegal drug manufacturing site and the
18 findings that formed the basis for the determination;

19 (3) a citation to, and short summary of, AS 46.03.510, which restricts
20 transfer and occupancy of the site until it is determined to be fit for use; and

21 (4) the following information, which shall be provided to the primary
22 law enforcement agency by the department:

23 (A) a copy of the standards contained in regulations adopted
24 under AS 46.03.530 that determine whether the property is fit for use;

25 (B) a copy of the sampling and testing procedures established
26 under AS 46.03.520(b) and a copy of the list of laboratories maintained under
27 AS 46.03.520(c) that must be used for determining whether the property is fit
28 for use; and

29 (C) a copy of the guidelines for decontamination established by
30 the department under AS 46.03.540(b).

31 (c) The notice to the department required under (a) of this section must

1 include

2 (1) the parcel identification number and legal description of the
3 property where the site is located;

4 (2) a statement of the determination made by the primary law
5 enforcement agency that the site was an illegal drug manufacturing site and the
6 findings that formed the basis for the determination; and

7 (3) the name and mailing address of the person who owns the property
8 where the site is located.

9 (d) The notice required under (a) of this section for the occupants and users of
10 the property shall be accomplished by immediate posting of the entryway of the
11 property with a notice that includes the location of the property, the information
12 described in (b)(2) and (3) of this section, and a statement that the property may pose a
13 substantial risk of physical harm to persons who occupy or use the property.

14 (e) If a person other than the owner, such as a property manager or rental
15 agency, is authorized to let others use or occupy property for which an owner has
16 received a notice under (a) of this section or is authorized to transfer, sell, lease, or
17 rent the property to others, the owner of the property shall communicate the substance
18 of the notice to that person within four days after receiving the notice.

19 **Sec. 46.03.510. Restrictions on property.** (a) Until determined to be fit for
20 use under AS 46.03.550, the property for which a notice has been issued under
21 AS 46.03.500(a) may not be transferred, sold, leased, or rented to another person
22 except as provided in (b) of this section, and a person may not use or occupy the
23 property at any time after the fourth day following the day on which the property was
24 posted with the notice required under AS 46.03.500(d), except as necessary for
25 sampling, testing, or decontamination under AS 46.03.520 and 46.03.540. An oral or
26 written contract that would transfer, sell, lease, rent, or otherwise allow the use of the
27 property in violation of this subsection is voidable between the parties at the option of
28 the purchaser, transferee, user, lessee, or renter. However, this subsection does not

29 (1) make voidable a promissory note or other evidence of indebtedness
30 or a mortgage, trust deed, or other security interest securing the promissory note or
31 evidence of indebtedness, if the note or evidence of indebtedness, mortgage, trust

1 deed, or other security interest was given to a person other than the person
2 transferring, selling, using, leasing, or renting the property to induce the person to
3 finance the transfer, sale, use, leasing, or rental of the property;

4 (2) make voidable a lease or rental agreement between the property
5 owner and the person who caused the property to be contaminated and determined
6 unfit for use; or

7 (3) impair obligations or duties required to be performed on
8 termination of a contract, as required by the contract, such as payment of damages or
9 return of refundable deposits.

10 (b) Notwithstanding (a) of this section, property covered by (a) of this section
11 may be transferred or sold if full written disclosure is made to the prospective
12 transferee or purchaser that the property has been determined to be an illegal drug
13 manufacturing site and the property has not been determined to be fit for use. The
14 disclosure shall be attached to the earnest money receipt, if any, and shall accompany
15 the transfer or sale document. The disclosure is not considered to be part of the
16 transfer or sale document, however, and may not be recorded. The property shall
17 continue to be subject to the restrictions in (a) of this section after transfer or sale
18 under this subsection.

19 (c) A person who knowingly transfers, sells, leases, or rents property to
20 another, knowingly allows another to use or occupy property, or, being the owner of
21 property, knowingly occupies or uses the property, in violation of this section is guilty
22 of a class A misdemeanor. In this subsection, "knowingly" has the meaning given in
23 AS 11.81.900(a).

24 (d) It is an affirmative defense to a prosecution under (c) of this section for
25 allowing another to use or occupy the property that the defendant or an agent of the
26 defendant, within four days after receiving a notice under AS 46.03.500, filed an
27 appropriate civil action to remove the user or occupier from the property for which the
28 notice was received.

29 **Sec. 46.03.520. Sampling and testing procedures.** (a) If the owner of the
30 property for which notice was received under AS 46.03.500(b) desires to determine if
31 the property is fit for use, the owner shall cause the site to be sampled and tested for

1 the substances covered in regulations adopted under AS 46.03.530, using the
2 procedures and laboratory services specified under (b) and (c) of this section. The
3 property owner shall inform the laboratory used for sampling or testing under this
4 subsection that the sampling and testing are related to property that has been
5 determined to be an illegal drug manufacturing site.

6 (b) The department shall establish procedures for sampling and testing
7 property that may have been an illegal drug manufacturing site.

8 (c) The department shall establish and maintain a list of laboratories in the
9 state that have notified the department that they have the capacity to perform the
10 sampling and testing procedures and that they wish to be on the list maintained under
11 this subsection. A laboratory may not be included on the list unless the laboratory
12 agrees to send the department a copy of test results related to properties whose owners
13 have informed the laboratory that the test results are for property that has been
14 determined to be an illegal drug manufacturing site.

15 **Sec. 46.03.530. Standards for determining fitness.** (a) Property for which a
16 notice was received under AS 46.03.500(b) is not fit for use if sampling and testing of
17 the property under AS 46.03.520 shows the presence of one of the following
18 substances above the limit set by the department for that substance: lead, mercury,
19 methamphetamines, volatile organic compounds, and other substances for which the
20 department has set a limit under (b) of this section.

21 (b) The department shall adopt regulations that set the limit for each substance
22 specifically listed in (a) of this section for purposes of determining whether the
23 property for which a notice was received under AS 46.03.500 is fit for use. The
24 department may also determine whether there are other substances associated with
25 illegal drug manufacturing sites that may pose a substantial risk of harm to persons
26 who occupy or use the site or to public health and may adopt regulations that set limits
27 for those substances for the purposes of determining whether the property for which
28 notice was received under AS 46.03.500 is fit for use.

29 **Sec. 46.03.540. Decontamination requirements.** (a) If the owner desires to
30 decontaminate the property for which a notice has been issued under AS 46.03.500,
31 the owner shall follow the guidelines established by the department under (b) of this

1 section.

2 (b) The department shall establish guidelines for decontamination of sites that
3 are determined to be unfit for use under AS 46.03.530. The department shall provide
4 a copy of the guidelines to any person who requests a copy.

5 **Sec. 46.03.550. Fitness for use.** (a) Property for which a notice has been
6 issued under AS 46.03.500 shall be determined by the department to be fit for use if
7 the owner certifies to the department under penalty of unsworn falsification that

8 (1) based on sampling and testing procedures established by the
9 department under AS 46.03.520(b) and performed by laboratories that are on the list
10 maintained by the department under AS 46.03.520(c), the limits on substances
11 specified in regulations adopted under AS 46.03.530 are not exceeded on the property;

12 (2) if the property was ever sampled and tested under AS 46.03.520
13 and the test results showed the property to be unfit for use under AS 46.03.530,
14 decontamination procedures were performed in accordance with the guidelines
15 established under AS 46.03.540(b) and the requirements of (1) of this subsection have
16 been met; or

17 (3) a court has held that the determination that the property was an
18 illegal drug manufacturing site was not made in compliance with AS 46.03.500(a).

