

SB

208

**<TARGET><BILL>SB 208</BILL><SUBJECT>SB
208</SUBJECT><COMM>HHSS30</COMM></TARGET>**

WHILE IN SESSION
State Capitol
Room 11
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 465-4930



ALASKA SENATE DEMOCRATS

WHILE IN ANCHORAGE
1500 W. Benson Blvd.
Room 229
Anchorage, AK 99503
(907) 269-0174

SENATOR BERTA GARDNER
SENATE DEMOCRATIC LEADER
Senate District 1

Sponsor Statement

SB 208 “An act establishing the month of March as Sobriety Awareness Month”

SB 208 celebrates and calls attention to the many Alaskans who live healthy lives free of mind and mood-altering substances by establishing March as Sobriety Awareness Month.

Alaska has some of the highest rates of substance abuse and alcoholism in the nation, at an economic cost to the state totally nearly \$3 billion per year. Although this number is staggering, it still does not fully quantify the cost to communities and families of those who have been afflicted by drug and alcohol abuse.

By promoting and celebrating the tens of thousands of Alaskans who live their lives free of mood and mind-altering substances, we not only mitigate the costs associated with substance abuse, but also help foster a culture that is conscious of this State’s multi-faceted substance abuse challenges and how they can ultimately be overcome. Additionally, sobriety is identified as a youth protective factor that is strongly correlated with lower rates of future substance abuse and overall positive life outcomes. For more information, contact my aide, Jacob Tatum at 465-4930 or Jacob.Tatum@akleg.gov.

I look forward to your support of this legislation.

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2018 Legislative Session

| | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Bill Version: | SB 208 |
| Fiscal Note Number: | 1 |
| (S) Publish Date: | 4/10/2018 |

Identifier: SB208-LEG-SESS-04-05-2018
 Title: MARCH: SOBRIETY AWARENESS MONTH
 Sponsor: GARDNER
 Requester: SENATE HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES

Department:
 Appropriation:
 Allocation:
 OMB Component Number: 0

Expenditures/Revenues

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below. (Thousands of Dollars)

| | FY2019 | Included in | Out-Year Cost Estimates | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Appropriation Requested | Governor's FY2019 Request | FY 2020 | FY 2021 | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 |
| OPERATING EXPENDITURES | FY 2019 | FY 2019 | FY 2020 | FY 2021 | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 |
| Personal Services | | | | | | | |
| Travel | | | | | | | |
| Services | | | | | | | |
| Commodities | | | | | | | |
| Capital Outlay | | | | | | | |
| Grants & Benefits | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | | | |
| Total Operating | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Fund Source (Operating Only)

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| None | | | | | | | |
| Total | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Positions

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Full-time | | | | | | | |
| Part-time | | | | | | | |
| Temporary | | | | | | | |

Change in Revenues

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| None | | | | | | | |
| Total | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY2018) cost: 0.0 *(separate supplemental appropriation required)*
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY2019) cost: 0.0 *(separate capital appropriation required)*
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS

Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency?
 If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed?

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version/comments:

INITIAL VERSION. ONE PAGE, ZERO NOTE.

Prepared By: SANTE LESH, ADMIN OPERATIONS MANAGER
 Division: LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
 Approved By: JESSICA GEARY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
 Agency: LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

Phone: (907)465-6266
 Date: 04/05/2018 11:27 AM
 Date: 04/05/2018



ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES
2016 ANNUAL CONVENTION
RESOLUTION 16-15

- TITLE:** THAT THE ALASKA LEGISLATURE PERMANENTLY REINSTATE THE MONTH OF MARCH AS “SOBRIETY AWARENESS MONTH (SAM)” IN SUPPORT OF ITS DECLARATION OF POLICY UNDER ALASKA STATUTE 47.37.010
- WHEREAS:** The Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) is the largest statewide Native organization in Alaska and its membership includes 151 federally recognized tribes, 150 village corporations, 12 regional corporations and 12 regional non-profit and tribal consortiums that contract and compact to run federal and state programs; and
- WHEREAS:** the mission of AFN is to enhance and promote the cultural, economic, and political voice of the entire Alaska Native community; and
- WHEREAS:** The declaration of policy for the State of Alaska, under Alaska Statute 47.37.010, is "to recognize, appreciate, and reinforce the example set by its citizens who lead, believe in, and support a life of sobriety"; and
- WHEREAS:** Between the years of 1995 and 2006, the Alaska Legislature designated the month of March as Sobriety Awareness Month (SAM) ten times in recognition and support of Alaska Statute 47.31.010; and
- WHEREAS:** Many Alaskans lead, believe-in and support a life of sobriety, universally agreeing that it is a positive, healthy, and productive way of life, free from the devastating effects of alcohol and drugs; and
- WHEREAS:** These same Alaskans comprise a population for which a voluntary census has never previously been taken before to confirm the population exists. The lifestyle choice they have chosen is proof that they are “Living Examples To The Truth”, that life can be lived and enjoyed without having to consume any mood/mind altering substance or beverage; and
- WHEREAS:** Between 1993 & 1995, AFN supported the growing grass-roots sobriety movement in Alaska, and collected more than 10,000 sobriety pledge signatures from men, women and children who claimed the goals of sobriety. These signatures were given to Iditarod Musher for Sobriety Mike Williams, of Akiak, Alaska, who carried these signatures 1,049 miles in the March 1995 Iditarod Sled Dog Race as a symbolic gesture to honor the “serum of commitment” that was needed to help cure alcohol and drug abuse throughout Alaska; and
- WHEREAS:** In 1996, AFN learned that no Alaska statute referenced sobriety in accordance with this pledge of sobriety so the Alaska House of Representatives’ Judiciary Chair, Representative Brian Porter introduced legislation under HB523A (1996)

to amend Alaska Statute 47.37.010 with language that recognized, appreciated and reinforced the lifestyle many people voluntarily ascribed; and

WHEREAS: In comparison to the pervasive social-ills caused by alcohol and drug abuse in Alaska, there exists an aggregate population of citizens who lead a life of sobriety, whose lifestyle choice has three societal benefits which include, but are not limited to:

1. An improved quality of life and health for individuals, families and communities;
2. An improved reduction in crime and social ills (e.g., domestic violence, child abuse and neglect, sexual assault, homicide, suicide, etc.) predominately associated with alcohol and drug abuse; and
3. An improved reduction in government spending for local, state and federal treasuries that end up paying for the pervasive social ills caused by and associated with alcohol and drug abuse.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the delegates to the 2016 Annual Convention of the Alaska Federation of Natives that AFN call upon the Alaska State Legislature to permanently reinstate and annually designate, in perpetuity, the month of March as Sobriety Awareness Month in accordance with fulfilling, in whole or in part, its declaration policy under Alaska Statute 47.37.010; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska Legislature enact or amend all state grant services and any state grants federal matching requirements for all substance abuse prevention programs, to set aside up to five percent of their annual program budget to help the State of Alaska meet its declaration of policy under AS 47.37.010; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Alaska's Governor, his or her Cabinet, and any for-profit or non-profit agency(ies) interested in helping the State of Alaska meet its declaration of policy under Alaska Statute 47.37.010, develop meaningful and respectful methods to collect census data to prove the existence of Alaska's aggregate citizen population by inviting citizens who are willing to voluntarily self-identify as being among many of the Living Examples To The Truth that life can be lived and enjoyed without having to consume any mood or mind altering substances; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that from the collected census data be used as a baseline established for Alaska's Living Examples To The Truth population, which can be monitored and documented on a voluntarily basis throughout every Alaska community in order to showcase and appreciate all the positive social outcomes or health correlations that are a direct result of this population's chosen lifestyle, and whose documented and monitored healthy baseline findings can be relevantly added to the Healthy Alaskans 2020 Scorecard (<http://hss.state.ak.us/ha2020/>); and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that every public and private organization affected by, concerned with, and working toward the prevention of alcohol and drug abuse, be encouraged to pass an identical resolution and publicly invite all Alaska citizens to wear a white ribbon of their choosing during the month of March 2017, Sobriety Awareness Month, as a way to recognize, appreciate, and reinforce those who are truly making a difference by their freely chosen lifestyle of sobriety, which benefits society.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution shall be the policy of AFN until it is withdrawn or modified by subsequent resolution.

SUBMITTED BY: COOK INLET REGION, INC.
COMMITTEE ACTION: PASS
CONVENTION ACTION: AMEND AND PASS



Julie Kitka

President

Alaska State Troopers Annual Drug Report

Crime & Courts

Anchorage gang loyalists sentenced for drugs, guns, money laundering

Updated: December 30, 2016 Published: December 29, 2016

A dozen people who allegedly claimed allegiance to a local Anchorage gang called the 'Fairview MOB' have been sentenced in U.S. District Court for their roles in a conspiracy to distribute drugs in the city, launder money and possess weapons, said a statement Thursday by the U.S. Attorney's Office.

The Fairview street gang in California, the federal prosecutor said.

Crime & Courts

Murder victims' family mourns; killers wanted drugs and money, police say

Updated: December 28, 2016 Published: December 26, 2016

A family is mourning the death of a man who was killed in a drug deal in Anchorage, Alaska. Police say the man was killed over the past five years; he was worth \$40,000, and required an expensive vehicle and over \$100,000 in cash.

Crime & Courts

Troopers: Man arrested in airport drug bust brought \$1M in heroin into Alaska

Updated: September 30, 2016 Published: April 18, 2016

An Alaska State Trooper arrested a man in an airport drug bust at Anchorage's airport, bringing \$1 million in heroin into Alaska.

Alaska News

Struggling in battle with heroin, Mat-Su opens new treatment centers

Updated: September 28, 2016 Published: February 2, 2016

WASILLA -- A new methadone clinic is opening here this spring, nearly a year after the city's only clinic closed despite deepening concern about the Valley's lack of drug treatment options.

Meth, heroin intercepted in King Salmon Tuesday

MAR 10 2016

Alleged traffickers Alex W. Savo, 24, originally of Naknek, and Taylor K. Lack, 20, of Wasilla, in jail on several felony drug charges.

Adding up addiction's costs

Drug abuse has financial, emotional and social costs for families.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

RELEASE

Monday, March 28, 2016

Alaska

men

to

of cocaine

Friday,

of

ed

in drug

proceeds

Crime & Courts

Police: Homer marijuana bust yields at least \$1M in pot plants, 1 arrest

Updated: September 30, 2016 Published: February 17, 2016

Homer police arrested a man in connection with a seizure of marijuana plants last week from what investigators described as a very large indoor grow operation.

Downtown Fairbanks street closed in drug-related raid

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Monday, March 21, 2016

Kodiak Brothers indicted for federal firearm and drug trafficking crimes

Anchorage, Alaska - U.S. Attorney Karen L. Loeffler announced today that, on March 16, 2016, two Kodiak brothers were indicted separately by a federal grand jury, for federal firearm and drug trafficking crimes.

U.S. Attorney's Office
District of Alaska

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Monday, December 5, 2016

Leader of Anchorage Drug Conspiracy Sentenced to Prison

Anchorage, Alaska - U.S. Attorney Karen L. Loeffler announced today that Toa Dunk "Tony" LF-45-Gleason to 60 months in prison, to be followed by a five-year term of supervised release, for conspiring to distribute methamphetamine and heroin, and money laundering conspiracy.

Feds.

Bristol Bay police nab suspected heroin traffickers

KDLG - Dillingham - July 25, 2016

Bristol Bay Borough Police seized more than 23 grams of black tar heroin and \$6700 in a sizeable drug bust Thursday at Peterson Point, Naknek. Nathan Grey Wegner, 31, and Brandi Nikole Smith, 27, both of Anchorage, were arrested on felony drug trafficking charges.

Drug house seized

from Washington and prosecutors said.

Troopers arrest 7, seize cocaine and heroin in Bethel drug bust

A roughly two-month-long investigation into the Bethel drug trade ended Thursday with Alaska State Troopers making more than half a dozen arrests, after seizing more than \$350,000 in drugs and money at a single home.

Palmer accused of running meth where OD'd

Fromman staff

ing a major drug

Dillingham drug bust nets \$19K cash, 12.5g heroin

KDLG - Dillingham - January 11, 2016

The Dillingham Police Department seized 12.5 grams of heroin and \$19,000 cash in a drug bust in the Nerka subdivision Saturday night. The alleged dealer is Joshua G. Rivera, 37, from Anchorage, who is being held on two felony charges and \$50,000 bail.

2016 ANNUAL DRUG REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

The Alaska State Troopers' Statewide Drug Enforcement Unit (SDEU) has authored this publication, as a collaborative endeavor with other departments and agencies to assist decision makers and stakeholders. This report provides the reader with context for a better understanding of the negative impact which illicit substances, and corresponding criminality, have on Alaska, its communities, and citizens.

A broad spectrum of information and data about illegal drug and alcohol criminality and investigations was compiled into this report to provide a snapshot for evaluating emerging threats and trends. It summarizes the previous year's enforcement efforts and trends, as reported. Additionally, it provides a perspective on how illicit drugs and alcohol-related criminality influences Alaskans. The report explores some anecdotal accounts gathered from news headlines and conversations with some of Alaska's peace keepers. This report does not examine causation, addiction, education, and treatment.

In Alaska nearly every local, tribal, state, and federal law enforcement agency conducts drug and, to a lesser extent, alcohol investigations. Some agencies have forged formalized working relationships; other working relationships are less formalized. The Alaska State Trooper SDEU, in an attempt to represent the extent of the illicit drug and alcohol problem, reached out to all its partnering agencies statewide and requested them to contribute their data. Not every agency provided information. The provided data was put into a standardized format for ease of review and comparative analysis. Inquiries about location-specific data attributed to a particular source should be directed to the source agency whenever possible.

The human anguish and suffering cannot sufficiently be explained by the compilation of this information alone. Alaskans are continuously and horrendously affected by illicit substances. Statistics fail to represent the exponential number of negatively impacted addicts, family members, and society at large. The result of illicit drug and alcohol trafficking is carnage and felt by both addicts and victims. Every single integer represented as a statistic also represents additional untallied victims of ancillary drug and alcohol crimes that include deaths, assaults, neglect of loved ones, burglary and robbery. Drug and alcohol abuse leads to the steady decline of hope into heartache. It is sucking the life out of families, communities, and tribes.

This report attempts to represent enforcement's efforts to bring appropriate tools such as education, deterrence, detection, and apprehension to bear at the appropriate time. The law enforcement community tends to define success as reducing illicit substance availability, holding offenders accountable, and preventing crime and victimization. Success in the future is incumbent on the strength and financial health of the Alaska State Troopers and SDEU. It is also dependent on renewing collaborative, cooperative alliances between all stakeholders concerned with community safety, security, health, and wellness.

OUR MISSION

SDEU is a State Statute mandated enforcement unit within the Division of Alaska State Troopers under the Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS). As an enforcement body among different bureaus, detachments, and units within the Division of AST, SDEU's specific assignment is to provide deliverable services to the people of Alaska that are key components of the DPS mission for Public Safety.

AS 18.65.085 AS 18.65.085. Narcotic Drugs and Alcohol Enforcement.

There is established in the Department of Public Safety, division of state troopers, a narcotic drugs and alcohol enforcement unit for the purpose of investigating and combating the illicit sale and distribution of narcotic drugs and alcoholic beverages in the state. Enforcement of the alcoholic beverage control laws shall focus primarily on the investigation, apprehension, and conviction of persons who violate AS 04.11.010 by selling, importing, or possessing alcoholic beverages in violation of a local option adopted by a municipality or established village under AS 04.11.491...

SDEU cooperates and collaborates with a myriad of the federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement partners as well as other stakeholders. Cooperation amongst law enforcement entities tends to build the collective capacity and capability for detection, interdiction, and apprehension of the criminal elements profiting off other people's misery through trafficking in illicit drugs and alcohol.

Drug trafficking is not simply a law enforcement issue. Illicit drug and alcohol demand and abuse issues are extremely complex. It is imperative that the ancillary effects of drug abuse are scrutinized as social ills and problems worthy of collaborative efforts. SDEU recognizes other stakeholders have valuable insight and capabilities that can be leveraged towards evidence-based efforts for mitigating the problem.

SDEU has fostered and improved working relationships with other departments and agencies. Those with vested interests in providing services to people impacted by the drug abuse crisis are entities SDEU seeks to enter into joint ventures with in order to discover new ways of tackling the problem. Fostering these partnerships in a broader collective can improve the capacity of stakeholders to provide statewide services to the public. Ultimately, the goal is to make drug-trafficking an unattractive enterprise and reducing the impact of illicit controlled substances and alcohol abuse.

SDEU's Mission: Investigate, Combat Illicit Sales and Distribution of narcotic drugs and alcohol

- Detect, interdict, deter, and apprehend individuals involved in criminal activity associated with illicit drugs and alcohol
- Investigate by creating collaborative evidence-based environment in which law enforcement partners and stake holders collaborate.
- Develop allies by providing and/or coordinating training and investigative support to other criminal justice agencies
- Reduce consumption by supporting public education, demand reduction programs, and seizing large quantities of illicit substances.

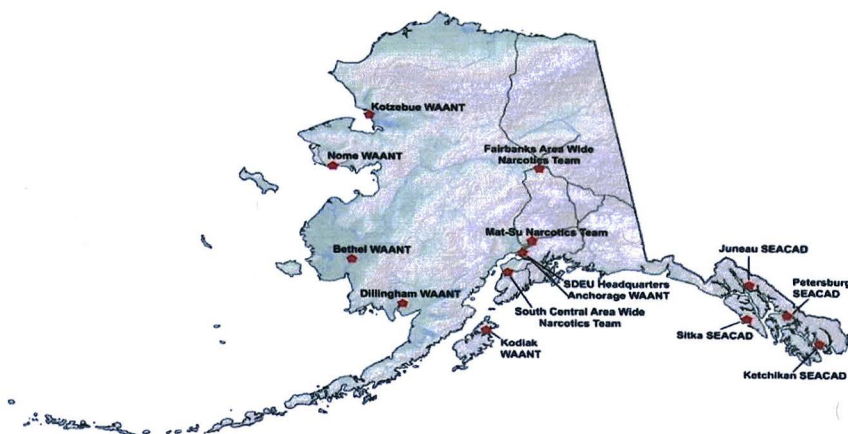
STAFFING AND SUPPORT

In 2016 SDEU, as well as the rest of the Division of Alaska State Troopers, experienced a significant reduction in manpower for a number of reasons. While commissioned trooper numbers decreased, increases in population, communication, and transportation infrastructure have facilitated connections for purchase and trafficking of illicit substances to the more remote locations of Alaska. Additionally, cuts to municipal funding in turn curtailed municipal departments' ability to provide investigators to SDEU task force positions that had been historically filled. Federal Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) funding has fallen as well. During 2016, JAG funded only three positions. JAG funding had sustained as many as 26 positions in the past decade. More recently, in 2013-2014, JAG funded 15 SDEU positions.

The Department of Public Safety's ability to fund multi-jurisdictional task forces has been curbed. SDEU will continue to enter into collaborative and cooperative partnerships with federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies whenever possible. Partnerships are important as they expand SDEU's capabilities to interdict drug and alcohol traffickers.

The SDEU Headquarters office is in Anchorage. Primarily SDEU supervises and/or participates in six (6) investigative task forces throughout the state.

- Alaska Interdiction Task Force / Anchorage Enforcement Group (DEA sponsored)
- Fairbanks Area-wide Narcotics Team
- Mat-Su Narcotics Enforcement Team
- South Central Area-wide Narcotics Team
- Southeast Alaska Cities Against Drugs Task Force
- Western Alaska Alcohol and Narcotics Team



Additional information can be found at: <http://dps.alaska.gov/AST/ABI/SDEU.aspx>

The federal investigative agencies SDEU collaborates with include the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA); Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); the US Postal Inspection Service; the Internal Revenue Service (IRS); Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (BATFE); Department of Homeland Security (DHS), to include Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), and the United States Coast Guard (USCG).

THE IMPACT OF ALASKA'S DRUG AND ALCOHOL PROBLEM

Members of Alaska's law enforcement community and others who are part of Alaska's criminal justice system have long known that one of the greatest contributing factors to violent crimes—including homicide, domestic violence, and sexual assault—is drug and alcohol abuse. [1]

The National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence estimates alcohol is a factor in 40 percent of all violent crimes and is often an element in non-stranger violence, including intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and child abuse. [2][3]

Per the March 2017 McDowell Group report, *The Economic Cost of Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Alaska*, the economic cost of alcohol and drug abuse to Alaska was found to be approximately 3.1 billion dollars which equates to roughly \$4,000.00 dollars per individual Alaskan per year. [4]

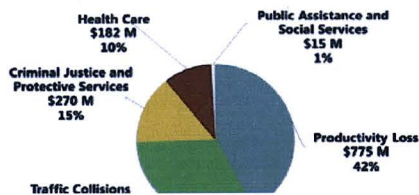
The criminal justice and protective services cost to the state of Alaska for issues created by drug and alcohol abuse has been documented in the McDowell report as 269.8 million dollars a year. [4]

The report outlines alcohol consumption patterns for Alaska from 2013- 2014. They were marginally higher per-capita than the other states in the union. The report also describes the financial impact to the State of Alaska's economy from alcohol abuse alone totals 1.84 billion dollars a year. [4]

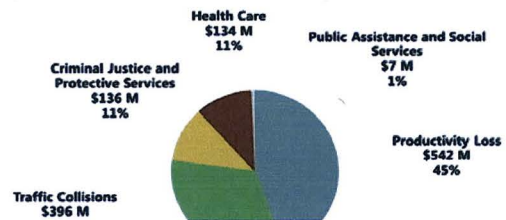
Separating the statistics out of the McDowell Group report for the current rate of illicit drug consumption in Alaska shows a higher rate of consumption for the years 2013- 2014 than the rest of the U.S. The McDowell Group also enumerates the financial impact to the State of Alaska's economy from illicit drug abuse totals 1.22 billion dollars a year. [4]

http://www.akleg.gov/basis/get_documents.asp?session=30&docid=14980

Total Economic Costs of Alcohol Abuse – \$1.84 B Total Economic Costs of Drug Abuse – \$1.22 B



Source: McDowell Group calculations. Criminal justice and protective services estimate does not include intangible costs related to victimization, an estimated \$605 million in additional costs.



