

HB

7

<TARGET><BILL>HB 7</BILL><SUBJECT>HB
7</SUBJECT><COMM>HFIN27</COMM></TARGET>

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(11)

Date Referred to Committee: February 14, 2011

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 2/24/11

The FINANCE Committee considered:

HB 7

HOUSE BILL NO. 7

"An Act classifying certain synthetic cannabinoids as schedule IIA controlled substances; and providing for an effective date."

HB 7 SYNTHETIC CANNABINOIDS AS SCHEDULE IIA

Recommends it be replaced with HCS or CS for HB 7 (JUD)
 For Senate Bills with new title: Technical Title New Title: HCR _____ Same Title New Title

- attach amendments
- add new referral to _____ Committee
- Letter of Intent _____ Committee

List of Abbrev for Depts.:
 ADM
 CED
 COR
 CRT
 EED
 DEC
 DFG
 GOV
 DHS
 LWF
 LAW
 LEG
 MVA
 DNR
 DPS
 REV
 DOT
 UA

NEW FISCAL NOTES				
*FN# is assigned by Chief Clerk's Office				
*FN#	List by Dept(s):	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero
	COR		✓	
	LAW			✓
	HFC/DPS			✓

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTES				
FN#	List by Dept(s):	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero

Signing with recommendations	Printed Last Name	DP	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Jammie Wilson</i>	T Wilson	X			
<i>Ryan</i>	Joub	✓			
<i>Los Gava</i>	Gava	✓			
<i>Castello</i>	COSTELLO	✓			
<i>Mike Doogan</i>	DOOGAN			✓	
<i>Anna Fairclough</i>	FAIRCLOUGH	✓			✓
Chair: <i>[Signature]</i>	STORER	✓			
Chair: <i>[Signature]</i>	Thomas	✓			

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2011 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number _____
 Bill Version CSHB007(JUD)
 () Publish Date 1/18/2011

Identifier (file name) HB007CS(JUD)-DOC-OC-02-02-11 Dept. Affected DOC
 Title "An Act classifying synthetic cannabinoids as schedule IIIA" Appropriation Admin & Support
 Allocation Commissioner's Office
 Sponsor Rep. Munoz, Herron, Kerttula, Gatto, Lynn & Pruitt
 Requester (H)Finance Committee OMB Component Number 694

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

	Appropriation Required	Information						
		FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services								
Travel								
Services								
Commodities								
Capital Outlay								
Grants								
Miscellaneous								
TOTAL OPERATING		**	**	**	**	**	**	**
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHANGE IN REVENUES								

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
1002 Federal Receipts							
1003 GF Match							
1004 GF							
1005 GF/Program Receipts							
1037 GF/Mental Health							
Other (please identify)							
TOTAL		**	**	**	**	**	**

Estimate of any current year (FY2011) cost 0.0

POSITIONS

	FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version (if initial version, please note as such)

This is the first version of the bill.

Prepared by Leslie Houston, Director
 Division Dept. of Corrections - Administrative Services
 Approved by Joseph D. Schmidt, Commissioner
Dept. of Corrections

Phone 465-3339
 Date/Time 2/23/2011 2:30 p.m.
 Date 2/23/2011

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2011 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB007(JUD)

Analysis

This legislation makes synthetic cannabinoids a schedule IIIA controlled substance.

Currently, possession of a schedule IIIA is a Class A misdemeanor if the amount possessed is less than 3 grams (AS 11.71.050) or a Class C Felony if the amount possessed is over 3 grams (AS 11.71.040).

Manufacturing or delivering a schedule IIIA controlled substance is a Class B felony (AS 11.71.030). The sentences for these crimes range anywhere from 0 - 10 years.

The current average daily cost to house an inmate is \$136.44. Therefore, housing an offender could cost the department anywhere from \$0.0 (no time served) to \$498.1 (for a 10-year sentence).

The Department of Corrections is unable to determine the fiscal impacts of the passage of this legislation, as we cannot estimate the total number of convictions that will occur.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2011 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number _____
 Bill Version CSHB007(JUD)
 () Publish Date _____

Identifier (file name): HB007CS(JUD)-LAW-CRIM-02-18-11 Dept. Affected Law
 Title An Act classifying certain synthetic cannabinoids as schedule IIIA controlled substances; and providing for an effective date. Appropriation Criminal
 Allocation Criminal Justice Litigation
 Sponsor Representative(s) Munoz, Herron, Kerttula, Gatto, Lynn, Pruitt
 Requester (H) Judiciary OMB Component Number 2202

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

	Appropriation Required	Information						
		FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services								
Travel								
Services								
Commodities								
Capital Outlay								
Grants								
Miscellaneous								
TOTAL OPERATING		0.0	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 (please identify)								
TOTAL		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2011) cost 0.0

POSITIONS

Full-time								
Part-time								
Temporary								

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version (if initial version, please note as such)

Prepared by Eileen Donahue, Division Operations Manager
 Division Administrative Services
 Approved by John J. Burns, Attorney General
Department of Law

Phone 465-5427
 Date/Time 2/18/11 10:00 AM
 Date 2/18/2011

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2011 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB007(JUD)

Analysis

This bill adds several chemical forms of synthetic cannabinoids to Schedule IIIA of Alaska's prohibited substance schedules. The bill also adds salts, isomers, and other forms of Schedule IIIA substances to the same schedule. Currently, marijuana is a Schedule VIA prohibited substance. The anticipated fiscal impact is zero, however, if litigation ensues there will be addition costs in defending this litigation.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2011 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number _____
 Bill Version CSHB 7 (JUD)
 () Publish Date _____

Identifier (file name) CSHB007(JUD)-DPS-LAB-02-22-11 Dept. Affected Public Safety
 Title "An Act Relating to Synthetic Cannabinoids As Schedule IIIA" Appropriation Statewide Support
 Allocation Laboratory Services
 Sponsor Representatives Munoz, Herron, Kerttula, Lynn, and Pruitt
 Requester House Finance Committee OMB Component Number 527

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	Appropriation Required	Information					
	FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
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	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 Interagency Receipts							
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2011) cost _____

POSITIONS

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version

Changed from Schedule IIA to Schedule IIIA.

Prepared by James Armstrong
 Division House Finance Committee
 Approved by Rep Bill Stoltze
House Finance Committee Co-Chair

Phone 907-465-4958
 Date/Time 2/24/2011 3:00PM
 Date 2/24/2011

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2011 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB7 (JUD)

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Analysis

This proposed legislation would add certain synthetic cannabinoids to the schedule IIIA list of controlled substances. This bill would become effective immediately.



REPRESENTATIVE CATHY MUÑOZ

CS HB7 (JUD) - Ban on Controlled Substances

A new synthetic cannabinoid, commonly known as K2 or Spice, has become readily available at local stores and over the internet. Some users of this chemical compound experience severe adverse reactions including hallucinations, nausea, vomiting, agitation, and panic attacks.

The synthetic cannabinoid is a combination of herbal and chemical compounds that commonly produce a reaction similar to the use of marijuana. The popularity is increasing, especially among youth, due to easy accessibility, low cost, and the difficulty of detection on drug tests.

The first introduction to K2 came to my attention through an individual's story. Within moments of inhaling K2 the young man experienced adverse reactions that included severe vomiting, loss of reality, inability to walk and talk, and violent outbursts. Without the quick reaction of those nearby there may have been tragic ending to this story. Many similar stories have surfaced in communities throughout Alaska. To date, nine states have successfully enacted laws to prohibit synthetic cannabinoids.

HB7 will classify certain synthetic cannabinoids as schedule IIIA controlled substance. Schedule IIIA includes materials, compounds and mixtures which contain similar synthetic chemicals. It is important that we get ahead of this growing problem and I urge your support for the passage of this bill.

Alaska State Legislature
HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Agenda
1:30 PM

Thursday, February 24, 2011

HB 7-SYNTHETIC CANNABINOIDS AS SCHEDULE IIA

New FN Law 0 Replaces Law #1

New FN DPS \$ Replaces DPS #3

New FN DOC ** Replaces DOC #2

HB 19-SPECIAL REQUEST LICENSE PLATES

2011 HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE VOTE SHEET

DATE: 2/24/11

Amendment: #1 HB7

MEMBER	Favor	Oppose
REP. WILSON		✓
REP. COSTELLO		✓
REP. DOOGAN		✓
REP. EDGMON		
REP. FAIRCLOUGH		✓
REP. GARA	✓	
REP. GUTTENBERG	✓	
REP. JOULE		✓
REP. NEUMAN		
REP. THOMAS		✓
REP. STOLTZE		✓

YEA 87

NAY 2

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2011 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number _____
 Bill Version _____ **CSHB007 (JUD)** _____
 () Publish Date _____

Identifier (file name) CSHB007(JUD)-DPS-LAB-02-22-11 Dept. Affected Public Safety
 Title "An Act Relating to Synthetic Cannabinoids As Schedule IIIA" Appropriation Statewide Support
 Allocation Laboratory Services
 Sponsor Representatives Munoz, Herron, Kerttula, Lynn, and Pruitt
 Requester House Finance OMB Component Number 527

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

	Appropriation Required	Information						
		FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services	96.0		96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0
Travel	3.0		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Services	8.5		5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Commodities	12.0		2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Capital Outlay	7.3							
Grants								
Miscellaneous								
TOTAL OPERATING	126.8		106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6

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	126.8		106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6
1005 GF/Program Receipts								
1037 GF/Mental Health								
Other (please identify)								
TOTAL	126.8	0.0	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6

Estimate of any current year (FY2011) cost _____

POSITIONS

Full-time	1.0		1	1	1	1	1
Part-time							
Temporary							

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version (if initial version, please note as such)

Changed from Schedule IIA to Schedule IIIA.

