

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1987-1988 8672  
5246 SHES SB 32 818

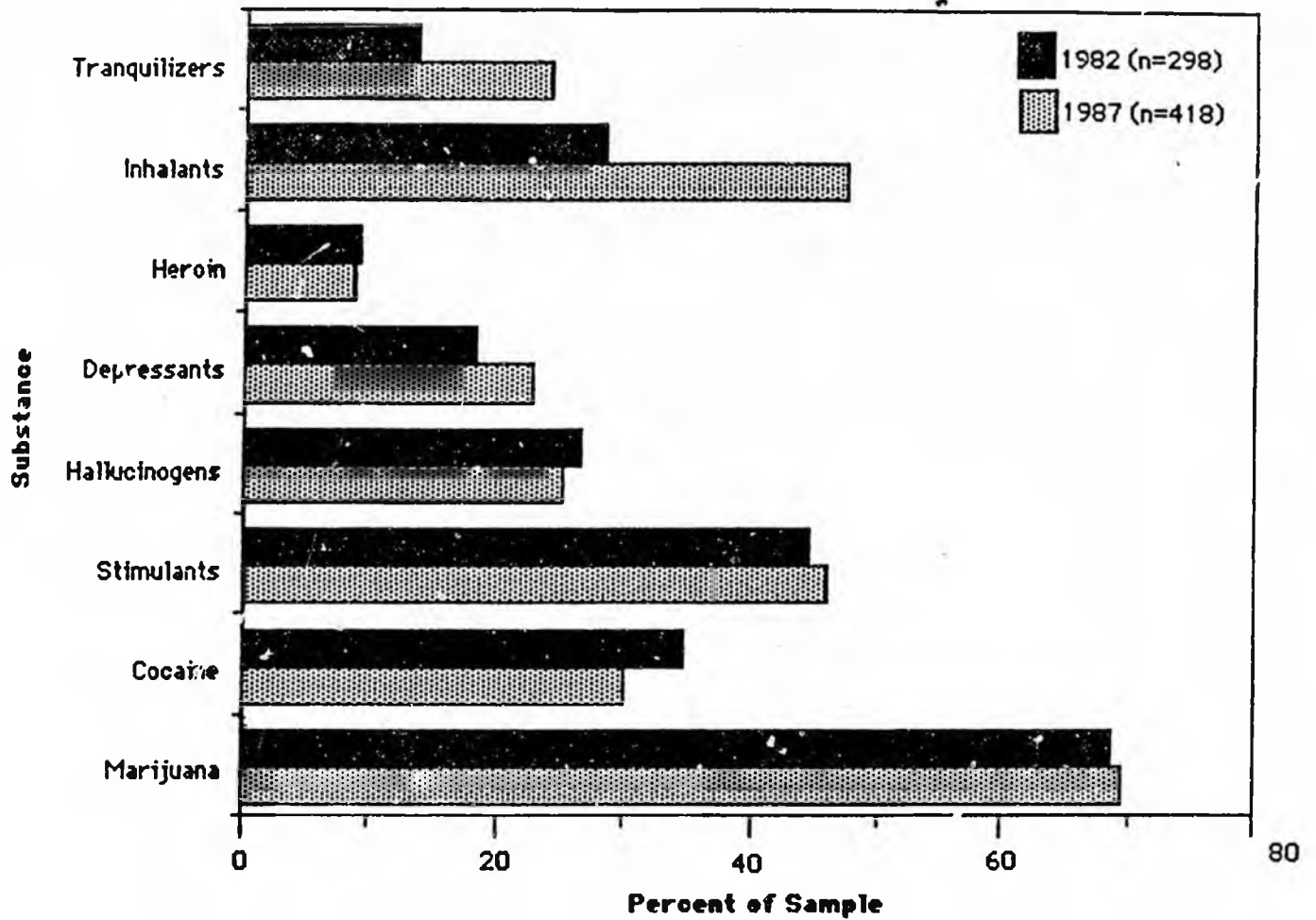
**Table 1**  
**Opportunity to Try and Trying Drugs:**  
**Comparison of 1982 and 1987 Findings**  
**Juneau Schools**  
**Grades 7-12**

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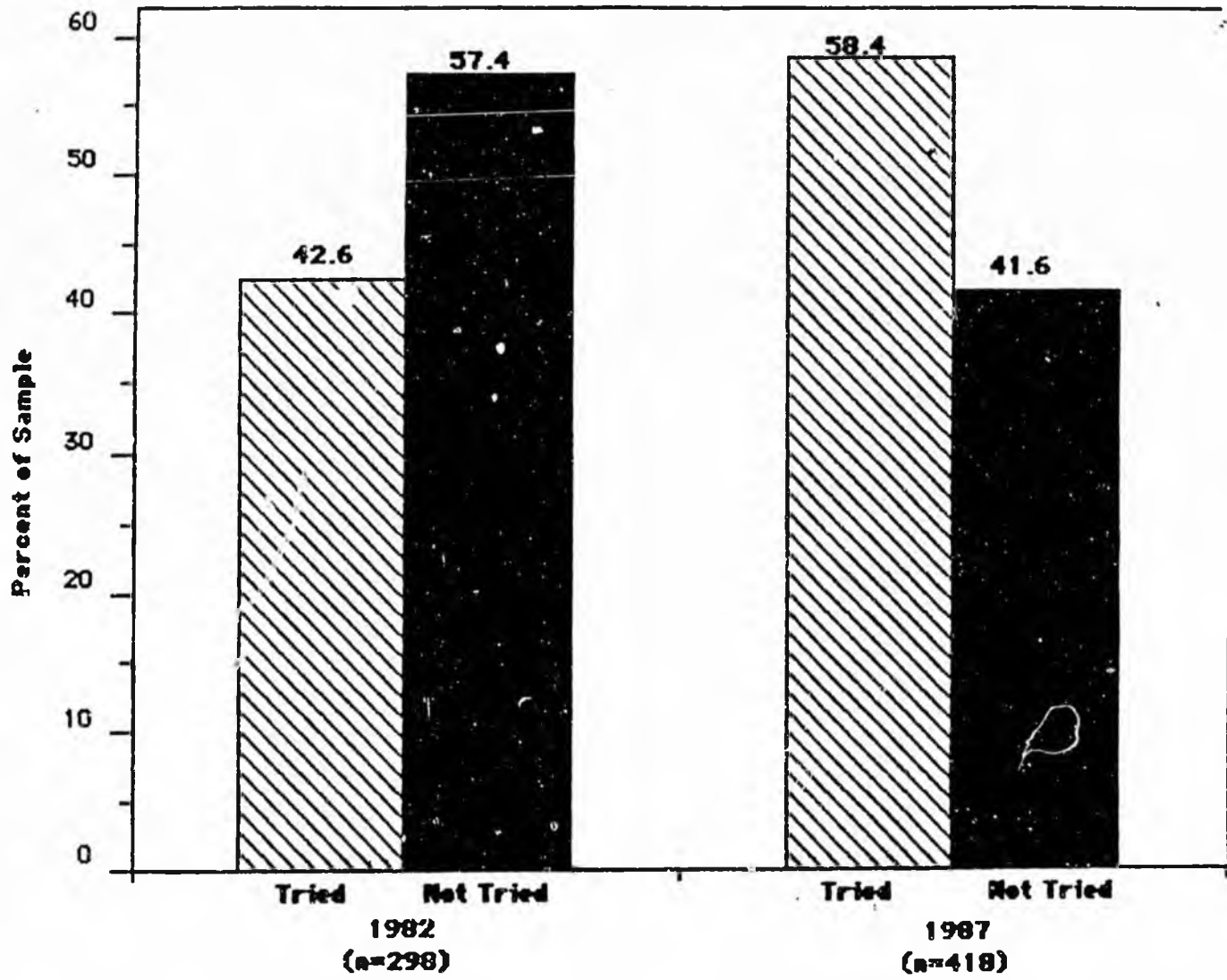
<u>Drug</u>	<u>1987</u> (n=418) Percent of Sample <u>Having a Chance to Try</u>	<u>1982</u> (n=298) Percent of Sample <u>Having a chance to Try</u>
Marijuana	69.4	68.7
Hallucinogens	25.1	26.5
Cocaine	30.1	34.6
Heroin	8.6	9.1
Inhalants	47.4	28.5
Stimulants	46.2	44.6
Depressants	22.7	18.1
Tranquilizers	24.2	13.4
Crack	1.4	--