Source: McDowell Group calculations.

TRENDS IN TRAFFICKING

Alaska remains a lucrative place for criminals to profit off of trafficking illicit substances. Alaska's secluded remoteness and geographical vastness are attributes that criminals can exploit. The lack of law enforcement coverage in general and limited capacity at transportation conduits reduces the chance of recognition and detection of traffickers. The logistics of transportation based on time and distance from infrastructure hubs are factors associated with increases in cost of all goods. The further away from the infrastructure hubs, the more goods cost.

Drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) such as Mexican Cartels and gangs have infiltrated both urban and rural Alaskan communities.^[5] Traffickers from the Lower 48 and other locations are selling controlled substances in road-system communities and rural communities alike. They continue to reap worthwhile profits while exploiting our diminished enforcement resources, especially in rural communities.^[6]

At the time of this report there were 269 filled, commissioned positions in the Alaska State Troopers. That number equates to commissioned staffing levels commensurate with staffing during the 1980's. The present day Alaska's population is greater by approximately 240,000 individuals. Since 1993, advances in telecommunication make it easy for individuals and DTOs to contact anyone willing to ship or receive products. There is also an increased capacity of air services and shipping of all kinds. These advances have enhanced DTOs' ability to increase their customer base.^[7] Drug traffickers seized the opportunity creating expanded markets and higher demand.

By developing new markets among a customer base with strong psychological cravings, traffickers are able to charge a price for controlled substances far beyond what customary factors could influence as an increase for the cost on legal products. Artificially elevated prices have exponentially increased illicit profits encouraging DTOs to expand their criminal enterprises in Alaska ([Video](#)). For this reason the trend of increased drug trafficking continues on into the future.

Decreasing consumption and/or demand, funding drug abstinence education, and increasing the number of collaborative relationships between stakeholders may have a positive influence on the current crisis. What Alaska is facing is not an opioid crisis alone; Alaska has a poly drug abuse problem creating a demand for a variety of controlled substances.

The source of the illicit substances peddled by the major DTOs comes from outside of the state. Increases in law enforcement's capability to tackle the organized criminal element of this illicit trade, SDEU and its partners cannot slow the progression into our state and communities of illicit substances and the criminal element. Victimization of our state's population beyond the addicted, in turn, is bound to continue.

Upcoming Drug Enforcement Trends:

- AST is increasing its relationship with Federal Law Enforcement.
- DEA Diversion Tactical Diversion Teams (will investigate the means by which prescription drugs become available on the street for sale)
- Coca production in South America has increased recently and will subsequently mean probable increases in the availability of cocaine powder and crack.
- Synthetic drugs, opioids and other illicit substances will continue to develop, capture market share while increasing calls for service and overdoses emergencies.

DRUGS OF CHOICE

Alcohol, heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine, prescription drugs, and marijuana continue to be the primary substances abused by Alaskans. Synthetic cannabinoids, aka “spice” consumption spiked and declined recently however, APD has begun to see a rise in reported use among the city’s homeless population at the beginning of 2017. The number of incidents involving these street drugs have taxed first responder resources. Other synthesized chemical compounds, like Bath-salts /Zombie, and Krokodil (Desomorphine), continue to be imported and sold online and clandestinely in smoke shops.^[8] A recent and deadly phenomenon on the rise is the availability of synthetic opioids, such as fentanyl and carfentanil and its isomers.^[9] The abuse of over-the-counter medications, like cough syrups and antihistamines and common household products, seem to be on the lower end of the problem spectrum for Alaska.^[10]

Alaskan law enforcement and the behavioral health community tend to agree that Alaska has a multi-faceted drug use problem. Law enforcement seizures of illicit product correspond to this reality. Additionally, Alaska drug abusers tend to abuse more than one drug and often simultaneously.

Law enforcement agencies in Alaska recognize the abuse of alcohol is often the primary factor in violent crimes against persons. In 2015, the number of alcohol-induced deaths was listed as 21.7 per 100,000 resulting in an estimated loss of 23.4 years of potential life, given normal life expectancy.^[11]

Heroin and methamphetamine continue to be most heavily imported controlled substances in Alaska. To a great extent, the supply originates in Mexico. The trend of increased prescription opiate abuse in Alaska continues as it has for the last 3-5 years.

The use of Spice, Bath-salts, and Zombie has in the recent past generated a plethora of emergency calls. The emergency calls have overwhelmed emergency services in Anchorage and other locations. The abuse of these substances prompts unexplained dangerous and wildly violent behavior in users.

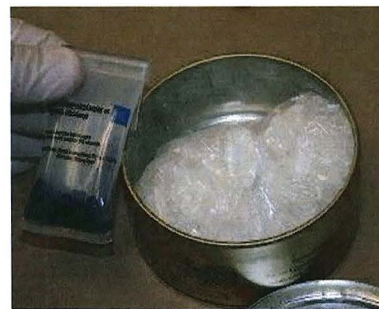
During 2016, SDEU investigated one clandestine methamphetamine lab incident, down from three in 2015. However, methamphetamine trafficking into Alaska from the Lower 48 and Mexico has flourished and the occurrence of shipments has grown exponentially.



Black Tar Heroin



Liquid Fentanyl



Methamphetamine hidden in chewing tobacco can

ALCOHOL

Alcohol continues to be the most abused substance in Alaska. The abuse of alcohol also continues to be a prominent factor in violence against persons, suicide, and accidental death. The most impacted area of the state suffering from this trend continues to be Rural Alaska. In 2016, 109 communities prohibited sale, importation, and/or possession of alcoholic beverages. The local option ordinances, which are voter approved in each community, are enforced by SDEU under the state criminal authority supported by Alaska Statute / Title IV provisions such as:

AS 04.11.499 Importation of alcoholic beverages into local option area

-A misdemeanor if less than 10.5 liters of distilled spirits, 24 liters of wine, or 12 gallons of malt beverages.
-C felony otherwise - 04.16.200(e)

May not knowingly send, transport, or bring alcoholic beverages into a municipality or established village that has voted to prohibit importation.

AS 04.11.501(a) Possession of alcoholic beverages in local option area

\$1,000 fine and forfeiture of alcohol - 04.16.250(a)

May not knowingly possess alcoholic beverages in a municipality or established village that has voted to ban possession.

Alcohol is frequently transported to the villages via local air carriers, private aircraft, boats, and snowmachines. Bootlegging alcohol (smuggling it into regulated areas that under Title IV have been designated dry or damp) remains one of Alaska's most lucrative criminal enterprises. The U.S. Postal Service is often utilized as an unwitting shipper, as are air taxis. The United States Postal Inspector's Office continues to support a unique Alaskan initiative where SDEU's Western Alaska Alcohol and Narcotics Team (WAANT) investigators are cross deputized and provided with particular authority to conduct postal investigations involving alcohol mailed to Western Alaska.

SDEU enforcement efforts endeavor to reduce the outflow and diversion of vital funds from rural communities. They also endeavor to mitigate the ancillary person-on-person criminal impact resulting from illegal importations and sales. A 750-milliliter bottle of alcohol is purchased legally, for \$12.00 or less, in an urban location. When transported by bootleggers to Bethel, Kotzebue, or Barrow the same bottle sells for approximately \$50.00. The same bottle can sell for \$150.00 to \$350.00 in more remote locations. The return on investment can be \$15.00 or more for every \$1.00 invested.

SDEU Alcohol Statistics

Alcohol Seized (Gallons)

| 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|------|------|------|
| 385 | 357 | 378 |

Alcohol Title IV Charges/Criminal Arrests

| 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|------|------|------|
| 174 | 196 | 225 |



AST interdicted 90 gallons of alcoholic spirits destined for a dry village. This included five gallon gas jugs filled with alcoholic beverages and totes full of bottles.

HEROIN

Heroin is a highly addictive drug derived from morphine which is obtained from the opium poppy. It is a “downer” or depressant that affects the pleasure systems of the brain and interferes with a user’s ability to perceive pain. It takes on a variety of forms. It can be a powder varying from white to dark brown in color or a tar-like substance.

Heroin can be used in a variety of ways depending on the user’s preference and the purity of the product. It can be injected into a vein or muscle, smoked in a water pipe or standard pipe, mixed in a marijuana joint or regular cigarette, inhaled as smoke through a straw, or snorted as a powder via the nose.

The short term effects of heroin appear soon after a single dose and typically last a few hours. After an injection of heroin, users report a surge of euphoria accompanied by a warm flushing of the skin, a dry mouth, and heavy extremities.

Heroin use is not isolated to the urban areas of Alaska. Heroin is primarily imported into Alaska via parcels and body carries. Investigations have shown that heroin use crosses socio-economic boundaries.

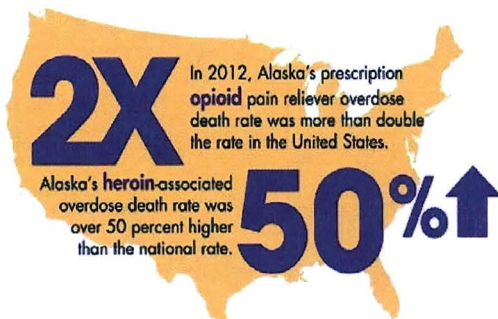
SDEU Heroin Statistics

Heroin Seized (Pounds)

| 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-------|------|------|
| 22.42 | 6.67 | 4.91 |

Heroin Charges/Arrests

| 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|------|------|------|
| 209 | 233 | 155 |



<http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Director/Pages/heroin-opioids/data.aspx>



(Heroin, spoon, needles): Heroin users use spoons for heating heroin with water before injecting heroin with common syringes.



(Baggies): Three 1g baggies of heroin contain 10 doses a piece. They are approximately the size and weight of four raisins. Price: Anchorage- \$250, Kodiak- \$800, Kotzebue- \$1,000

<http://channel.nationalgeographic.com/drugs-inc/episodes/alaska-heroin-rush/>

HEROIN

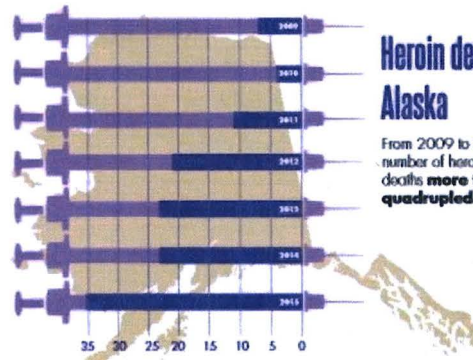


HEROIN USE IS ON THE RISE IN THE LAST FRONTIER

The number of people reporting **heroin dependence or abuse** in the United States more than doubled between 2007 and 2013.



Between 2011 to 2013 **45%** of people in the U.S. who used heroin were also abusing or addicted to prescription opioid painkillers.



Heroin deaths in Alaska

From 2009 to 2015, the number of heroin-associated deaths **more than quadrupled**.

The number of Medicaid health care services payment requests for heroin poisoning increased almost ten-fold from 2004 to 2013.



Health care in Alaska

Inpatient hospital discharge rates coded for heroin poisoning increased almost six-fold from 2010 to 2012.

Average inpatient costs: **\$30,000**

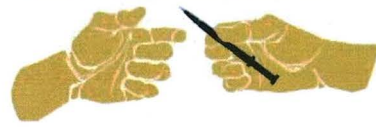


From 2009 to 2013 in Alaska **Heroin arrests increased 140%** from 64 to 151.

The amount of heroin seized in Alaska has increased 18-fold from 3 pounds in 2009 to 55 pounds in 2013.

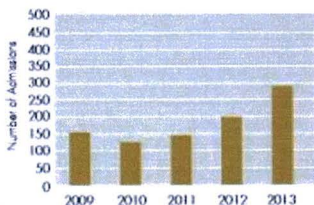
Public health impact of heroin use:

- Deaths
- Higher health care costs due to substance abuse treatment and long-term health problems such as liver, kidney, cardiovascular, and arthritic diseases
- Increased transmission of HIV and hepatitis C virus because of people sharing needles
- Increased crime
- Decreased stability in families and communities



Drug abuse treatment

The number of treatment admissions for patients from 21 to 29 years old who report heroin as their primary substance of choice increased by 74 percent between 2009–2010 and 2012–2013.



What can be done?

- **PREVENT** dependence on opioid drugs
- **REDUCE** addiction by recognition and treatment
- **REVERSE** the life-threatening effects of overdose

Want to learn more? dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Director/Pages/heroin-opioids/default.aspx

<http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Director/Pages/heroin-opioids/default.aspx>

METHAMPHETAMINE

Methamphetamine use in Alaska, as well as the rest of the United States, continues to be an issue. Methamphetamine is known by different names: meth, speed, crank, crystal, and ice. It produces an increase in energy and alertness and a decrease in appetite. The effects, which include an intense rush, have been reported to last up to 36 hours. It can be smoked, snorted, injected, or taken orally.

Methamphetamine labs have been discovered in single and multi-family residences in many neighborhoods. In addition to meth labs producing illegal—and often deadly—drugs and by products, the clandestine nature of the manufacturing process and the presence of ignitable, corrosive, reactive, and toxic chemicals at the sites, have resulted in explosions, fires, toxic fumes, and irreparable damage to human health and to the environment. The collection of hazardous materials associated with the seizure of a methamphetamine lab requires certified clean-up professionals to respond to the location to collect and containerize large items as well as various chemicals found at the site.

Buildings and dwellings where methamphetamine labs are present are reported to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) which maintains an online listing of these addresses, a link to which can be found below. Reoccupation of these properties often requires expensive remediation.

SDEU Meth Statistics

Meth Labs Seized

| 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|------|------|------|
| 0 | 3 | 1 |

Meth Seized (Pounds)

| 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 31.15 | 33.73 | 11.98 |

Meth Related Charges/Arrests

| 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|------|------|------|
| 232 | 225 | 145 |

Information on Alaska State DEC Clandestine Drug Lab clean up requirements can be found at:
http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/methlab/methlab_pamphlet.pdf



Information on property sites in Alaska where illegal drug manufacturing occurred can be found at:
<http://dec.alaska.gov/Applications/SPAR/PublicMVC/PublicDrugLabs?page=1>

For more information regarding meth education and awareness, go to:
<http://montanameth.org>
www.lifeormeth.org
<http://www.mfiles.org/>

2016 AST/SDEU Investigator takes samples at a meth lab dump site on an Island in Southeast Alaska.

PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

The increased availability of opioid-based medication remains a high-priority concern. Even headlines in state newspapers touted official reports stating “Alaska Heroin deaths rates spikes, but Opioids take More Lives”. [13]

Research shows that 75% of heroin users in treatment started their addiction through the use of prescription medication. [12] These prescription drugs are sought for their ability to alter the central nervous system. Additionally, prescription drugs are desirable due to their quality-controlled pharmaceutical purity; a user knows exactly what they are going to get in each dose. An individual that abuses prescription pain medication is 40 times more likely to develop a heroin addiction. [14]

Prescription drugs have been linked to the following crimes: homicide, assault, prescription fraud, home-invasion thefts, property thefts and pharmacy robberies. People who are addicted to prescription drugs facilitate their addiction by doctor shopping, pharmacy shopping, forgery, and purchasing drugs via the internet.

SDEU continues to encounter a significant amount of prescription medication diversion in conjunction with abuse. Prescription medication diversion is the transfer of any legally prescribed controlled substance from its intended recipient to another person for any illicit purposes. Medicaid fraud related to travel from rural villages has also been a component of this issue. [15] SDEU has partnered with the Alaska Department of Law Medicaid Fraud Control Unit (MFCU), and is developing a relationship with DEA’s new Tactical Diversion Unit and the U.S. Attorney’s Office to combat the non-medical use, abuse, and illicit sales of addictive drugs.

SDEU Prescription Drug Statistics

Hydrocodone Seized (Dosage Units)

| 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|------|------|------|
| 796 | 1257 | 16 |

OxyContin/Oxycodone Seized (Dosage Units)

| 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|------|------|------|
| 1183 | 255 | 4552 |

All Other Prescription Drugs Seized (Dosage Units)

| 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|------|------|------|
| 955 | 697 | 1182 |



Oxycodone (30mg) seized from parcel shipment

SYNTHETIC OPIOIDS

Synthetic opioids, such as U-47700 called PINK, along with fentanyl and carfentanyl, are becoming increasingly popular. Fentanyl and its derivatives have been found in heroin and counterfeit prescription pills with some regularity. Synthetic opioids are “cut” into other drugs as a partial ingredient to extend product volume or are being used as the main ingredient in look-a-like prescription pain medication. The producers of synthetic opioids are essentially piggybacking on the market created from prescription medication diversion as well as increase the volume and profits on heroin.

Unfortunately, pill presses and other manufacturing tools needed to produce bogus prescription medication can be acquired with minimal to moderate investment or effort. In Juneau, a zip lock bag containing counterfeit medication was seized. It tested positive for containing fentanyl even though it looked like what could have been legitimately prescribed pain medication.

Table. Drug Overdose Deaths due to Heroin and Synthetic Opioids — Alaska, Jan. 1, 2014 through Sept. 15, 2016

| Drug Overdose Categories | 2014 | 2015 | YTD* 2016 | Total |
|---|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| Fentanyl or synthetic opioids other than methadone (with no other drugs) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| Fentanyl or synthetic opioids other than methadone (with other drugs, excluding heroin) | 13 | 11 | 4 | 28 |
| Heroin (with no other drugs) | 3 | 5 | 0 | 8 |
| Heroin (with other drugs) | 23 | 32 | 23 | 78 |
| Heroin + fentanyl or synthetic opioids other than methadone (with no other drugs) | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 40 | 52 | 30 | 122 |

*YTD = year to date (note: the number of deaths to date for 2016 will likely increase, as several pending cases are still under review)

(64%) were White, 15 (12%) were Asian/Pacific Islander, 4 (3%) were Alaska Native and 4 (3%) were other races. The median age was 33 years (range: 18–73 years) and 71 (59%) were male. Most drug overdose deaths occurred in Anchorage/Mat-Su (61, 50%), followed by the Gulf Coast (19, 16%), and the Southeast (8, 7%).^[16]

Previously, fentanyl and its derivatives, such as pink or U-47700, were being imported from India and China. Since fentanyl production labs have been discovered in Mexico, Canada, and the United States, the probability that fentanyl products will become readily available has increased.^[16]

From January 1, 2014 through September 15, 2016, 122 drug overdose deaths due to heroin and synthetic opioids were entered into the Alaska mortality database. Of the 122 drug overdose decedents, 78

http://www.epi.alaska.gov/bulletins/docs/b2016_28.pdf

COCAINE

Although the popularity of cocaine had seen a slight decline in the recent past, the drug is still for sale and being abused in Alaska. Cocaine, in the powder form, can be found in most areas of the state. In the major urban areas of Anchorage and Fairbanks, crack cocaine is more prominent than cocaine in the powder form. The primary method of ingesting cocaine is snorting the powder. Due to the prevalence of illicit drugs that are injected into the body through a syringe, the method of injecting cocaine is increasing.

Cocaine is brought into Alaska through ports of entry, such as the Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport, concealed on passengers or in luggage. It is also shipped via the US Post Office or through commercial parcel companies such as FedEx, DHL or UPS. [17]

Cocaine brought into Alaska is typically packaged in kilogram quantities and later broken down by dealers into smaller quantities for retail sale. In powder form, cocaine is usually sold in gram quantities, which are approximately the weight and volume of one packet of sugar. In the rural areas the price for a gram of cocaine is \$100.00- \$150.00. In places like Kotzebue, a drug dealer can easily charge \$800.00 - \$1000.00 per gram.

The statistics below show powder and crack cocaine seized by all task forces where SDEU investigators are assigned.