Prepared by Orin Dym, Laboratory Manager
 Division Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory
 Approved by Joseph A Masters
Commissioner

Phone (907) 269-5743
 Date/Time 2/22/2011 3:30PM
 Date 2/22/2011

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2011 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB7 (JUD)

Analysis

This proposed legislation would add certain synthetic cannabinoids to the schedule IIIA list of controlled substances. This bill would become effective immediately.

The Alaska Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory (Crime Laboratory) provides analysis of suspected controlled substances, issues reports, and provides expert testimony for the state of Alaska. For calendar year 2010 the laboratory received 1,267 requests for controlled substances analysis. A full time position is capable of analyzing 480 requests per year. The Controlled Substances Section of the Crime Lab currently has 2.5 full time staff assigned to it.

Once controlled, it is anticipated that the Crime Laboratory will receive significant requests for analysis related to the newly controlled substances. With the large presence of internet sales, and the ability for manufacturers to rapidly change the substances present in the materials sold, any suspected of containing these newly controlled substances will require scientific analysis at the Crime Laboratory.

This new position would come at an initial cost of \$126,800. This includes a starting salary with benefits of \$96,000, a work station start up cost of \$7,300 for equipment, \$2,000 for supplies, and there will be \$3,000 in travel funds required for the ongoing training and education necessary for an analyst to maintain their expertise and certifications. There is an expected \$5,000 in contractual costs as well, and this position also requires an initial \$3,500 to obtain licensing required for the laboratory's LIMS database. Subsequently, there is a yearly 18% maintenance fee for that license. In addition to the above considerations involved with this new position, the Crime Laboratory would be required to obtain the standards necessary to analyze these nine new chemicals and their various isomers. This would be a one-time cost of \$10,000.

In addition to the ongoing salary, benefits, and necessary travel costs relative to this position, all positions utilize an ongoing \$2,000 for supply needs, and there is an ongoing licensing and maintenance cost of \$5,600 per year. Therefore, the initial cost for this position would be \$126,800, with a subsequent ongoing cost of \$106,600.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2011 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number 2
 Bill Version CSHB 7(JUD)
 (H) Publish Date 2/14/11

Identifier (file name) HB7-DOC-OC-02-02-11 Dept. Affected DOC
 Title "An Act classifying synthetic cannabinoids as schedule IIA" Appropriation Admin & Support
 Allocation Commissioner's Office
 Sponsor Rep. Munoz, Herron, Kerttula, Gatto, Lynn & Pruitt
 Requester Judiciary Committee OMB Component Number 084

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

	Appropriation Required	Information						
		FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services								
Travel								
Services								
Commodities								
Capital Outlay								
Grants								
Miscellaneous								
TOTAL OPERATING		**	**	**	**	**	**	**

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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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 (please identify)							
TOTAL		**	**	**	**	**	**

Estimate of any current year (FY2011) cost 0.0

POSITIONS

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version (if initial version, please note as such)

This is the first version of the bill.

Prepared by Leslie Houston, Director
 Division Dept. of Corrections - Administrative Services
 Approved by Joseph D. Schmidt, Commissioner
Dept. of Corrections

Phone 465-3339
 Date/Time 2/2/2011 2:30 p.m.
 Date 2/2/2011

FISCAL NOTE #2

STATE OF ALASKA
2011 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB 7(JUD)

Analysis

This legislation makes synthetic cannabinoids a schedule IIA controlled substance. Currently, possession of a schedule IIA is a Class C felony with a possible sentence of 0-2 years. Manufacturing or delivering a schedule IIA controlled substance is a Class B felony with a possible sentence of 0-4 years. The current average daily cost to house an inmate is \$136.44. Therefore, housing an offender could cost the department anywhere from \$0.0 (no time served) to \$199,202.40 (for a 4-year sentence).

Department of Corrections is unable to determine the fiscal impacts of the passage of this legislation, as we cannot estimate the total number of actual violations that will occur.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2011 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number 3
 Bill Version CSHB 7(JUD)
 (H) Publish Date 2/14/11

Identifier (file name) HB007-DPS-LAB-02-02-11 Dept. Affected Public Safety
 Title "An Act Relating to Synthetic Cannabinoids As Schedule IIA" Appropriation Statewide Support
 Allocation Laboratory Services
 Sponsor Representative Munoz
 Requester House Judiciary OMB Component Number 527

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

	Appropriation Required	Information						
		FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services	96.0		96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0
Travel	3.0		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Services	8.5		5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Commodities	12.0		2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Capital Outlay	7.3							
Grants								
Miscellaneous								
TOTAL OPERATING	126.8		106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6

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	126.8		106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6
1005 GF/Program Receipts								
1037 GF/Mental Health								
Other (please identify)								
TOTAL	126.8	0.0	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6

Estimate of any current year (FY2011) cost _____

POSITIONS

Full-time	1.0		1	1	1	1	1
Part-time							
Temporary							

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version (if initial version, please note as such)

Not applicable; initial version.

Prepared by Orin Dym, Laboratory Manager
 Division Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory
 Approved by Joseph A Masters
Commissioner

Phone (907) 269-5743
 Date/Time 2/02/2011 3:30PM
 Date 2/4/2011

Analysis

This proposed legislation would add certain synthetic cannabinoids to the schedule IIA list of controlled substances. This bill would become effective immediately upon passage.

The Alaska Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory (Crime Laboratory) provides analysis of suspected controlled substances, issues reports, and provides expert testimony for the state of Alaska. For calendar year 2010 the laboratory received 1,267 requests for controlled substances analysis. A full time position is capable of analyzing 480 requests per year. The Controlled Substances Section of the Crime Lab currently has 2.5 full time staff assigned to it.

Once controlled, it is anticipated that the Crime Laboratory will receive significant requests for analysis related to the newly controlled substances. With the large presence of internet sales, and the ability for manufacturers to rapidly change the substances present in the materials sold, any suspected of containing these newly controlled substances will require scientific analysis at the Crime Laboratory.

This new position would come at an initial cost of \$126,800. This includes a starting salary with benefits of \$96,000, a work station start up cost of \$7,300 for equipment , \$2,000 for supplies, and there will be \$3,000 in travel funds required for the ongoing training and education necessary for an analyst to maintain their expertise and certifications. There is an expected \$5,000 in contractual costs as well, and this position also requires an initial \$3,500 to obtain licensing required for the laboratory's LIMS database. Subsequently, there is a yearly 18% maintenance fee for that license. In addition to the above considerations involved with this new position, the Crime Laboratory would be required to obtain the standards necessary to analyze these nine new chemicals and their various isomers. This would be a one-time cost of \$10,000.

In addition to the ongoing salary, benefits, and necessary travel costs relative to this position, all positions utilize an ongoing \$2,000 for supply needs, and there is an ongoing licensing and maintenance cost of \$5,600 per year. Therefore, the initial cost for this position would be \$126,800, with a subsequent ongoing cost of \$106,600.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2011 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number 1
 Bill Version CSHB 7(JUD)
 (H) Publish Date 2/14/11

Identifier (file name): HB007-LAW-CRIM-01-29-11 Dept. Affected Law
 Title An Act classifying certain synthetic cannabinoids as schedule IIA controlled substances; and providing for an effective date. Appropriation Criminal
 Allocation Criminal Justice Litigation
 Sponsor Representative(s) Munoz, Herron, Kerttula, Gatto, Lynn, Pruitt
 Requester (H) Judiciary OMB Component Number 2202

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

	Appropriation Required	Information						
		FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services								
Travel								
Services								
Commodities								
Capital Outlay								
Grants								
Miscellaneous								
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	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 (please identify)								
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2011) cost _____

POSITIONS

Full-time								
Part-time								
Temporary								

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version (if initial version, please note as such)

Prepared by Eileen Donahue, Division Operations Manager
 Division Administrative Services
 Approved by John J. Burns, Attorney General
Department of Law

Phone 465-5427
 Date/Time 1/29/11 5:35 PM
 Date 1/29/2011

FISCAL NOTE #1

STATE OF ALASKA
2011 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB 7(JUD)

Analysis

This bill adds several chemical forms of Synthetic cannabinoids to Schedule IIA of Alaska's prohibited substance Schedules. Currently, cannabis or Marijuana is a Schedule VIA prohibited substance. The anticipated fiscal impact is zero, however, if litigation ensues there will be addition costs in defending this litigation.