19 (b) The department shall maintain a list of properties for which the department
20 has received notice under AS 46.03.500(c). When the department determines under
21 (a) of this section that a property on the list is fit for use, the department shall remove
22 the property from the list and notify the owner of the property that the property is fit
23 for use. On request, the department shall give a copy of the list maintained under this
24 section to any person who requests the list.

25 **Sec. 46.03.560. Securing the property.** The owner of property for which a
26 notice was received under AS 46.03.500(b) shall ensure that the property is vacated
27 and secured against use

28 (1) within four days after receiving the notice if the owner does not test
29 the property under AS 46.03.520 within four days after receiving the notice; or

30 (2) within four days after receiving the test results if the owner tests
31 the property within four days after receiving the notice, the test shows the presence of

1 a substance that exceeds the limits set in regulations adopted under AS 46.03.530, and
2 the owner does not begin decontamination procedures under AS 46.03.540 within four
3 days after receiving the test results.

4 **Sec. 46.03.570. Duties of the department; regulations.** (a) The department
5 shall adopt regulations implementing AS 46.03.500 - 46.03.599.

6 (b) The department shall periodically review information related to
7 decontamination of illegal drug manufacturing sites to determine whether substances
8 should be added to or deleted from the list of substances specifically named in
9 AS 46.03.530(a). The department shall report written findings to the governor if the
10 department determines that a change should be made to the list of specific substances
11 in AS 46.03.530(a). The governor shall notify the legislature when written findings
12 have been made under this subsection and provide a copy of the findings to a legislator
13 on request.

14 **Sec. 46.03.599. Definitions.** In AS 46.03.500 - 46.03.599,

15 (1) "illegal drug manufacturing site" means property on which there is
16 reasonable cause to suspect contamination with chemicals associated with the
17 manufacturing of a controlled substance and where

18 (A) activity involving the unauthorized manufacture of a
19 controlled substance listed on schedule I or II in AS 11.71 or a precursor
20 chemical ^{or necessary chemical} for the substances has occurred; or

21 (B) there are kept, stored, or located any of the devices,
22 equipment, things, or substances used for the unauthorized manufacture of a
23 controlled substance listed on schedule I or II in AS 11.71;

24 (2) "site" means an illegal drug manufacturing site.

25 * **Sec. 3.** The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
26 read:

27 **REGULATIONS.** The Department of Environmental Conservation may immediately
28 begin to develop and adopt regulations to implement this Act. The regulations take effect
29 under AS 44.62 (Administrative Procedure Act).

30 * **Sec. 4.** The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
31 read:

1 CERTIFICATION OF EFFECTIVE DATE OF REGULATIONS. The lieutenant
2 governor shall certify to the revisor of statutes the effective date of the initial regulations
3 adopted by the Department of Environmental Conservation under sec. 3 of this Act.

4 * **Sec. 5.** Sections 1 and 2 of this Act take effect on the effective date of the initial
5 regulations adopted by the Department of Environmental Conservation under sec. 3 of this
6 Act.

7 * **Sec. 6.** Sections 3 and 4 of this Act take effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

Amendment #1 — HB 59

3-12-03

Williams

Amendment # 1

adopted N/O

Offered in House Finance
To: House CS for HB 59

1 Page 5 line 17 - 19

Delete "one of the following substances above the limit set by the department for that substance: lead, mercury, methamphetamines, volatile organic compounds, and other"

2 Page 5 line 21

Insert "The Department of Public Safety shall annually submit a list of substances to the Department of Environmental Conservation."

3 Page 5 line 22

Delete "specifically listed in (a) of this section"
Insert "specified by the Department of Public Safety"

Alaska State Legislature

Representative Jim Holm

District 9

Session

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Changes in House Bill 59 Version I

"CLEANUP OF ILLEGAL DRUG SITES"

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Line 26: After "occupy" insert "or use"

Page 6

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23-LS0341S

Lauterbach

3/8/03

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 59()

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY

Offered:

Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVE HOLM

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 **"An Act relating to the evaluation and cleanup of sites where certain controlled**
2 **substances may have been manufactured or stored; and providing for an effective date."**

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7 method, to be cumulative with and in addition to any other remedy provided by law, whereby
8 property that endangers the life, safety, or welfare of the general public or occupants of the
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11 *** Sec. 2.** AS 46.03 is amended by adding new sections to read:

12 **Article 7A. Cleanup of Illegal Drug Sites.**

13 **Sec. 46.03.500. Notice of illegal drug manufacturing site.** (a) When a law
14 enforcement officer or team of law enforcement officers, qualified under federal

1 regulations to investigate and dismantle illegal drug manufacturing sites, determines
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3 agency that conducted the investigation shall notify the owner of the property, the
4 occupants and users of the property, and the department that the determination has
5 been made. The owner of the property may appeal the determination to the superior
6 court for review of whether the determination was made in compliance with this
7 subsection. In the appeal, the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence
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11 given in a manner that is consistent with the Alaska Rules of Civil Procedure for the
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16 (2) a statement of the determination made by the primary law
17 enforcement agency that the site was an illegal drug manufacturing site and the
18 findings that formed the basis for the determination;

19 (3) a citation to, and short summary of, AS 46.03.510, which restricts
20 transfer and occupancy of the site until it is determined to be fit for use; and

21 (4) the following information, which shall be provided to the primary
22 law enforcement agency by the department:

23 (A) a copy of the standards contained in regulations adopted
24 under AS 46.03.530 that determine whether the property is fit for use;

25 (B) a copy of the sampling and testing procedures established
26 under AS 46.03.520(b) and a copy of the list of laboratories maintained under
27 AS 46.03.520(c) that must be used for determining whether the property is fit
28 for use; and

29 (C) a copy of the guidelines for decontamination established by
30 the department under AS 46.03.540(b).

31 (c) The notice to the department required under (a) of this section must

1 include

2 (1) the parcel identification number and legal description of the
3 property where the site is located;

4 (2) a statement of the determination made by the primary law
5 enforcement agency that the site was an illegal drug manufacturing site and the
6 findings that formed the basis for the determination; and

7 (3) the name and mailing address of the person who owns the property
8 where the site is located.

9 (d) The notice required under (a) of this section for the occupants and users of
10 the property shall be accomplished by immediate posting of the entryway of the
11 property with a notice that includes the location of the property, the information
12 described in (b)(2) and (3) of this section, and a statement that the property may pose a
13 substantial risk of physical harm to persons who occupy or use the property.

14 (e) If a person other than the owner, such as a property manager or rental
15 agency, is authorized to let others use or occupy property for which an owner has
16 received a notice under (a) of this section or is authorized to transfer, sell, lease, or
17 rent the property to others, the owner of the property shall communicate the substance
18 of the notice to that person within four days after receiving the notice.