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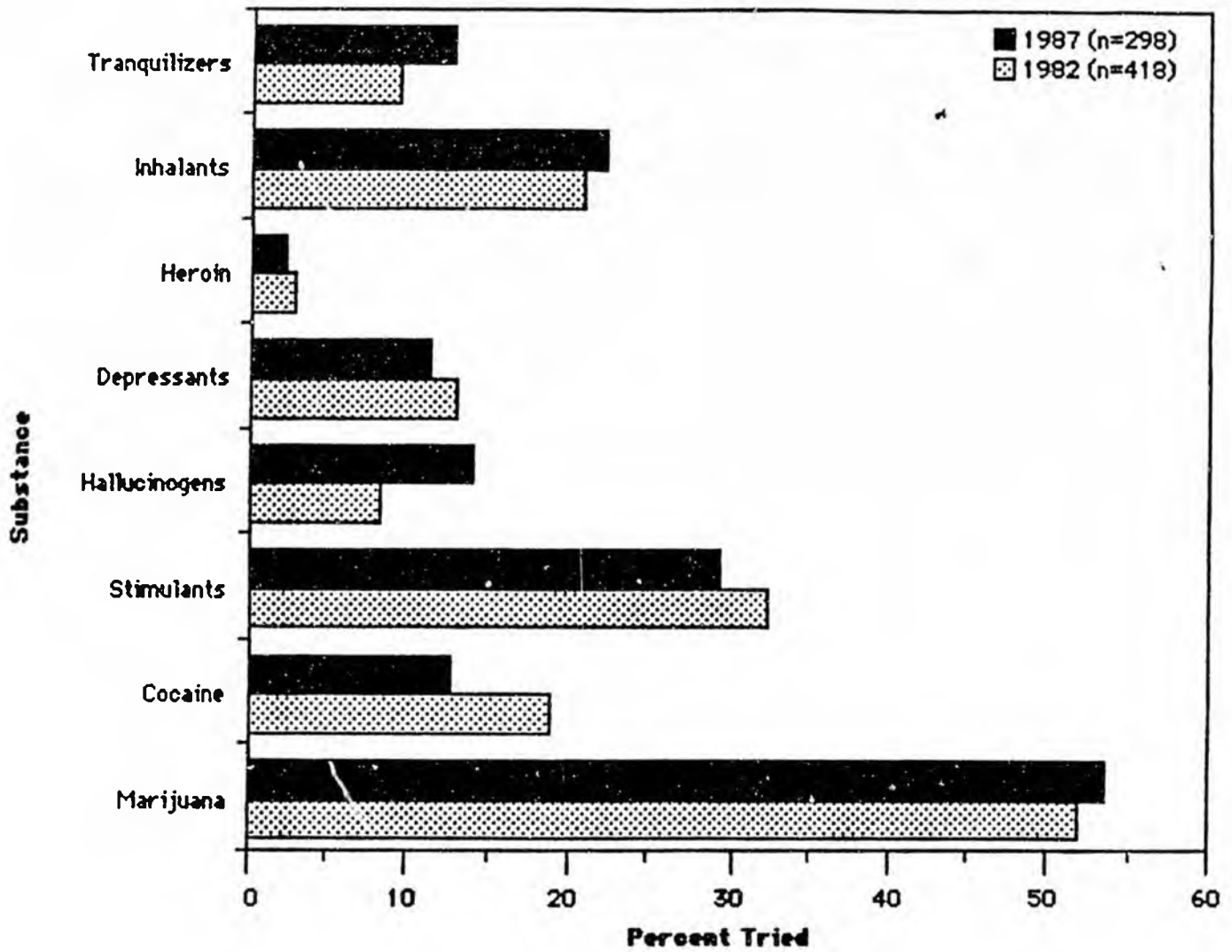
**Figure 1**  
**Juneau Schools**  
**Opportunity to Try Chemical Substances**  
**Comparison of 1987 and 1982 Findings**  
**Grades 7-12**



**Figure 2A**  
**Juneau Schools**  
**Lifetime Experience with One or More Chemical Substances**  
**Grades 7-12**



**Figure 2B**  
**Juneau Schools**  
**Lifetime Experience with One or**  
**More Chemical Substances**  
**Comparison of 1982 and 1987 Findings**  
**Grades 7-12**



**Table 2**  
**Lifetime Experience with One or More**  
**Chemical Substances**  
**1982 and 1987**  
**Juneau Schools**  
**Grades 7-12**

<u>Drug</u>	<u>Lower*</u> <u>Limit</u>	<u>1987</u> <u>(n=418)</u>	<u>Upper*</u> <u>Limit</u>	<u>1982</u> <u>(n=298)</u>	<u>Change</u>
Marijuana	48.5	53.3	58.1	51.7	+ 1.6%
Hallucinogens	10.6	13.9	17.2	8.1	+ 5.8%
Cocaine	9.5	12.7	15.9	18.8	- 6.1%
Heroin	0.8	2.2	3.6	2.7	- .5%
Inhalants	18.2	22.2	26.2	20.8	+ 1.4%
Stimulants	25.0	29.4	33.8	32.2	- 2.8%
Depressants	8.2	11.2	14.2	12.8	- 1.6%
Tranquilizers	9.5	12.7	15.9	9.4	- 3.3%
Crack	0.3	1.4	2.5	--	--

\*95% Confidence Interval. These figures represent the lower and upper confidence intervals within which the true population value lies (95 out of 100 times).

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sample indicated having tried one or more of the different substances during their lifetime. (Also incorporated in Table 2 are the upper and lower confidence levels for the statistics obtained from the 1987 sample. These figures represent the range within which the true population value would be found 95 out of 100 times.) Based on these findings it is clear that marijuana was the most commonly experienced drug, but that the number of adolescents trying it has increased very slightly since 1982 (+1.6%). The largest increase in lifetime experience was for hallucinogens (+5.8%). Experiences with cocaine have shown a decrease (-6.1%), and stimulant use has also declined (-2.8%). Inhalants have shown a modest increase of 1.4%.

The overall pattern of use, however, has generally remained the same since the initial study. Marijuana, stimulants, and inhalants, continue to be the top three drugs tried, respectively. Cocaine, which was fourth in 1982, is presently tied for fifth place with tranquilizers. The decline in the prevalence of cocaine is consistent with national trends indicating a decrease in its use among youth (NIDA, 1987).

#### Number of Drugs Tried

Figure 3 shows the number of drugs tried by gender. The largest number of students tried only one drug, with males exceeding females by 14.2%, but more females tried two or three drugs than males. An equal number of males and females have tried four drugs (50%), after which the pattern varies between males and females as to who had tried more drugs. After four drugs, however, as the number of drugs tried increases, the number of students trying five or more drugs decreases.