Failed 2/7 2/24/11

AMENDMENT #1

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE
TO: CSHB 7(JUD)

BY REPRESENTATIVE GARA

1 Page 1, line 1, following "substances":

2 Insert "**and relating to penalties for possession of those substances**"

3

4 Page 1, following line 3:

5 Insert new bill sections to read:

6 **** Section 1.** AS 11.71.040(a) is amended to read:

7 (a) Except as authorized in AS 17.30, a person commits the crime of
8 misconduct involving a controlled substance in the fourth degree if the person

9 (1) manufactures or delivers any amount of a schedule IVA or VA
10 controlled substance or possesses any amount of a schedule IVA or VA controlled
11 substance with intent to manufacture or deliver;

12 (2) manufactures or delivers, or possesses with the intent to
13 manufacture or deliver, one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures, or substances
14 of an aggregate weight of one ounce or more containing a schedule VIA controlled
15 substance;

16 (3) possesses

17 (A) any amount of a schedule IA or IIA controlled substance;

18 (B) 25 or more tablets, ampules, or syrettes containing a
19 schedule IIIA or IVA controlled substance;

20 (C) one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures, or
21 substances of an aggregate weight of

22 (i) three grams or more containing a schedule IIIA or
23 IVA controlled substance except a controlled substance in a form

1 listed in (ii) of this subparagraph;

2 (ii) six grams or more containing a schedule IIIA
 3 controlled substance listed in AS 11.71.160(f)(7) - (16) that has been
 4 sprayed on or otherwise applied to tobacco, an herb, or another
 5 organic material;

6 (D) 50 or more tablets, ampules, or syrettes containing a
 7 schedule VA controlled substance;

8 (E) one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures, or
 9 substances of an aggregate weight of six grams or more containing a schedule
 10 VA controlled substance;

11 (F) one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures, or
 12 substances of an aggregate weight of four ounces or more containing a
 13 schedule VIA controlled substance; or

14 (G) 25 or more plants of the genus cannabis;

15 (4) possesses a schedule IIIA, IVA, VA, or VIA controlled substance

16 (A) with reckless disregard that the possession occurs

17 (i) on or within 500 feet of school grounds; or

18 (ii) at or within 500 feet of a recreation or youth center;

19 or

20 (B) on a school bus;

21 (5) knowingly keeps or maintains any store, shop, warehouse,
 22 dwelling, building, vehicle, boat, aircraft, or other structure or place that is used for
 23 keeping or distributing controlled substances in violation of a felony offense under this
 24 chapter or AS 17.30;

25 (6) makes, delivers, or possesses a punch, die, plate, stone, or other
 26 thing that prints, imprints, or reproduces a trademark, trade name, or other identifying
 27 mark, imprint, or device of another or any likeness of any of these upon a drug, drug
 28 container, or labeling so as to render the drug a counterfeit substance;

29 (7) knowingly uses in the course of the manufacture or distribution of a
 30 controlled substance a registration number that is fictitious, revoked, suspended, or
 31 issued to another person;

1 (8) knowingly furnishes false or fraudulent information in or omits
2 material information from any application, report, record, or other document required
3 to be kept or filed under AS 17.30;

4 (9) obtains possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation,
5 fraud, forgery, deception, or subterfuge; or

6 (10) affixes a false or forged label to a package or other container
7 containing any controlled substance.

8 * **Sec. 2.** AS 11.71.050(a) is amended to read:

9 (a) Except as authorized in AS 17.30, a person commits the crime of
10 misconduct involving a controlled substance in the fifth degree if the person

11 (1) manufactures or delivers, or possesses with the intent to
12 manufacture or deliver, one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures, or substances
13 of an aggregate weight of less than one ounce containing a schedule VIA controlled
14 substance;

15 (2) possesses

16 (A) less than 25 tablets, ampules, or syrettes containing a
17 schedule IIIA or IVA controlled substance;

18 (B) one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures, or
19 substances of an aggregate weight of less than

20 (i) three grams containing a schedule IIIA or IVA
21 controlled substance **except a controlled substance in a form listed in**
22 **(ii) of this subparagraph;**

23 (ii) **six grams or more containing a schedule IIIA**
24 **controlled substance listed in AS 11.71.160(f)(7) - (16) that has been**
25 **sprayed on or otherwise applied to tobacco, an herb, or another**
26 **organic material;**

27 (C) less than 50 tablets, ampules, or syrettes containing a
28 schedule VA controlled substance;

29 (D) one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures, or
30 substances of an aggregate weight of less than six grams containing a schedule
31 VA controlled substance; or

1 (E) one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures, or
2 substances of an aggregate weight of one ounce or more containing a schedule
3 VIA controlled substance; or

4 (3) fails to make, keep, or furnish any record, notification, order form,
5 statement, invoice, or information required under AS 17.30."

6

7 Page 1, line 4:

8 Delete "**Section 1**"

9 Insert "**Sec. 3**"

10

11 Renumber the following bill section accordingly.

2/22/11



REPRESENTATIVE CATHY MUÑOZ

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Bill Stolze
Finance Co-Chair

CC: James Armstrong
Finance Committee Aide

FROM: Representative Cathy Muñoz

DATE: February 11, 2011

RE: Changes to CS HB 7 (JUD)

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Cathy Muñoz".

Based on conversations with the Department of Law and the House Judiciary Committee the synthetic cannabinoids were moved from a schedule IIa controlled substance to a schedule IIIA controlled substance. Similar synthetic cannabinoids which mimic the effects of the THC drug are already placed under schedule IIIa.

2/22/11



LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH SERVICES

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Memorandum

TO: Representative Cathy Muñoz
FROM: Chuck Burnham, Legislative Analyst
DATE: February 8, 2011
RE: Comparing States' Laws on Synthetic Cannabinoids to Selected Alaska Drug Laws
LRS Report 11.159

You asked us for information on states' laws on synthetic cannabinoids. Specifically, you asked for an account of where such substances appear on states' schedules of controlled substances and the crime classifications and penalties for possessing those substances. You also asked us to compare those other states' penalties for such crimes to those indicated for possession of substances in Alaska's controlled substance schedules IIA and IIIA.

We identified 11 states with laws prohibiting the possession of synthetic cannabinoids.¹ Classifications and penalties for a first criminal offense of possession in these states range from a Class B misdemeanor in Kentucky, which carries a maximum term of imprisonment of 90 days and a \$250 fine, to an unclassified felony in Georgia, for which an offender is subject to a prison sentence of 2-15 years. In addition to the 11 states that have synthetic cannabinoid prohibitions in place, at least 21 states, including Alaska, are currently considering similar legislation.

In Alaska, as you know, controlled substances are placed on a given level within the schedule of controlled substances based on the degree of danger or probable danger a given drug poses to a person or the public. Those schedules range from "IA," containing the most dangerous substances, to "VIA," which are perceived to be the least dangerous drugs. Possession of a Schedule IIA controlled substance in Alaska constitutes the crime of "misconduct involving a controlled substance in the fourth degree." That offense is a Class C felony punishable by a maximum of 5 years in prison and a \$50,000 fine. Please note, however, that the presumptive sentencing guideline in Alaska is far less severe, and a suspended sentence is possible for a first offense. Possession of a Schedule IIIA controlled substance in Alaska is a Class A misdemeanor for which an offender can receive a maximum of 1 year in prison and a \$10,000 fine.²

The attached table summarizes crime classifications and penalties for possessing synthetic cannabinoids in the eleven states where that activity has been criminalized, and compares that information to the crime classification and penalties for possession of items on Alaska's controlled substances Schedules IIA and IIIA. Please note that the penalties listed in our table are either maximum sentences or ranges of incarceration periods. Actual penalties are generally subject to considerable discretion by the sentencing courts.

We hope this is helpful. If you have questions or need additional information, please let us know.

¹ Those states are Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Tennessee. According to the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL), synthetic cannabinoids are "chemically engineered substances, similar to THC—the active ingredient in marijuana—that, when smoked or ingested, can produce a high similar to marijuana. Initially developed for research related to treatment of pain and the effects of cannabis on the brain, these substances have recently become a popular alternative to marijuana. The NCSL maintains information about these substances and states' responses to the issue at <http://www.ncsl.org/?tabid=21398>.

² Controlled Substance Schedules in Alaska are enumerated at AS § 11.71.140-190.