19 **Sec. 46.03.510. Restrictions on property.** (a) Until determined to be fit for
20 use under AS 46.03.550, the property for which a notice has been issued under
21 AS 46.03.500(a) may not be transferred, sold, leased, or rented to another person
22 except as provided in (b) of this section, and a person may not use or occupy the
23 property at any time after the fourth day following the day on which the property was
24 posted with the notice required under AS 46.03.500(d), except as necessary for
25 sampling, testing, or decontamination under AS 46.03.520 and 46.03.540. An oral or
26 written contract that would transfer, sell, lease, rent, or otherwise allow the use of the
27 property in violation of this subsection is voidable between the parties at the option of
28 the purchaser, transferee, user, lessee, or renter. However, this subsection does not

29 (1) make voidable a promissory note or other evidence of indebtedness
30 or a mortgage, trust deed, or other security interest securing the promissory note or
31 evidence of indebtedness, if the note or evidence of indebtedness, mortgage, trust

1 deed, or other security interest was given to a person other than the person
2 transferring, selling, using, leasing, or renting the property to induce the person to
3 finance the transfer, sale, use, leasing, or rental of the property;

4 (2) make voidable a lease or rental agreement between the property
5 owner and the person who caused the property to be contaminated and determined
6 unfit for use; or

7 (3) impair obligations or duties required to be performed on
8 termination of a contract, as required by the contract, such as payment of damages or
9 return of refundable deposits.

10 (b) Notwithstanding (a) of this section, property covered by (a) of this section
11 may be transferred or sold if full written disclosure is made to the prospective
12 transferee or purchaser that the property has been determined to be an illegal drug
13 manufacturing site and the property has not been determined to be fit for use. The
14 disclosure shall be attached to the earnest money receipt, if any, and shall accompany
15 the transfer or sale document. The disclosure is not considered to be part of the
16 transfer or sale document, however, and may not be recorded. The property shall
17 continue to be subject to the restrictions in (a) of this section after transfer or sale
18 under this subsection.

19 (c) A person who knowingly transfers, sells, leases, or rents property to
20 another, knowingly allows another to use or occupy property, or, being the owner of
21 property, knowingly occupies or uses the property, in violation of this section is guilty
22 of a class A misdemeanor. In this subsection, "knowingly" has the meaning given in
23 AS 11.81.900(a).

24 (d) It is an affirmative defense to a prosecution under (c) of this section for
25 allowing another to use or occupy the property that the defendant or an agent of the
26 defendant, within four days after receiving a notice under AS 46.03.500, filed an
27 appropriate civil action to remove the user or occupier from the property for which the
28 notice was received.

29 **Sec. 46.03.520. Sampling and testing procedures.** (a) If the owner of the
30 property for which notice was received under AS 46.03.500(b) desires to determine if
31 the property is fit for use, the owner shall cause the site to be sampled and tested for

1 the substances covered in regulations adopted under AS 46.03.530, using the
2 procedures and laboratory services specified under (b) and (c) of this section. The
3 property owner shall inform the laboratory used for sampling or testing under this
4 subsection that the sampling and testing are related to property that has been
5 determined to be an illegal drug manufacturing site.

6 (b) The department shall establish procedures for sampling and testing
7 property that may have been an illegal drug manufacturing site.

8 (c) The department shall establish and maintain a list of laboratories in the
9 state that have notified the department that they have the capacity to perform the
10 sampling and testing procedures and that they wish to be on the list maintained under
11 this subsection. A laboratory may not be included on the list unless the laboratory
12 agrees to send the department a copy of test results related to properties whose owners
13 have informed the laboratory that the test results are for property that has been
14 determined to be an illegal drug manufacturing site.

15 **Sec. 46.03.530. Standards for determining fitness.** (a) Property for which a
16 notice was received under AS 46.03.500(b) is not fit for use if sampling and testing of
17 the property under AS 46.03.520 shows the presence of one of the following
18 substances above the limit set by the department for that substance: lead, mercury,
19 methamphetamines, volatile organic compounds, and other substances for which the
20 department has set a limit under (b) of this section.

21 (b) The department shall adopt regulations that set the limit for each substance
22 specifically listed in (a) of this section for purposes of determining whether the
23 property for which a notice was received under AS 46.03.500 is fit for use. The
24 department may also determine whether there are other substances associated with
25 illegal drug manufacturing sites that may pose a substantial risk of harm to persons
26 who occupy or use the site or to public health and may adopt regulations that set limits
27 for those substances for the purposes of determining whether the property for which
28 notice was received under AS 46.03.500 is fit for use.

29 **Sec. 46.03.540. Decontamination requirements.** (a) If the owner desires to
30 decontaminate the property for which a notice has been issued under AS 46.03.500,
31 the owner shall follow the guidelines established by the department under (b) of this

1 section.

2 (b) The department shall establish guidelines for decontamination of sites that
3 are determined to be unfit for use under AS 46.03.530. The department shall provide
4 a copy of the guidelines to any person who requests a copy.

5 **Sec. 46.03.550. Fitness for use.** (a) Property for which a notice has been
6 issued under AS 46.03.500 shall be determined by the department to be fit for use if
7 the owner certifies to the department under penalty of unsworn falsification that

8 (1) based on sampling and testing procedures established by the
9 department under AS 46.03.520(b) and performed by laboratories that are on the list
10 maintained by the department under AS 46.03.520(c), the limits on substances
11 specified in regulations adopted under AS 46.03.530 are not exceeded on the property;

12 (2) if the property was ever sampled and tested under AS 46.03.520
13 and the test results showed the property to be unfit for use under AS 46.03.530,
14 decontamination procedures were performed in accordance with the guidelines
15 established under AS 46.03.540(b) and the requirements of (1) of this subsection have
16 been met; or

17 (3) a court has held that the determination that the property was an
18 illegal drug manufacturing site was not made in compliance with AS 46.03.500(a).

19 (b) The department shall maintain a list of properties for which the department
20 has received notice under AS 46.03.500(c). When the department determines under
21 (a) of this section that a property on the list is fit for use, the department shall remove
22 the property from the list and notify the owner of the property that the property is fit
23 for use. On request, the department shall give a copy of the list maintained under this
24 section to any person who requests the list.

25 **Sec. 46.03.560. Securing the property.** The owner of property for which a
26 notice was received under AS 46.03.500(b) shall ensure that the property is vacated
27 and secured against use

28 (1) within four days after receiving the notice if the owner does not test
29 the property under AS 46.03.520 within four days after receiving the notice; or

30 (2) within four days after receiving the test results if the owner tests
31 the property within four days after receiving the notice, the test shows the presence of

1 a substance that exceeds the limits set in regulations adopted under AS 46.03.530, and
2 the owner does not begin decontamination procedures under AS 46.03.540 within four
3 days after receiving the test results.

4 **Sec. 46.03.570. Duties of the department; regulations.** (a) The department
5 shall adopt regulations implementing AS 46.03.500 - 46.03.599.