SDEU Cocaine Statistics

Cocaine Seized (Pounds)

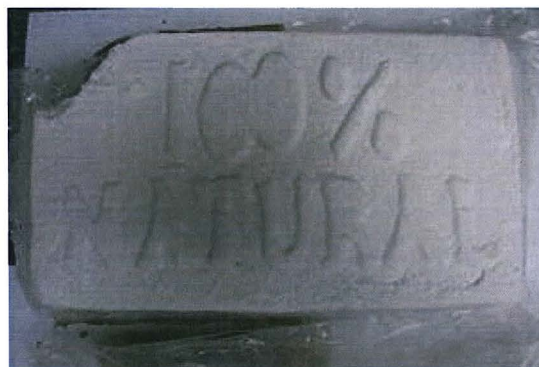
| 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-------|------|-------|
| 31.36 | 6.40 | 27.06 |

Cocaine Related Charges/Arrests

| 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|------|------|------|
| 31 | 20 | 26 |



Powder Cocaine



A one-kilo brick of cocaine that was seized coming into Anchorage

MARIJUANA

Marijuana is readily available throughout the state. Demand for Alaskan-grown marijuana is a result of its reputation for having a high Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) content. Alaska is considered a marijuana exporting state. ^[19]

A September 2016 article by the Alaska Justice Forum stated that the percentage of youth that use marijuana in Alaska is less than the Lower 48. Of the youths surveyed in Alaska, 19% reported using marijuana within 30 days of the survey. However, the article reports a variety of factors play into a youth's ability to access drugs surreptitiously or overtly through friends, family, and/or doctors. ^[18]

SDEU continues to find extremely sophisticated indoor illegal growing operations. In beginning of 2017, during the course of one week, 4,000 marijuana plants in an illegal commercial grow operation were seized in Southcentral Alaska. ^[20]

SDEU Marijuana Statistics

Processed Marijuana Seized (Pounds)

| 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 169.65 | 119.28 | 235.80 |

Marijuana Related Charges/Arrests

| 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|------|------|------|
| 716 | 290 | 155 |

Marijuana Grows Eradicated

| 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|------|------|------|
| 38 | 18 | 11 |

Marijuana Plants Seized

| 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 2,621 | 1,871 | 1,838 |



Illegal marijuana grow operation



Marijuana hidden in diversion containers

https://www.uaa.alaska.edu/academics/college-of-health/departments/justice-center/alaska-justice-forum/33/spring2016/c_apays_youth_drugs.c.shtml

EMERGING NATIONAL TRENDS IN 2016

The 2016 National Drug threat Assessment Summary (NDTAS) breaks the nation down into eight regions; the Pacific Region is the region for the purposes of the NDTAS that Alaska belongs to and it includes Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Hawaii, Guam and Northern and Central California. [21] <https://www.dea.gov/resource-center/2016%20NDTA%20Summary.pdf>

The 2016 NDTAS opens by discussing transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) and their influence on drug-trafficking the United States. [21] TCOs have established a foothold in Pacific Region, this is consistent with law enforcement observations in Alaska. [22] Alaska law enforcement agencies investigating illicit drug trafficking in rural villages as well as urban population centers experienced an increasing number connections to Mexican cartel drug trafficking including interactions with their associates and members. Rural community leaders from places like Kotzebue, Nome and Bethel have complained about Lower 48 gang members infiltrating their community for the sole purpose of selling illicit drugs. The cartels remain the main source of drug supply for the gang members in the United States. [21]

Heroin

According to the 2016 NDTAS, the number of users continues to grow resulting in the corresponding rise in overdose deaths. Poppy cultivation and heroin production in Mexico is a primary source of an increasing drug production for U.S. and Alaska markets. Heroin overdose deaths in the United States more than tripled between 2010 and 2014. Heroin users represent a population that is less than other major drug abuser but the drug's lethality is far greater. [21]

Methamphetamine

Seizures documented by reporting law enforcement show methamphetamine continues to be readily available throughout the United States. The population of users remains stable. Most of the methamphetamine available in the United States is produced in Mexico and smuggled into the U.S. Some domestic production continues, but at much lower levels than in the past. [21]

Controlled Prescription Drugs (CPDs)

Since 2002, the number of deaths attributable to CPDs has outpaced those for cocaine and heroin combined. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), approximately 52 people in the United States die every day from overdosing on prescription painkillers. Abuse of CPDs is more than those reporting use of cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, MDMA, and phencyclidine (PCP) combined. CPD abusers turn to using heroin as a cheaper alternative when CPDs are unattainable or too costly. [21]

Synthetic Opioids

Fentanyl and carfentanyl are strong synthetic opioids with properties that make them attractive to abusers but both are extremely lethal drugs. [23] Fentanyl has a therapeutic application and, in a limited fashion, it is diverted from valid prescription uses to an illegal market to be abused and sold. Illicit forms of the drugs, including other synthetics like U-47700 or "pink", are manufactured in China, India, and possibly Mexico. These drugs have contributed to the current overdose epidemic in Alaska and the Lower 48. [16][21]

Powder Cocaine

Colombia has increased production and remains the primary source of cocaine in the United States. Cocaine availability and use in the United States increased between 2014 and 2015, this trend is likely to continue. [21]

Marijuana

Marijuana is the most widely available and commonly used drug in the United States. While marijuana remains illegal under federal law, several states like Colorado, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska have passed laws allowing the cultivation, possession, and use of marijuana to varying degrees. Due to varying state laws and claims of possible medical benefits, in general the public perception of marijuana has softened and acceptance of the drug within the American culture is growing. [21][24]

Synthetic Drugs

The synthetic drugs included within this category, including cannabinoids and cathinones, will continue to pose threat to Alaska and the United States. Overdoses and deaths will continue to occur. New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) are inexpensive to purchase and widely available. In addition, traffickers will continue to experiment with NPS, such as pressing synthetic cannabinoid and opioid drugs into counterfeit prescription pills, to expand their market. Traffickers will continue to seek ways to bypass scheduling actions by modifying chemical formulas to create new, unregulated and unscheduled drugs [21].

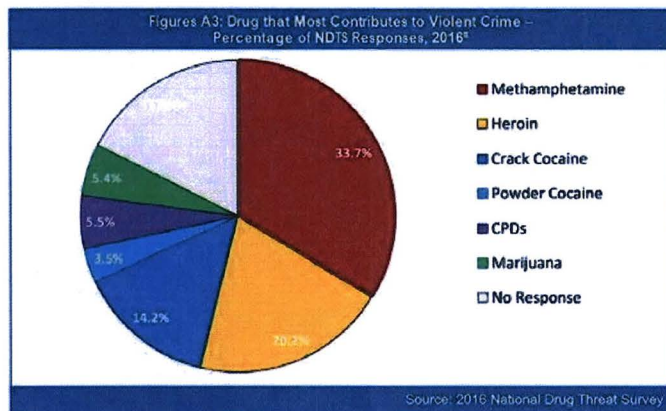
Alaska Trends



Assorted Halloween candy found in a parcel shipment. Heroin and methamphetamine were packaged in candy containers and distributed among the candy assortment.

Heroin

Seizures in urban and rural areas of Alaska continue. Overdoses and deaths due to overdose have increased. This trend shows no sign of decreasing.^[9] Anecdotally, the quantity of heroin per seizures seems to have increased; data has not yet confirmed this. The increased availability of heroin in the state remains consistent and proportional to the national statistics. Nationwide, heroin is the primary illicit drug contributing to property crimes. Alaska can expect to realize this as a continuing trend for coming year.^[21]

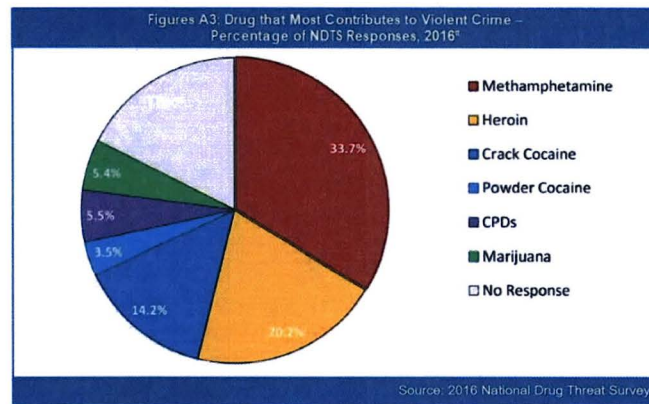


Methamphetamine

The legislative measures Alaska implemented in 2006 that were consistent with the national Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act (CMEA) continue to make it difficult to purchase precursors and common drug ingredients such as pseudoephedrine. The regulations have suppressed opportunities for illicit manufacturing of methamphetamine.^[25] Although there has been a decrease in the number of methamphetamine labs, SDEU has observed limited continuation of methamphetamine production known as the “One Pot” or “Shake and Bake” method. One or two suspected Dimethyltryptamine (DMT) (a hallucinogenic substance) clandestine labs have been encountered however no trend has been established.

The 2016 DEA National Drug Survey shows methamphetamine is the number one illicit controlled substance in the nation that contributes to violent crime.^[21] Statistics attributing violence in Alaska to methamphetamine have not been correlated to the abuse of this stimulant; however, it is a common impression consistent with national statistics amongst Alaska law enforcement.

Methamphetamine importation is the primary source of supply for users in Alaska. In terms of weight, it outpaces heroin. Similarly, it originates almost exclusively from Mexico. [21] Alaska law enforcement encounters methamphetamine in direct shipments from Mexico, as well as interdicting it from western states within the continental U.S. The lucrative profits and low risk of detection for traffickers suggests this will continue into the near future.



Prescription Medication

Alaska prescription medication continues to be diverted. Prescription medication is often obtained from family medicine chests, sold by patients in hand-to-hand sales, and ordered online. In 2016, the state of Alaska stood up an Opioid Policy Task Force. It produced a number of policy suggestions and changes, some of which have been proposed as bills and others have been enacted as law. Law enforcement anticipates positive results from these actions leading to a reduction in the diversion of prescription drugs and more accountability for the legal distribution of prescription by the medical field.

Synthetic Drugs

Synthetic cannabis continues to be sold on the internet and in smoke shops. Alaska passed legislation prohibiting chemical compounds used in manufacturing synthetic cannabinoids. The legislation, along with the unpredictable and dangerous side effects, has curbed the popularity of synthetic drugs in the state. It is reasonable to assume legalization of recreational marijuana could cause synthetic cannabinoids to become even less popular. Individuals in rural areas may still choose to order online and receive it in the mail due to difficulties in obtaining legal marijuana.

Synthetic opioids such as fentanyl, carfentanyl, and U-47700 will remain problematic within the state of Alaska. Fentanyl and its isomers use as cuts for heroin and as substitutes for opioids will have a propensity to elevate the number of overdoses and deaths in the state [16]. Other synthetic drugs continue to come on the market, such as Krokodil (desomorphine) which is an abused substance not uncommon in Anchorage's homeless population. [26] One side effect of Krokodil abuse seems similar to the flesh eating infection known as Mersa. [27] As long as there is a demand by individuals to experiment with mind altering substances, innovation and sales of these types of illicit substances will continue by those seeking to profit off others' vulnerabilities. [9] [10]

Cocaine

In 2016, SDEU began to see an increase in the availability of cocaine, which is processed with water, baking soda, and heat to produce crack cocaine. Crack cocaine sells in small quantities described as small rocks. Its price fluctuates throughout the state. The price for one gram of cocaine, about the quantity and weight of 1/4 packet of restaurant sugar, in some rural Alaskan

communities will cost \$1,000.00. Based on the increased production of cocaine out of Columbia, Alaska can expect the recent resurgence in availability of cocaine to continue unless national and state interdiction efforts are able to curb the flow.

Marijuana

Illegal commercial marijuana growing operations will continue to be a lucrative black-market business. The black-market doesn't pay legal fees, business licenses, testing fees, and taxes. Legitimate marijuana businesses must pay these which decrease profit margins on legal marijuana sales. The higher percentages of return on investment for black-market sales minus the overhead of the legitimate trade will remain a lucrative attraction for illicit growers. ^[19]

Some operations are involved in oil and wax extraction which further increases marijuana profits. ^[28] Extracting and concentrating the psychoactive THC oil increases value, though this can be a dangerous process. ^[29] The marijuana industry in Alaska is trying to solve issues related to sales and delivery as well as increase efficient cultivation. Alaskan companies have questions about drug testing and use policies. Challenges and solutions will begin to evolve in this area over the coming year(s). ^[30]

Alaska is still in its infancy when it comes to legal marijuana sales. Determining probabilities for the future issues surrounding marijuana legalization remain to be seen.

For reports published by the Rocky Mountain High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area located in Colorado which outline marijuana use problems and yearly reports on the increased criminality and consequences associated with marijuana legalization go to the following link:
<http://www.rmhidta.org/default.aspx/MenuItemID/687/MenuGroup/RMHIDTAHome.htm>

Bulk Cash shipments, Money-Laundering, Structuring

In many cases drug trafficking, especially when connected to Lower 48 traffickers and source locations such as Mexico, generates a hefty amount of cash profits. Cash proceeds present a problematic issue for the trafficking individual or organization. Traffickers utilize cash for the continuation of their enterprise and often utilize additional gains to invest in a lifestyle.

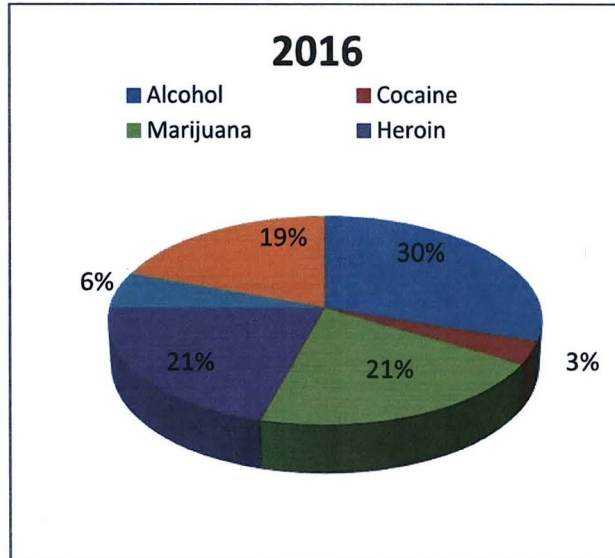
Bulk cash draws attention and suspicion creating difficulties for those who want to spend the money without revealing the illicit source of the funds. When proceeds are seized in conjunction with criminal case prosecution the cost and impact on drug trafficking organizations is far greater than the monetary value of the seizures. When cash proceeds are seized by law enforcement it keeps the trafficker from funding and re-establishing distribution rings.

Law enforcement operations that do not remove the ill-gotten gains and proceeds from traffickers are ineffectual leaving a spark capable of reigniting and re-structuring an organization enabling it to again sometimes under successive leadership to profit off the misery and addiction of others.

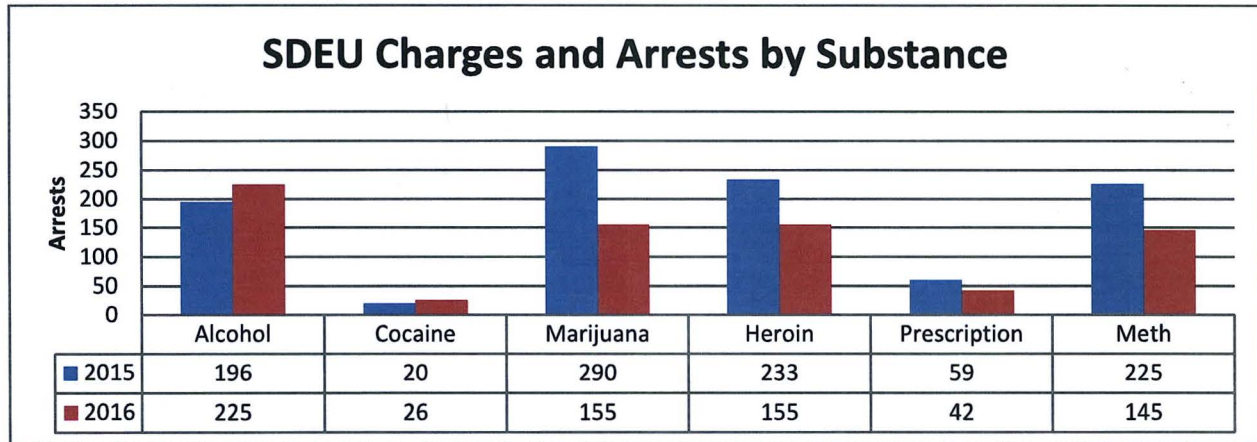
Alaska is a safer place to live and raise a family if law enforcement completely extinguishes the trafficker's ability to reconstitute their business. The Statewide Drug Enforcement Unit, along with partner agencies across the state, diligently dedicates resources and energy towards this goal.

SDEU ARREST SUMMARY 2016

SDEU Charges and Arrests by Drug Type



SDEU Charges and Arrests per Year*



**Statistics represent charges and arrests by SDEU only*

**Charges and "arrests" quantifies the charges and or the arrest that resulted from a case Investigation. It does not account for those incidents where charges were not sustained or dismissed and it includes tallies of arrest made as the result of an investigation.*

STATE CHARGES ARREST DISPOSITION SUMMARY 2016

As of the release date of this report, 1,983 of the drug related charges submitted for prosecution during 2016 had been adjudicated. A total of **67%** of the drug related charges/arrests were for felony offenses and **36.7%** of these charges resulted in sentences with jail time.

The charts below illustrates the disposition of those 1,983 drug related charges.

| Disposition | Number | Percentage |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Dismissed | 865 | 43.6% |
| Guilty | 846 | 42.7% |
| No True Bill | 8 | 0.4% |
| Not Prosecuted | 119 | 6.0% |
| Susp Entry Judgement | 14 | 0.7% |
| Susp Impos Sentence | 131 | 6.6% |
| Total | 1983 | 100% |



| Sentence Time | Number Sentenced | Percentage |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| 4-6 years | 22 | 3.0% |
| 3+ years | 62 | 8.5% |
| 2+ years | 90 | 12.4% |
| 1+ years | 182 | 25.0% |
| 200-360 days | 137 | 18.8% |
| 120-180 days | 42 | 5.8% |
| 90 days | 26 | 3.6% |
| 45-85 days | 20 | 2.7% |
| 30 days | 116 | 15.9% |
| Less than 30 days | 31 | 4.3% |
| Total | 728 | 100% |

SDEU CANINE TEAMS

In 2016, the Statewide Drug Enforcement Unit had three detector canine teams. These canine teams worked solely as single purpose, scent detection canines. The drug detection canines are based out of Anchorage working on the DEA Task Force, the Mat-Su Valley with Mat-Su SDEU and Ketchikan with Southeast Alaska Cities against Drugs (SEACAD). These canine teams can respond to any location in the state. The “drug dogs” are utilized to support Alaska State Troopers and local Alaskan law enforcement agencies as well as provided assistance to federal agencies such as DEA, FBI – Safe Streets Task Force, and U.S. Postal Service.

The Alaska State Trooper Canine Unit experienced dramatic changes in 2016. Through personnel changes as well as canine retirements, injuries and deaths, the unit functioned with as few as two working canines for the majority of the year. K9 Lutri and K9 Argo retired after a combined 15 service years in the unit. K9 Chevron passed away due to an injury. K9 Helo was killed in the line of duty in September 2016.



K9 Lutri



K9 Argo



K9 Helo

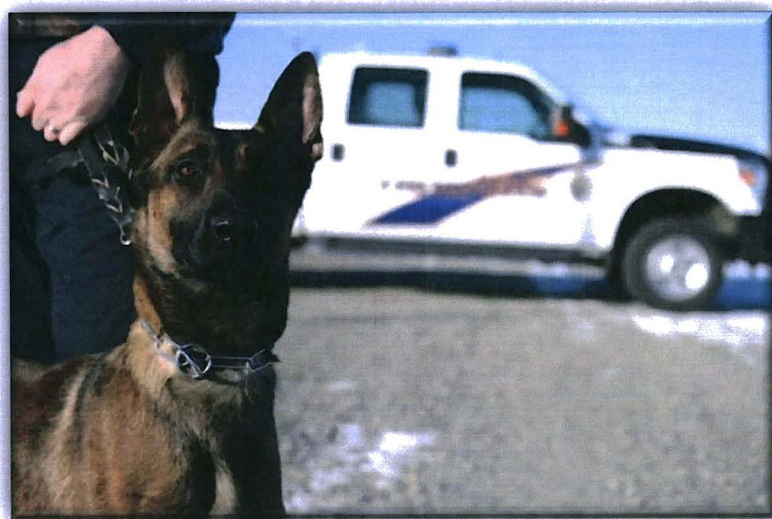
In addition to the single purpose canines, the Alaska State Troopers Canine Unit three dual purpose canine teams throughout the state. Dual purpose canines, dogs trained for the patrol function and scent detection, are assigned to handlers in the Mat-Su Valley patrol and Fairbanks patrol.

In addition to training Alaska State Troopers' canines, the unit supported and trained canine teams for the Department of Corrections, Wasilla Police Department, Fairbanks Police Department, North Slope Borough Police Department, Nome Police Department, Juneau Police Department and the Anchorage Police Department. Due to budget constraints, the Alaska State Troopers Canine Unit transitioned from quarterly, seven day training sessions to semi-annual, seven day training sessions that are open to all police departments with canine teams wishing to attend. In addition, the Alaska State Troopers Canine Unit offers annual certifications for canine teams for both single purpose and dual purpose canine teams.

The scent detection canine teams are frequently called to assist other agencies. The results of those individual efforts are reported in the responsible agencies seizure report, if provided.

Because not all agencies provided seizure data, the following paragraph is a “stand alone” summary of the scent detection canine activity for 2016.