Comparing States' Laws on Synthetic Cannabinoids to Selected Alaska Drug Laws

State	Citation	Controlled Substance Schedule	Crime Classification (1st Offense--Possession)	Penalty
Alaska	AS § 11.71.040 and § 12.55.125	Schedule IIA (as proposed in HB 7)	Class C felony	Maximum 5 years imprisonment and \$50,000 fine (presumptive sentence is far less--suspended sentence possible)
	AS § 11.71.050	Schedule IIIA	Class A misdemeanor	Maximum 1 year imprisonment and \$10,000 fine
Alabama	CA § 13A-12-213 to 14.1	Not scheduled	Class A misdemeanor	Sentencing guidelines: up to 32 month sentence typically allotted by court among probation, community corrections, county jail/work release or an alternative
Georgia	OCGA § 16-30-25 and 16-13-30	Schedule I	Unclassified felony	2-15 years imprisonment
Illinois	720 ILCS § 570/204 and 402(c) and 730 ILCS § 5/5-4.5-45 and 5-4.5-50	Schedule I	Class 4 felony	1-3 years imprisonment and \$25,000 fine
Kansas	KSA § 21-36a06 and 4708	Schedule I	Class A non-person misdemeanor	Sentencing guidelines: typically, 10-12 months of probation
Kentucky	KRS § 218A.1427 and 534.040	Schedule I	Class B misdemeanor	Maximum imprisonment of 90 days and fine of \$250
Louisiana	LSA § 40:966	Schedule I	Unclassified	Maximum 6 months in jail and \$500 fine
Michigan	MCL § 333.7403	Schedule I	Unclassified misdemeanor	Maximum 1 year imprisonment and \$2,000 fine
Mississippi	MC § 41-29-113 and 139	Schedule I	Unclassified misdemeanor or felony depending upon amount of drug	For example, 0.1 grams to 2 grams, up to 2 years imprisonment and \$50,000 fine; 10-30 grams, 6-24 years imprisonment and up to \$50,000 fine.
Missouri	MRS § 195.202, 558.011, and 560.016	Schedule I	Class A misdemeanor	Maximum 1 year imprisonment and \$1,000 fine
Oklahoma	OSA 63 § 2-204 and § 2-402	Schedule I	Unclassified felony	2-10 years imprisonment and \$5,000 fine
Tennessee	TCA § 39-17-438	Not scheduled	Class A misdemeanor	Sentencing guidelines--wide latitude to courts

Notes and Source: This table provides information gleaned from the *Lexis* database of state statutes on first offenses for possessing small amounts of synthetic cannabinoids or the referenced drug schedule, as applicable. Please note that a variety of crime-specific circumstances and elements of criminal procedure impact actual sentences.

2/22/11



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Synthetic Cannabinoids (K2)

Updated January 18, 2011

These are commonly known as "Spice", "K2" or "Genie" and are drawing attention in state capitols across the country. In 2010, at least 11 state legislatures took action to outlaw the use of these drugs. So far in 2011, 21 states have introduced legislation creating new laws or modifying existing laws relating to synthetic cannabinoids. On November 24, 2010, the Federal Drug Enforcement Agency announced a Notice of Intent to Temporarily Control five of these substances.

NCSL Resources Related to Synthetic Cannabinoids

- [State Laws Related to Synthetic Cannabinoids](#)
- [State Legislation on Synthetic Cannabinoids Pending on January 18, 2011](#)
- "[Synthetic Pot Peril](#)", *State Legislature* magazine (October 2010)
- [NCSL The Thicket Podcast on State Legislation](#)

Synthetic Cannabinoids

Synthetic cannabinoids are chemically engineered substances, similar to THC—the active ingredient in marijuana—that, when smoked or ingested, can produce a high similar to marijuana. Initially developed for research related to treatment of pain and the effects of cannabis on the brain, these substances have recently become a popular alternative to marijuana. When sprayed onto dried herbs, the substances are marketed under names such as "Spice," "K2" or "Genie" and sold legally in local convenience stores or on the Internet.

The [European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction](#) cautions that little research has been conducted on their effects on humans. As of December 21, 2010, the [American Association of Poison Control Centers](#) (AAPCC) documented more than 2,500 calls to poison control centers about synthetic cannabinoid products. Only 14 such calls were received in 2009. The AAPCC also reports that statistics collected show that K2 "is an emerging phenomenon".

State Action

State lawmakers are acting quickly to curb the growing availability and use of these substances by passing laws to designate certain synthetic cannabinoids as Schedule I controlled substances and outlaw their possession or distribution.

In addition to state legislative action, at least six state agencies have taken administrative action to ban these substances. These include the [Arkansas Board of Health](#), the [Hawaii Narcotics Enforcement Division](#), the [Idaho Board of Pharmacy](#), the [Iowa Pharmacy Board](#), the [North Dakota Board of Pharmacy](#), the [Oregon Pharmacy Board](#) and the [Washington Board of Pharmacy](#).

Because there are at [least seven documented categories](#) of synthetic cannabinoids, state laws identify specific types or specific chemical substances commonly found in them.

Synthetic Cannabinoids Listed in Statute	
Chemical Substance	Trade Name (if applicable)
1-(2-(4-(morpholinyl)ethyl))-3-(1-naphthoyl) indole	JWH-200
1-Butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole	JWH-073
1-hexyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole	JWH-019
1-pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole	JWH-018

1-pentyl-3-(2-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole	JWH-250
1-pentyl-3-(4-chloro-1-naphthoyl)indole	JWH-398
2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-5-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)phenol	CP 47, 497 and homologues
(2-methyl-1-propyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-1-naphthalenyl-methanone	JWH-015
(6aR,10aR)-9-(hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol	HU-210
Dexanabinol	HU-211
Dexanabinol, (6aS,10aS)-9-(hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol	HU-211

Federal Action

As of November 24, 2010, the [Federal Drug Enforcement Agency](#) announced a [Notice of Intent to Temporarily Control](#) five synthetic cannabinoids—JWH-018; JWH-073; JWH-200; CP-47; 497 and CP-47, 497 C8 homologue. The temporary control, which will add these substances to the list of Schedule I substances in the Federal Controlled Substances Act, will go into effect within 30 days and remain effective for at least 12 months.

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NATIONAL CONFERENCE of STATE LEGISLATURES

The Forum for America's Ideas

Synthetic Cannabinoid State Laws

(Updated: October 5, 2010)

State	Related Bill Numbers	Classified as a Schedule I Controlled Substance	Crimes and Penalties	Chemical Substances*
Alabama	HB 697 (2010)	No	Subject to the same penalties as possession of marijuana in the first and second degree.	HU-210; JWH-018; and JWH-073.
Georgia	HB 1309 (2010)	Yes	Not Specified	CP 47, 497 and homologues; HU-210; and JWH-018.
Illinois	HB 6459 (2010)	Yes	Not Specified	JWH-018 and JWH-073.
Kansas	HB 2411 (2010)	Yes	Not Specified	HU-210; JWH-018; and JWH-073.
Kentucky	HB 265 (2010)	Yes	Possession of synthetic cannabinoid is a class B misdemeanor. Trafficking in synthetic cannabinoid and manufacturing synthetic cannabinoids are class A misdemeanors. Subject to the same penalties and exclusions as marijuana for certain controlled substances crimes.	Any chemical compound that contains CP 47, 497 and homologues; dexanabinol; JWH-018; or JWH-073. Excludes synthetic cannabinoids that require a prescription, are approved by the USDA and are legally dispensed.



State	Related Bill Numbers	Classified as a Schedule I Controlled Substance	Crimes and Penalties	Chemical Substances*
Louisiana	HB 121 (2010), HB 173 (2010), and SB 37 (2010)	Yes	Subject to the same penalties as possession, distribution and possession with intent to distribute of marijuana.	CP 47, 497 and homologues; HU-210; JWH-018; and JWH-073.
Michigan	HB 6038 (2010)	No	Not Specified	CP 47,497; HU-210; JWH-015; JWH-018; JWH-073; JWH-200; and JWH-250.
Mississippi	SB 2004 (2010)	Yes	Subject to the same penalties and exclusions as marijuana for certain controlled substances crimes.	CP-47, 497 and homologues; HU-210; JWH-018; JWH-019; JWH-073; JWH-200; JWH-250; and JWH-398.
Missouri	HB 1472 (2010)	Yes	Possession of 35 grams or less of synthetic cannabinoids is a class A misdemeanor, and possession of more than 35 grams is a class C felony.	HU-211; Indole or JWH-018; Indole or JWH-073; and Phenol CP 47, 497 and homologues.
Tennessee	SB 2982 (2010)	No	Subject to the same penalties as producing, manufacturing, distributing, possessing or possessing with intent to produce, manufacture or distribute salvia divinorium.	HU-210; HU-211; JWH-018; and JWH-073. Excludes synthetic cannabinoids lawfully prescribed or substances approved by the Food and Drug Administration.