6 (b) The department shall periodically review information related to
7 decontamination of illegal drug manufacturing sites to determine whether substances
8 should be added to or deleted from the list of substances specifically named in
9 AS 46.03.530(a). The department shall report written findings to the governor if the
10 department determines that a change should be made to the list of specific substances
11 in AS 46.03.530(a). The governor shall notify the legislature when written findings
12 have been made under this subsection and provide a copy of the findings to a legislator
13 on request.

14 **Sec. 46.03.599. Definitions.** In AS 46.03.500 - 46.03.599,

15 (1) "illegal drug manufacturing site" means property on which there is
16 reasonable cause to suspect contamination with chemicals associated with the
17 manufacturing of a controlled substance and where

18 (A) activity involving the unauthorized manufacture of a
19 controlled substance listed on schedule I or II in AS 11.71 or a precursor
20 chemical for the substances has occurred; or

21 (B) there are kept, stored, or located any of the devices,
22 equipment, things, or substances used for the unauthorized manufacture of a
23 controlled substance listed on schedule I or II in AS 11.71;

24 (2) "site" means an illegal drug manufacturing site.

25 * **Sec. 3.** The uncoded law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
26 read:

27 **REGULATIONS.** The Department of Environmental Conservation may immediately
28 begin to develop and adopt regulations to implement this Act. The regulations take effect
29 under AS 44.62 (Administrative Procedure Act).

30 * **Sec. 4.** The uncoded law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
31 read:

1 CERTIFICATION OF EFFECTIVE DATE OF REGULATIONS. The lieutenant
2 governor shall certify to the revisor of statutes the effective date of the initial regulations
3 adopted by the Department of Environmental Conservation under sec. 3 of this Act.

4 * **Sec. 5.** Sections 1 and 2 of this Act take effect on the effective date of the initial
5 regulations adopted by the Department of Environmental Conservation under sec. 3 of this
6 Act.

7 * **Sec. 6.** Sections 3 and 4 of this Act take effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

LEGAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF LEGAL AND RESEARCH SERVICES
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
STATE OF ALASKA

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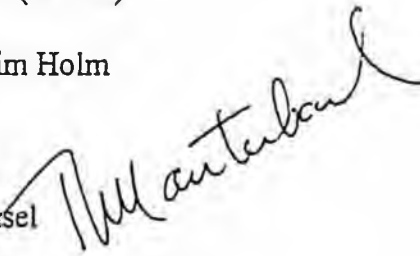
MEMORANDUM

January 21, 2003

SUBJECT: Illegal Drug Sites (HB 59)

TO: Representative Jim Holm
Attn: Jos

FROM: Terri Lauterbach
Legislative Counsel



You have requested a sectional summary of the above-described bill.

As a preliminary matter, note that a sectional summary of a bill should not be considered an authoritative interpretation of the bill and the bill itself is the best statement of its contents. If you would like an interpretation of the bill as it may apply to a particular set of circumstances, please advise.

Section 1. Describes the purpose of the bill.

Section 2. Requires testing of property before continued use if a law enforcement officer has determined that the property was an illegal drug manufacturing or storage site. Declares that the property is unfit for use if it doesn't meet the limits set by the Department of Environmental Conservation for lead, mercury, methamphetamines, or volatile organic compounds. Requires decontamination, if done, to be done according to guidelines set by DEC. Specifies miscellaneous other duties for DEC and for the property owner.

TML:med
03-040.med

http://www.kci.org/meth_info/meth_cleanup.htm

What are possible health effects from exposure to meth lab contaminants?

Many of the contaminants present during meth's cooking process can be harmful if someone is exposed to them. These contaminants can cause health problems including respiratory (breathing) problems, skin and eye irritation, headaches, nausea and dizziness. Acute (short-term) exposures to high concentrations of some of these chemicals, such as those law enforcement officers face when they first enter a lab, can cause severe health problems including lung damage and burns to different parts of the body.

There is little known about the health effects from chronic (long-term) exposure to contaminants left behind after a meth lab is dismantled. Until the contaminants have been identified, their quantities measured, and their health effects known, MDOH advises property owners to exercise caution and use the safest possible cleaning practices in dealing with a former meth lab property and any possible remaining contamination.

The potential health effects depend on

- the specific chemicals to which a person is exposed
- how much of each chemical to which a person is exposed,
- how long a person is exposed, and
- the health condition of the person being exposed.

Exposure to meth residues may cause symptoms similar to those experienced by meth users.

Exposure to volatile organic compounds (VOCs) may cause symptoms such as nose and throat irritation, headaches, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, confusion and breathing difficulties. Benzene is a VOC known to cause cancer.

Acids or bases will cause a burning sensation on the skin and in mucous membranes, and can cause severe eye damage. Exposure to metals and salts can cause a wide range of health effects including respiratory irritation, decreased mental function, anemia, kidney damage and birth defects



How can the property be cleaned up?

Basic steps for cleaning a former meth property:

1. Determine if the property was used for meth production.
2. Air out the property before and during cleanup.
3. Remove all unnecessary items and dispose of them.
4. Remove visibly contaminated items or items that have an odor.
5. Clean all surfaces using household cleaning methods and proper personal protection.
6. Clean the ventilation system.
7. Leave plumbing cleaning up to the experts.
8. Air out the property for three to five days.

Some general guidelines include:

Owners who clean their own properties should be aware that household building materials and furniture can absorb contaminants and give off fumes. Use caution and wear clothing to protect your skin, such as gloves, long sleeves, and eye protection during cleaning.

- **Air out the property**

After a lab is seized by law enforcement officials, professionals trained to handle hazardous materials are generally called in to remove lab waste and any bulk chemicals. During this removal, every effort is made to air out the property for the safety of the removal crew. For security reasons, the property is usually closed upon their departure. However, this short-term airing-out may not be sufficient to clear out all the contaminants from the air inside the home. Be sure the property has been aired out for **several** days before cleaning. After the initial airing out, good ventilation should be continued throughout the property's cleanup.

To promote the volatilization (dissolving into the air) of some types of chemicals, windows and doors may be closed and the temperature inside the home increased to approximately 90 degrees Fahrenheit for a few days. After cleaning and heating is complete, the property should be aired out for three to five days to allow for any volatiles to disperse from the house. Open all the building's windows and set up exhaust fans to circulate air out of the house. During this time, the property should remain off limits unless it is necessary to make short visits to the property.

After the cleaning and final three to five days of airing-out, the property should be checked for re-staining and odors, which would indicate that the initial cleaning was not successful, and further, more extensive steps should be taken.

- **Contamination removal and disposal**

During the meth cooking process, vapors are given off that can spread and be absorbed by nearby materials. Spilled chemicals, supplies and equipment can further contaminate non-lab items. It is a good idea to remove unnecessary items from the property and dispose of them properly. Items that are visibly contaminated should be removed from the property and may be disposed of in a local landfill.

If you find suspicious containers or lab equipment at the property, do not handle them yourself. Leave the area and contact your local law enforcement agency or fire department. It is possible that some items may have been left behind after a seizure. If the property has been searched by a hazardous materials cleanup team, the items have most likely been identified and are not dangerous. However, some properties may not have been searched or some items may have been overlooked in the debris or confusion.

Absorbent materials, such as carpeting, drapes, clothing, etc. can accumulate vapors that are dispersed through the air during the cooking process. They also may collect dust and powder from the chemicals involved in the manufacturing process. It is recommended that these materials be disposed of, especially if an odor or discoloration is present.