In 2016, the SDEU Canine Teams were directly involved in 67 felony arrests, eight misdemeanor arrests, the seizure of 7,461.65 grams of methamphetamine, 1866.03 grams of heroin, 2,728 grams of cocaine, 35,511.1 grams of marijuana and \$353,466.00 in cash from drug proceeds.





Drug Enforcement Administration

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is committed to working with all federal, state, and local drug units in the State of Alaska in the effort to enhance and facilitate investigations of drug trafficking throughout the state.

The DEA mission in Alaska is headed by a Special Agent in Charge located in Seattle, Washington, with local oversight delegated to an Assistant Special Agent in Charge (ASAC) located in Anchorage, Alaska. The ASAC manages the two DEA offices in the state: the Anchorage District Office and the Fairbanks Post of Duty. Each office is comprised of DEA Special Agents, as well as other federal, state, and local law enforcement officers, all responsible for enforcing the Controlled Substances Act.

The DEA has resources to support investigations and can assist with obtaining federal prosecutions in jurisdictions outside of Anchorage and Fairbanks when requested.

DEA 360 Strategy

Since 2015, the DEA has utilized a "360 Strategy" as a means to address issues related to heroin, prescription drugs, and violent crime. The program serves as a model for communities struggling to break cycle of drug trafficking, abuse and violence.

The DEA 360 Strategy comprises a three-fold approach to fighting drug traffickers:

- Provide DEA leadership with coordinated DEA enforcement actions targeting all levels of drug trafficking organizations and violent gangs supplying drugs in our neighborhoods, as we have been doing with ongoing law enforcement operations.
- Have a long-lasting impact by engaging drug manufacturers, wholesalers, practitioners and pharmacists to increase awareness of the heroin and prescription drug problem and push for responsible prescribing and use of these medications throughout the medical community.
- Change attitudes through community outreach and partnership with local organizations following DEA enforcement actions to equip and empower communities with the tools to fight the heroin and prescription drug epidemic.

The short term goal of the 360 Strategy is to provide as much information, in many different forms, as possible to reach young people. Officials will work to form a "Community Alliance" that will comprise key leaders from law enforcement, prevention, treatment, the judicial system, education, business, government, civic organizations, faith communities, media, social services and others, to form the core of a long-term group that will cross disciplines to help carry the prevention and treatment messages to the local population during the critical post-operation timeframe.

National Prescription Drug Take Back Program

This initiative addresses a vital public safety and public health issue. In an effort to address this problem, the DEA, in conjunction with state and local law enforcement agencies throughout the United States, work together collaboratively to provide a venue for persons who want to dispose of unwanted and unused prescription drugs. This effort has proven to be a huge success in removing potentially dangerous prescription drugs, particularly controlled substances, from our nation's medicine cabinets.

In calendar year (CY) 2016, the DEA Take Back Program collected 6,236 pounds of expired/unused prescription medicine at collection sites throughout the State of Alaska.

Please check the following website for an announcement regarding the next Take Back Event: http://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/drug_disposal/takeback/index.html

Top Five DEA Drug Seizures for CY 2016*

| Controlled Substance Seized | Amount Seized |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Synthetic Cannabinoids | 35,210.0 grams |
| Marijuana | 22,270 grams |
| Methamphetamine | 15,320 grams |
| Cocaine | 8,210 grams |
| Heroin | 7,590 grams |

*This data may reflect drug seizures made by DEA and made by other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in joint DEA investigations. This data may be subject to change.

DEA Tip Line

Tips regarding potential violations of the Controlled Substances Act may be reported by calling (907) 271-5033.



UNITED STATES POSTAL INSPECTION SERVICE

SEATTLE DIVISION

As one of the nation's oldest federal law enforcement agencies, the U.S. Postal Inspection Service (USPIS) is mandated to safeguard the entire Postal Service system which includes more than 600,000 employees who process and deliver the mail and millions of customers who use it. U.S. Postal Inspectors protect the U.S. Postal Service, and its employees, infrastructure, and customers; enforce more than 200 federal statutes that defend the nation's mail system from illegal or dangerous use; and ensure public trust in the mail.

The current Inspection Service staff in Alaska includes a Team Leader, six (6) Postal Inspectors, and an administrative support technician. The Alaska team is responsible for investigating all violations of federal law that utilize the US Mail or affect the U.S. Post Office. These violations include burglaries of Post Offices, assaults on employees, Mail Fraud, Mail Theft and the distribution of illegal substances through the U.S. Mail.

Since 2012, the Inspection Service proactively seeks illegal drug shipments in the mail by conducting ongoing and routine narcotics interdictions in several locations including Southeast (SE) Alaska. We recognize a multijurisdictional approach is essential in addressing the flow of illegal narcotics to and from as well as within Alaska. We have, and will, continue to work closely with our partners in law enforcement to combat the drug problem in Alaska; not by going after the addict, but by devoting valuable resources in investigating the dealer, suppliers, and drug trafficking organizations. While working together with our law enforcement partners in Alaska, we have also supplemented personnel resources from around the country in Seattle for periods at a time to assist with ridding the mail of illicit drug trafficking destined for SE Alaska.

Seattle is the gateway for mail originating from the Lower 48 states, as well as international mail parcels destined for SE Alaska. Postal Inspectors have collaborated in these operations with the FBI, DEA, HSI, Alaska State Troopers, Juneau PD, Sitka PD, SEACAD, Petersburg PD, Ketchikan PD, Skagway PD, and others. These efforts have been successful as Postal Inspectors, together with our partners in law enforcement, have made numerous arrests annually and have seized quantities of illegal narcotics, cash profits, weapons, and other contraband related to these investigations. Law enforcement agencies also pool valuable intelligence and continue to adjust resources jointly as criminals rotate their methods of entry and distribution of drugs in Alaska.

In addition to the attention the USPIS has given to SE Alaska, we regularly conduct profiling operations throughout the rest of the state, including, but not limited to, Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Barrow. We have and will continue to partner with all of our law enforcement partners to not only search for illegal drug shipments, but also alcohol.

Inspectors have traveled regularly to villages, North Slope Borough, Fairbanks, and locally in Anchorage to assist the community in ridding illegal narcotics and alcohol from their villages. The state of Alaska continues to see and struggle with epidemic levels of drug and alcohol abuse that has been ravaging and disrupting villages. The Postal Service has no interest in being the unwitting accomplice to anyone using the U.S. Mail to distribute illegal drugs, alcohol, or paraphernalia. The Inspection Service is committed to the mission and will continue all efforts together with our law enforcement partners to rid the mail of illicit trafficking of drugs and alcohol, preserve the integrity of the mail, and most importantly, provide a safe environment for postal employees and Postal Service customers - the American public.



Alaska FBI Safe Streets Task Force Overview

Background: In 1991, the FBI started the Safe Streets Initiative. This combined subject matter experts from federal, state, and local law enforcement alongside local and federal prosecutors. The objective was to identify, investigate, and prosecute the most violent offenders, criminal enterprises and gangs in their jurisdictional areas. Prosecution at a state or federal level was determined by one simple factor – what avenue would provide the maximum sentencing for these violent offenders. This approach was so successful it has spawned multiple “Safe Streets” task forces to include those that specifically formulated to address violent gangs, violent incident crimes, and violent crimes against children. Throughout the FBI there are approximately 164 gang oriented Safe Streets Task Forces, 70 Violent Crimes Against Children Task Forces (VCACTF), 41 Violent Incident Task Forces, and 14 Tribal Task Forces.

Mission: The Alaska Safe Streets Task Force (SSTF) is dedicated to working with its state and local partners to identify, disrupt, and dismantle violent criminal organizations, violent gangs, individual repeat violent offenders, and violent drug trafficking organizations. The critical component in the Safe Streets Initiatives is to direct the task forces expertise and resources against the communities “worst of the worst”. While the SSTF will conduct seizures of illegally gained assets and illegal narcotics as required by law, success is not measured in this manner nor by quantities of seizures. The SSTF rates success via disruption and dismantlement of violent organizations and long term sentencing of repeat violent offenders as well as overall positive community impact throughout Alaska.

Members: The FBI currently operates the Safe Streets Violent Gang Task Force with members from Anchorage Police Department (3), Juneau PD (1), Kodiak PD (3), Petersburg PD (1), the ATF (1) and the US Coast Guard Investigative Service (USCGIS) (2). Associate (or part-time) members include the DEA, Kenai PD, Alaska State Troopers, and IRS. The FBI has approximately 10 Special Agents working SSTF matters. In March of 2016, the Alaska State Troopers joined the SSTF as a full time member, making it the largest federal, state and local law enforcement blended task force in the state of Alaska.

Statistical Accomplishments

| Statistical Accomplishments | FY 14 | FY 15 | FY 16 |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Indictments | 36 | 17 | 36 |
| *Arrests | 34/36 | 40 | 26/36 |
| Weapons | 12 | 19 | 16 |
| Intel Products | 25 | 28 | 37 |
| **Disruption | 10 | 11 | 9 |
| ***Dismantlement | 1 | 1 | 3 |

*This represents a period starting in October 1 of 2015 through February of 2016 (less than 5 months)

**Disruptions are critical SSTF statistical accomplishment which represents a LE action that “disrupts” daily activities of a criminal enterprise (CE) and/or Violent Gang.

***Dismantlement is the premiere task force statistical accomplishment and is the goal of every SSTF investigation. Dismantlement is claimed only when every member of the CE and/or Violent Gang has been convicted or maximum sentence achieved such as life on a primary subject.

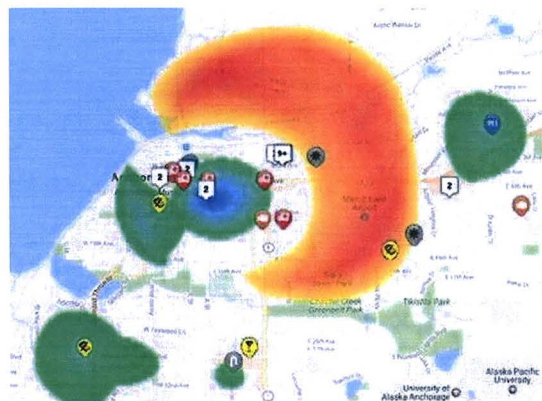
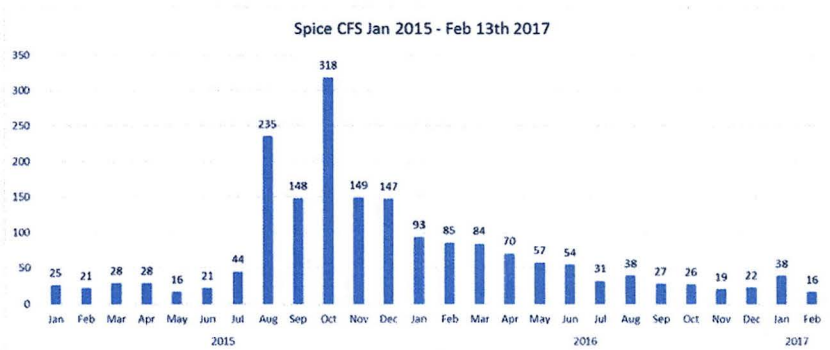
| Substance Seized | Total Amount | Total Street Value |
|------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Methamphetamine | 11,976.9 g | \$3,593,070.00 |
| Marijuana | 10,157.4 g | \$203,148.00 |
| Heroin | 99,454.4 g | \$49,727,200.00 |
| Prescription | 5,109.5 g | \$127,737.50 |
| Cocaine | 1,139.3 g | \$113,930.00 |
| Opium | 2,631.5 g | Street Value Unknown |
| Ecstasy | 2,036 g | \$101,800.00 |
| Mushrooms | 2,104.1 g | \$210,410.00 |
| Unknown | 12,095.6 g | Street Value Unknown |

Total Street Value ~\$54,077,295.50+

*Drug values can vary due to amount sold at a time, airport and postal interdictions, and drug values based upon intended destination. The street value's listed above were estimated using Anchorage street values.

Anchorage Police Department

The Anchorage Police Department (APD) serves a growing population of over 300,000 residents in an area of varying terrain that comprises nearly 200 square miles. The department has grown by more than thirty percent over the last ten years in response to the population increase. With an authorized strength of 514 sworn and civilian positions, APD is the largest law enforcement agency in the state.



This is the data for spice calls for service (CFS) before filtering out false positives. Commonly the false positive rate is about 5-10% of the total. There may be a slight uptick in the last couple months but it does not compare to the Aug 2015-Jun 2016 spike in CFS. The CFS increase was mainly centered on 3rd & Karluk. This change in time map is for reference. The "halo" around Beans Café and Brother Francis Shelter is due to a low overall incident rate. The CFS are concentrated in the middle of the red/orange crescent shape.

| Substance Seized | Total Amount | Total Street Value |
|------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Cocaine/Crack | 1,619.08 grams | \$161,908.00 |
| Hash/Hash Oil | 249.90 grams | \$6,247.50 |
| Heroin | 4,180.68 grams | \$2,090,340.00 |
| Marijuana | 36,995.80 grams | \$739,916.00 |
| LSD | 2.03 grams | \$40.60 |
| Mushrooms | 18.15 grams | \$272.25 |
| Methamphetamine | 7,209.44 grams | \$2,162,832.00 |
| Spice | 1,127.68 grams | \$33,831.40 |
| Prescription Pills | 8,306 pills | \$207,650.00 |
| Prescription (weighed) | 125,956.87 grams | Variable at \$2.00 / mg |

TOTAL VALUE OF DRUGS SEIZED*: \$5,403,037.70

Bristol Bay Borough Police Department

Located on the Alaska Peninsula in southwestern Alaska at the head of Kvichak Bay, Bristol Bay Borough was organized in 1962 and is Alaska's oldest borough. The year-round population of 900 can spike to over 10,000 in the late spring and summer months due to job opportunities related to the world's largest commercial Sockeye Salmon fishery. King Salmon serves as a hub for most of the Alaska Peninsula.

In addition to providing police services for Bristol Bay Borough, which is comprised of the communities of King Salmon, Naknek and South Naknek, the Bristol Bay Borough Police Department dispatches for police, Alaska State Troopers, Alaska Wildlife Troopers, the Fire Department, EMTs, and after hours for Katmai National Park Rangers.

The Bristol Bay Borough Police Department responded to 71 incidents in 2016 that were called in specifically identifying alcohol or a person identified as intoxicated by the reporting party as the main reason for the call. These calls ranged from individuals refusing to leave liquor establishments or bars, to intoxicated individuals in public, and even the theft of alcohol from a local liquor store, underage drinking, Report Every Dangerous Driver Immediately (REDDI) reports, and intoxicated individuals in the roadways. The Bristol Bay Borough Police Department made 12 DUI arrests during the year 2016.

The Bristol Bay Borough Police Department continues to see drug use and drug abuse throughout the community. Black tar heroin seems to be on the rise in the borough just like it is everywhere else. The Bristol Bay Borough Police Department seized over 24 grams of black tar heroin during 2016. BBBPD did have another case resulting in an arrest which involved nearly 10 grams of mushrooms shown to test positive for Psilocybin. Marijuana is quite abundant in this community, as well. Many marijuana violations consisted of individuals thinking that since marijuana was legalized it was okay to use the drug in public with disregard to others. The Bristol Bay Borough Police Department also responded to the Cama'i Community Health Center for a report of a juvenile at Bristol Bay Area High School who was in possession of 4.2 grams of white powder that later tested positive as cocaine.

Bristol Bay Borough Police Department also responded to three separate incidents in 2016 that involved three different females abusing prescription or over the counter medication in the attempts to commit suicide.

| Substance Seized | Total Amount | Total Street Value |
|------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Heroin | 24 grams | \$24,000.00 |
| Mushrooms | 10 grams | \$150.00 |
| Cocaine | 4.2 grams | \$420.00 |

TOTAL VALUE OF DRUGS SEIZED*: \$24,570.00

Craig Police Department

The city of Craig is located on Prince of Wales Island in Southeast and is surrounded by the Tongass National Forest. The island is the third largest in the U.S. Craig Police Department (CPD) serves an 11.5 square mile area, with a population that varies between 2,000 and 6,000 depending on commercial and charter fishing, and tourism. The 24-hour dispatch center is the only one on the island and provides varied services for multiple agencies. The dispatch center handles an average of over 21,000 calls for service annually and operates a five-cell jail facility.

In 2016, Craig Police Department made six drug-related arrests served four search warrants in relation to these arrests.

Forty-three PTR/Ps (Petition to Revoke Probation) for 2016 (persons on adult probation) CPD aids/assists ADOC Ketchikan Office with Home Searches / Random UA's / Color's Programs. Most were arrested, others cases were submitted to ADOC. There is very little jail time, punishment or deterrent to stay clean. Almost all who violated said it was only three to five days in jail, if they violated, so they were not worried.

Information supplied to an AST drug investigator by CPD led to search warrants / arrests in the Ketchikan area.

Working with Postal Inspector's, several large amounts of Meth / Heroin / Pills were intercepted. No deliveries were made in Craig.

Since SB 91 has passed, CPD has seen an increase in drug usage / sales and a major drop in cases being accepted by the District Attorney's Office. As an example, CPD responded to an Assault IV (DV) incident. During the arrest, heroin was observed and a search warrant was obtained. Heroin was found, along with needles, tin foil, etc. The DA was contacted and advised of the situation. CPD was told that the DA would decline the case. CPD, in turn, advised the DA's office that the person was arrested and charged for the DV already and charge(s) pertaining to the heroin would be submitted as well. CPD further advised the DA's office that it would have to dismiss the charges in court.

There are pending investigations where a dealer is selling meth to a 17 year old female. Intel is that person(s) are not afraid to be caught with smaller amounts of meth or heroin (keeping under limits set by SB 91) as they know the consequences are limited. CPD has observed several known dealers and users on Facebook talking in depth about SB 91.

| Substance Seized | Total Amount | Total Street Value |
|------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Methamphetamine | 6.8 grams | \$10,200.00 |
| Marijuana | 28.35 grams | \$567.00 |
| Heroin | 0.8 grams | \$2,400.00 |

TOTAL VALUE OF DRUGS SEIZED*: \$13,167.00

Dillingham Department of Public Safety

Dillingham is the western Bristol Bay regional hub community. It has a year-round population base of 2,500, which increases to over 5,000 people during the summer commercial fishing season. It is the home of most governmental agencies in the region, the regional hospital, and the airport, which is the main entry point into the region from Anchorage and beyond.

The Dillingham Police provides service to a 22 square mile area. Dispatch handles communication for police, Fire, EMS, and AST.

In 2016, the Dillingham Police made seven drug-related arrests with eight drug charges. Five search warrants were serviced in relation to those arrests.

| Substance Seized | Total Amount | Total Street Value |
|------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Heroin | 14.2 grams | \$14,200.00 |
| Marijuana | 156 grams | \$6,240.00 |

TOTAL VALUE OF DRUGS SEIZED: \$20,440.00

Fairbanks Police Department

Fairbanks, the Golden Heart City, was founded in 1902 as a trading post in the Tanana Valley. With the discovery of gold that same year, a boom followed and Fairbanks became a service center supporting nearby gold mining operations. Today, Fairbanks has a population of 32,000. The regional Dispatch Center, formerly a component of Fairbanks Police Department, was reorganized into its own department in 2006.

In 2016, Fairbanks Police Department made 48 drug-related arrests with 63 drug charges.

| Substance Seized | Total Amount | Total Street Value |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Amphetamines/ Methamphetamines | 171.53 grams | \$34,306.00 |
| Cocaine (All Forms Except Crack) | 8.21 grams | \$821.00 |
| Heroin | 83.34 grams | \$41,670.00 |
| Marijuana | 6251.97 grams | \$125,039.40 |
| Psychedelic Mushrooms | 1 grams | \$20.00 |
| Other Drugs | 37 grams | \$701.00 |
| Other Narcotics | 340 DU | \$601.00 |
| Ambien 10MG | 1 DU | \$30.00 |
| Clonazepam | 25 EA | \$625.00 |
| Clonidine | 18 DU | \$1.00 |
| Cymbalta | 1 EA | \$25.00 |
| Furosemide 20MG | 1 EA | \$1.00 |
| Lyrica | 1 EA | \$10.00 |
| Methadone | 4 EA | \$100.00 |
| Morphine | 12 EA | \$300.00 |
| Oxycodone | 3 DU | \$60.00 |
| PERCOCET | 27 DU | \$675.00 |
| Prozac 20MG | 1 EA | - |
| Suboxone | | \$250.00 |
| Trazadone | 2 EA | \$10.00 |
| Valium 10MG | 5 EA | \$1.00 |
| Xanax 10MG | 2 EA | \$50.00 |
| Other Medications | 90 EA | \$1,898.68 |

TOTAL VALUE OF DRUGS SEIZED*: ~\$207,195.08

Homer Police Department

Homer is located on the southern tip of the Kenai Peninsula along Kachemak Bay. The city limits cover about 21 square miles with a population of 5,000. The major industry is fishing, along with various types of construction and tourism.

The police department provides dispatch service to the Homer and Anchor Point fire departments, EMT services and rescue units, Alaska State Troopers, Alaska Wildlife Troopers, State Park Rangers, harbor officers, and the public works department. Homer Police Department (HPD) operates a contract jail facility for arrestees and prisoners serving sentences up to 10 days.