*Synthetic Cannabinoid Chemical Substances and Trade Names:

- 1-(2-(4-(morpholinyl)ethyl))-3-(1-naphthoyl) indole [trade name: JWH-200]
- 1-Butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole [trade name: JWH-073]
- 1-hexyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole [trade name: JWH-019]
- 1-pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole [trade name: JWH-018]
- 1-pentyl-3-(2-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole [trade name: JWH-250]
- 1-pentyl-3-(4-chloro-1-naphthoyl)indole [trade name: JWH-398]
- 2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-5-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)phenol [trade name: CP 47, 497 and homologues]



- [(6a*R*,10a*R*)-9-(hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[*c*] chromen-1-ol] [trade name: HU-210]
- (2-methyl-1-propyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl)-1-naphthalenyl-methanone [trade name: JWH-015]
- Dexanabinol
- dexanabinol, (6a*S*,10a*S*)-9-(hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[*c*]chromen-1-ol [trade name: HU-211]

NCSL's Criminal Justice Program is in Denver, Colo., at (303) 364-7700 or cj-info@ncsl.org.
Statutes and bills may be edited or summarized; full text can be retrieved from [NCSL's website](#).



NATIONAL CONFERENCE of STATE LEGISLATURES

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State Legislation on Synthetic Cannabinoids
Pending on October 5, 2010

2010 PENDING LEGISLATION

New Jersey AB 2644

Adds the synthetic cannabinoids HU-210, JWH-018 and JWH-073 to the list of controlled substances as schedule I drugs.

New York SB 7081

Defines synthetic cannabinoid to include CP 47, 497; HU-210; HU-211; JWH-018; and JWH-073. Prohibits sale or distribution of any product containing a synthetic cannabinoid. Establishes a defense for FDA-approved over-the-counter drugs or lack of knowledge that the product contained a synthetic cannabinoid.

New York AB 10439

Adds HU-210, JWH-018, JWH-073 and the components of synthetic ecstasy 1-(3-[trifluoromethylphenyl]) piperazine (trade name: TFMPP) to the list of schedule I controlled substances.

New York AB 11216

Prohibits sale or distribution of any product containing a synthetic cannabinoid; defines the chemical compounds that constitute a synthetic cannabinoid; imposes a civil penalty of not more than \$1,000 for a violation thereof; creates defenses based on over-the-counter drugs approved by the Food and Drug Administration or lack of knowledge that the product contained a synthetic cannabinoid.

Ohio SB 275

Adds JWH-018 and JWH-073 to the list of schedule I controlled substances.

Ohio HB 544

Adds synthetic cannabinoids commonly known as K2 or Spice to the list of Schedule I controlled substances; prohibits the possession of Spice; prohibits trafficking in Spice; provides that, if Spice is the drug involved in a violation of the offense of corrupting another with drugs, the penalty for the violation will be the same as if marijuana was the drug involved in the offense.

Pennsylvania HB 176

Adds CP 47, 497; HU-210; HU-211; JWH-018; and JWH-073 to the list of schedule I controlled substances.

NCSL's Criminal Justice Program is in Denver, Colo., at (303) 364-7700 or cj-info@ncsl.org.
Statutes and bills may be edited or summarized; full text can be retrieved from [NCSL's website](#).

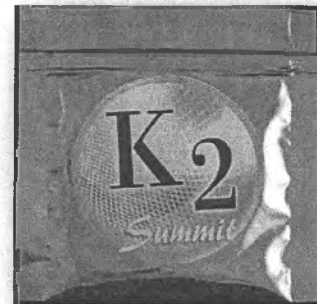
STRAIGHT TOX

Herbal Incensed

Synthetic Cannabinoids Detected in Herbal Incense and Smoking Blends

by Dwain C. Fuller, D-FTCB, TC-NRCC

I am a skeptic by nature. I am particularly circumspect about believing anecdotal accounts of just about anything. I've become even more jaded in light of the number of urban legends that otherwise intelligent people send to my inbox each week. Thus is my reason for waiting this long to cover the Spice/K2 issue. It was my contention that I should wait and see what happens. I figured that if one is willing to smoke some mix of herbs that one doesn't even know the identity of, a person is likely to get sick and have some bad experiences, as well as some real, or perhaps imagined, good experiences, i.e. placebo effect. However, there now appears to be reliable scientific evidence that at least some of these products contain potent cannabinoid-like compounds.



What are "K2" and "Spice"?

K2 and Spice are trade names for two different products, but what they have in common is that they are sold as "herbal incense" or "herbal smoking blends". These products have become very popular with teenagers across the nation who are using them in place of marijuana, fueled by their ease of purchase (internet and "head shops") and their legal status in most areas. The users of these and similar products are beginning to show up in emergency rooms with hallucinations, nausea, vomiting, hypersomnolence, agitation, and other adverse reactions.



The origins of Spice and K2 appear to be primarily in Europe, China and Korea, with many competing products, or "knock-offs", appearing for sale on the internet daily. A check of one website offered various K2 products: K2 Summit, K2 Blue, K2 Pink, K2 Mango, K2 Citron, and K2 Bubblegum, for sale at prices ranging from about \$10 to \$15 per gram. The

ingredient list on the package claims that it contains a number of herbal products. However, there is growing evidence that herbs are not the only active ingredients.

- On December 15, 2008 the German pharmaceutical company, THCPharm, announced that it had found the synthetic cannabinoid, JWH-018, in at least three versions of Spice.
- On January 19, 2009 the University of Freiburg in Germany announced that another synthetic cannabinoid known as CP 47,497 had been detected in Spice.
- In March 2009 the Drug Enforcement Administration reported in the *Microgram Bulletin* that Customs and Border Protection – Chicago Laboratory, had recently found the synthetic cannabinoid, HU-210, in “small but verifiable amounts” in “incense” labeled as “Spice Gold”, “Spice Silver”, “Spice Diamond”, “Genie”, and “Yucatan Fire”.
- Not to be outdone, in October 2009 the Johnson County Criminalistics Laboratory in Mission, Kansas reported that it detected the presence of two synthetic cannabinoids, JWH-018 and JWH-073, in a K2 product submitted to the laboratory.

Synthetic Cannabinoids, a Primer:

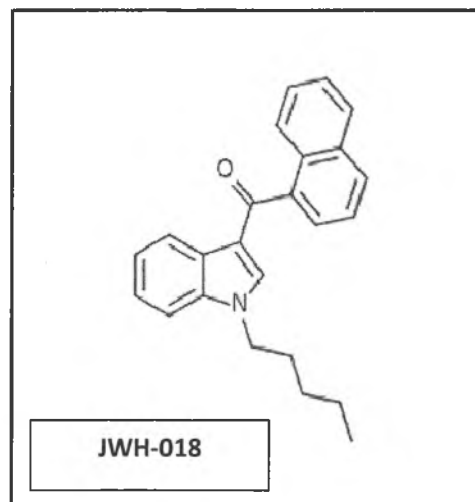
This subject is too vast to cover in depth in an article such as this, so I will provide an overview of the various synthetic cannabinoids that have been implicated in these “herbal blends”:

JWH-018

All of the “JWH” designated cannabinoids take their prefix initials from Clemson University organic chemist, John W. Huffman. Dr. Huffman’s research interests include the synthesis of analogues and metabolites of THC, with the goal of developing new pharmaceutical products and elucidating the geometry of the CB₁ and CB₂ receptor.

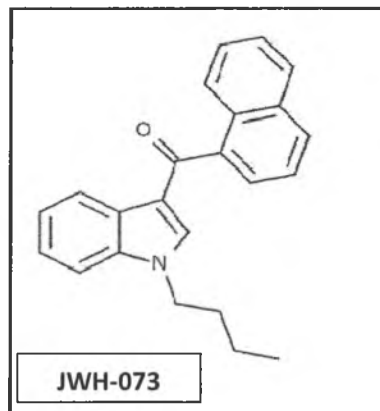
Dr. Huffman first synthesized JWH-018 in the mid-1990’s, but notes that JWH-018 was being sold as a plant growth stimulant in China and Korea even before he published a book chapter of the synthetic scheme for this and other cannabinoid agonists.

JWH-018 has a molecular mass of 341.45 and bears the IUPAC name, Naphthalen-1-yl-(1-pentylindol-3-yl)methanone. JWH-018 acts as an agonist at both the CB₁ and CB₂ receptors with some selectivity for the CB₂, and produces marijuana-like effects of somewhat longer duration. JWH-018 is not currently scheduled in the United States.