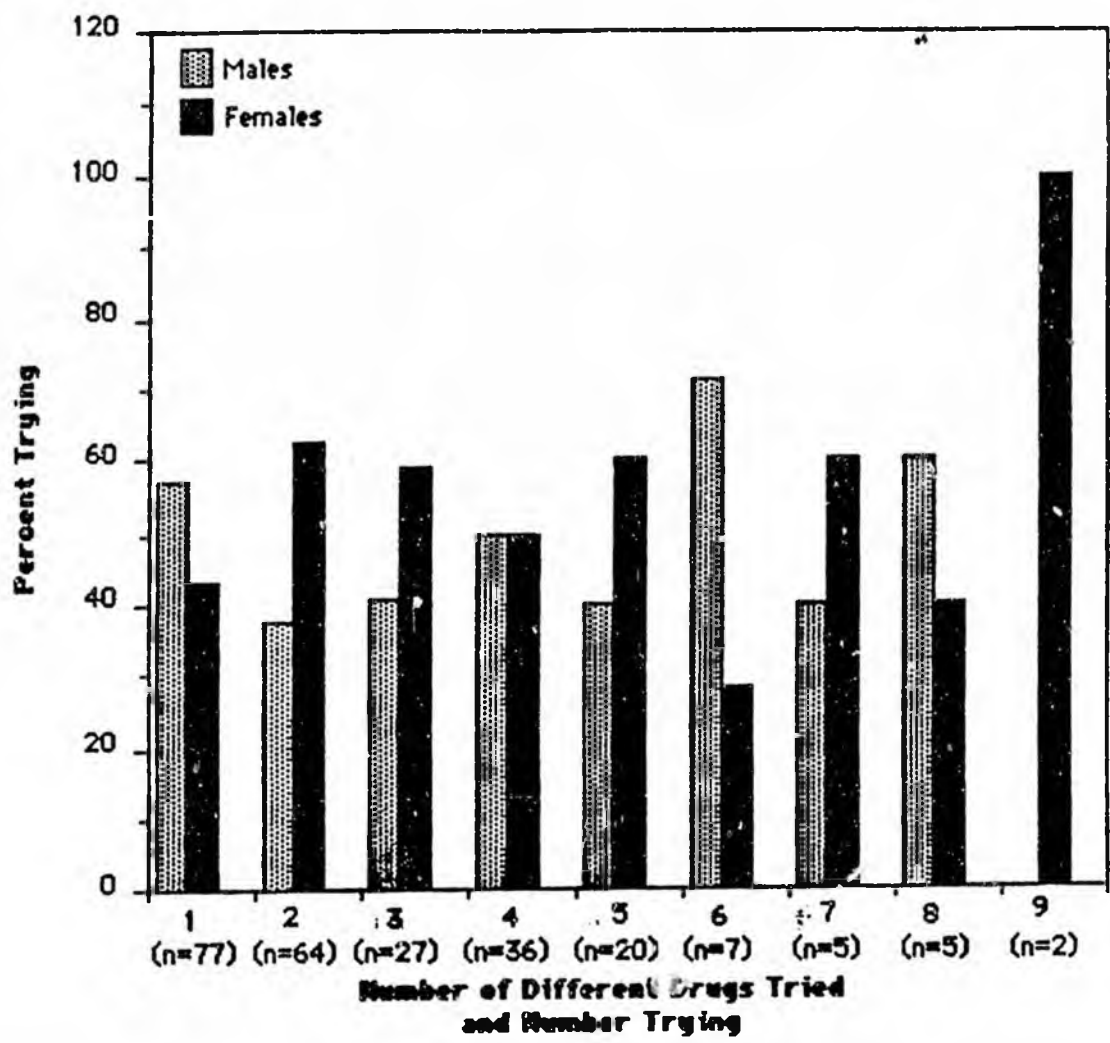
#### Experience With Drugs by Grade

Figure 4A provides a report of drug use according to grade and gender. What this table describes is the percentage of students who have tried one or more drugs by the time they have reached their current grade level. Inspection of the data shows that as grade level increases there is a corresponding increase in drug-taking behavior. The increase between grades 7 - 10 is particularly striking, increasing at what appears to be a consistent rate of about 6 percent per year. Although there is a slight decrease in the number of students who tried drugs by the 11th grade, this decline is offset by a slight increase in drug use among seniors (12th grade).

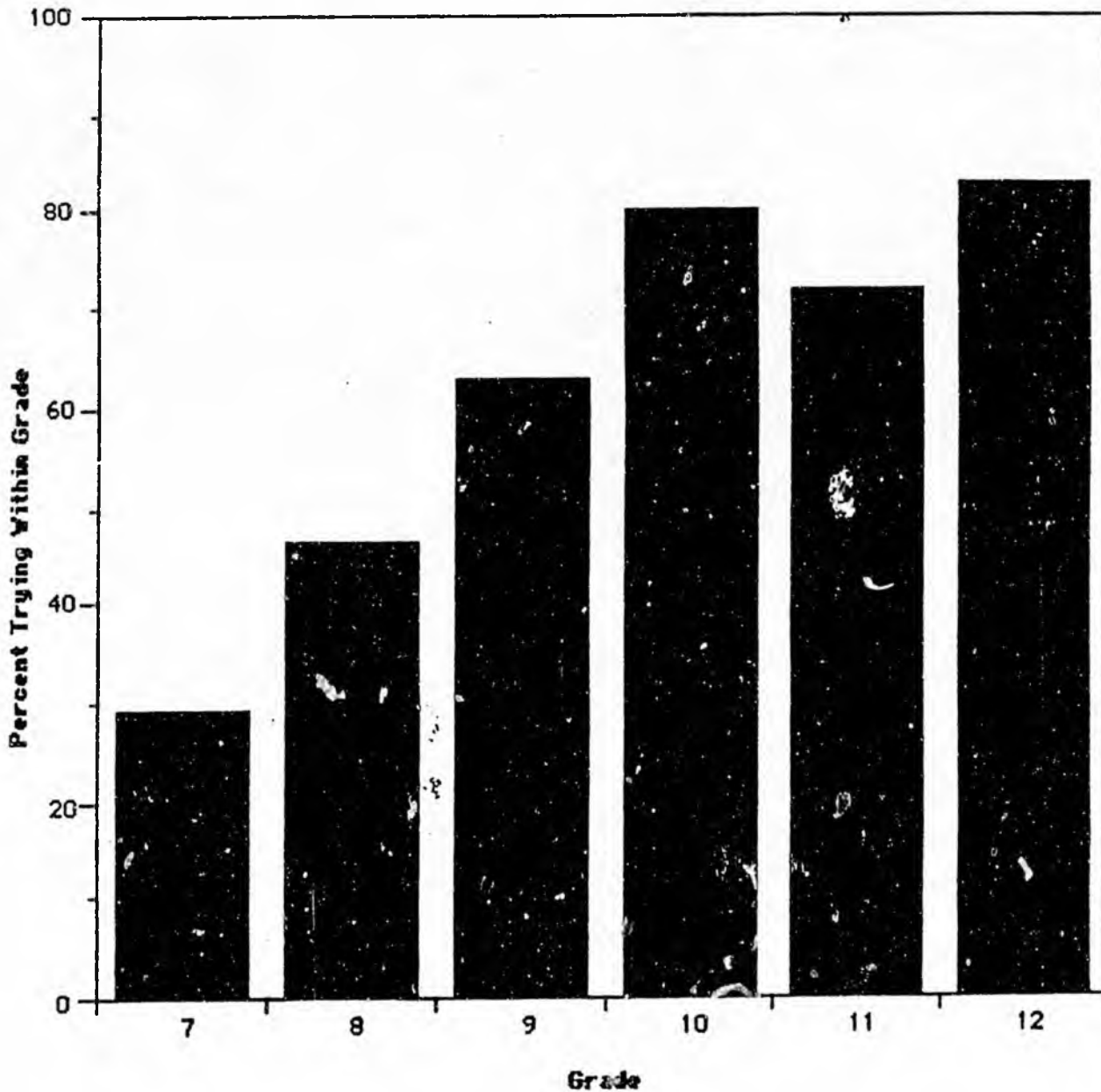
#### Experience with Drugs by Gender Within Grade Levels

Figure 4B expands the data in Table 4A by including gender. As can be observed, in the early grades (7 and 8) males tend to have tried more drugs than females, but that by the 9th and 10th grades, females begin to exceed males with respect to experiences with chemical substances. These two grades also appear to be the grades levels during which drug-taking behavior