In 2016, HPD made 33 drug-related arrests with 23 drug charges. Thirteen search warrants were serviced in relation to these arrests.

| Substance Seized | Total Amount | Total Street Value |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Methamphetamine | 4.48 grams | \$1,344.00 |
| Heroin | 0.8 grams | \$360.00 |
| Marijuana | 86.75 grams | \$2,602.50 |
| Marijuana Plants | 1,012 plants | \$2,024,000.00 |
| Alprazolam/Xanax | 4 tablets | \$100.00 |
| Clonazepam/Valium | 3 tablets | \$75.00 |
| Hashish | 0.5 grams | \$12.50 |
| Suboxone Strip (8mg/2mg) | 1 strip | \$25.00 |
| Quetiapine/Seroquel | 25 pills | \$625.00 |

TOTAL VALUE OF DRUGS SEIZED*: \$2,029,144.00

Juneau Police Department

The Juneau Police Department provides general police services to the citizens of Juneau, Alaska covering an area of 3,081 square miles and population nearing 32,000. The department consists of two divisions: Administrative Support Services and Operations. Within these divisions, there are six units: Patrol, Criminal Investigations Unit, Drug Enforcement Unit, Community Service, Records and Dispatch. The department also maintains specialized teams: Special Weapons and Tactical (SWAT), Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) and Crisis Negotiation Team (CNT).

The Drug Enforcement Unit initiated 59 cases in 2016 with four controlled buys, seven controlled deliveries, 17 agency assists, and 19 interdictions. Additionally, 21 warrants were served and 12 defendants were charged with 21 crimes.

| Substance Seized | Total Amount | Total Street Value |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Marijuana | 4,077.6 grams | \$102,061.00 |
| Marijuana Plants | 10 plants | \$20,000.00 |
| Marijuana Caramels | 60 d.u. | \$600.00 |
| Hash Oil | 95.7 grams | \$14,355.00 |
| Heroin | 106.5 grams | \$84,320.00 |
| Methamphetamine | 1,234.6 grams | \$300,295.00 |
| Cocaine | 86.9 grams | \$10,856.00 |
| MDMA | 3 pills + 3.1 grams | \$434.00 |
| LSD | 1 blotter tab | \$40.00 |
| Psilocybin | 0.47 grams | \$19.00 |
| Hydrocodone | 18 pills | \$860.00 |
| Fentanyl | 1 pill | \$60.00 |
| Adderall | 20 pills | \$400.00 |
| Xanax | 11.5 pills | \$115.00 |
| Clonazepam/Lorazepam | 48 pills | \$521.00 |
| Suboxone | 3 pills | \$150.00 |
| Tramadol | 4 pills | \$80.00 |
| Amitriptyline | 45 pills | \$450.00 |
| Buprenorphine | 2 pills | \$80.00 |

TOTAL VALUE OF DRUGS SEIZED*: \$535,696.00

Kenai Police Department

Kenai lies on the east shore of Cook Inlet at the mouth of the Kenai River. The city of Kenai has a base population of 7,100, expanding during the summer months with tourists and an active commercial fishing industry. The community also acts as a base for the local oil industry, both on and offshore. The Kenai Police Department was formed in 1969. Community programs include D.A.R.E., Crime Stoppers, Neighborhood Watch, and Business Watch.

In 2016, the Kenai Police Department investigated 82 drug related incidents resulting in 89 drug related charges. In many cases, there were multiple types of controlled substances that were located during a single investigation. The Kenai Police Department investigated 27 heroin related calls, resulting in the seizure of 186.59g of heroin. The Kenai Police Department investigated 40 methamphetamine related calls, resulting in the seizure of 63.75g of methamphetamine. With the changing laws, the Kenai Police Department saw a reduction in the number of marijuana-related calls for service in 2016. Of the twelve marijuana-related calls, the police department seized 127.86g. Additionally, the Kenai Police Department seized a total of 1,745 controlled prescription pills of various assortments and 2.27g of cocaine.

| Substance Seized | Total Amount | Total Street Value |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Marijuana | 127.86 grams | \$3835.80 |
| Methamphetamine | 63.75 grams | \$19,125.00 |
| Heroin | 186.59 grams | \$83,965.50 |
| Prescription Pills | 1745 doses | \$43,652.00 |
| Cocaine | 2.27 grams | \$227.00 |

TOTAL VALUE OF DRUGS SEIZED*: \$150,805.30

Kodiak Police Department

The Kodiak Archipelago covers nearly 5,000 square miles and is roughly about the size of the State of Connecticut. Kodiak Island is the largest island in Alaska and the second largest in the United States. The Kodiak Police Department (KPD) is the principal law enforcement agency and provides twenty-four patrol, criminal investigation support, animal control and parking enforcement services. The KPD Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) provides communication support and dispatch services to all police, fire and EMS agencies in Kodiak. They also operate the Kodiak Jail, the newest and busiest non-state jail in the entire State of Alaska.

The heroin epidemic has seriously affected Kodiak, like other communities throughout Alaska. It is nearly daily that KPD officers come in to contact with individuals who are in possession of, or high on, heroin. It has far exceeded methamphetamine use, which used to be very dominating in Kodiak. In 2016, Kodiak Police Department made 52 drug related arrests with 48 drug charges and served 28 search warrants in relation to drug investigations. Additionally, there were 14 Misconduct Involving Weapons charges related to those drug investigations

| Substance Seized | Total Amount | Total Street Value |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Heroin | 127.7 grams | \$76,620.00 |
| Methamphetamine | 56.2 grams | \$14,040.00 |
| Cocaine | 7.6 grams | \$2,280.00 |
| Marijuana | 72.2 grams | \$875.00 |
| Prescription Pills | 53 doses | \$5,000.00 |

TOTAL VALUE OF DRUGS SEIZED*: \$98,815.00

The numbers for Kodiak City may have been higher, but from April 2016 to January 2017, we did not have a Drug Enforcement Unit investigator. However, Coast Guard Investigations and AST worked hard and were able to stop some distribution of illegal narcotics into Kodiak. However, those numbers are not factored into the information above.

North Pole Police Department

The City of North Pole is located 13 miles southeast of Fairbanks and got its start in 1944 when the area was homesteaded. The city of North Pole has about 35 miles of roads and 2,100 residents. The population doubles daily during the school year as area children living outside of the city are brought in to attend city schools. With Eielson Air Force Base eight miles south and Fort Wainwright seven miles north, the city has a surrounding population of about another 15,000 people. Dispatch is currently contracted out to Fairbanks Dispatch Center.

Roughly more than 50% of North Pole Police Department (NPPD) marijuana cases derive from the area schools, specifically the high school. Of the 26 calls for service, one case was confirmed distribution of marijuana at the high school. In 2016, 26 calls for service resulted in the following drug seizures:

| Substance Seized | Total Amount | Total Street Value |
|------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Methamphetamine | 1.4 grams | \$280.00 |
| Heroin | 0.5 grams | \$225.00 |
| Tramadol | 12 pills | \$120.00 |
| Marijuana | 35.9 grams | \$718.00 |
| THC Edibles | 3 | Unknown |

TOTAL VALUE OF DRUGS SEIZED~*: \$1,343.00

Seward Police Department

Seward is located at the head of Resurrection Bay, with a population of 2,800 people. Seward is the site of Spring Creek Correctional Facility, a maximum security institution, and the terminus for the Alaska Railroad. Each Fourth of July, hundreds of runners participate in the grueling Mount Marathon Race, which is possibly the toughest race on the American continent.

Seward Police Department (SPD) provides dispatch service for Seward Volunteer Ambulance Corps, three fire departments, AST, Coast Guard, Forest Service, Park Service, National Marine Fisheries, Harbor Master, and Seward Public Utilities. The agency is the hub in all emergency situations, coordinating all emergency services and civil defense. The department is also responsible for running the Seward Community Jail.

In 2016, Seward Police Department made 32 drug related arrests with 49 drug charges and served six search warrants in relation to these arrests.

| Substance Seized | Total Amount | Total Street Value |
|------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Methadone | 5.25 pills | \$52.50 |
| Marijuana | 571.02 grams | \$8,279.79 |
| Methamphetamine | 83.4 grams | \$13,344.00 |
| Morphine | 25 pills | \$375.00 |
| Hash Oil | 8.3 grams | \$996.00 |
| Heroin | 28.1 grams | \$16,860.00 |

TOTAL VALUE OF DRUGS SEIZED*: \$39,907.29

Soldotna Police Department

The Soldotna Police Department serves a resident population of over 4,000 year-round residents and a local population of over 15,000 other people who come into the area for services and daily work. Located in the center of Alaska's beautiful Kenai Peninsula, there is a summer influx of sportsmen and visitors, numbering in the tens of thousands, which also adds to the roles of those who require city services.

In 2016, Soldotna Police Department made 45 drug-related arrests with 98 drug charges and served 15 search warrants in relation to these arrests.

| Substance Seized | Total Amount | Total Street Value |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Marijuana | 95.46 grams | \$2,863.80 |
| Cocaine | .12 grams | \$12.00 |
| Methamphetamine | 32.99 grams | \$9,897.00 |
| Methamphetamine (powder) | .63 grams | \$189.00 |
| Heroin (Black) | 2.95 grams | \$1,327.50 |
| Heroin (brown) | 1.96 grams | \$882.00 |
| Brown Heroin | 75 ml from loaded needles | \$150.00 |
| Diazepam | 15 pills | \$375.00 |
| Oxymorphone Hydrochloride | 1 pill (10 mg) | \$25.00 |
| Oxycodone | 10 pills (30mg) | \$600.00 |
| Xanax | 30 pills | \$750.00 |
| Alprazolam | 1 pill | \$25.00 |
| Acetaminophen/Hydrocodone | 7 pills (325mg/7.7mg) | \$175.00 |
| Hydromorphone | 10 pills (8mg) | \$250.00 |
| Prescription Pills | 5.5 pills | \$137.50 |

TOTAL VALUE OF DRUGS SEIZED*: \$17,658.80

Unalaska Department of Public Safety

Unalaska Department of Public Safety (UDPS) serves the City of Unalaska and International Port of Dutch Harbor. Unalaska is home to proximately 4,700 permanent residents and a vast transient population of an estimated 6,000 or more. Unalaska is located approximately 800 miles south west from Anchorage in the Aleutians Islands. UDPS consists of Police, Corrections, Communications, Fire/EMS and a DMV office. The Port of Dutch Harbor is recognized as the #1 fishing port in the nation in regards to quantity of fish caught. The community is further economically supported by the maritime cargo industry.

Unalaska Police investigated 42 drug law violations. Additionally, Unalaska Police made 19 drug-related arrests, with a total of 43 drug-related charges. The department's secure and anonymous drug disposal program continues to be popular for residents of the community. The local street value for illegal drugs seized during the past year is approximately \$147,400.

| Substance Seized | Total Amount | Total Street Value |
|------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Marijuana | 168 grams | \$4,800 |
| Heroin | 31 grams | \$31,000 |
| Methamphetamine | 218 grams | \$98,100 |
| Cocaine/Crack | 90 grams | \$13,500 |
| Testosterone | 1650mgs/ml | Unknown |

TOTAL VALUE OF DRUGS SEIZED*: \$147,400.00

Wasilla Police Department

The Wasilla Police Department (WPD) was established in 1993. WPD serves a city population of about 10,497; however, the Mat-Su Borough has created an area population of nearly 100,000, many of whom utilize City services on a daily basis. WPD continues to be involved in many community projects such as Youth Court, Police Reserves, School Resource Officer and regional multi-disciplinary teams.

In 2016, Wasilla Police Department made 31 drug-related arrests with 173 drug charges and served 33 search warrants in relation to these arrests.

| Substance Seized | Total Amount | Total Street Value |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Cocaine | .20 grams | \$30.00 |
| Heroin | 400.33 grams | \$240,198.00 |
| Methamphetamines | 153.97 grams | \$15,397.00 |
| Marijuana | 315.72 grams | \$9,471.60 |
| Marijuana Edibles | 25.25 ounces | \$757.50 |
| Hashish | 2.44 grams | \$10.25 |
| Mushrooms | 1.72 grams | \$25.80 |
| Narc Prescriptions | 3031 pills | \$75,775.00 |
| Narc Films/Patches | 48 doses | \$1,200.00 |
| Non Narc Prescription | 392 doses | \$9,800.00 |

TOTAL VALUE OF DRUGS SEIZED*: \$352,665.15

SUMMARY

The Statewide Drug Enforcement Unit (SDEU) is positioned to enforce drug and alcohol laws throughout the State of Alaska. SDEU derives its manpower from direct staffing, collaborative agreements with local departments and tribal entities, as well as Task Force Officer (TFO) Partnerships with Federal agencies. SDEU both leads and participates in interdiction and investigations of illicit controlled substances statewide as well as alcohol importation and distribution into local option communities.

This report provides information on controlled and regulated substances most commonly trafficked and abused within the state that cost and cause the greatest amount of harm to Alaskans. The report begins with alcohol because it is frequently found to be a factor in many events requiring law enforcement response. Marijuana is still mentioned in the report, although maturing as a business-regulated substance in Alaska, it is still encountered under prohibited terms of manufacturing, shipping, and sales.

The report enumerates arrests by the SDEU and tallies the number of state charges and prosecution outcomes that are available for 2016 as of the release date of this report.

The report incorporates data and information from a number of law enforcement agencies throughout Alaska.

The following partner agencies supplied data and information.

- Drug Enforcement Administration
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Anchorage Police Department
- Bristol Bay Police Department
- Craig Police Department
- Dillingham Police Department
- Fairbanks Police Department
- Homer Police Department
- Juneau Police Department
- Ketchikan Police Department
- Kenai Police Department
- Kodiak Police Department
- North Pole Police Department
- Seward Police Department
- Soldotna Police Department
- Unalaska Department of Public Safety
- Wasilla Police Department

To provide further context to the information in the report derived from law enforcement information and statistics, the report also contains information from a variety of community oriented researchers and organizations. Whenever information presented in the report has been based on research the intent has been to credit the source of the information used.

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The Economic Costs of Alcohol Abuse in Alaska

.....



Prepared for:
Alaska Mental Health
Trust Authority

March 2017



Purpose

- *The Economic Costs of Alcohol Abuse in Alaska, 2016 Update*. Fourth edition (2001, 2005, 2012)
- Alcohol abuse has many adverse health and social consequences:
 - Increased health care costs – injuries and chronic health conditions
 - Property damage – fire and motor vehicle collisions
 - Increased crime and criminal justice system costs
 - Lost or reduced worker productivity – absenteeism, diminished output while at work, and reduced earnings potential
 - Increased public assistance and social services – social welfare support
 - Increased public sector costs – alcohol-attributable expenditures
- Costs can be tangible (healthcare, criminal justice system, etc.) and intangible (diminished quality of life, pain & suffering, etc.)



Why Understanding the Economic Costs Matters

- Assessment of the extent of the problem
- Valuable insights into factors that may influence alcohol abuse and its adverse effects
- Inform planning and implementation of prevention strategies
- Assessment of the cost of prevention strategies relative to the cost of alcohol-attributable harms
- Builds awareness of the public/private sector costs

Methodology

- Alcohol Consumption
 - *National Survey of Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)*
- Productivity Losses
 - Mortality Causes and Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) – Health Analytics and Vital Reports and Alcohol-Attributable Fractions (AAF)
 - Incarceration – DOC data and Alcohol attributable rates (Lewin Group's 2010 report, *Economic Cost of Excessive Alcohol Consumption in the United States, 2006*)
 - Diminished Productive Causes – Lewin report adjusted for Alaska's demographics (DOLWD, ACS, NSDUH)
 - Hospitalization and Treatment Causes – Alaska Hospital Facilities Data Reporting Program (HFRP), DOLWD, and AAF
- Vehicle Traffic Collisions
 - 9 categories (medical, emergency services, market productivity, household productivity, insurance administration, workplace and legal costs, congestion costs, & property damage)

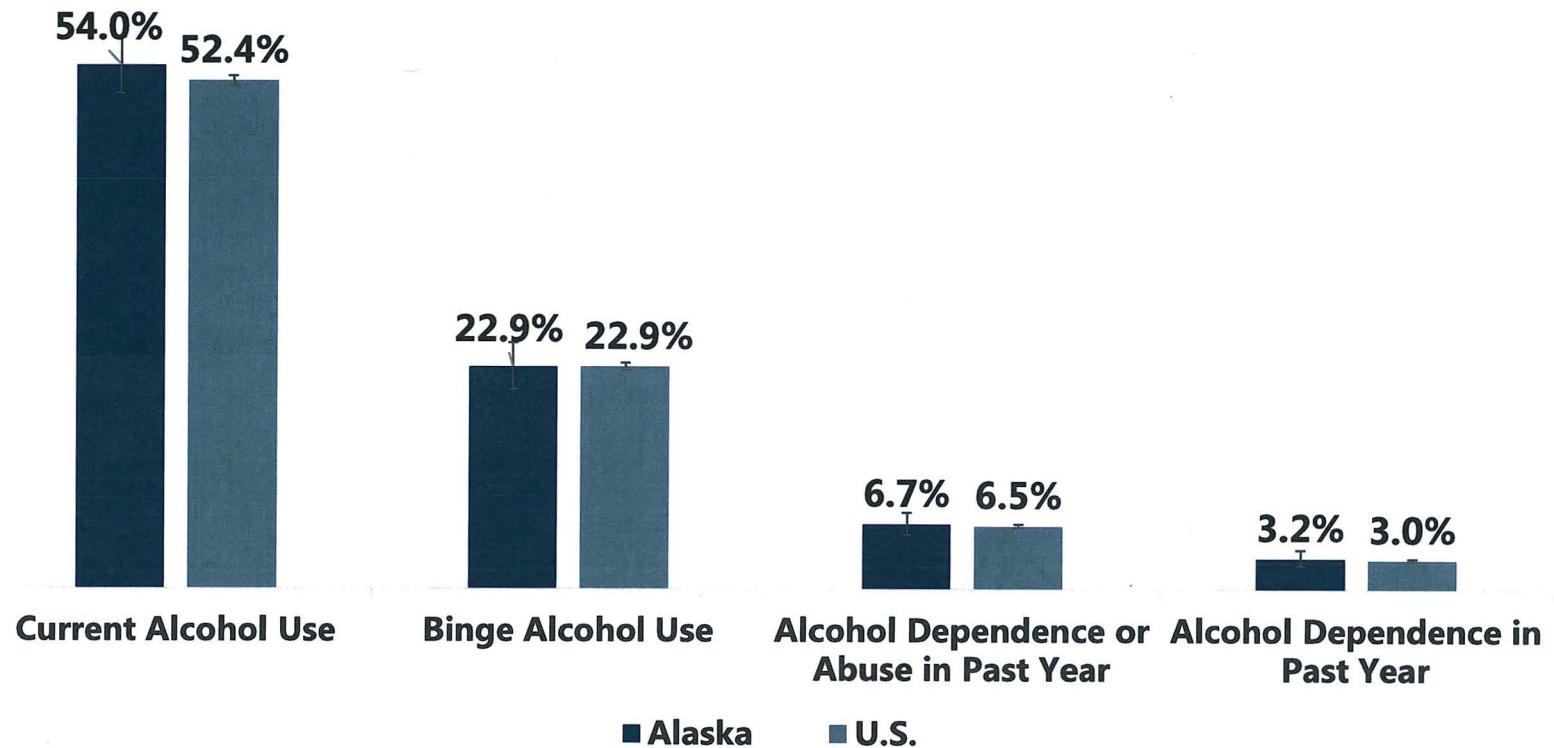
Methodology (continued)

- Criminal Justice and Protective Services
 - Offenses and Arrests – DPS, FBI, and Lewin Group's alcohol attributable rates
 - Criminal Justice System – NIH report, *The Cost of Crime to Society: New Crime-Specific Estimates for Policy and Program Evaluation*, and Lewin Group's report
 - Criminal Victimization – Bureau of Justice Statistics, DOLWD/ACS, and Lewin Group's alcohol attributable rates
 - Protective Systems – *National Survey of Children and Adolescent Well-Being*, National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect, OSC, National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)
- Health Care
 - Inpatient, ED, and Outpatient Costs – HFDR, NIDA, and Lewin Group's AAF
 - Treatment for Alcohol Abuse – DBH and Medicaid
 - Skilled Nursing and Long Term Care – NIDA and DSIDS
 - FAS/FASD – BVS and Health Analytics, Vital Reports, and Canadian study, *The Burden of Prenatal Exposure to Alcohol: Revised Measurement of Costs*
 - Prevention Services – DBH

Methodology (continued)

- Public Assistance and Social Services
 - Federal Government Costs – NIDA and OASDI, SSI, TANF, and SNAP
 - State Government Costs – NIDA and DPA
- Underage Drinking
 - PIRE 2010 study on Underage Drinking in Alaska adjusted to 2016\$
- Jobs/Income in Alaska's Alcoholic Beverage Manufacturing and Sales
 - DOLWD
- Alcoholic Beverage Tax
 - DOR
- Implications for Alcohol Abuse Impacts on State GF Budget
 - Prevention Grants (DHB), Justice System (Court System)

Alcohol Consumption Patterns (2013-2014)