- **Surfaces**

Surfaces, such as walls, counters, floors, ceilings, etc. are porous and can hold contamination from the meth cooking process, especially in those areas where the cooking and preparation were performed. Cleaning these areas is very important as people may come in frequent contact with these surfaces through skin contact, food preparation, etc.

If a surface has visible contamination or staining, complete removal and replacement of that surface section is recommended. This could include removal and replacement of wallboard, floor coverings and counters. If this is not feasible, intensive cleaning, followed by the application of a physical barrier such as paint or epoxy is recommended. These areas should be monitored and the barrier maintained to assure that the contamination is contained.

Normal household cleaning methods and products will remove any remaining contamination. Don't forget to wear gloves, protective clothing, such as long sleeves, and eye protection. Again, ventilation of the property should be continued throughout the cleaning process.

- **Ventilation system**

Ventilation systems (heating, air conditioning) tend to collect fumes and dust and redistribute them throughout a home. The vents, ductwork, filters, and even the walls and ceilings near ventilation ducts can become contaminated. Replace all of the air filters in the system, remove and clean vents, clean the surfaces near system inlets and outlets, and clean the system's ductwork.

- **Plumbing**

While some of the waste products generated during meth manufacture may be thrown along the sides of roads or in yards, most are dumped down sinks, drains, and toilets. These waste products can collect in drains, traps, and septic tanks and give off fumes. If a strong chemical odor is coming from household plumbing, do not attempt to address the problem yourself, contact a plumbing contractor for professional assistance. If you suspect the septic tank or yard may be contaminated, contact the local health department.

- **Repainting**

When a surface has been cleaned, painting that surface should be considered, especially in areas where contamination was found or suspected. If there is any remaining contamination that cleaning did not remove, painting the surface puts a barrier between the contamination and anyone who may come in contact with those surfaces. Even on those areas that people do not normally touch, painting will cover up and "lock" the contamination onto the surface, reducing the chances that it would be released into the air.

http://www.kci.org/meth_info/meth_cleanup.htm

http://www.kci.org/rmeth_info/neighborhood_lab.htm

IS THERE A METH LAB COOKIN' IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD?



Many people may be unaware that they're living near a meth lab. Here are some things to look for:

- Unusual, strong odors (like cat urine, ether, ammonia, acetone or other chemicals).
- Residences with windows blacked out.
- Renters who pay their landlords in cash. (Most drug dealers trade exclusively in cash.)
- Lots of traffic - people coming and going at unusual times. There may be little traffic during the day, but at night the activity increases dramatically.
- Excessive trash including large amounts of items such as: antifreeze containers, lantern fuel cans, red chemically stained coffee filters, drain cleaner and duct tape.
- Unusual amounts of clear glass containers being brought into the home.

Presence of the following items could indicate the existence of a meth lab:

Alcohol
Ether
Benzene
Toluene/Paint Thinner
Freon
Acetone
Chloroform
Camp Stove Fuel/Coleman Fuel
Starting Fluid
Anhydrous Ammonia
"Heet"
White Gasoline
Phenyl-2-Propane
Phenylacetone
Phenylpropanolamine
Iodine Crystals
Red Phosphorous
Black Iodine
Lye (Red Devil Lye)
Drano
Muriatic/Hydrochloric Acid
Battery Acid/Sulfuric Acid
Epsom Salts
Batteries/Lithium
Sodium Metal
Wooden Matches
Propane Cylinders
Hot Plates
Ephedrine (over-the-counter)
Cold Tablets
Bronchodilators
Energy Boosters
Rock Salt
Diet Aids

If you suspect a meth lab in your neighborhood call
the police

Fairbanks Daily News-Miner

Meth 101: Hotels learn to spot labs

By KYLE HOPKINS
Staff Writer

Tuesday, February 25, 2003 - The hot plates, alcohol, cold medicine, pickle jars and mostly household chemicals collected by Alaska State Trooper Teague Widmier offered enough over-the-counter ingredients to create about five grams of methamphetamine. And to accidentally scorch a hotel room or gas out nearby guests when the chemicals are hastily dumped before a raid.

Widmier displayed the make-shift meth lab components at a Monday afternoon forum at the Westmark. More than 60 representatives of area hotels, motels and inns gathered to learn how to spot labs and their operators.

Two recent meth busts in which labs or ingredients were discovered in local hotel rooms helped prompt the event, said Bob Harmon, general manager for the Westmark Fairbanks Hotel.

"It was time to just set something up for the hospitality community so they can know what to look for," Harmon said.

Widmier, an investigator with the statewide drug enforcement unit in Fairbanks, encouraged the group to call authorities when they suspect a room is being used as a lab.

"We'd be more than glad to come over and pay a visit and see what's going on," he said.

Doris Lundin, owner of the Fairbanks Hotel, said she hopes employees return to work with a higher sense of vigilance.

"These kinds of chemicals can hurt everybody in a hotel," she said.

Methamphetamine production in Fairbanks and North Pole still appears to be on the rise, Widmier said. Many of the labs authorities raid here are designed to manufacture enough for a cook's personal use and to share with friends, but are so prevalent authorities could bust two a week if they had the resources.

Authorities also have worked with major Fairbanks retailers to limit the amount of Sudafed sold to a single customer.

Widmier told the collection of managers, security, housekeepers and other industry workers how meth is created and how to spot each step of the process. The table of ingredients ranged from relatively specialized products like a nutritional supplement for animals and sodium metal to familiar items like Drano and Iso-Heet.

Most of the ingredients by themselves wouldn't raise a red flag. But meth cooks buy certain household items like matches, coffee filters and particularly Sudafed in huge quantities, Widmier said.

Labs produce a strong chemical smell sometimes compared to model airplane glue. Hotel staff also might want to watch for the remnants of boxes of matches ripped apart and plastic containers with protruding hoses.

"This is exactly what I wanted them to show me. The chemicals, the containers," said Sam Brown, who handles security as bell captain for the Regency Fairbanks Hotel. "I had a good idea of what I was looking for. Now we've nailed it down."

A high volume of phone calls to and from a room and heavy traffic at odd times of the night also may be cause for suspicion.

Methamphetamine users may seem anxious, talk rapidly and appear itchy, the trooper said. Rotted teeth and sores on the face and hands, from scratching, also are common. The high lasts 10 to 12 hours, keeping addicts up for days before they crash, hard. Widmier painted an unappealing picture of the drug and its use.

"A lot of them don't snort it now that are heavy meth users. They just eat it," he said.

The audience watched a short training film geared toward law enforcement, warning that improperly handling an active meth lab or ingredients can lead to injury or death.

On Jan. 9, drug investigators raided a room at the Ranch Motel off South Cushman Street and found two men in the middle of cooking what was suspected to be meth. On Feb. 3, University Fire Department responded to a fire at the Aspen Hotel off Airport Way that investigators blamed on a suspected methamphetamine lab. A 19-year-old man was charged with manufacturing the drug.

Lundin fears a trend. A member of the Downtown Association and the Fairbanks Convention and Visitors Bureau, she said she's worked to improve the image of her business.