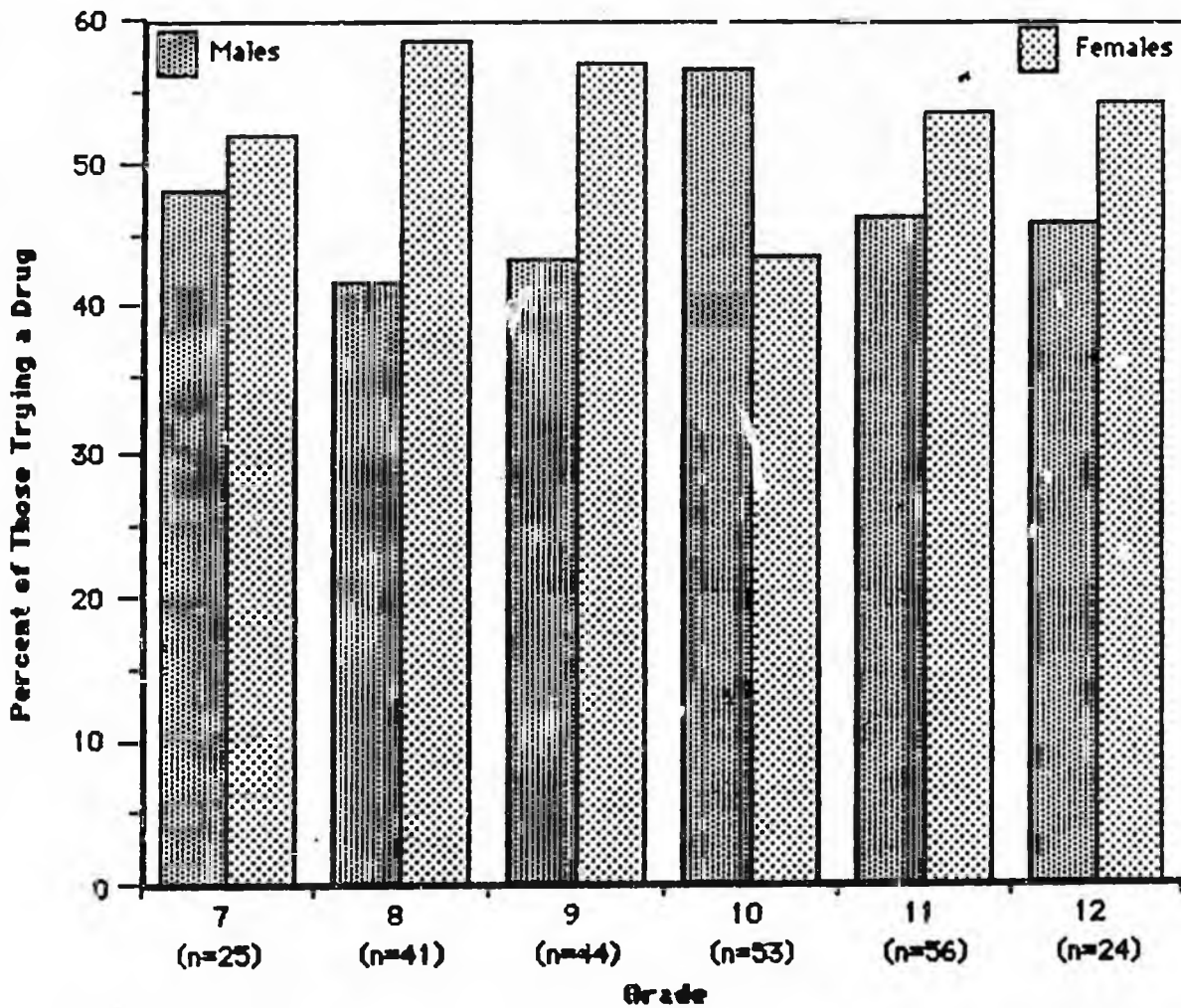
**Figure 3**  
**Number of Drugs tried by Gender**  
**Juneau Schools**  
**Grades 7-12**  
**1987**



**Figure 4A**  
**Experience with Drugs by Grade**  
**Juneau Schools**  
**Grades 7-12**  
**1987**



**Figure 4B**  
**Experience with Drugs by Gender and Grade**  
**Juneau Schools**  
**Grades 7-12**  
**1987**



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begins to peak. By the 11th and 12th grades drugs-taking behavior begins to decline, with more females having experienced drugs in the 11th grade than males. This process is dramatically reversed in the 12th grade where females exceeded the number of males with respect to drug-taking behavior.

### Frequency and Recency of Use

The report thus far has described data pertaining to lifetime experience with drugs, that is, ever having tried one or more drugs without respect to the number of times tried or how recently a drug may have been taken. This section focuses on how many times respondents reported having used a drug during the month prior to sampling (past month), during past year, and during their lifetime. The data is based on an analysis of the reports of use by those adolescents who have indicated that they have tried any substance. Both crack and heroin were not included because of their low prevalence rates. It should be noted that the reports of lifetime experience, past year, and past month experiences may not have been treated as mutually exclusive categories by the respondents. Therefore the data presented may reflect a summation of experiences, in which an individual reported that he or she tried a substance once during their lifetime, which occurred either during the past year or past month or both. It is imperative to recognize that the following seven figures (5A-5G) depict three unique percentages (lifetime, past year, past month) derived from the total number of students who ever tried each of the substances. The number of students who have ever tried each substance for the given time period is included in the legend within each figure.

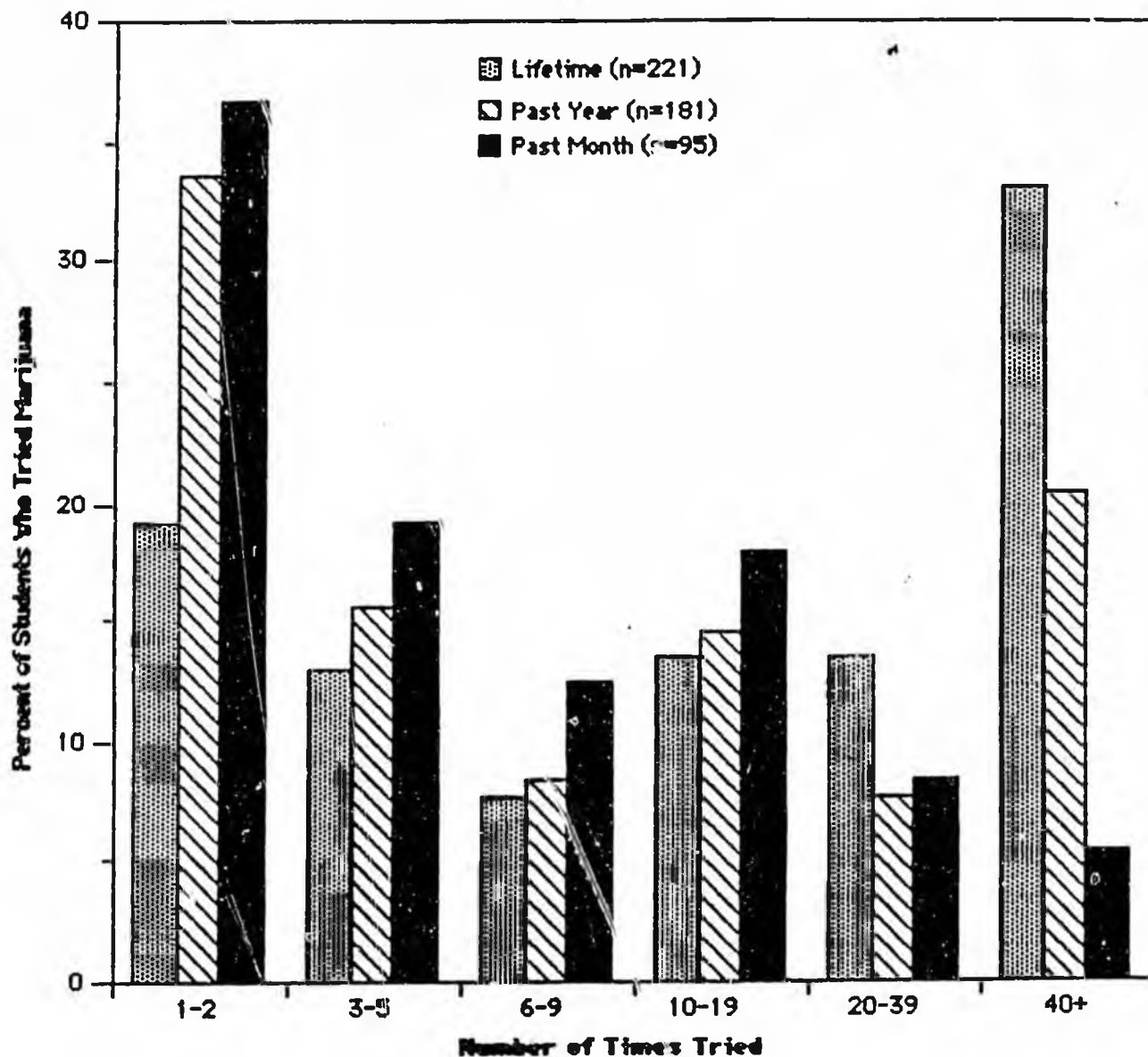
#### **1. Marijuana**

Figure 5A shows the distribution of reports of frequency and recency of use of marijuana. What is evident is that the prevalence of marijuana has been high, and that both experimental and regular use has occurred. Experimental use (1-2 times) was highest during the past month, suggesting ongoing infrequent or experimental use. In contrast to this pattern, a large number of students have used marijuana more extensively. Over 30% of those having used marijuana did so 40 or more times during their lifetime, over 20 percent did so during the past year, and slightly over 5 percent reported having used marijuana forty or more times during the past month. Overall, many students have apparently tried and continue to use marijuana, following a pattern that ranges from infrequent to what may be termed "regular" use.