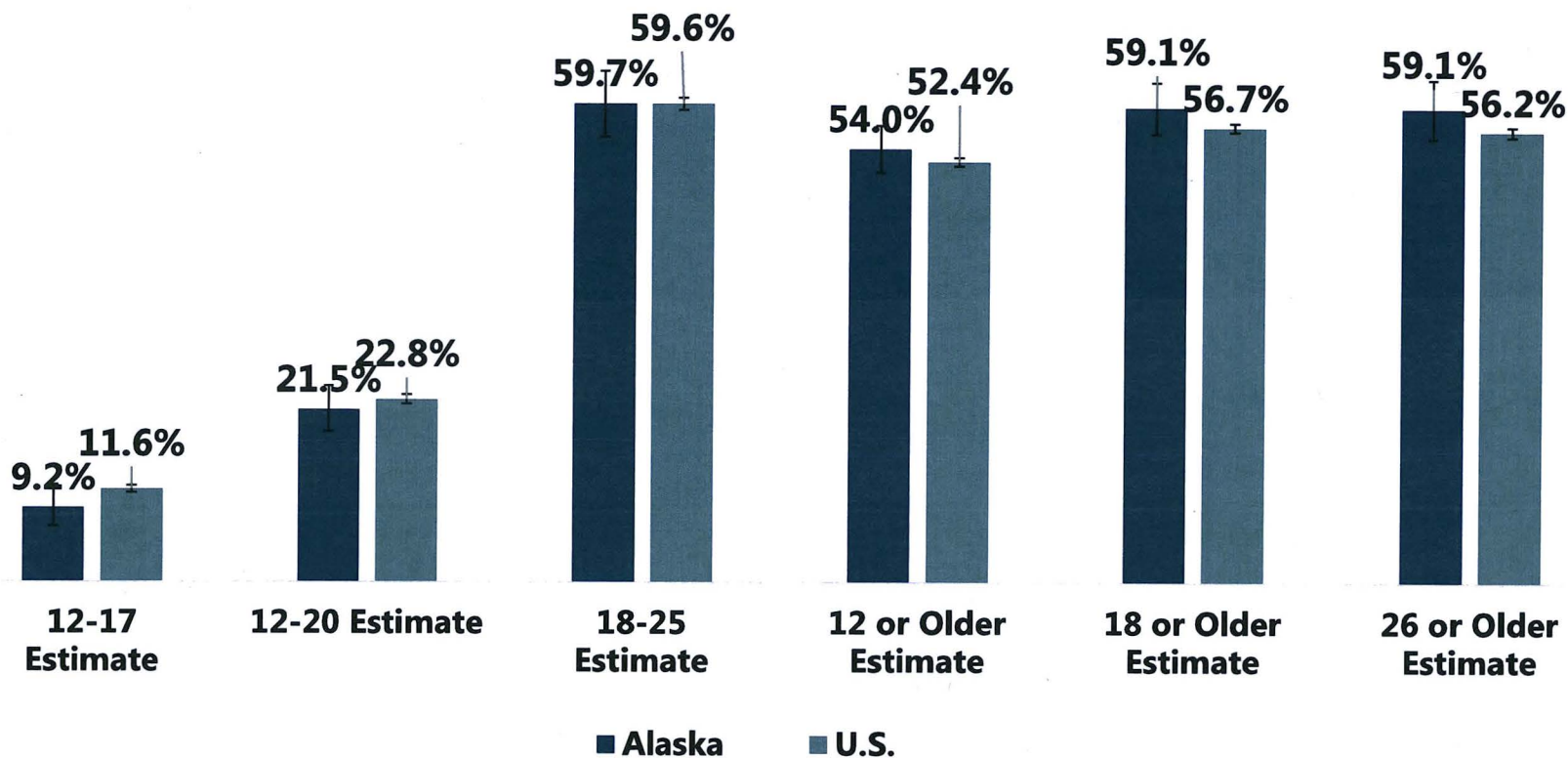
Source: National Survey of Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA



Alaskan Alcohol Consumption (2013-2014)

- **313,000** drank alcohol within past 30 days
- **39,000** experienced alcohol dependence or abuse in past year
- **19,000** experienced alcohol dependency in past year
- Nationally, Alaska ranked:
 - 31st for binge drinking
 - 26th for current alcohol use
 - 21st for alcohol dependence alone
 - 20th for alcohol dependence or abuse

Current Alcohol Use (age 12+), by Age Group



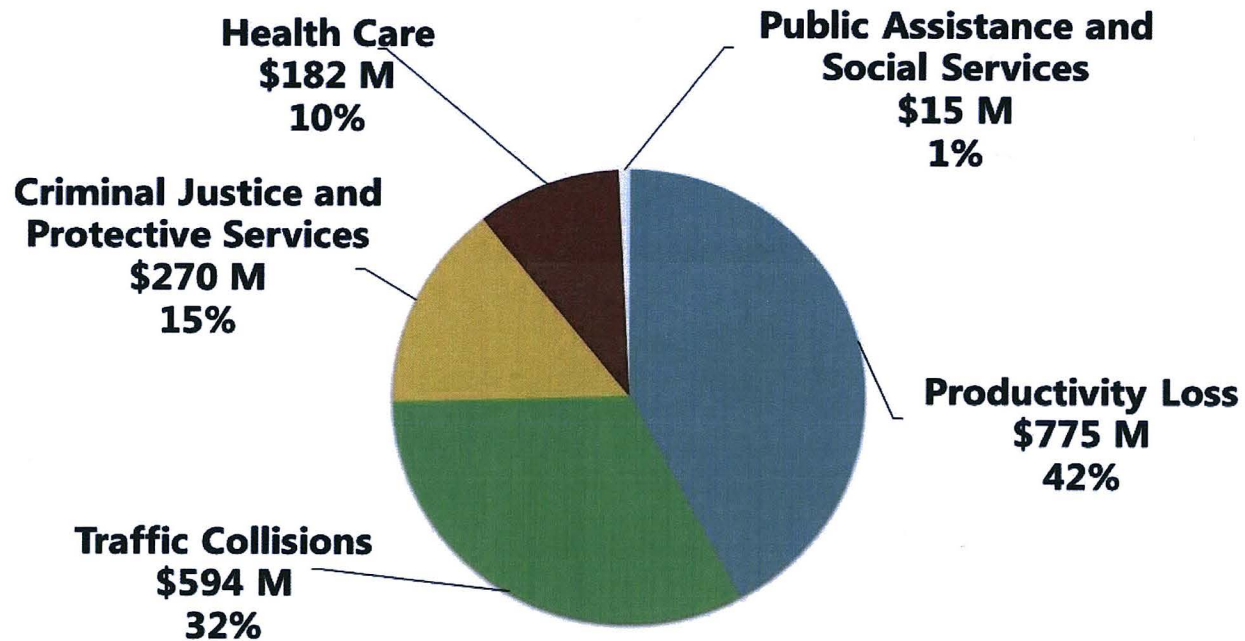
Source: National Survey of Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA



Per Capita (age 14+) Consumption (2013)

- **1.6 M gallons of ethanol** consumed in Alaska (including consumption by residents and non-resident visitors)
- Alaska per capita consumption (**2.73 gallons**):
 - Beer – 1.06 gallons of ethanol
 - Wine – 0.52 gallons
 - Liquor – 1.16 gallons
- Average U.S. ethanol consumption – 2.34 gallons per capita (2013)
- Alaska consumption increased slightly in 2014, to 2.79 gallons per capita

Total Economic Costs of Alcohol Abuse – \$1.84 B



Source: McDowell Group calculations. Criminal justice and protective services estimate does not include intangible costs related to victimization, an estimated \$605 million in additional costs.

Criminal Justice and Protective Services – \$269.8 M

| Cost Category | Alcohol-related Costs | % of Total |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Criminal justice system | \$136.2 M | 50% |
| Crime victim tangible costs | \$58.2 M | 22 |
| Child protective services | \$75.4 M | 28 |
| Total | \$269.8 M | 100% |
| Crime victim intangible costs | \$604.9 M | |
| Total, incl. intangible costs | \$874.7 M | |

Source: McDowell Group calculations.

Health Care – \$181.8 M

| Cost Category | Alcohol-related Costs | % of Total |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Medical inpatient | \$85.4 M | 48% |
| Medical ED | \$32.7 M | 18 |
| Medical outpatient | \$22.6 M | 12 |
| Alcohol/Drug treatment | \$25.9 M | 14 |
| Prescription drug | \$10.7 M | 6 |
| Nursing Home/LTC | \$1.5 M | 1 |
| FASD | \$3.0 M | 2 |
| Total | \$181.8 M | 100.0% |

Source: McDowell Group calculations.

Public Assistance and Social Services – \$14.5 M

| Cost Category | Alcohol-related Costs | % of Total |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Federal social welfare | \$9.4 M | 65% |
| State social welfare | \$5.1 M | 35 |
| Total | \$14.5 M | 100.0% |

Source: McDowell Group calculations.

Underage Drinking – \$350 M

- In 2013-2014:
 - **Underage Drinkers:** 9% of Alaskans age 12-17 and 22% of Alaskans age 12-20
 - **Underage Binge Drinkers:** 5% of Alaskans age 12-17 and 13% of Alaskans age 12-20
- In 2010, PIRE estimated costs from underage Alaskan drinkers at **~\$350 million** (2016\$)
 - Youth violence represent **48%** of underage drinking costs, followed by youth traffic accidents (28%)

Traffic Collisions – \$594.3 million

| Cost Category | Impairment-Caused Traffic Collision Costs |
|--|---|
| Medical | \$38.5 M |
| Emergency services | \$0.02 M |
| Market productivity | \$81.4 M |
| Household productivity | \$22.6 M |
| Insurance administration | \$9.3 M |
| Workplace costs | \$1.6 M |
| Legal costs | \$12.8 M |
| Congestion costs | \$1.3 M |
| Property damage | \$4.9 M |
| Direct Costs | \$172.5 M |
| Total, including quality-adjusted life years | \$990.5 M |
| Estimated portion attributed to alcohol (60%) | \$594.3 M |

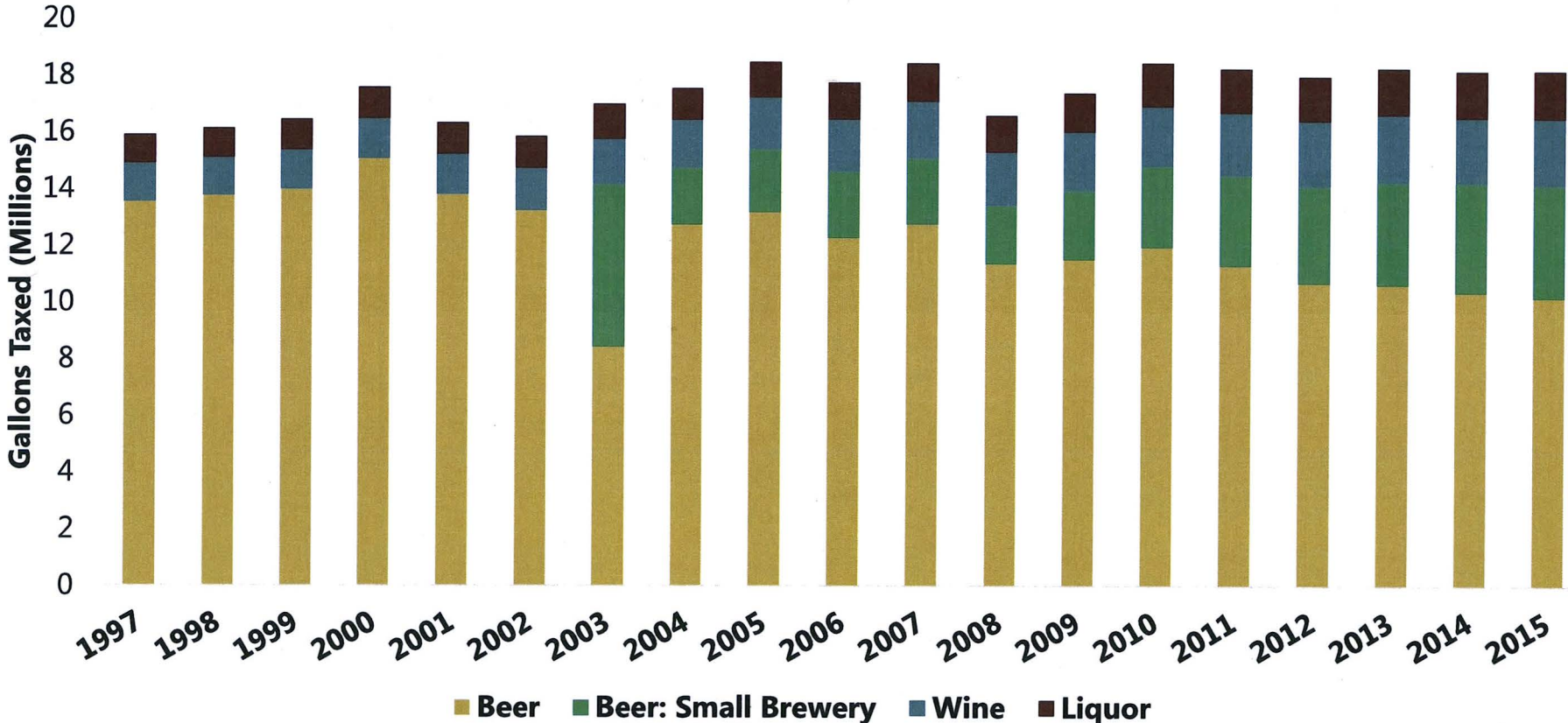
Source: McDowell Group calculations.

Productivity Losses – \$775.1 M

| Productivity Category | Alcohol-related Costs | % of Total |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Premature death (primary diagnosis) | \$581.5 M | 75% |
| Incarceration | \$ 41.5 M | 5 |
| Diminished productivity | \$145.6 M | 19 |
| Substance abuse treatment | \$1.5 M | 0.2 |
| Medical conditions | \$5.0 M | 1 |
| Total | \$775.1 M | 100% |

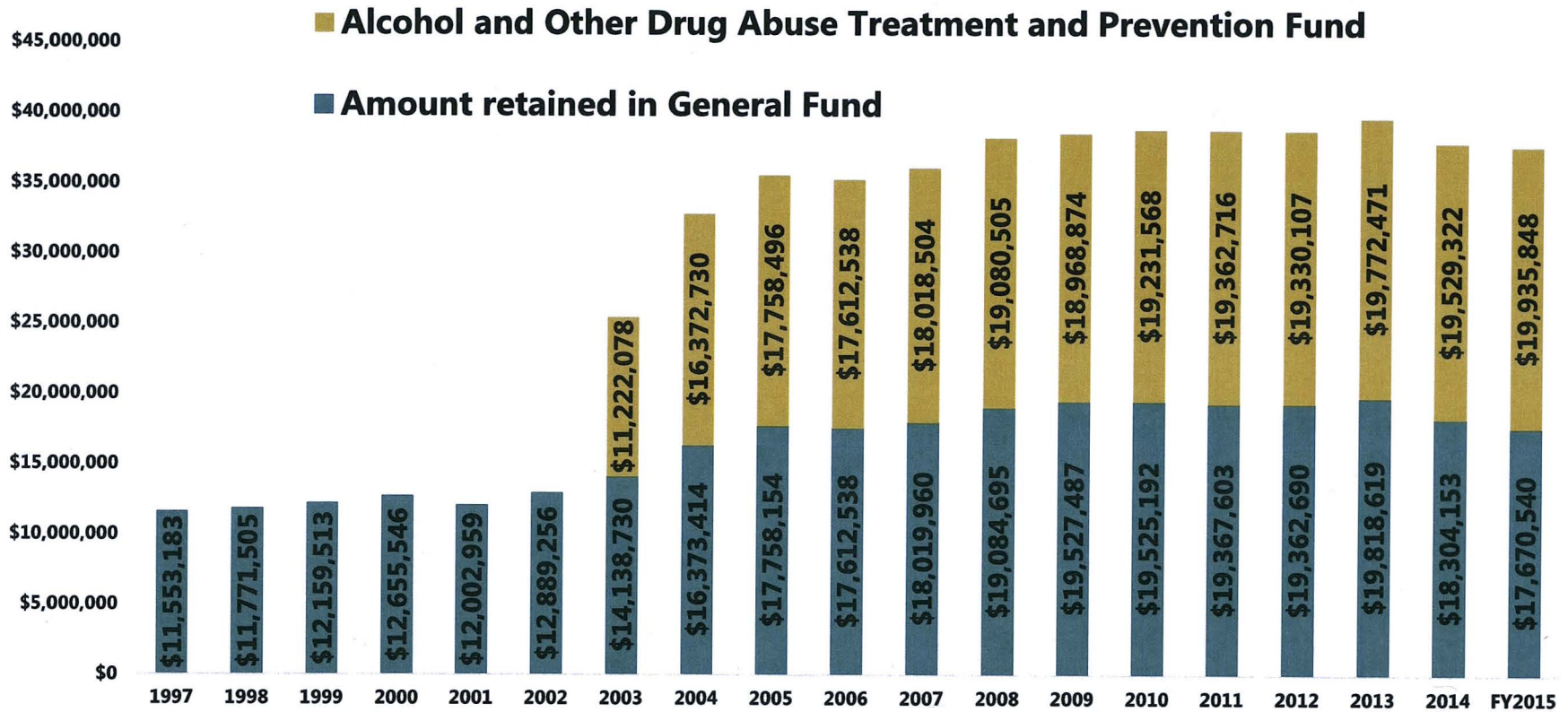
Due to rounding, some columns may not sum to total.

State Alcoholic Beverages Tax – Volume



Source: Alaska Department of Revenue

State Alcohol Beverage Tax Revenue (FY1997-2015)



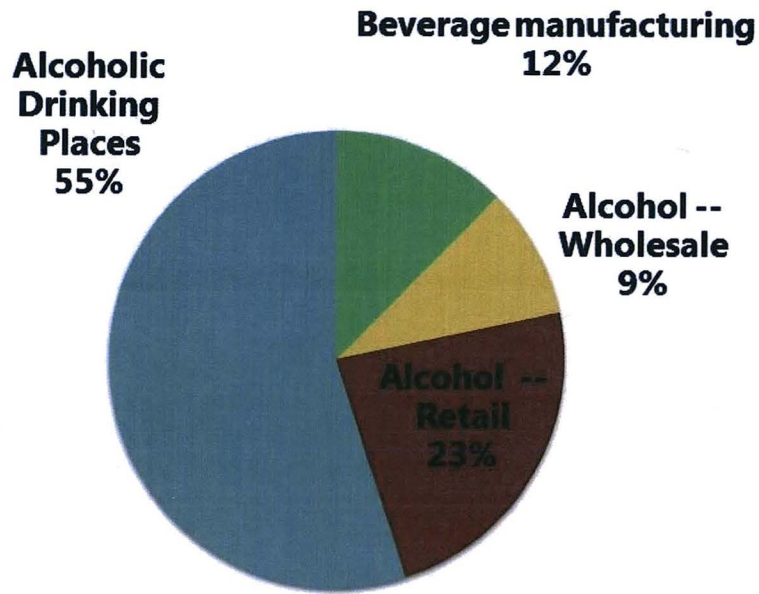
Source: Alaska Department of Revenue

Local Government Alcohol Tax Sales, 2015

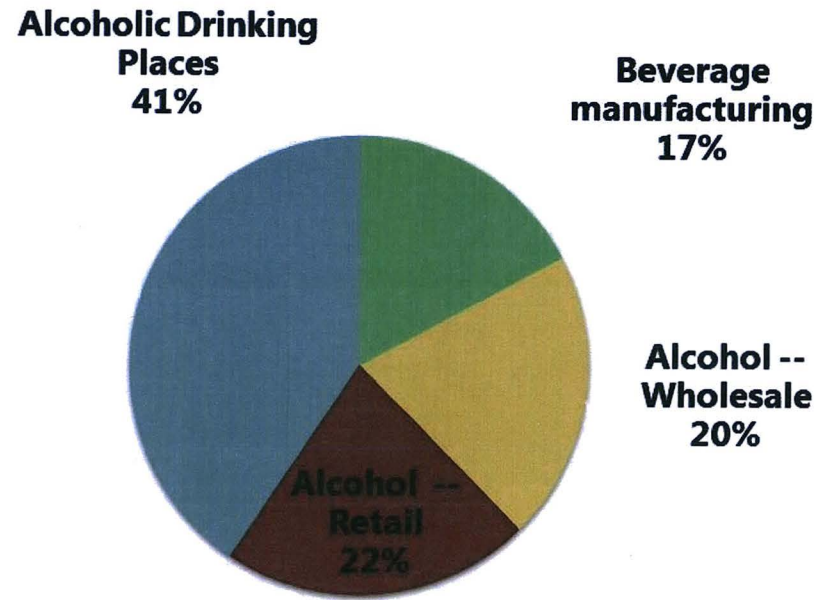
| Alaska Communities | Sales Tax Rate (%) | Total Revenue |
|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| City of Fairbanks | 5 | \$2,239,679 |
| Fairbanks North Star Borough | 5 | \$998,195 |
| City and Borough of Juneau | 3 | \$760,910 |
| Dillingham | 10 | \$297,325 |
| North Pole | 5 | \$211,997 |
| Kotzebue | 6 | \$183,967 |
| Craig | 6 | \$121,554 |
| Galena | 3 | \$46,629 |
| Barrow | 3 | \$31,013 |
| Whittier | 3 | \$6,450 |
| Unalakleet | 5 | \$4,291 |
| St. Mary's | 3 | \$2,059 |
| Total | | \$4,904,069 |