"Anything like this that looks like it's trying to come in and infiltrate really gets my gander up," she said.

Contact Kyle Hopkins at khopkins@newsminer.com or call 459-7593.

Fairbanks Daily News-Miner

Drug lab raided

By KYLE HOPKINS
Staff Writer

Friday, January 31, 2003 - Authorities arrested two men Thursday night at a Van Horn Road residence in a suspected methamphetamine operation linked to a pair of arrests earlier this week.

"Fairbanks has got a problem with meth labs," said Alaska State Trooper Teague Widmier, case supervisor for the two recent busts. Widmier is a member of the Fairbanks statewide drug unit, which with enough time could find multiple labs every week in the city and nearby communities, he said.

The unit served a warrant just before 5 p.m. at 3330 Van Horn Road, a trailer and addition that troopers have long suspected housed a meth lab. Jeff Lees, 39, was arrested outside the residence, said Sgt. Ron Wall, unit supervisor.

Lees is charged with a probation violation.

The team arrested Bruce H. Gillam, 40, inside the home and found an active, medium-sized lab, Wall said. Gillam, who lives at the residence according to borough records, is accused of possession of methamphetamine. Both men could face additional charges.

"Charges regarding the manufacture of methamphetamines will be referred to the D.A.'s office," Wall said.

On Tuesday, troopers found a small-scale lab in the Gold Rush Estates trailer park and charged Cinda J. Ingles, 44, and Harold T. Griffin, 79, on charges of possessing finished methamphetamines.

Statements by Griffin, a cab driver, led investigators to the Van Horn residence, where Ingles would travel by taxi and deliver methamphetamine ingredients, Widmier said.

"This is all manufactured for sale and there was a large quantity of processed meth that was on Mr. Gillam at the time the warrant was served," Widmier said.

Troopers suspected illegal activity was under way at the Gold Rush Estates residence for about a year, but in recent weeks enough evidence surfaced to serve a warrant.

The Fairbanks North Star Borough's hazardous materials team responded Tuesday night to handle the active chemicals. The drug unit team includes members of the Alaska State Troopers, Fairbanks Police Department, UAF Police Department and the Drug Enforcement Agency.

Inside the residence, authorities found an open safe containing assault rifles. Although dusty, the weapons appeared to have been handled recently, Widmier said.

In 2001, police reported finding Gillam with a small amount of methamphetamines after his vehicle caught fire on the Richardson Highway.

Contact Kyle Hopkins at 459-7593 or khopkins@newsminer.com

Fairbanks Daily News-Miner

Two face charges after suspected drug lab raided

Wednesday, January 29, 2003 - Staff report

Alaska State Troopers discovered a small-scale methamphetamine lab in a residence in the Gold Rush Estates trailer park Tuesday and arrested two occupants on a charge of possessing finished methamphetamine.

Cinda J. Ingles, 44, and Harold T. Griffin, 79, were both arrested on a charge of fourth-degree misconduct involving a controlled substance.

However, more charges could be filed after the materials found in the trailer are tested at the troopers crime lab, Sgt. Ron Wall said.

Troopers had been investigating the possibility of a meth lab at the trailer for about a year before entering with a search warrant on Tuesday, he said. Wall classified the operation as "relatively small."

Louise Chikigak, a neighbor who lives in the park behind the College Corner shopping center, said she was surprised to learn of the meth lab across the street.

"I never saw any strange people over there or anything," she said.

Troopers said Griffin had been living in the residence since about 1994 and that he and Ingles were boyfriend and girlfriend.

Fairbanks Daily News-Miner

Investigators surprise suspected meth chefs

By BETH IPSEN
Staff Writer

Friday, January 10, 2003 - Drug investigators kicked in the door and interrupted two men in the middle of cooking what is suspected to be methamphetamine at the Ranch Motel Thursday morning.

A relative of someone who had been partying at the room the night before tipped off authorities, saying a meth lab in the room was about to be torn down. Three drug investigators went to the hotel and knocked on room No. 218, said Alaska State Trooper Teague Widmier, an investigator for the statewide drug enforcement unit in Fairbanks.

They didn't get an answer, but "all of the a sudden we heard jars clinking," Widmier said. He kicked in the door and interrupted the two men inside as they were trying to flush chemicals down the toilet and bathtub drain, Widmier said.

A man who was staying in the room next door said he heard the loud knocking on the door followed by shouting from both inside and outside. He then heard foot steps of the two men running back and forth, and glass breaking.

"Finally, the toilet flushed," followed by a strong smell emitting from the plumbing in his own room, said the man, who asked to remain anonymous. The witness then heard troopers yelling at the suspects to get on the floor.

"The hot plates were still hot and the odor was very strong," said Widmier, indicating authorities likely caught the two men in the middle of cooking meth.

"The Mason jars were just empty, laying on the bathroom floor and bath tub and they had water running in the tub," he said. "There wasn't a lot of sampling to be done because prior to our arrival they were dumping it."

Jeffrey Franks, 41, was arrested on a warrant and a charge of probation violation for a prior meth bust. Bruce Barcus, 41, was charged with fourth-degree misconduct involving a controlled substance after investigators found traces of meth inside his pockets, Widmier said.

Investigators also found traces of methamphetamines scattered throughout the room, he said.

Widmier suspects the suspects had been using meth all night long because the pair wouldn't stop twitching, a trait associated with methamphetamine use. Widmier called the suspected lab a medium-sized operation.

"I'd say they were manufacturing for themselves and their friends, just because of the crowd that's been running around," he said.

Investigators also want to question Fortune Kurzendoerfer, 31, who has been placed at the room the night before.

Hotel employee Robert Garcia said he was walking outside the South Cushman Street hotel when three men with guns began banging on the doors.