#### **2. Cocaine**

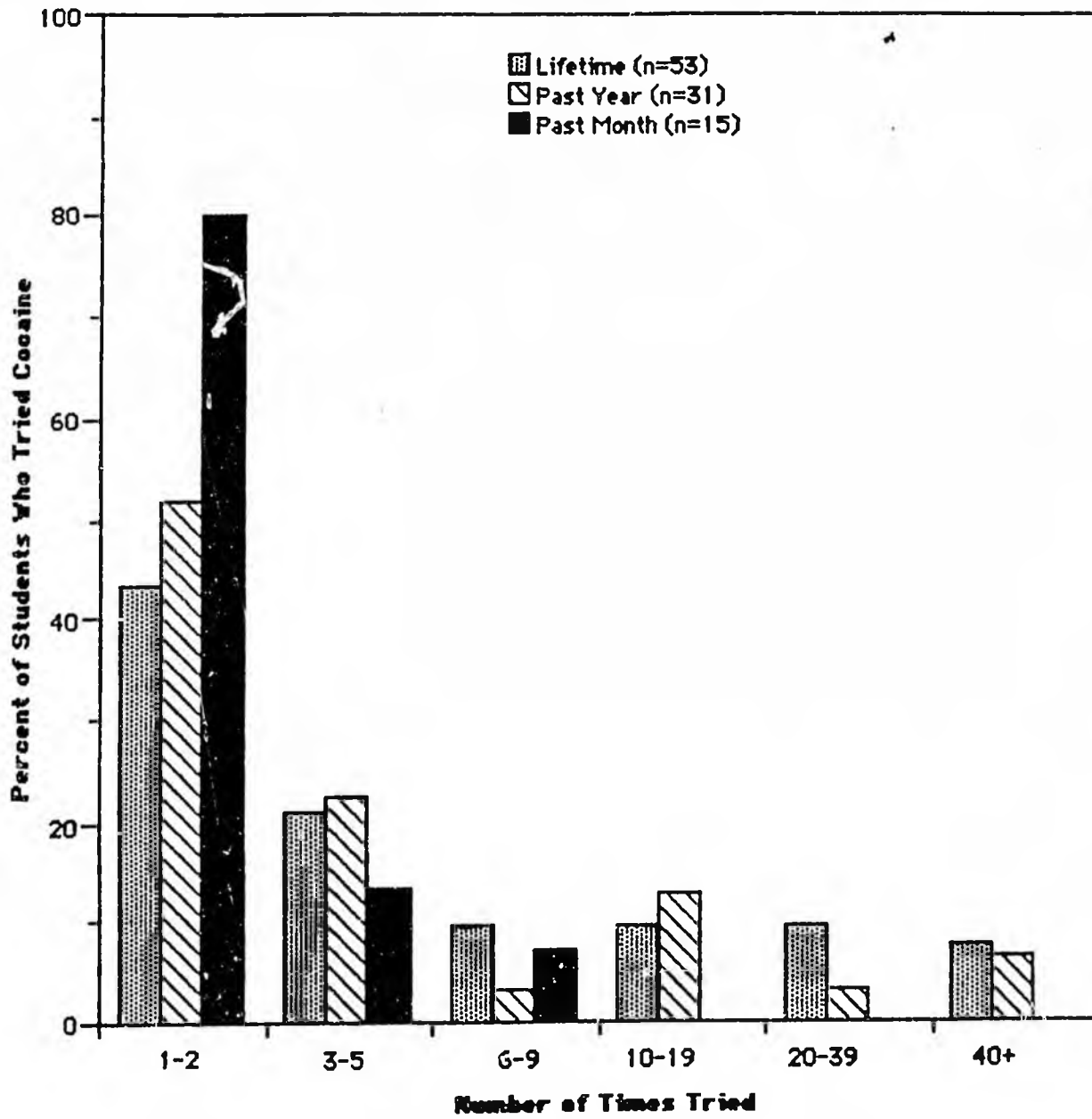
Table 5B shows that of those adolescents who have indicated having tried cocaine at some point in their life, the clear majority do so experimentally or infrequently (five times or less). Of these, 80 percent had tried it during the past month, over 50 percent reported having tried it during the past year, and over 40 percent had tried it at some point during their lifetime. A small

**Figure 5A**  
**Frequency and Recency of Marijuana Use**  
**Juneau Schools**  
**Grades 7-12**  
**1987**



Source: Adolescent Drug-Taking Behavior Followup Study/The Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies/Bernard Segal, Ph.D., University of Alaska Anchorage, October, 1987. Same study done for the cities of Anchorage, Bethel, Fairbanks, Kotzebue, Nome, and Sitka.

**Figure 5B**  
**Frequency and Recency of Cocaine Use**  
**Juneau Schools**  
**Grades 7-12**  
**1987**



number of students (6.7%) have indicated that they used cocaine 6-9 times during the past month. More frequent use of cocaine has occurred among a small number of students one or more years ago.

### 3. Stimulants

Figure 5C reports on the pattern of stimulant use. As can be observed, among those who indicated having tried stimulants a large percentage of have done so experimentally (less than five times) during the past month and year. More recent and frequent is also reported by a small number of students, some of which occurred during the past month.

### 4. Hallucinogens

An active pattern of hallucinogen use is evident among the number of students who reported having tried a hallucinogenic substance. The results, shown in Figure 5D, indicate that the predominant level of use has been one or two times, but 75% of those who have tried it did so during the past month. More recent and frequent use is also reported, with 6.3 percent having used such substances 10-19 times during the past month. More extensive use has also occurred, but this has taken place a year or more ago.

### 5. Depressants

The predominate mode of experience with depressant substances, as shown in Table 5E, appears to be primarily experimental (1-2 or 3-5 times), but some students have used depressants more extensively.

### 6. Inhalants

Inhalant use, as revealed in Table 5F, shows a varying pattern of use, ranging from infrequent (1-2 times) during the past month to more frequent (40+ times) during the past month. The overall pattern suggests that an active involvement with inhalant substances is occurring.