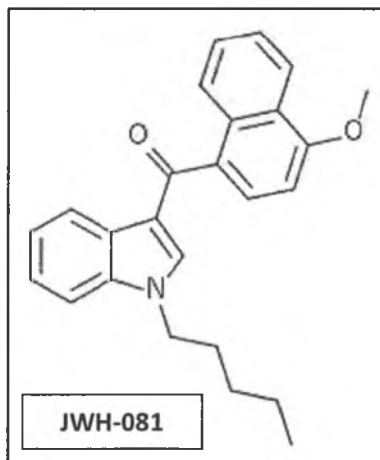


JWH-073

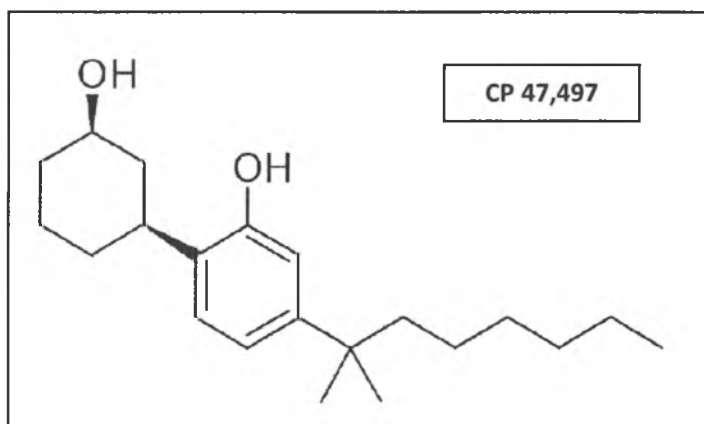
JWH-073 has a molecular mass of 327.42 and bears the IUPAC name, Naphthalen-1-yl-(1-butylindol-3-yl)methanone, differing by only by a methylene group in the alkyl chain on the indole portion of the molecule from JWH-018. JWH-073 is a CB₁ and CB₂ receptor agonist with approximately 5 times the affinity for the CB₂ compared to the CB₁ receptor. JWH-073 is not currently scheduled in the United States.

**JWH-081**

JWH-081 has a molecular mass of 371.47 and bears the IUPAC name, 4-methoxynaphthalen-1-yl-(1-pentylindol-3-yl)methanone, differing from JWH-018 by a methoxy group in the 4 position of the naphthalene portion of the molecule. JWH-081 is a CB₁ and CB₂ receptor agonist with selectivity for the CB₁ receptor approximately 10 times that of the CB₂ receptor. There is speculation that JWH-081 is replacing JWH-018 in herbal blends that are being marketed in states where the latter is being banned. JWH-081 is not currently scheduled in the United States.

**CP 47,497**

CP 47,497 has a molecular mass of 318.49 and bears the IUPAC name, 2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-5-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)phenol. CP 47,497 was developed by Pfizer in the 1980's and is reported to be a potent CB₁ agonist. CP 47,497 is not currently scheduled in the United States.



HU-210

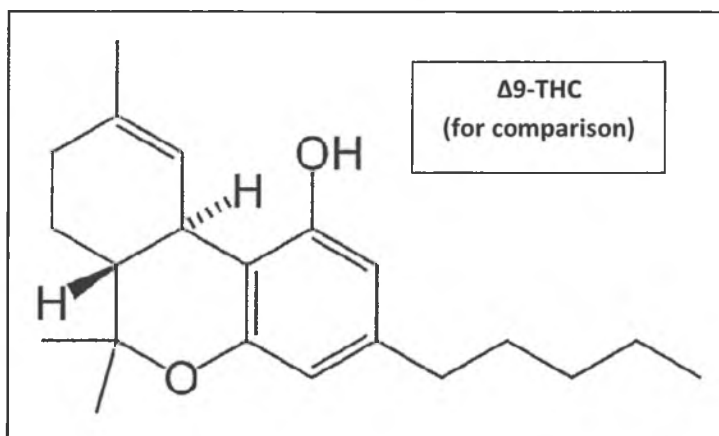
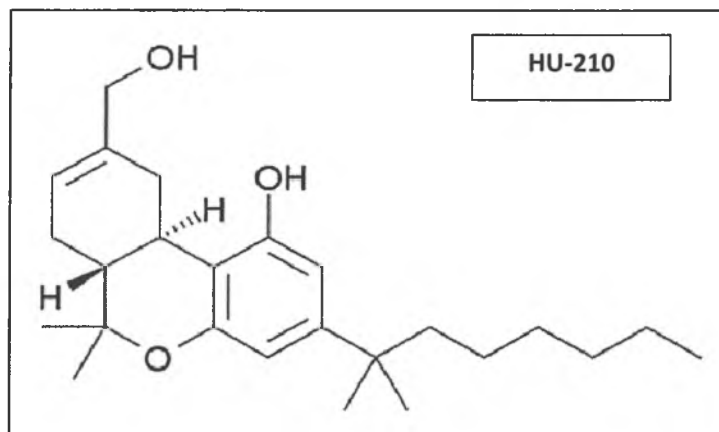
HU-210 has a molecular mass of 386.57 and bears the IUPAC name, (6a*R*,10a*R*)-9-(Hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo [c]chromen-1-ol.

Noteworthy is the extreme similarity to Δ 9-THC, differing only in the alkyl group, an additional hydroxyl group, and the position of the double bond, which is analogous to Δ 8-THC.

HU-210 was first synthesized by a group at Hebrew University (thus the "HU" designation) led by Professor Raphael Mechoulam.

In mice HU-210 decreased overall activity, produced analgesia, decreased body temperature, and produced catalepsy. In in-vitro studies, HU-210 bound both the CB₁ and CB₂ receptors. HU-210 is reported to be 100 – 800 times

more potent than THC with an extended duration of action. HU-210 is a schedule I controlled substance in the United States.



Legality

For the most part, K2, Spice and related products are not illegal in the United States based on their stated ingredients. Their continued legal status will depend, in part, on whether they are found to universally contain synthetic cannabinoids, whether those substances are controlled, as is HU-210, and whether any of the other included cannabinoids will be deemed to fall under the Federal Analog Act, which is a rather confusing document in its own right.

Summary

The use of clandestine synthetic cannabinoids in the guise of herbal preparations appears to be an increasing problem, especially among teens. Only time will tell if the trend continues. If it does, laboratories will need to gain access to standards for these compounds and to develop assays to detect these substances, which in some incidences are many times more potent than Δ 9-THC.

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2/22/11

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE



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Civil Division, Suite 730

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Fax: 907-343-4550

Mayor Dan Sullivan

February 8, 2011

Chairman Carl Gatto
House Judiciary Committee
State Capitol, Room 118
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Vice-Chair Steve Thompson
House Judiciary Committee
State Capitol, Room 428
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Re: House Bill 7 and Senate Bill 17 - *Synthetic Cannabinoids*

Dear Representatives:

The Municipality of Anchorage supports the bills currently before the legislature. As I indicated last Friday before your Committee, the primary reasons to treat synthetic cannabinoids more serious than their organic equivalents is because the potency of the synthetics has been found to be up to 800 times greater than the organic, and the potency from sample to sample varies widely. We have evidence that this high potency induces hallucinogenic reactions and unpredictable behaviors that are far more dangerous to the user, and those who may come into contact with them, than marijuana. The variations in the strength of any one dose can cause users to get a mild reaction in one instance and fall into unconsciousness in another instance. We have had one death in Anchorage that can be directly attributed to the use of synthetic cannabinoids. The Municipality believes felony prosecution for the manufacture, production, distribution, and sale of synthetics is a necessary tool that should be available to law enforcement to discourage the use of these drugs.

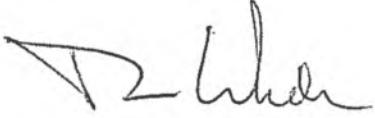
The Municipality supports providing the State Crime Lab with necessary resources to test for these drugs. As of a couple of months ago, we were aware of only two labs nationally that could test for these products in blood or urine. One lab could test urine samples and the other could test blood samples. In order to successfully prosecute people in the chain of production and consumption, we need the capability of testing both seized products and the bodily fluids of users. If properly resourced, having these tests performed locally and having local technicians available to testify, may save both money and time over using out-of-state labs.

February 8, 2011

Page 2 of 2

Please find included in our email the Powerpoint presentation our Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor uses. We have been making these presentations to the local military, business groups, and governmental agencies. We look forward to providing additional testimony on the bills in the coming weeks. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. Wheeler". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "D" and a long, sweeping underline.

Dennis A. Wheeler
Municipal Attorney

cc: Sara Gill, Special Assistant to the Mayor

2/22/11



January 31, 2011

Alaska House of Representatives

RE: Synthetic Cannabinoids

To Whom it May Concern,

The purpose of this correspondence is to support House Bill 7 that would list certain synthetic cannabinoids found in "K2" or "Spice" as Scheduled controlled substances which will provide law enforcement will have the necessary authority to prosecute the sell and possession of these substances. These drugs are currently being sold in several local venders which sends the social message that they are not harmful and social acceptable; thereby, increasing the risk for youth consumption and related consequences.

K2/Spice products are a mixture of herbal/spice plant products sprayed with potent psychotropic drugs, often contaminated with unidentified toxic substances which is marketed under variety of names including K2, Spice, Pep Spice, Spice Silver, Spice Gold, Spice Diamond, Smoke, Sence, Skunk, Yucatan Fire, Genie & Zohai and sold in variety of colors/flavors-usually sold in foil packaging

The growing popularity of these drugs is causing increasing alarm among law enforcement officials, lawmakers, and health care professionals across America. "Spice" has been banned by some U.S. domestic and overseas military commands as well as in Germany and other European countries because substances have been identified in the product to have the presence of chemicals with tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)-like effects.