Source: Alaska Taxable 2015

Jobs and Wages – Alcoholic Beverage Sector, 2014



Total Jobs: 2,887



Total Wages: \$66.4M

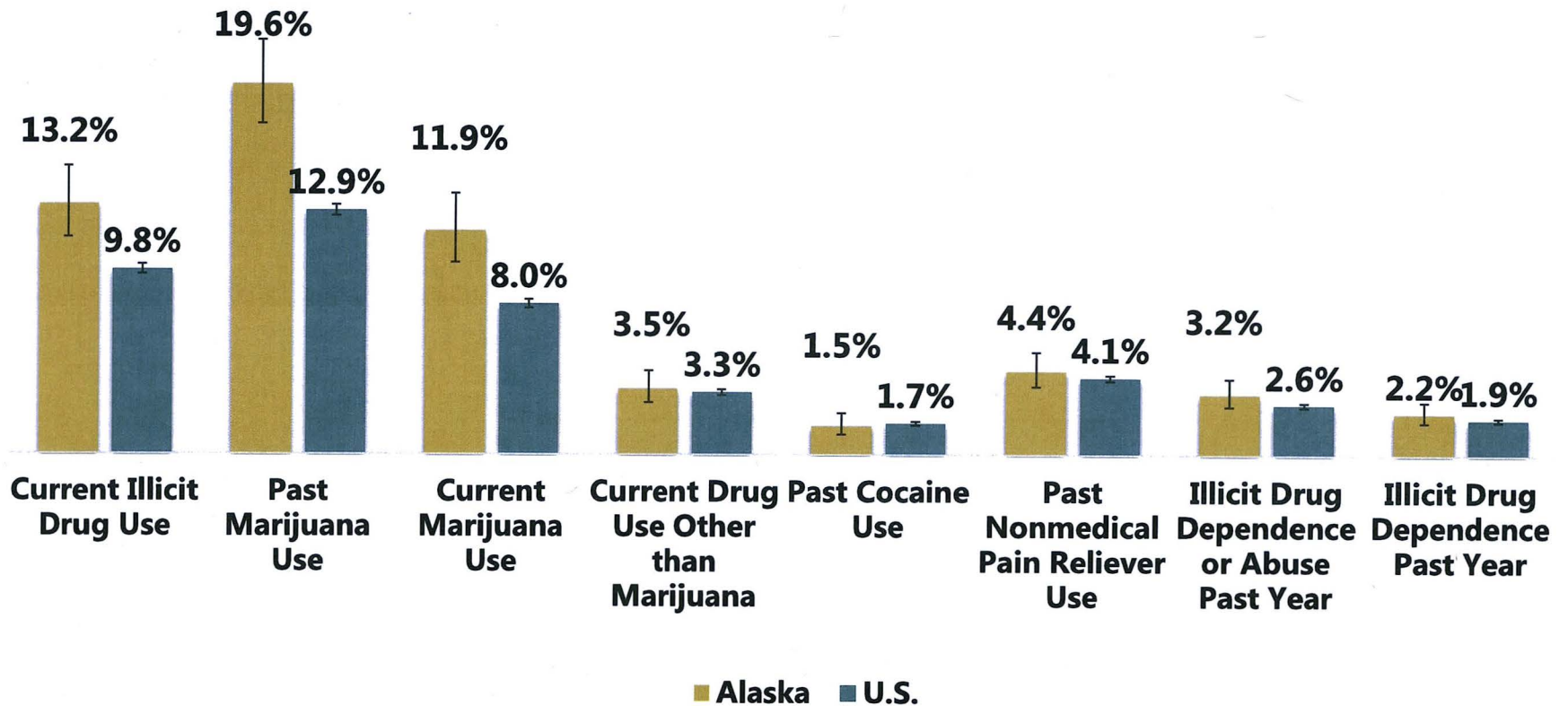
Source: Alaska Department of Workforce and Labor Development.

In Summary

- **\$1,840.0 M** – Total Economic Costs of Alcohol Abuse (2016)
- **\$66.4 M** – Total Alaska's Alcoholic Beverage Sector Payroll (2014)
- **\$37.6 M** – Total Alaska Alcohol Beverage Tax Revenue (FY2015)
- **\$4.9 M** – Local Government Alcohol Sales Tax Revenue (2015)

The Economic Costs of Drug Abuse in Alaska, 2016

Illicit Drug Use, 2013-2014



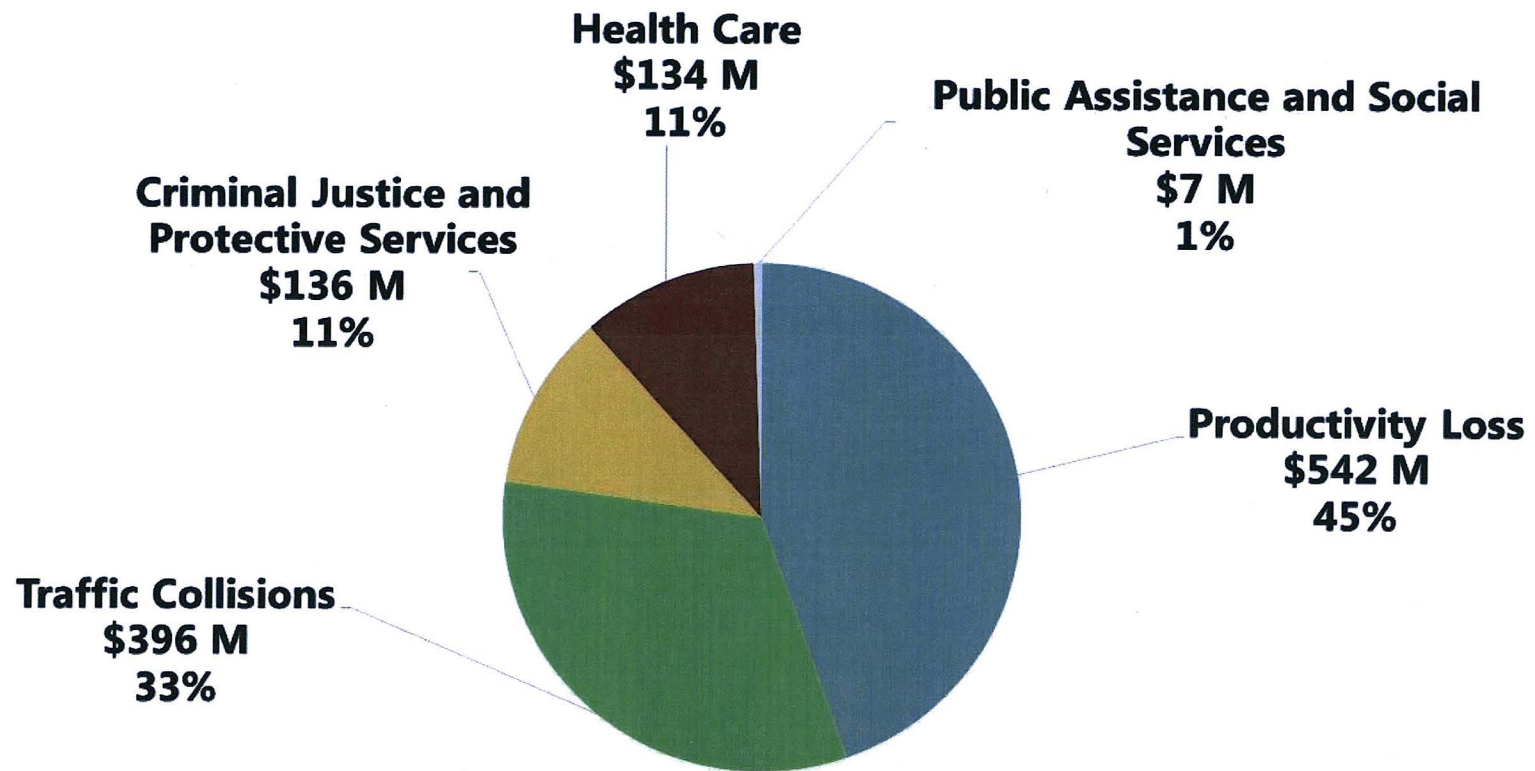
Source: National Survey of Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA



Illicit Drug Use, 2013-2014

- **77,000** Alaskans used illicit drugs within the past 30 days
 - 69,000 consumed marijuana
 - 20,000 used other illicit drugs
- **26,000** Alaskans used pain relievers for non-medical purposes in the past year
- **13,000** Alaskans are dependent on illicit drugs
- Marijuana consumption is the only drug in Alaska statistically different than U.S.
 - **12%** Alaskans used marijuana in past 30 days – 8% in U.S.
 - **20%** Alaskans used marijuana in past year – 13% in U.S.

Total Economic Costs of Drug Abuse – \$1.22 B



Source: McDowell Group calculations.

In Conclusion

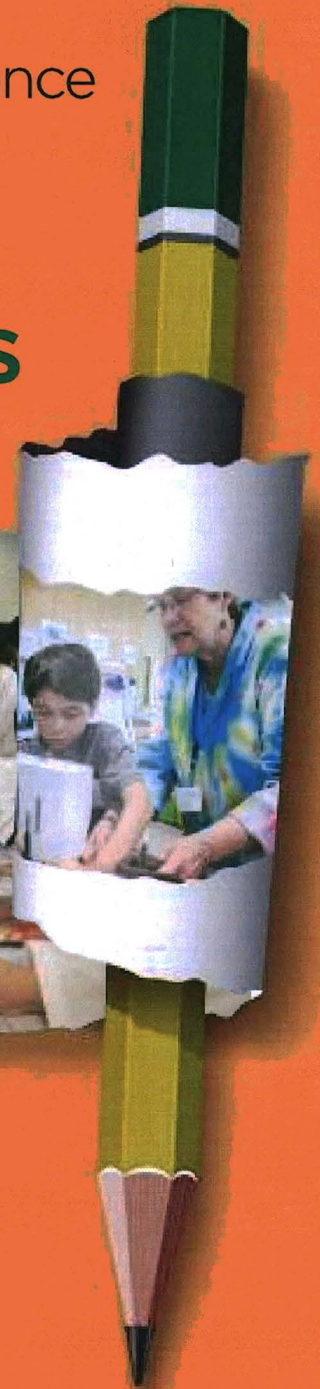
- **\$1,840.0 M** – Total Economic Costs of Alcohol Abuse (2016)
 - **\$1,220.0 M** – Total Economic Costs of Drug Abuse (2016)
-
- **\$3,100.0 M** – Total Combined Economic Costs of Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Alaska (2016)

Questions?

January 2018

Protective Factors for Youth Substance Abuse and Delinquency

The Role of Afterschool Programs



PREPARED FOR



Alaska
Afterschool
Network

PREPARED BY



McDowell
GROUP

***Protective Factors for Youth
Substance Abuse and Delinquency:
The Role of Afterschool Programs***

Prepared for:



A Program of:



Prepared by:



McDowell Group Anchorage Office

1400 W. Benson Blvd., Suite 510
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

McDowell Group Juneau Office

9360 Glacier Highway, Suite 201
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Website: www.mcdowellgroup.net

January 2018

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Introduction

The Alaska Children's Trust (ACT) asked McDowell Group to create a brief that describes how protective factors reduce youth substance abuse and delinquency and the role that afterschool programs (ASPs) can play within this context. First, this brief defines protective factors and describes their capacity to reduce youth substance abuse and delinquency. Recent data from the Anchorage Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is presented to underscore the experience of local youth. Next, it presents an overview of afterschool programs (ASPs) and their potential to provide and enhance protective factors for youth. Distinguishing features of successful ASPs are noted. In closing, a case study of the Icelandic Model showcases a leading-edge preventive strategy that cultivates youth protective factors at multiple levels of the social ecology.

McDowell Group conducted a literature review of relatively recent, peer-reviewed research from a number of online resources. Additional resources were provided by the Alaska Afterschool Network, Afterschool Alliance, and the American Institutes for Research. To help interpret the results, several informal interviews were conducted with ASP professionals. All photos were provided by the Alaska Afterschool Network from local programming.

McDowell Group thanks Barbara Dubovich of Camp Fire Alaska, the National Institute on Out-of-School Time, and the American Institutes for Research for their support on this project.

The following definitions are used in this report:

Afterschool programs (ASPs) are regular, structured or semi-structured activities for school-age (K-12) youth that occurs before school, after school, between school terms, or during the summer. Other terminology—out-of-school time or OST, extra-curricular activities, organized activities, expanded learning time, school-age care—is synonymous in this context and used interchangeably.^{1,2}

Protective factors are features within an individual, family, or community that enhance healthy development and help a person cope successfully with life's challenges.

Risk factors are individual, family, school, or community features that increase the likelihood youth will engage in unhealthy behavior.



¹American Youth Policy Forum. (2006). *Helping Youth Succeed through Out-of-School Time Programs*. Washington, DC: American Youth Policy Forum.

²Little, P., Wimer, C., & Weiss, H. B. (2008). After school programs in the 21st century: Their potential and what it takes to achieve it. *Issues and opportunities in out-of-school time evaluation*, 10(1-12).

Risk & Protective Factors

This section first describes how risk and protective factors influence behavior through conditions at the individual, family, and community levels, then presents risk and protective factors linked with decreasing youth risk behaviors. Finally, it displays analysis of protective factors and efforts to prevent risk behaviors among students in the Anchorage School District (ASD).

Overview

Extensive research has shown an individual's social conditions, personal traits, genetic disposition, and life experiences are associated with different types of healthy or unhealthy behavior. These social and personal influences are defined as risk and protective factors.³

Risk factors are individual, family, school, or community features that increase the likelihood youth will engage in unhealthy behavior (such as substance abuse or misuse [e.g. alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and other drugs] or personal, domestic, or interpersonal violence). The more risk factors present in a child's life, the greater likelihood unhealthy behavior will develop.

Protective factors are features within an individual, family, or community that enhance healthy development and help a person cope successfully with life's challenges. Protective factors are sometimes called resiliency factors or developmental assets. They are integral to strength-based abuse-prevention efforts.

Some protective and risk factors are fixed and cannot change, while others are considered variable. Factors are also cumulative and interrelated: the more protective factors in place for an individual, family, school, and community, the less likelihood of community members engaging in unhealthy behavior. Researchers believe an imbalance of risk and protective factors leads to negative outcomes. This means, if a person has enough protective factors in his or her life, s/he may be able to navigate even numerous risk factors to positive outcomes.⁴

Individual protective factors are associated with each phase of a child's life. Infancy and early childhood factors (under age 5) include self-regulation, secure attachment, mastering communication and language skills, and the ability to make friends and get along with others. Factors specific to middle childhood (age 5-12) include increasing academic skills, positive behavior at home, school, and in public, and the ability to make and keep friends.

For adolescents and youth (over age 12), protective factors also include engagement in meaningful activities (e.g. participation in clubs, sports teams, volunteering activities, service-learning projects and/or peer-based programs); social, emotional, and life skills (e.g. problem-solving, decision-making, grades, educational attainment); connection to culture, religion, peers, and/or community; and positive personal qualities, self-awareness, and peer influence. As youth enter early adulthood, this base of protective factors increases their

³ Alaska Department of Health and Social Service's Division of Behavioral Health. (2011). "Risk and Protective Factors for Adolescent Substance Use (and other Problem Behavior)." http://dhss.alaska.gov/dbh/Documents/Prevention/programs/spfsg/pdfs/Risk_Protective_Factors.pdf.

⁴ Bernat, D. H., & Resnick, M. D. (2006). Healthy youth development: Science and strategies. *Journal of Public Health Management Practice (Supplement)*, S10-S16.

capacity to explore their identity, self-sufficiency and independent decision-making, and helps them be future- and achievement-orientated.

Family protective factors include family connectedness, attachment, and bonding; positive parenting styles characterized by reliable and consistent responsiveness, support, and discipline; adequate socioeconomic supports for the family; clear expectations for family behavior and values; and strong family communication, attention, and sense of caring.

School protective factors include a strong connection to school; a caring school climate with positive norms; participation in extracurricular activities and healthy peer groups; positive teacher expectations; reliable and steady school administration and management; positive partnerships and overlap between family, school, and community life; physical and psychological safety, including policies to ensure a welcoming atmosphere from school staff and other students; and high academic expectations.

Community protective factors include positive connection to other adults and strong role models; safe, supportive, and connected neighborhoods and communities; strong community infrastructure, including access to mental health and health care; a strong regulatory system for childcare providers; healthy social norms and programs to enhance them; a variety of opportunities for youth engagement; a sense of belonging and connection to community and culture; and strong cultural traditional activities.

Factors that Impact Youth Substance Abuse and Delinquency

Numerous risk and protective factors affect youth substance abuse, delinquency, and other risk behaviors. The more risk factors an adolescent has at the individual, family, school or community level, the more likely s/he is to engage in risk behaviors. The more protective factors present in an adolescent's life, the more likely s/he is to engage in prosocial and developmentally-healthy behaviors. For example, youth who experience adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), witness family members engaging in substance use, and live in disconnected or transient communities are more likely to engage in risk behaviors themselves. On the other hand, youth who have a positive self-concept, are engaged in meaningful activities, and are connected to their families and other adults in their community are more likely to avoid risk behaviors.

Table one summarizes risk and protective factors shown in national research to be associated with increases and decreases in adolescent risk behavior.

(See next page.)

Table 1. Types of Risk and Protective Factors for Adolescent Risk behaviors

| Level | Risk Factor | Protective Factor |
|-------------------|---|---|
| Individual | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early initiation of risk behavior • Depression or suicidal ideation • Loss of cultural identity and connection • Childhood media exposure to violence and alcohol • Friends who engage in risk behavior • Early and persistent antisocial behavior • Low perceived risk of harm from risk behavior • Gang involvement • Older physical appearance than peers • Working more than 20 hours/week • Perceived risk of early death • Academic failure • Lack of personal commitment to school • Experience of child abuse and/or other family violence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement in meaningful activities (e.g. organized activities outside of school such as clubs, lessons, sports or volunteering) • Life skills and social competence • Cultural identity and connection • Positive personal qualities • Positive self-concept • Positive peer role models • Religious identity • High grade point average • Student participation in extracurricular activities |
| Family | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family history of risk behavior, adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), and family violence • Family management problems • Family conflict • Favorable parental attitudes towards and involvement in risk behavior • Household access to guns or substances (alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, or other illegal drugs) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family connectedness • Positive parenting style • Living in a two-parent family • Higher parent education • High parental expectations about school |
| School | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disconnected from school | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connected to school • Caring school climate |
| Community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of drugs and alcohol • Community norms and laws favorable toward drug use and crime • Availability of firearms • Transitions and mobility • Low neighborhood attachment • Community disorganization • Poverty | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive connection to other adults • Safe, supportive, and connected neighborhoods • Strong community infrastructure • Local, state policies and practices that support healthy norms and child-youth programs • Range of opportunities within the community for meaningful youth engagement (e.g. volunteering or participation in community-based projects) |

Source: Adapted from Alaska Department of Health and Social Service's Division of Behavioral Health. (2011). "Risk and Protective Factors for Adolescent Substance Use (and other Problem Behavior)."

Local Protective Factor Data

The relationships in the table above have been identified in Alaska as well. Analysis of 2003-2013 YRBS⁵ data from ASD traditional high schools shows protective factors perform a preventive function for student risk behaviors.⁶ Using correlational and multiple regression analyses, Garcia, Price, and Tabatabai examined the relationships between eight protective factors for ASD students—talking to parents about school every day, having one adult besides a parent to ask for help, spending at least one hour a week volunteering or helping at school or in the community, engaging in organized after school activities at least one day a week, not feeling alone, feeling like s/he matters to the community, having teachers who care and provide individual encouragement, and attending schools with clear rules and consequences for behavior—and substance abuse and delinquency.

The study found that “[f]or every one unit increase in the number of protective factors, youth are 15% less likely to currently drink alcohol; 16% less likely to binge drink; [and] 20% less likely to smoke marijuana.”⁷ The study also analyzed the associations between the eight protective factors and the following risk behaviors:

1. Alcohol use during the past 30 days
2. Binge drinking (five or more servings of alcohol in one sitting)
3. Smoking marijuana during the past 30 days
4. Missing class without permission during the past 30 days

The protective factors associated with the greatest reduction in likelihood a student will drink alcohol, binge drink, or smoke marijuana are ‘having teachers who students feel really care’ and ‘regularly talking to their parents about school.’ The strongest protective factors for reducing school absenteeism are ‘having teachers who students feel really care’ and ‘attending schools with clear rules and consequences.’⁸ In addition, the study illustrated a dosage effect related to afterschool program participation. The next table details the strength of association between each of protective factors and risk behaviors measured. Statistically significant results are highlighted in blue. The impacts of afterschool programming are discussed in detail in the following chapter.

(See next page.)