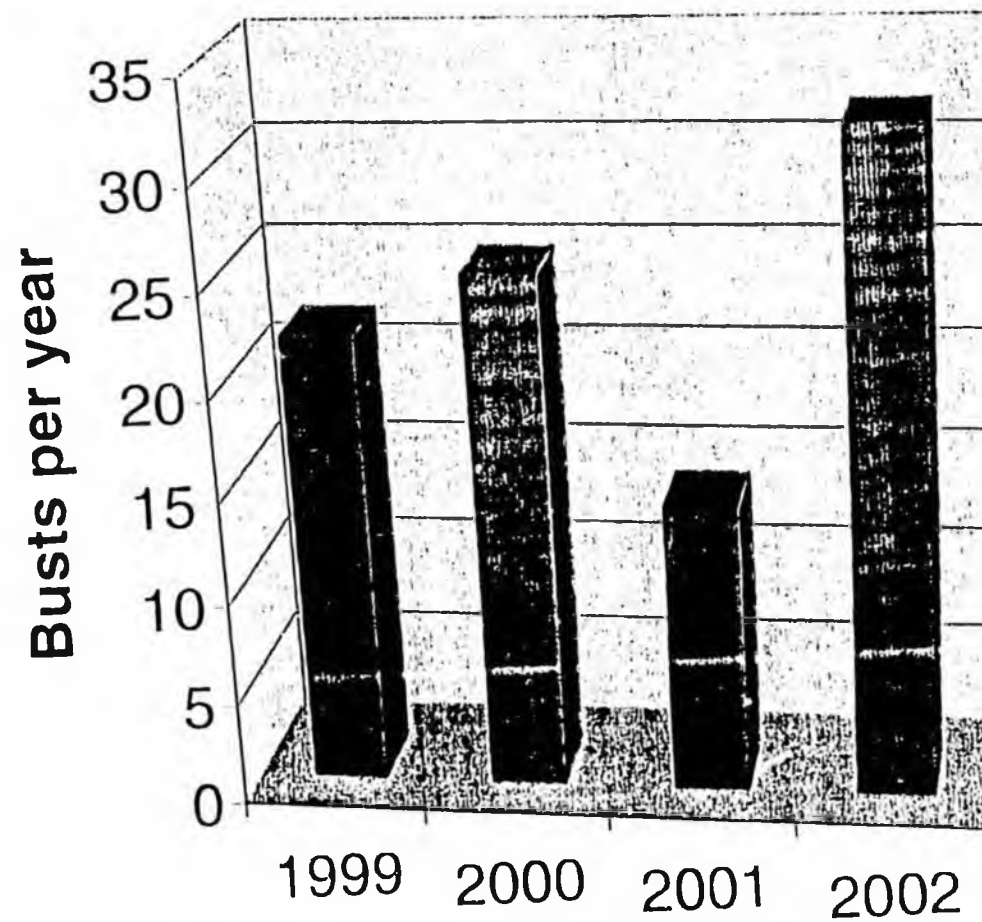
"I saw some guns and I split," Garcia said. "They weren't dressed like cops."

Hotel owner Donna Gilbert said the room was registered under a North Pole woman's name three weeks ago and staff hadn't received any complaints from people in the neighboring room. There weren't a large amount of calls going to the hotel room, which can be an indication that something is going on, Gilbert said.

"They didn't request any service so the girls never went in the room," she said. "But that happens here all the time. That isn't a sign that something's going on."

Meanwhile, the man staying next door said he thought the number of people going in and out of the room over the past few days seemed suspicious.

Alaska Methamphetamine Lab Seizures



Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine is an addictive stimulant drug that strongly activates certain systems in the brain. Methamphetamine is closely related chemically to amphetamine, but the central nervous system effects of methamphetamine are greater. Both drugs have some medical uses, primarily in the treatment of obesity, but their therapeutic use is limited.

Street methamphetamine is referred to by many names, such as "speed," "meth," and "chalk." Methamphetamine hydrochloride, clear chunky crystals resembling ice, which can be inhaled by smoking, is referred to as "ice," "crystal," and "glass."

Health Hazards

Neurological hazards. Methamphetamine releases high levels of the neurotransmitter dopamine, which stimulates brain cells, enhancing mood and body movement. It also appears to have a neurotoxic effect, damaging brain cells that contain dopamine and serotonin, another neurotransmitter. Over time, methamphetamine appears to cause reduced levels of dopamine, which can result in symptoms like those of Parkinson's disease, a severe movement disorder.

Addiction. Methamphetamine is taken orally or intranasally (snorting the powder), by intravenous injection, and by smoking. Immediately after smoking or intravenous injection, the methamphetamine user experiences an intense sensation, called a "rush" or "flash," that lasts only a few minutes and is described as extremely pleasurable. Oral or intranasal use produces euphoria - a high, but not a rush. Users may become addicted quickly, and use it with increasing frequency and in increasing doses.

Short-term effects. The central nervous system (CNS) actions that result from taking even small amounts of methamphetamine include increased wakefulness, increased physical activity, decreased appetite, increased respiration, hyperthermia, and euphoria. Other CNS effects include irritability, insomnia, confusion, tremors, convulsions, anxiety, paranoia, and aggressiveness. Hyperthermia and convulsions can result in death.

Long-term effects. Methamphetamine causes increased heart rate and blood pressure and can cause irreversible damage to blood vessels in the brain, producing strokes. Other effects of methamphetamine include respiratory problems, irregular heartbeat, and extreme anorexia. Its use can result in cardiovascular collapse and death.

Information provided by the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Making Methamphetamine at home:

To make meth you need ephedrine. The cottons in todays vicks nase inhalers dont contain efed or pfed (ephedrin or pseudoephedrin) but there are still lots of easy ways to get good ephed or pfed, pure ephedrin can be extracted out of it's plant matter, and a plant that can be bought at most garden stores. or you can get pfed from decongestive pills like sudafed. Most people prefer to work with pfed from pills rather than ephed from the plant. The important thing is that you must have pure pfed/ephed as any contaminants will fuck up the molar ratio leaving you with over reduced shit or under reduced shit. or contaminants will jelly during baseifying and gunk up your product which will then be very hard to clean. so you want to find a pill that is relatively pure pfed hcl, or as close to pure as you can get. also check the label on your pills and see what inactive ingredients they contain. inactive ingredients are things like binders and flavors these you dont want and will remove when cleaning your pills. but certain inactive ingredients are harder to remove than others. you dont want pills with a red coating you dont want pills with a lot of cellulose in them and you dont want pills with much wax. you also dont want pills that contain povidone. as a rule if you have a two pill that contains the same amount of pfed hcl then take the smaller sized pill because it obviously has less binders and inactive ingredients, time released pills are usually harder to work with they have more binders and tend to gel up during the a/b stage also only buy pills that have pfed hcl as the only active ingredient. This information was brought to you by thehive You first have to make ephedrine (which is sometimes sold as meth by itself): If you are selling it... I would just make ephedrine and say it's meth.

List of chemicals and materials: Dilute HCl - also called Muriatic acid - can be obtained from hardware stores, in the pool section. NaOH - also called lye - can be obtained from supermarkets in the "drain cleaner" section. "Red Devil Lye" recommended. Ethyl Ether - aka Diethyl Ether - Et-O-Et - can be obtained from engine starting fluid, usually from a large supermarket. Look for one that says "high ethyl ether content", such as Prestone. Desoxyephedrine - can be obtained from "VICKS" nasal inhalers. These are found at any drug store or grocery, etc. They contain 50mg of l-desoxyephedrine per container. Six containers will give 300mg of l-desoxyephedrine. Distilled water - it's really cheap, so you have no reason to use the nasty stuff from the tap. Do things right.

List of equipment :

a glass eyedropper
three small glass bottles with lids (approx. 3 oz., but not important) one should be marked at 1.5oz, use tape on the outside to mark it (you might want to label it as ether) one should be clear (and it can't be the marked one)
a Pyrex dish (the meatloaf one is suggested)
a glass quart jar
sharp scissors
clean rubber gloves
coffee filters
a measuring cup
measuring spoons

Preparing your Lab:

Preparing Ethyl Ether:

WARNING: Ethyl Ether is very flammable and is heavier than air. Do not use ethyl ether near flame or non-sparkless motors. It is also an anaesthetic and can cause respiratory collapse if you inhale too much.