### 7. Tranquilizers

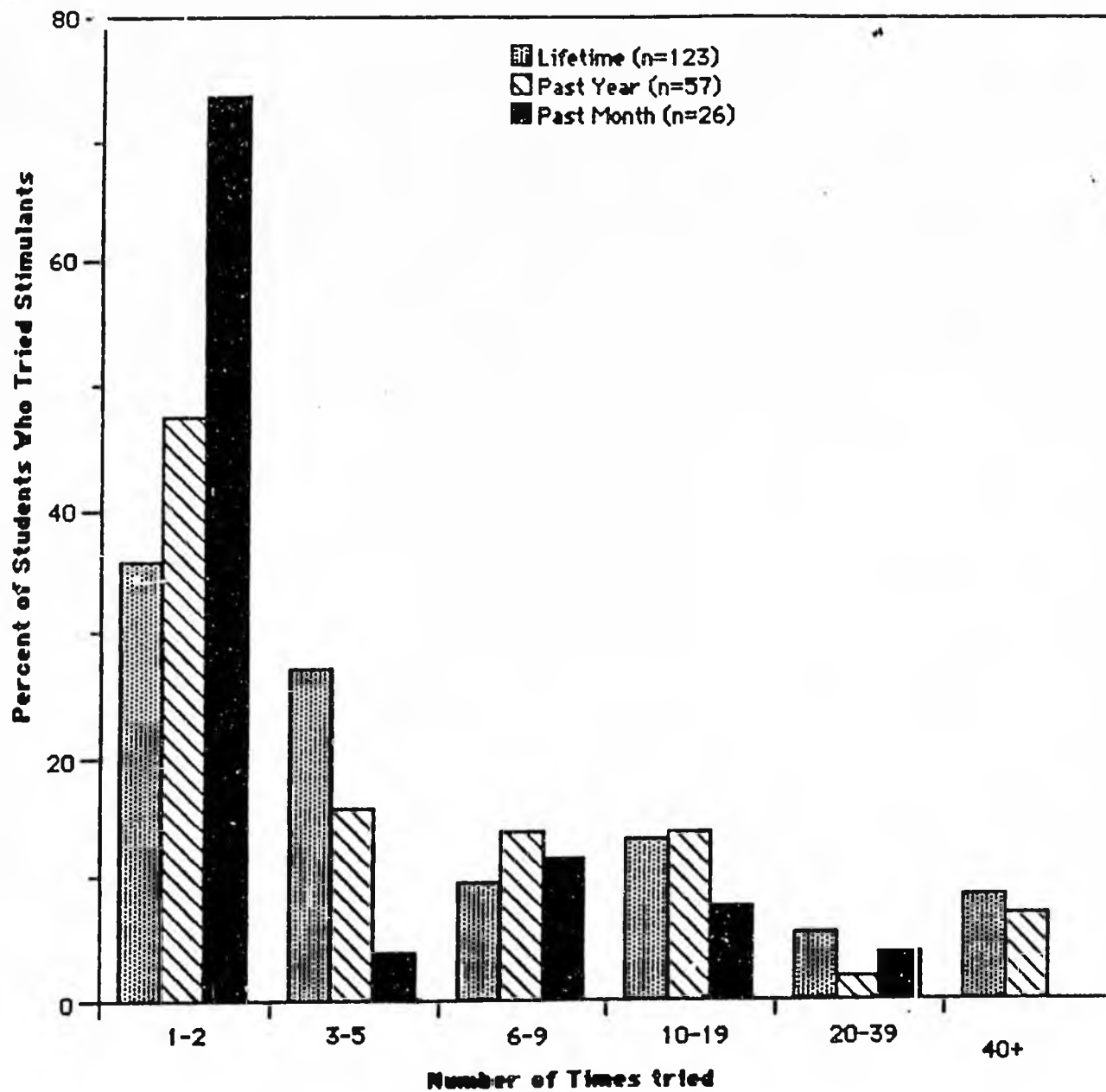
Figure 5G shows that use of tranquilizer type drugs has been chiefly experimental, but that students have used it within the past month, and that a small number have also used such substances extensively.

In summarizing the findings pertaining to recency and frequency of drug-taking behavior, it appears that there is a mixed pattern of ongoing experimental and more sustained use of most substances. The substances used most recently and with greater frequency are marijuana, cocaine, stimulants, hallucinogens, and inhalants.

### Age of First Experience With Marijuana, Stimulants, and Inhalants

Figure 6 shows the ages with which respondents indicated having first tried

Figure 5C  
Frequency and Recency of Stimulant Use  
Juneau Schools  
Grades 7-12  
1987