⁵The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is a risk-based survey administered to all high school students (grades 9 through 12) every other year regarding risk-related behaviors. The nationwide survey assesses youth risk in six main areas:

1. Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence
2. Sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases
3. Alcohol and other drug use
4. Tobacco use
5. Unhealthy dietary behaviors
6. Inadequate physical activity

⁶ Garcia, G. M., Price, L. and Tabatabai, N. (2014). Anchorage Youth Risk Behavioral Survey Results: 2003-2013 Trends and Correlation Analysis of Selected Risk Behaviors, Bullying, Mental health conditions, and protective factors. UAA Department of Health Sciences. This study was completed at the request of the Anchorage Youth Development Coalition (AYDC), in partnership with United Way of Anchorage.

⁷ Garcia, G. M., Price, L. and Tabatabai, N. (2014). Anchorage Youth Risk Behavioral Survey Results: 2003-2013 Trends and Correlation Analysis of Selected Risk Behaviors, Bullying, Mental health conditions, and protective factors. UAA Department of Health Sciences. This study was completed at the request of the Anchorage Youth Development Coalition (AYDC), in partnership with United Way of Anchorage.

⁸ Ibid.

Table 2. Strength of Association Between Protective Factors and Risk Behaviors for Anchorage Students at Traditional High Schools

| Protective Factor | Risk Behavior | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------|
| | Current Alcohol Use | Binge Drinking Ever | Current Marijuana Use | Recently Missed Class without Permission | |
| Talking to parents about school everyday | 32% less likely | 34% less likely | 39% less likely | 32% less likely | |
| Having one or more adults to ask for help | not significant | 20% less likely | not significant | 27% less likely | |
| Spending at least one hour/week volunteering at school or in the community | 18% less likely | 21% less likely | 33% less likely | not significant | |
| Feeling like s/he matters to people in the community | 19% less likely | 17% less likely | 35% less likely | 34% less likely | |
| Not feeling alone | 21% less likely | 24% less likely | 30% less likely | 29% less likely | |
| Having teachers who really care about him/her | 51% less likely | 46% less likely | 45% less likely | 44% less likely | |
| Attending a school with clear rules and consequences for behavior | 25% less likely | 23% less likely | 29% less likely | 34% less likely | |
| Participating in organized after school activities... | at least one day per week | not significant | 16% less likely | 31% less likely | not significant |
| | at least two days per week | 18% less likely | not significant | 39% less likely | 28% less likely |

Source: Garcia, G. M., Price, L. and Tabatabai, N. (2014). Anchorage Youth Risk Behavioral Survey Results: 2003-2013 Trends and Correlation Analysis of Selected Risk Behaviors, Bullying, Mental health conditions, and protective factors. UAA Department of Health Sciences. Note: Table results are rounded to the nearest percent.



Afterschool Programs

This section presents an overview of afterschool programming followed by a discussion of the role of ASPs within the context of protective factors. Then it describes features linked with successful ASP outcomes.

Overview

ASPs can vary tremendously in structure, content, emphases, goals, and student demographics. Some ASPs are sponsored within schools, others are hosted by private organizations, religiously affiliated entities, community organizations, park districts, youth service agencies, health agencies, libraries, museums, etc.^{9,10} Except for summer programs, most ASPs operate for 2 to 3 hours a day, 4 to 5 days a week.¹¹ One useful way to differentiate ASPs is by activity category, whether they are structured as:

1. Team sports, sports clubs, or organized sports activities out of school.
2. Prosocial activities, such as participation in volunteering, service clubs, and/or religious service activities in the community.
3. Performing arts, including participation in band, drama, art, or dance.
4. Academic-oriented clubs and experiential/enriched learning programs.
5. School involvement, such as participation in student government.¹²

ASPs are tasked with a range of goals “from providing supervision and reliable and safe childcare for youth during the afterschool hours to alleviating many of society’s ills, including crime, the academic achievement gap, substance use, and other behavioral problems and academic shortcomings.”¹³ ASPs vary in the degree to which they articulate and target their goals. For example, some ASPs explicitly target outcomes such as improved school attendance, while other ASPs have unwritten goals or lack overt outcome goals altogether.¹⁴

Not all youth have access to ASPs. A consistent finding in the literature is that substantial barriers—cost, availability, travel, etc.—disproportionally limit participation for lower-income and ethnic minority youth.¹⁵ Although many ASPs specifically target underserved youth in their missions, children of higher income families are most likely to participate in ASPs and at a greater frequency; they are also more likely to participate in diverse programming with an enrichment (rather than tutorial) emphasis.¹⁶

⁹ American Youth Policy Forum. (2006). *Helping Youth Succeed through Out-of-School Time Programs*. Washington, DC: American Youth Policy Forum.

¹⁰ Little, P., Wimer, C., & Weiss, H. B. (2008). After school programs in the 21st century: Their potential and what it takes to achieve it. *Issues and opportunities in out-of-school time evaluation, 10*(1-12).

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² Fredricks, J. A., & Eccles, J. S. (2006). Extracurricular involvement and adolescent adjustment: Impact of duration, number of activities, and breadth of participation. *Applied Developmental Science, 10*(3), 132-146.

¹³ Kremer, K. P., Maynard, B. R., Polanin, J. R., Vaughn, M. G., & Sarteschi, C. M. (2015). Effects of after-school programs with at-risk youth on attendance and externalizing behaviors: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Journal of youth and adolescence, 44*(3), 616-636.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ Little, P., Wimer, C., & Weiss, H. B. (2008). After school programs in the 21st century: Their potential and what it takes to achieve it. *Issues and opportunities in out-of-school time evaluation, 10*(1-12).

Researchers tend to categorize afterschool programming in terms of several broad, often overlapping, purposes:

- **Enrichment** – to augment the educational experience of youth by offering skill-development, training, and other enrichment opportunities outside of the regular school day.^{17,18}
- **Development** – to improve the academic, social and emotional learning, and health outcomes of youth and that are not a focus during the standard school day.¹⁹
- **Supervision** – to provide afterschool care for the children of full-time working parents who would either not be able to work or be required to leave their children in some form of self-care.
- **Prevention** – to prevent delinquency and other risk behaviors by keeping youth occupied during the peak hours for juvenile crime.

While these purposes are not mutually-exclusive—enrichment experiences, for example, can improve physical health—programs adopt a variety of target populations, strategies, and levels of sophistication to reach their identified outcomes.

Afterschool Programs Outcomes and Protective Factors

ASPs have the potential to serve as protective factors in and of themselves, as well as present youth with opportunities to develop or experience other protective factors. Several studies link ASP participation directly to reduced risk behaviors:

- Locally, University of Alaska Anchorage researchers found that students who participate in organized ASPs at least once a week are 16 percent less likely to binge drink and 31 percent less likely to use marijuana. Students who participate in ASPs at least two days a week are 18 percent less likely to use alcohol, 39 percent less likely to use marijuana, and 28 percent less likely to miss class without permission.²⁰
- A review of youth risk and protective factors related to substance abuse found engagement in meaningful activities—volunteering or participating in peer-based programs or service learning projects—was associated with reduced alcohol, tobacco, and drug use, teen pregnancy, school suspensions, and school dropouts.²¹
- Analysis of 43 studies of ASPs serving children between the ages of 5 and 14 observed declines in drug use or arrests and/or changes in attitudes towards drugs.²²
- A review of 2,587 citations related to youth externalizing behaviors (delinquency, maladjustment, drug use, discipline problems, alcohol use etc.) found a positive, but not statistically significant, effect on externalizing behaviors.²³

¹⁷ American Youth Policy Forum. (2006). *Helping Youth Succeed through Out-of-School Time Programs*. Washington, DC: American Youth Policy Forum.

¹⁸ Little, P., Wimer, C., & Weiss, H. B. (2008). After school programs in the 21st century: Their potential and what it takes to achieve it. *Issues and opportunities in out-of-school time evaluation*, 10(1-12).

¹⁹ American Youth Policy Forum. (2006). *Helping Youth Succeed through Out-of-School Time Programs*. Washington, DC: American Youth Policy Forum.

²⁰ Garcia, G. M., Price, L. and Tabatabai, N. (2014). Anchorage Youth Risk Behavioral Survey Results: 2003-2013 Trends and Correlation Analysis of Selected Risk Behaviors, Bullying, Mental health conditions, and protective factors. UAA Department of Health Sciences. This study was completed at the request of the Anchorage Youth Development Coalition (AYDC), in partnership with United Way of Anchorage.

²¹ Alaska Department of Health and Social Service's Division of Behavioral Health. (2011). "Risk and Protective Factors for Adolescent Substance Use (and other Problem Behavior)." http://dhss.alaska.gov/dbh/Documents/Prevention/programs/spfsig/pdfs/Risk_Protective_Factors.pdf.

²² Mahoney, J. L., Parente, M. E., & Zigler, E. F. (2010). After-school program participation and children's development. In J. L. Meece & J. S. Eccles (Eds.), *Handbook of research on schools, schooling, and human development* (pp. 379-397). New York, NY: Routledge.

²³ Kremer, K. P., Maynard, B. R., Polanin, J. R., Vaughn, M. G., & Sarteschi, C. M. (2015). Effects of after-school programs with at-risk youth on attendance and externalizing behaviors: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Journal of youth and adolescence*, 44(3), 616-636.

- A longitudinal study of 3,000 elementary and middle school students participating in ASPs in eight states found reports of misconduct declined and, among middle school students, use of drugs and alcohol was less than their unsupervised peers.²⁴

Depending on purpose and design, ASPs have the potential to cultivate a variety of protective factors linked with youth substance abuse and delinquency prevention including:

- Life skills and social competence
- Cultural identity and connection
- Positive personal qualities
- Positive self-concept
- Positive peer role models
- Religious identity
- High grade point average
- Connected to school
- Positive connection to other adults
- Safe, supportive, and connected neighborhoods
- Range of opportunities within the community for meaningful youth engagement

Many studies and evaluations have found that ASPs can cultivate protective factors:

- In their review of the value of ASPs, RAND found evidence that multipurpose programs (such as 21st Century Learning Centers, school-aged childcare and Boys and Girls Clubs) can improve youth's feelings of safety.²⁵
- The same review found that ASPs that specifically target academic instruction and skill development can improve student achievement.²⁶
- Similarly, ASPs that deliberately focus on social and emotional skill development have been linked to reduced risk behaviors.²⁷
- Lauer et al. found that ASPs can have positive effects on math and reading achievement for at-risk students.
- A review of 43 studies of ASPs found most describe positive associations between ASP participation and increases in student motivation, effort and attachment to school.²⁸ Likewise, most studies included in the review found that participants experienced an improved sense of well-being (increased self-efficacy and self-concept, and decreased anxiety and depression) compared to non-participants.²⁹
- A longitudinal study of 3,000 students' participation in ASPs in eight states found participating elementary school students showed gains in social skills with peers and prosocial behaviors, as well as decreases in aggressive behaviors with peers.³⁰

In addition to cultivating specific protective factors for youth substance abuse and delinquency, ASPs can yield other positive outcomes for participating youth as well. An extensive range of positive academic, social/emotional, prevention, and health outcomes are associated with ASPs. While many of these outcomes are identified by research as protective factors for youth substance abuse and delinquency, others—such as

²⁴ Vandell, D. L., Reisner, E. R., & Pierce, K. M. (2007). *Outcomes linked to high-quality afterschool programs: Longitudinal findings from the study of promising afterschool programs*. Washington, DC: Policy Studies Associates.

²⁵ McCombs, J.S., Whitaker, A., and Youngmin Yoo, P. (2017) The Value of Out-of-School Time Programs. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation. Available at <https://www.rand.org/pubs/perspectives/PE267.html>.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Mahoney, J. L., Parente, M. E., & Zigler, E. F. (2010). After-school program participation and children's development. In J. L. Meece & J. S. Eccles (Eds.), *Handbook of research on schools, schooling, and human development* (pp. 379–397). New York, NY: Routledge.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Vandell, D. L., Reisner, E. R., & Pierce, K. M. (2007). *Outcomes linked to high-quality afterschool programs: Longitudinal findings from the study of promising afterschool programs*. Washington, DC: Policy Studies Associates.

improved homework completion or improved body image—support positive youth development in other important ways. The following table groups ASP associated outcomes by domain.

Table 3. Anticipated Outcomes of Participation in After School Programs

| Supportive Outcomes by Domain |
|---|
| Academic Outcomes |
| Better attitudes towards school and higher educational aspirations |
| Higher school attendance rates and less tardiness |
| Less disciplinary action |
| Lower dropout rates |
| Better performance in school (achievement test scores, grades) |
| Greater on-time promotion |
| Improved homework completion |
| Engagement in learning |
| Social/Emotional Outcomes |
| Decreased behavioral problems |
| Improved social and communication skills and/or relationships with peers, parents, and teachers |
| Increased self-confidence, self-esteem, and self-efficacy |
| Lower levels of depression and anxiety |
| Development of initiative |
| Improved feelings and attitudes toward self and school |
| Prevention |
| Avoidance of drug and alcohol use |
| Decreases in delinquency and violent behavior |
| Increased knowledge of safe sex |
| Avoidance of sexual activity |
| Reduction in juvenile crime |
| Health and Wellness Outcomes |
| Better food choices |
| Increased physical activity |
| Increased knowledge of nutrition and health practices |
| Reduction in BMI |
| Improved blood pressure |
| Improved body image |

Source: Table compiled by McDowell Group using information from Little, P., Wimer, C., & Weiss, H. B. (2008). After school programs in the 21st century: Their potential and what it takes to achieve it. *Issues and opportunities in out-of-school time evaluation*, 1(1-12).

Success Features Among Afterschool Programs

Several modifier effects—including intensity of participation, program type, program quality, and system integration—influence ASP outcomes.

Participation Intensity

For ASPs to impact outcomes, the frequency, duration, and quality of participation matter.³¹ Fredricks and Eccles researched how the duration of youth involvement in afterschool programming, the total number of activities pursued, and the breadth of participation affect youth development and risky behavior.³² Analysis of longitudinal data showed that, in general, longer duration of participation predicted more positive outcomes, including higher grades, resilience, academic peer context, and a less risky peer context.³³ Likewise, the greater number of activities was associated with school belonging, resilience, academic peers, and negatively with stress and risky peers.³⁴ The number of different types of ASPs was indicative of positive school belonging, resilience, and academic peers.³⁵ Adolescents who participate in programs because of their own intrinsic interest or motivation realize a greater degree of developmental growth.³⁶

Activity Type

Researchers have found that different types of ASPs—sports, academic clubs, performance arts, volunteering/service, community-based, and religious—support different developmental outcomes.³⁷ For example, some studies suggest that youth who participate in sports-based ASPs learn to sustain effort, set goals, and develop values like responsibility, persistence, and self-control; studies of academic-based clubs, predictably, are associated with positive academic outcomes; while research on participation in service activities develops moral and political identity and predicts subsequent civic engagement.³⁸ One study found that “ASPs that emphasize social skill and character development are more effective at reducing delinquent behavior than are programs lacking such an emphasis.”³⁹

Program Quality

Program quality is of paramount importance and varies greatly. Outcome gains appear to depend on the quality of an ASP’s structure (smaller program size, educated staff, low turnover, more mature programs), process (positive social inter-changes among staff and participants), and participation (frequency, duration, intrinsic motivation to participate).⁴⁰ In a study of high-quality programs, researchers found positive outcomes for youth who regularly attended high-quality programs and negative outcomes for youth who intermittently attended unstructured programs.⁴¹ Positive outcomes are more likely when the participant’s needs are well-matched with

³¹ Weiss, H. B., Little, P., & Bouffard, S. M. (2005). More than just being there: Balancing the participation equation. *New Directions for Student Leadership*, 2005(105), 15-31.

³² Fredricks, J. A., & Eccles, J. S. (2006). Extracurricular involvement and adolescent adjustment: Impact of duration, number of activities, and breadth of participation. *Applied Developmental Science*, 10(3), 132-146.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Mahoney, J. L., Vandell, D., Simkins, S., & Zarrett, N. (2009). Adolescent out-of-school activities. In R. Lerner, & L. Steinberg (Eds.), *Handbook of adolescent psychology* (pp. 228-269). New York, NY: John Wiley.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Gottfredson, D. C., Gerstenblith, S. A., Soule, D. A., Womer, S. C., & Lu, S. (2004). Do after school programs reduce delinquency? *Prevention Science*, 5(4), 253-266.

⁴⁰ Mahoney, J. L., Parente, M. E., & Zigler, E. F. (2010). After-school program participation and children’s development. In J. L. Meece & J. S. Eccles (Eds.), *Handbook of research on schools, schooling, and human development* (pp. 379-397). New York, NY: Routledge.

⁴¹ Vandell, D. L., Reisner, E. R., & Pierce, K. M. (2007). *Outcomes linked to high-quality afterschool programs: Longitudinal findings from the study of promising afterschool programs*. Washington, DC: Policy Studies Associates.

the intentions of the ASP.⁴² In a review of 69 ASPs, Durlack et al. found that four SAFE qualities differentiated programs with positive outcomes:⁴³

1. **Sequenced:** Does the program use a connected and coordinated set of activities to achieve skill development objectives?
2. **Active:** Does the program use active learning to help youth learn?
3. **Focused:** Does the program have at least one component that addresses personal and social skills?
4. **Explicit:** Does the program target specific personal or social skills?

Compared to programs that did not follow these evidence-based practices, the researchers found that “SAFE programs were associated with significant improvements in self-perceptions, school bonding and positive social behaviors; significant reductions in conduct problems and drug use; and significant increases in achievement test scores, grades and school attendance.”⁴⁴

System Integration

In recent years, the Icelandic Model—a prevention effort that includes ASPs in a multi-dimensional strategy to combat youth substance abuse in Iceland—has demonstrated the power to reduce risk factors for substance use while increasing protective factors by integrating efforts at family, school, and community levels. The government-led response has three main components:

1. **Parental education** about the importance of providing emotional support, reasonable monitoring, and time with their teenage children;
2. **Youth participation** in organized sports, extracurricular activities, and other recreational programs; and
3. **Strengthened networks** between agencies in the community and schools.⁴⁵

In addition to the components mentioned above, the model has several other elements:

- National media campaigns to discourage alcohol and cigarette use
- A national, school-based anti-smoking initiative focused on positive peer influence
- Legislation to decrease the visibility of and access to alcohol and tobacco
- Mandated labelling of cigarettes with anti-smoking messages
- A national ban on alcohol and tobacco-related advertising, display of tobacco products in shops, and smoking in all outdoor places
- Increasing the legal age of maturity from 16 to 18
- A publicized Prevention Day⁴⁶

Survey data and evaluation findings have found substantial declines in national rates of substance use and simultaneous increases in protective factors coinciding with the Icelandic Model’s interventions.⁴⁷

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Durlak, J. A., Weissberg, R. P., & Pachan, M. (2010). A meta-analysis of after-school programs that seek to promote personal and social skills in children and adolescents. *American journal of community psychology, 45*(3-4), 294-309.

⁴⁴ Durkac, J. A., & Weissberg, R. P. (2013). Afterschool programs that follow evidence-based practices to promote social and emotional development are effective. In *Expanding Minds and Opportunities: Leveraging the Power of Afterschool and Summer Learning for Student Success*. Available at <http://www.expandinglearning.org/expandingminds/article/afterschool-programs-follow-evidence-based-practices-promote-social-and-emotional-development>.

⁴⁵ Sigfusdottir, I. D., Kristjansson, A. L., Thorlindsson, T., & Allegrante, J. P. (2008). Trends in prevalence of substance use among Icelandic adolescents, 1995–2006. *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, 3*(1), 12.

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Concluding Remarks

The research supports the following general conclusions:

- **Reduction of risk factors and promotion of protective factors are linked with decreases in youth substance abuse and delinquency.** These findings are demonstrated nationally and have been replicated for local Alaska students.
- **ASPs can serve as protective factors as well as cultivate protective factors at individual, family, school, and community levels,** but not all youth have access to ASPs. A consistent finding in the literature is that barriers limit participation for lower-income and minority youth.
- **ASPs vary in structure, content, emphases, goals, and student demographics.** Some ASPs are sponsored within schools, others are hosted by private organizations, religiously affiliated entities, community organizations, park districts, youth service agencies, health agencies, libraries, and more.
- **Different types of ASPs—volunteering/service, community-based, performance arts, academic clubs, and sports—support different developmental outcomes.** For ASPs to impact outcomes, the frequency, duration, and quality of participation matter. Program quality is also of paramount importance.
- **Effective ASPs share design features.** ASP best practices include explicit targeting of outcomes, engaging supportive and trained staff, and utilizing sequenced programming.
- **ASPs work best as part of a systemic prevention effort.** The Icelandic Model, a leading-edge prevention effort, exemplifies inclusion of ASPs in a multi-dimensional strategy to combat youth substance abuse.



Chapter 47.37 UNIFORM ALCOHOLISM AND INTOXICATION TREATMENT ACT**Sec. 47.37.010. Declaration of policy.**

It is the policy of the state to recognize, appreciate, and reinforce the example set by its citizens who lead, believe in, and support a life of sobriety. It is also the policy of the state that alcoholics and intoxicated persons should not be criminally prosecuted for their consumption of alcoholic beverages and that they should be afforded a continuum of treatment that can introduce them to, and help them learn, new life skills and social skills that would be useful to them in attaining and maintaining normal lives as productive members of society.