The danger in smoking "Spice" is that the product is unregulated and not manufactured in a controlled environment. Smoking this product could be very harmful because the substance could also include unknown contaminants. Therefore, there is no way to accurately determine what the potential harmful effects could be. ¹ Medical officials concur that smoking "Spice" can cause adverse effects to one's health. Hospitals have reported incidents of people, mostly

¹ 4Mind Hacks: Spice flow: the new street drug pharmacology December 01, 2009, Accessed 13 May 2010 and Wikipedia Accessed 13 May 2010

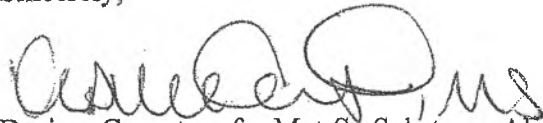
teenagers, visiting emergency rooms for: heart palpitations, respiratory issues, panic attacks, hallucinations, delusions, and, one case where a teen lapsed into a coma.²

The Mat-Su Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition seeks to reduce substance abuse among youth by advocating for and implanting evidence-based environmental strategies. These drugs are currently sold at local shops which increases access to the drug and sends the social message to young people that they are acceptable and not harmful.

I have attached legislation adopted by the state of Missouri which contains a list of the compounds used to create these drug which can be used by the Senate as a template to draft a similar bill/ordinance.

The Mat-Su Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition appreciates your time and consideration of this issue. If you would like any additional information, please contact the project coordinator, undersigned. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,



Desiree Compton, for Mat-Su Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition
Project Coordinator
124 W. Swanson, Suite C
Wasilla, AK 99654
(907) 373-5818
dcompton@unitedwaymatsu.org



Vision: Our vision is to enhance our community by supporting healthy lifestyles and drug free alternatives.

Mission Statement: To reduce substance abuse among youth and, over time, among adults by addressing the factors in our community that increase the risk of substance abuse and promoting the factors that minimize the risk of substance abuse.

² "Synthetic Marijuana A Growing Trend Among Teens, Authorities Say", CNN/WIBW.com March 24, 2010.
Accessed 10 May 2010



FAIRBANKS POLICE

911 Cushman Street
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701-4616
Phone (907) 450-6500
Fax (907) 452-1588
Email: fpd@ci.fairbanks.ak.us



January 21, 2011

Representative Cathy Munoz
State Capitol Room 403
Juneau AK 99801

Dear Representative Munoz:

As the Chief of Police for the Fairbanks Police Department, I would like to extend my support of House Bill No. 7 "An Act classifying certain synthetic cannabinoids as schedule IIA controlled substances."

According to the U.S. Department of Justice Drug Enforcement Administration, these substances have no known therapeutic use and are known to cause a variety of effects including seizures, hallucinations, psychotic episodes, and non-responsiveness. In addition the Alaska Information Analysis Center (AKIAC) has reported in studies that subjects have reported having difficulties with balance, slurred speech, and being light headed.

These cannabinoids present a significant threat to the safety of Alaska's citizens as long as they remain unclassified. Without this new legislation a person who is under the influence of synthetic cannabinoids while operating a motor vehicle is not in violation of the law. This presents a clear danger to the citizens of Alaska, as someone could potentially be under the influence of a synthetic cannabinoid while driving and experience hallucinations, seizures, or a psychotic episode. This is not a hypothetical situation and the Fairbanks Police Department has already investigated a motor vehicle accident where the driver of the vehicle was having seizures as a result of consuming synthetic cannabinoids.

By classifying synthetic cannabinoids as a schedule II controlled substance, the act of operating a motor vehicle under the influence of a synthetic cannabinoid would become an illegal act. This bill would therefore have a direct impact on the safety of the citizens of the State of Alaska.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Laren Zager", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Laren Zager
Chief of Police
Fairbanks Police Department



Alaska Mental Health Board

ALASKA MENTAL HEALTH BOARD
ADVISORY BOARD ON ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE
431 NORTH FRANKLIN STREET, SUITE 200
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
(907) 465-8920

February 3, 2011

Representative Cathy Munoz
Alaska State Legislature
Capitol Building, Room 403
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Re: HB 7 – Regulation of Synthetic Cannabinoids

Dear Representative Munoz,

On behalf of the Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, I would like to express our appreciation of your bringing this important issue to the forefront. Synthetic marijuana or “cannabinoids” pose a grave risk to youth and adults, given the serious health consequences and impairments experienced by users of these drugs.

The dangers posed by synthetic marijuana are serious. While the base products may be natural, the chemicals used to mimic the properties of THC are not approved for human consumption. National news reports on the effects of these products include elevated heart rate and blood pressure, extreme anxiety, poisoning, nausea and vomiting, hallucinations, overdoses, and even addiction.

The American Association of Poison Control Centers reported more than 3,000 calls related to poisoning by synthetic marijuana products in 2010 – and nearly 400 calls since January 1 of this year. The U.S. Army banned use of synthetic marijuana by service members in August 2010. The U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) exercised its emergency scheduling authority to temporarily control five chemicals used in synthetic marijuana products (JWH-018, JWH-073, JWH-200, CP-47,497, and cannabicyclohexanol). This federal regulation is limited in duration (12-18 months), leaving Alaskans at risk after that time without the state taking action.

The effects of synthetic marijuana are being felt right here in Alaska. News reports of crimes involving these products have come from Fairbanks and Anchorage. The U.S. Army reported courts martial and non-judicial discipline of more than thirty soldiers in Alaska by December 2010. The Anchorage School District reports use by students (though not to the same extent as actual marijuana). Given the health consequences and the role synthetic marijuana can play in criminal activity, there is a more than adequate basis for the regulation of these products to protect the health and safety of Alaskans.

Thank you for your work to protect Alaskans from these harmful products.

Sincerely,

J. Kate Burkhardt
Executive Director

Kendra Kloster

From: Scott Spickler [sspickler@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, January 24, 2011 4:07 PM
To: Kendra Kloster
Subject: HB-7,SB17

To Representatives Munoz and Kerttula and Senator Egan

I would like to voice my support for the passage of HB 7 and SB 17 banning synthetic marijuana and the chemical substances that these "Herbal Incense" are laced with.

I feel that for this product to be sold off the shelf by local businesses to anyone is a criminal act and the penalties should be severe enough to discourage the sale and distribution of this meth like product.

The target market for synthetic pot, in my opinion, is typically anyone that is trying to avoid drug use detection by their employers, (including the military), as well as students participating in school sports at districts that have a drug testing program in place.

While people over 18 should know better than to smoke this substance, many do not understand the consequences of inhaling the unregulated chemicals sprayed on these herbs. I fear that the drug is going to cause irreparable harm or death to someone, and sadly that someone will likely be under the age of 18 to get the public's attention and to shed the light on the potential harm that this product can cause. However, passage of a law to criminalize the sale and possession can help circumvent that concern.

The Federal Government regulates the importation of toys painted with lead from China, sometimes not all that well quite honestly. Alaska should join the ranks of several other states that have already passed legislation of this particular poison from being so readily available on store shelves.

We don't need to make it easy for people to gain access to this drug.

Thank you,

Scott Spickler
10754 Horizon Dr.
Juneau, AK. 99801

789-3780 W.

Kendra Kloster

From: frank.b@gci.net on behalf of Frank Bergstrom [frank.b@gci.net]
Sent: Tuesday, January 25, 2011 10:26 AM
To: Kendra Kloster
Subject: HB-7 and SB-17

Honorable Representatives Munoz and Kerttula, and Senator Egan:

Please support the above bills and outlaw synthetic cannabis products (Spice, K2, etc.).

- This family of drugs is intended to produce a high – thus users are impaired in any activities they may undertake (e.g. driving)
- These products appear to be falsely labeled and do not contain herbal plants, but rather cannabinoid compounds related to THC (active ingredient in pot); i.e., they lie

It would appear these products are a thinly veiled effort to bypass anti-marijuana rules to sell pot by-any-other-name. Whether it is pot or other, the stated intent is to produce a drugged high. That alone is sufficient to merit regulation as a controlled substance. At a minimum it should be so regulated – at best it would be made illegal. It's market is based on wriggling around anti-drug law. Let's close the door on the deceptive marketing of pot by-any-other-name. It is a drug (or group of drugs) being made available to the public essentially as an unregulated nutraceutical. This is a sham and should be ended.

Respectfully,

Frank Bergstrom

Frank Bergstrom
PO Box 22909
Juneau, AK 99802
907-523-1995 phone/fax
907-321-3637 cell
frank.b@gci.net

Kendra Kloster

From: bruce@donabel.biz on behalf of Bruce Abel [bruce@donabel.biz]
Sent: Tuesday, January 25, 2011 10:07 AM
To: Kendra Kloster
Subject: HB-7/SB17

Dear Representatives Munoz and Kerttula and Senator Egan:

I would like express my support and encourage you to pass HB 7 and SB 17 banning synthetic marijuana and the chemical substances that lace these "Herbal Incense". These substances should not be sold to anyone for any reason. The sale of such material should be designated a criminal act with penalties severe enough to discourage their sale and distribution.