**Figure 5D**  
**Frequency and Recency of Hallucinogen Use**  
**Juneau Schools**  
**Grades 7-12**  
**1987**

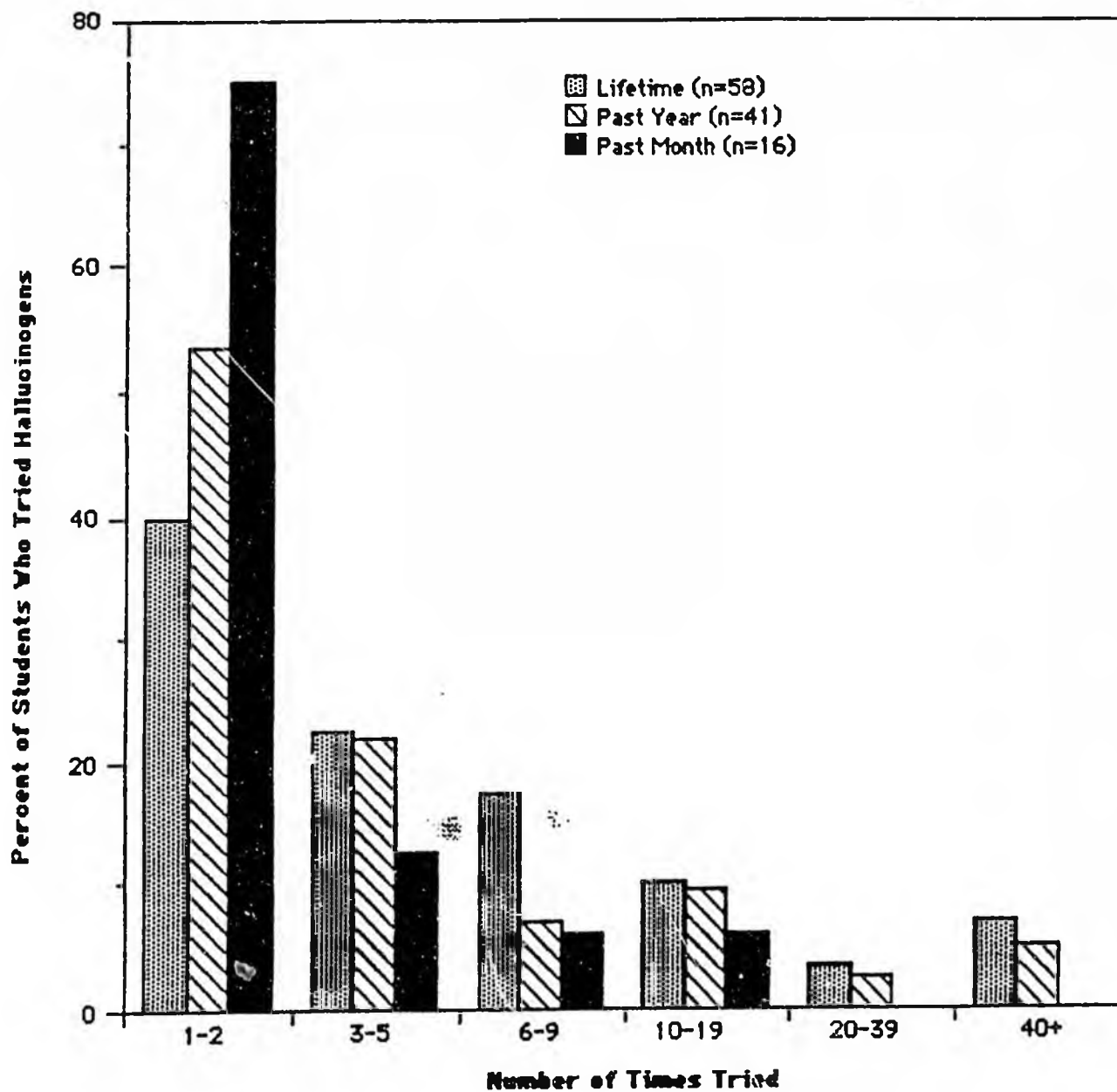
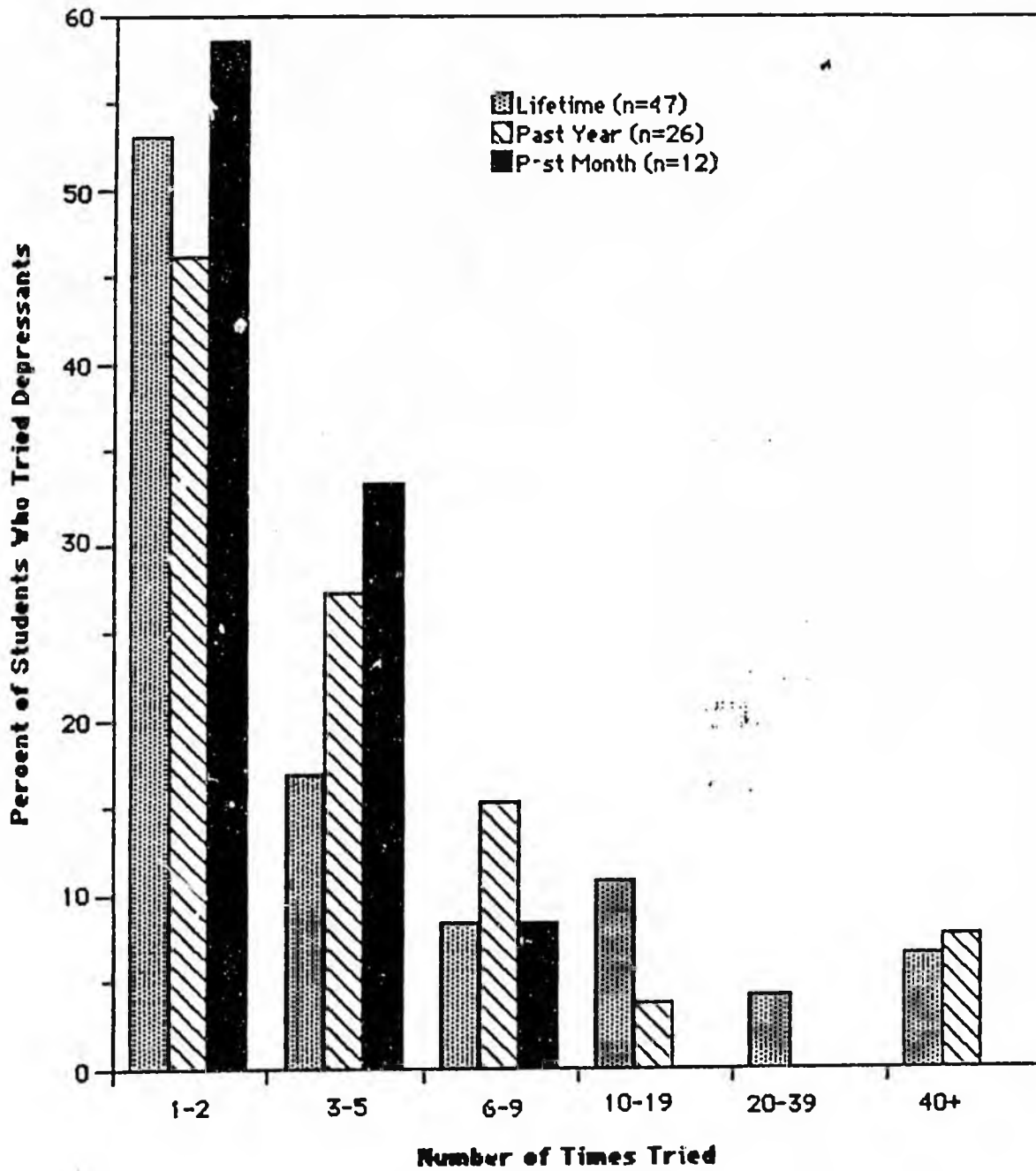
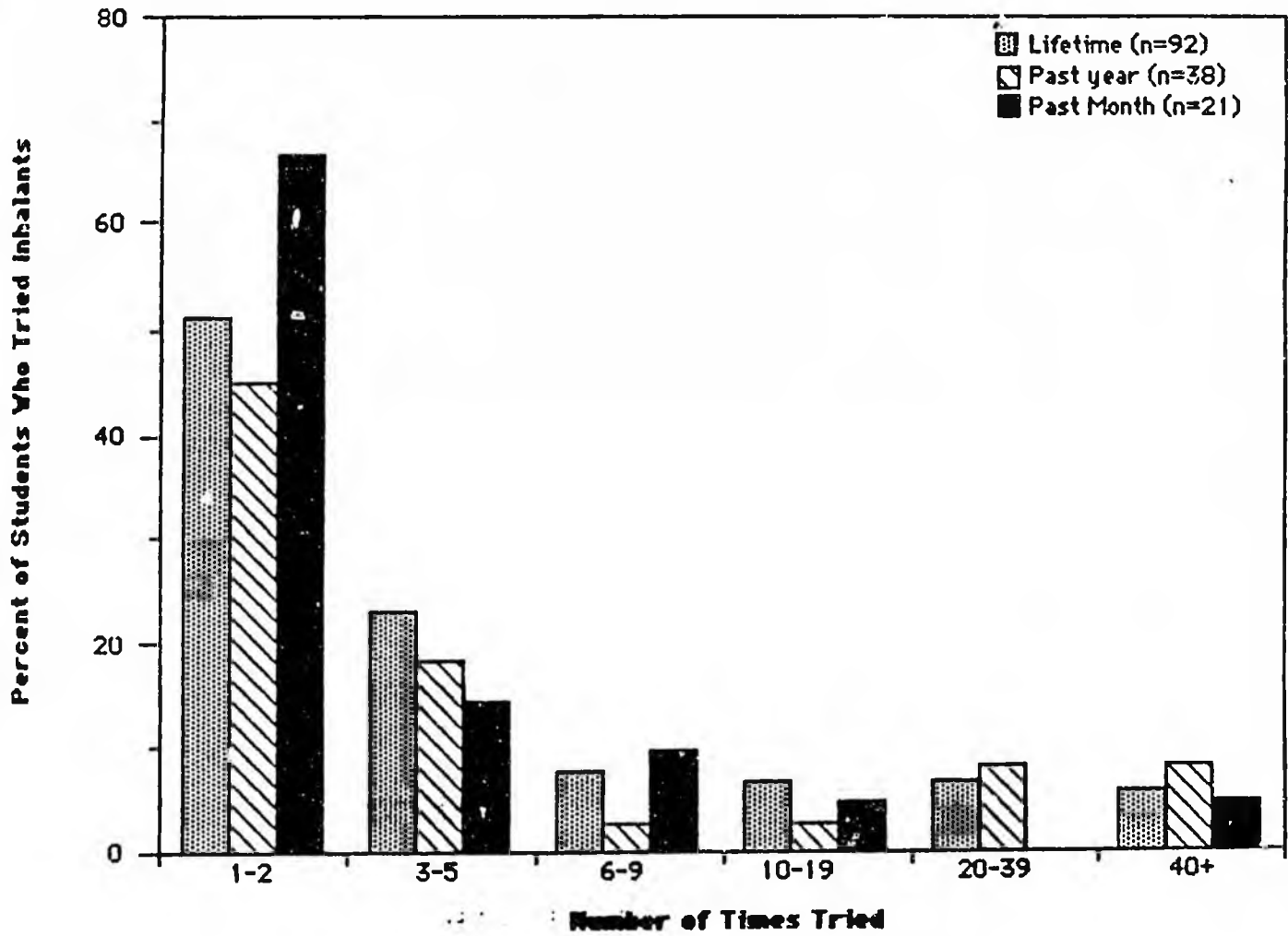