Take the unmarked small bottle and s...
full. Then fill the rest of the way with ...
arter fluid in it until it looks half-
tap the bottle and shake for 5

minutes. Let it sit for a minute or two, and tap the side to try and separate the clear upper layer. Then, draw off the top (ether) layer with the eyedropper, and throw away the lower (water) and cloudy layer. Place the ether in the marked container. Repeat this until you have about 1.5 oz. of ether. Put the cap on it, and put it in the freezer if you can. Rinse the other bottle and let it stand.

Ethyl ether is very pungent. Even a small evaporated amount is quite noticeable.

Extracting l-desoxyephedrine:

1. Break open the inhalers, a pair of real sharp scissors does this well. Place the cottons that were inside in a bottle (the unmarked one) and close the lid. I use 6 cottons.

2. In the Pyrex dish, combine 2/3 oz. water and 1/3 oz. muriatic acid. Shred cottons in this solution, and knead for 5 minutes with your gloves on. Squeeze all juice out of the cottons after you knead, and discard them. This step bonds the HCl to the l-desoxyephedrine, forming the HCl salt (what you want). The salt is soluble in water, and thus dissolves.

3. Filter the remaining liquid into the quart jar. It will be necessary to do this several times to get the awful smelling oils (check the packaging if you are interested in which ones). The chemicals in the inhalers have been bonded to the HCl, and the oils have been filtered off. Discard the filters and clean the Pyrex dish. Remember to wet the filters with distilled water before you pour, otherwise you'll lose some product.

4. Pour enough of the solution into the clear bottle to fill it 1/3 full. Save any leftover juice for the second batch.

5. Pour 1/8 teaspoon of the lye crystals into the bottle and agitate. Do this carefully, as the mixture will become hot, and give off hydrogen gas and/or steam. H₂ gas is explosive and lighter than air, avoid any flames as usual. Repeat this step until the mixture remains cloudy. This step neutralizes the HCl in the salt, leaving the insoluble free base (l-desoxyephedrine) again. Why do we do this? So that we can get rid of any water-soluble impurities. For 3 oz. bottles, this should take only 3 repetitions or so.

6. Fill the bottle from step 5 up the rest of the way with ethyl ether. Cap the bottle, and agitate for about 8 minutes. It is very important to expose every molecule of the free-base to the ether for as long as possible. This will cause the free base to dissolve into the ether (it -is- soluble in ether).

7. Let the mixture settle. There will be a middle layer that is very thick. Tap the side of the bottle to get this layer as thin as possible. This is why this bottle should be clear.

8. Remove the top (ether) layer with the eyedropper, being careful not to get any of the middle layer in it. Place the removed ether layer into a third bottle.

9. Add to the third bottle enough water to fill it half-way and about 5 drops of muriatic acid. Cap it. Shake the bottle for 2 minutes. When it settles, remove the top layer and throw it away. The free base has now been bonded to the HCl again, forming a water soluble salt. This time, we're getting rid of ether-soluble impurities. Make sure to get rid of all the ether before going to step 11!

10. If there is anything left from step 3, repeat the procedure with it.

11. Evaporate the solution in the Pyrex dish on low heat. You can do this on

the stove or nuke it in the microwave (be careful of splashing), but I have found that if you leave it on top of a hot-water heater (like the one that supplies hot water to your house) for about 2-3 days, the remaining crystals will be ephedrine HCl.

If you microwave it, I suggest no more than 5-10s at one time. If it starts "popping", that means you have too little liquid left to microwave. You can put it under a bright (100W) lamp instead. Microwaving can result in uneven heating, anyway.

First Batch: 120mg ephedrine HCl Estimated: 300mg (100% of theoretical, disregarding HCl)

Now, Making Methamphetamine out of ephedrine by reducing it with Hydroiodic Acid and Red Phosphorus.

Items needed:

1. A lot of matchbooks (the kind with the striking pad)
2. Coffee filters (or filter paper)
3. Something that measures ml and grams
4. A flask (a small pot with a lid can be used)
5. Iodine (found at any drug store)
6. Hydroiodic Acid (I will tell you how to make this)
7. Red Phosphorus (I will tell you how to make this)
8. Lye (can be obtained from supermarkets in the "drain cleaner" section. "Red Devil Lye" recommended)
- *9. Optional (toluene and HCl gas)

Making Red Phosphorus:

The striking pad on books of matches is about 50% red phosphorus. The determined experimenter could obtain a pile of red phosphorus by scraping off the striking pads of matchbooks with a sharp knife. A typical composition of the striking pad is about 50% red phosphorus, along with about 30% antimony sulfide, and lesser amounts of glue, iron oxide, MnO₂, and glass powder. I don't think these contaminants will seriously interfere with the reaction. Naturally, it is a tedious process to get large amounts of red phosphorus by scraping the striking pads off matchbooks, but who cares?

Making Hydroiodic Acid:

This is made by mixing iodine and red phosphorus. When making hydroiodic acid from iodine and red phosphorus, the acid is prepared first, and allowed to come to complete reaction for 20 minutes before adding the ephedrine to it. The way around the roadblock here is to just boil off some more of the water from the ephedrine extract, and make the acid mixture in fresh pure water. Since the production of HI from iodine and red phosphorus gives off a good deal of heat, it is wise to chill the mixture in ice, and slowly add the iodine crystals to the red phosphorus-water mixture.

Now, Making Methamphetamine:

To do the reaction, a 1000 ml round bottom flask is filled with 150 grams of ephedrine. Also added to the flask are 40 grams of red phosphorus and 340 ml of 47% hydroiodic acid. This same acid and red phosphorus mixture can be prepared from adding 150 grams of iodine crystals to 150 grams of red phosphorus in 300 ml of water. This should produce the strong hydroiodic acid solution needed. Exactly how strong the acid needs to be, I can't say. With the ingredients mixed together in the flask, a condenser is attached to the flask, and the mixture is boiled for one day. This length of time is needed for best yields and highest octane numbers on the product. While it is cooking, the mixture is quite red and messy looking from the red phosphorus floating around in it. When one day of boiling under reflux is up, the flask is allowed to cool, then it is diluted with an equal volume of water. Next, the red

phosphorus is filtered out. A series of doubled up coffee filters will work to get out all the red phosphorus, but real filter paper is better. The filtered solution should look a golden color. A red color may indicate that all the red phosphorus is not yet out. If so, it is filtered again. The filtered-out phosphorus can be saved for use in the next batch. If filtering does not remove the red color, there may be iodine floating around the solution. It can be removed by adding a few dashes of sodium bisulfate or sodium thiosulfate. The next step in processing the batch is to neutralize the acid. A strong lye solution is mixed up and added to the batch while shaking until the batch is strongly basic. This brings the meth out as liquid free base floating on top of the water. The strongly basic solution is shaken vigorously to ensure that all the meth has been converted to the free base. You now can sell or use the free base for injection use or with free base meth now obtained, the next step you can do is to form the crystalline hydrochloride salt of meth. To do this, a few hundred ml of toluene is added to the batch, and the meth free base extracted out as usual. If the chemist's cooking has been careful, the color of the toluene extract will be clear to pale yellow. If this is the case, the product is sufficiently pure to make nice white crystals just by bubbling dry HCl gas through the toluene extract. If the toluene extract is darker colored, a distillation is called for to get pure meth free base. The yield of pure methamphetamine hydrochloride should be from 100 to 110 grams.