As an employer with strict drug use policies the legal sale of synthetic narcotics creates untold liability. I think it is safe to say that if my fully loaded boom truck is in an accident with your loved ones and the driver has been enjoying "Herbal Incense" prior to the accident you won't be satisfied with a defense that the product was sold over the counter by a local business and is legal. Dead is dead. Legalizing these materials creates a liability nightmare for employers, school sports programs and endangers the public.

Alaska has more than its share of substance abuse problems so lets join with other states that have already passed legislation of this particular poison from being so readily available on store shelves.

Sincerely,

Bruce Abel
President/CEO
Don Abel Bilding Supply
9999 Glacier Highway
Juneau, AK. 99801

Kendra Kloster

From: Kasen Spickler [kasen_spickler@hotmail.com]
Sent: Monday, January 24, 2011 8:59 PM
To: Kendra Kloster
Cc: Scott Spickler
Subject: HB-7, SB17

To whom it may concern,

I would like to voice my opinion in favor of banning synthetic marijuana in Alaska. It's a very dangerous drug and it doesn't belong in our state.

I have seen what smoking this does to a person and it was a very scary experience. Vomiting, very intense hallucinations, and high heart rate just to name a few symptoms. I believe if I wasn't around during this episode this person very well could have died. I think it's just a matter of time before it does take someones life.

I hope Alaska follows in many other states footsteps and bans this substance.

Kasen Spickler
9690 N. Douglas Hwy.
Juneau, AK 99801

(907) 723-9330

Testimony for HB7

I would have to start by saying that I never thought I would have had a bad trip on synthetic herb, most times people have bad trips from mushrooms or acid but that herb I had was unlike anything I'd ever heard of. I had started smoking spice in February of this year and smoked on weekends. The appealing side of this herb was that it gave a marijuana like high for about 3 hours with just a couple of hits and the best part being that you didn't have to worry about drug tests because it passed for friends that I knew in the military so passing standard tests was not a problem.

Now another plus to this herb was that unlike normal weed, this herb is not supposed to produce any paranoia, and there was no sign of being high at all, such as no red eye, no half open eyes and you were able to basically be a functional stoner, you could be in public and not look or smell high in anyway. This of course was very appealing to me and many of my friends who also couldn't smoke weed because of drug tests at their jobs.

The brand of spice I had been smoking for about 6 months was called red dawn, spark 20. The herb I smoked the night of my incident was called spike, max. I only had 2 hits and less than 2 minutes later I was losing my perception of what was real in every way, it turned everything into a fuzzy cartoon like picture and I lost control of my legs that I couldn't walk at all. I couldn't talk. I could hear what I thought and what I wanted to say, but all I was spitting out was gibberish. This went on for what felt like many hours. I can remember thinking to myself that I wasn't actually going come out of this craziness and this might be how I end up dying! I remember telling my brother to call 911 and remember going into the ambulance and ending up in the hospital for a day. The doctors haven't had an incident with synthetic herb until that night and I had to basically be flushed out for 10 hours.

I know many people are still going to want to try spice but the fact it's just a bunch of chemicals sprayed on tobacco and nobody knows what the long term affects of this herb are and the scary thing is that this stuff is so easy to purchase. The price has dropped here in town from \$53 a gram down to \$30 a gram, which is just a bit more than the going rate for actual weed.

I would have thought this herb was completely harmless but the fact that a regular smoker such as myself could even have a bad experience as bad as mine was a huge eye opener to just how bad this stuff really is. The fact that it's very easy to get in town and that it only takes a little bit to get to a mind altering high is spooky. I know a large number of kids in town have had a substance abuse problem and this drug is dangerous because of the fact you can have an herb that twists reality in such a way that you can't tell what's real and what's a hallucination. I see this problem getting worse in the near future because it's a new drug that is easy to obtain and has a weed like high and at the same time has dangerous side effects.

2/22/11

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Assembly outlaws chemical known as 'synthetic marijuana'

By ROSEMARY SHINOHARA

rshinohara@adn.com

(12/08/10 20:59:04)

A street chemical that authorities say can cause severe reactions will be illegal in Anchorage starting in early January.

The Anchorage Assembly on Tuesday voted unanimously to ban the sale, possession or use of products containing synthetic versions of cannabinoids. The products go by a variety of names such as K2, Spice and Spike, and are found in convenience stores and tobacco shops in parts of the country where they're not illegal.

Cannabinoids, natural and synthetic, are versions of the active ingredients in marijuana.

"These products pose serious and significant health risks up to and including death, and they offer nothing positive to anyone ingesting it," said Assembly member Paul Honeman, a former police officer. Assembly members Honeman, Dick Traini and Mike Gutierrez and Mayor Dan Sullivan sponsored the new city law.

State Sen. Kevin Meyer, R-Anchorage, has pre-filed a legislative bill for consideration next year that would criminalize such products on a statewide basis.

In Anchorage, it will be a misdemeanor to sell, make, have or use products containing cannabinoids starting on Jan. 6.

The Anchorage School District made public its fears about use of the synthetic chemical last April, and said some Anchorage teens have been hospitalized. In October, school district spokeswoman Heidi Embley said regular marijuana is still much more prevalent, and that the district knew of probably only a handful of synthetic cannabinoid cases.

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News Release

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

November 24, 2010

Contact: DEA Public Affairs

Number: 202-307-7977

DEA Moves to Emergency Control Synthetic Marijuana*Agency Will Study Whether To Permanently Control Five Substances*

NOV 24 -- WASHINGTON, D.C. – The United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is using its emergency scheduling authority to temporarily control five chemicals (JWH-018, JWH-073, JWH-200, CP-47,497, and cannabicyclohexanol) used to make “fake pot” products. Except as authorized by law, this action will make possessing and selling these chemicals or the products that contain them illegal in the U.S. for at least one year while the DEA and the United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) further study whether these chemicals and products should be permanently controlled.

A Notice of Intent to Temporarily Control was published in the *Federal Register* today to alert the public to this action. After no fewer than 30 days, DEA will publish in the *Federal Register* a Final Rule to Temporarily Control these chemicals for at least 12 months with the possibility of a six-month extension. They will be designated as Schedule I substances, the most restrictive category, which is reserved for unsafe, highly abused substances with no medical usage.

Over the past year, smokable herbal blends marketed as being “legal” and providing a marijuana-like high, have become increasingly popular, particularly among teens and young adults. These products consist of plant material that has been coated with research chemicals that mimic THC, the active ingredient in marijuana, and are sold at a variety of retail outlets, in head shops and over the Internet. These chemicals, however, have not been approved by the FDA for human consumption and there is no oversight of the manufacturing process. Brands such as “Spice,” “K2,” “Blaze,” and “Red X Dawn” are labeled as incense to mask their intended purpose.

Since 2009, DEA has received an increasing number of reports from poison centers, hospitals and law enforcement regarding these products. Fifteen states have already taken action to control one or more of these chemicals. The Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 amends the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) to allow the DEA Administrator to emergency schedule an abused, harmful, non-medical substance in order to avoid an imminent public health crisis while the formal rule-making procedures described in the CSA are being conducted.

“The American public looks to the DEA to protect its children and communities from those who would exploit them for their own gain,” said DEA Acting Administrator Michele M. Leonhart. “Makers of these harmful products mislead their customers into thinking that ‘fake pot’ is a harmless alternative to illegal drugs, but that is not the case. Today’s action will call further attention to the risks of ingesting unknown compounds and will hopefully take away any incentive to try these products.”

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2/22/11



REPRESENTATIVE CATHY MUÑOZ

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Bill Stolze
Finance Co-Chair

CC: James Armstrong
Finance Committee Aide

FROM: Representative Cathy Muñoz

DATE: February 11, 2011

RE: HB 7 Hearing Request

Please schedule CS HB 7 (JUD) – Synthetic Cannabinoids as Schedule IIIA in House Finance for hearing at your earliest convenience.

Attached to this memo please find the following documents

- HB 7 – Synthetic Cannabinoids as Schedule IIIA
- Memo regarding changes
- Sponsor Statement
- NCSL Research Report
- Articles
- Support Letters
- Expected Testimony
 - Sgt. Robert Thompson, Fairbanks Police Department (via teleconference)
 - Kate Burkhart, Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, 465-8920
 - Jerry Luckhaupt, Legislative Legal, available for questions
- Office Contact: Kendra Kloster, 465-4712, Kendra_kloster@legis.state.ak.us

Thank You.

2/22/11

HB7 SYNTHETIC CANNABINOIDS AS SCHEDULE IIA
Witness List

In person:

Elizabeth Ripley (Mat-Su Health Foundation/Mat-Su Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition)

Dr. Robert Urata (Valley Medical Care)

Annie Carpeneti (Department of Law)

Homer LIO:

Julie Woodworth (Kenai Peninsula Business Banking/Wells Fargo)

Fairbanks LIO:

Sgt. Robert Thompson (Fairbanks Police Department)

FYI -
previous testimony
in Judiciary Committee