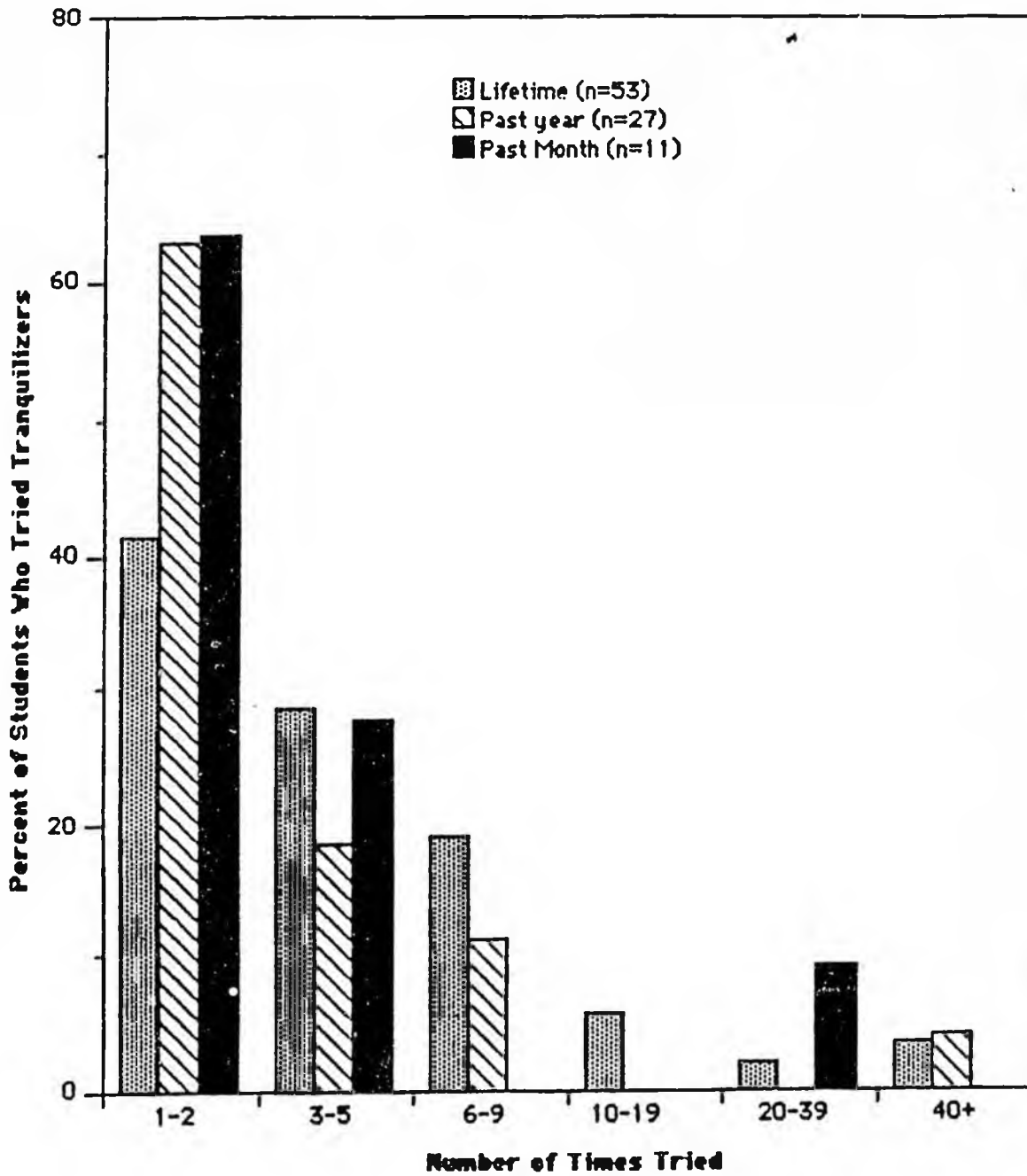
Figure 5E  
Frequency and Recency of Depressant Use  
Juneau Schools  
Grades 7-12  
1987



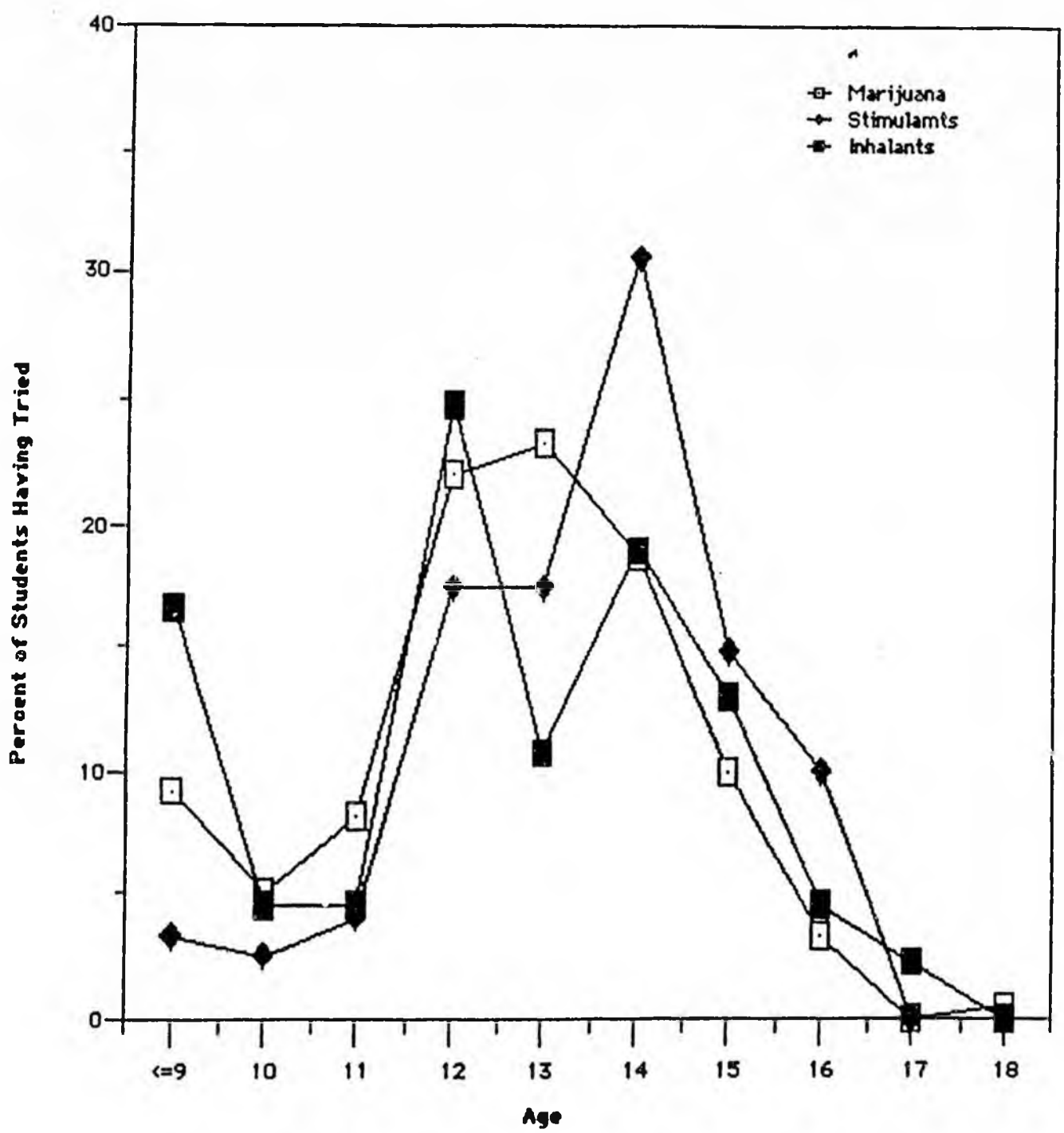
**Figure 5F**  
**Frequency and Recency of Inhalants Use**  
**Juneau Schools**  
**Grades 7-12**  
**1987**



**Figure 56**  
**Frequency and Recency of Tranquilizers Use**  
**Juneau Schools**  
**Grades 7-12**  
**1987**



**Figure 6**  
**Age of Initiation Into**  
**Marijuana, Stimulants, and Cocaine**  
**Juneau Schools**  
**Grades 7-12**  
**1987**



Source: Adolescent Drug-Taking Behavior Followup Study/ The Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies/Bernard Segal, Ph.D., University of Alaska Anchorage, October, 1987. Same study done for the cities of Anchorage, Bethel, Fairbanks, Kotzebue, Nome, and Sitka.

marijuana, stimulants, and inhalants, the three drugs tried most frequently by the sample. At nine years or less a small number of students have been initiated into substance use, with the highest number trying an inhalant type substance. Subsequent to nine years there is a decrease in initiation until age 12, where the first major peak occurs for all three substances. This high initiation level then drops sharply for inhalants, increases slightly for marijuana, and remains stable for stimulants at age 13. Subsequent to this point initiation into marijuana declines sharply. By age 14 initiation into stimulants peaks again at age 14, then drops sharply. Initiation into inhalants also increases, and then declines.

What the configuration of these three curves suggests is that inhalants tended to be used more than marijuana and stimulants at an early age, but that as age increases, interest shifts to experiencing marijuana and stimulants. Twelve years appears to correspond to a "critical period" of initiation into trying marijuana, inhalants, and stimulants. Subsequent to age 12 initiation to these substances declines, except for stimulants, which seems to attract the attention of 14 year olds. The data also suggests that if these substances were not tried by or before age 17, initiation into their use declines.

**Part II. Alcohol**

Lifetime Prevalence of Experience with Alcohol

Figure 7 shows the number of students who reported ever having tried alcohol in 1987 and 1982. (The lower confidence limit for the statistic pertaining to the number of students who drank is 64.7; the upper limit is 73.5.) As can be observed, the prevalence of lifetime experience with alcohol has decreased very slightly (1.4%) since 1982. The difference, however, is sufficiently small to conclude that the number of students who tried alcohol in 1982 and in 1987 remains at a consistent level.

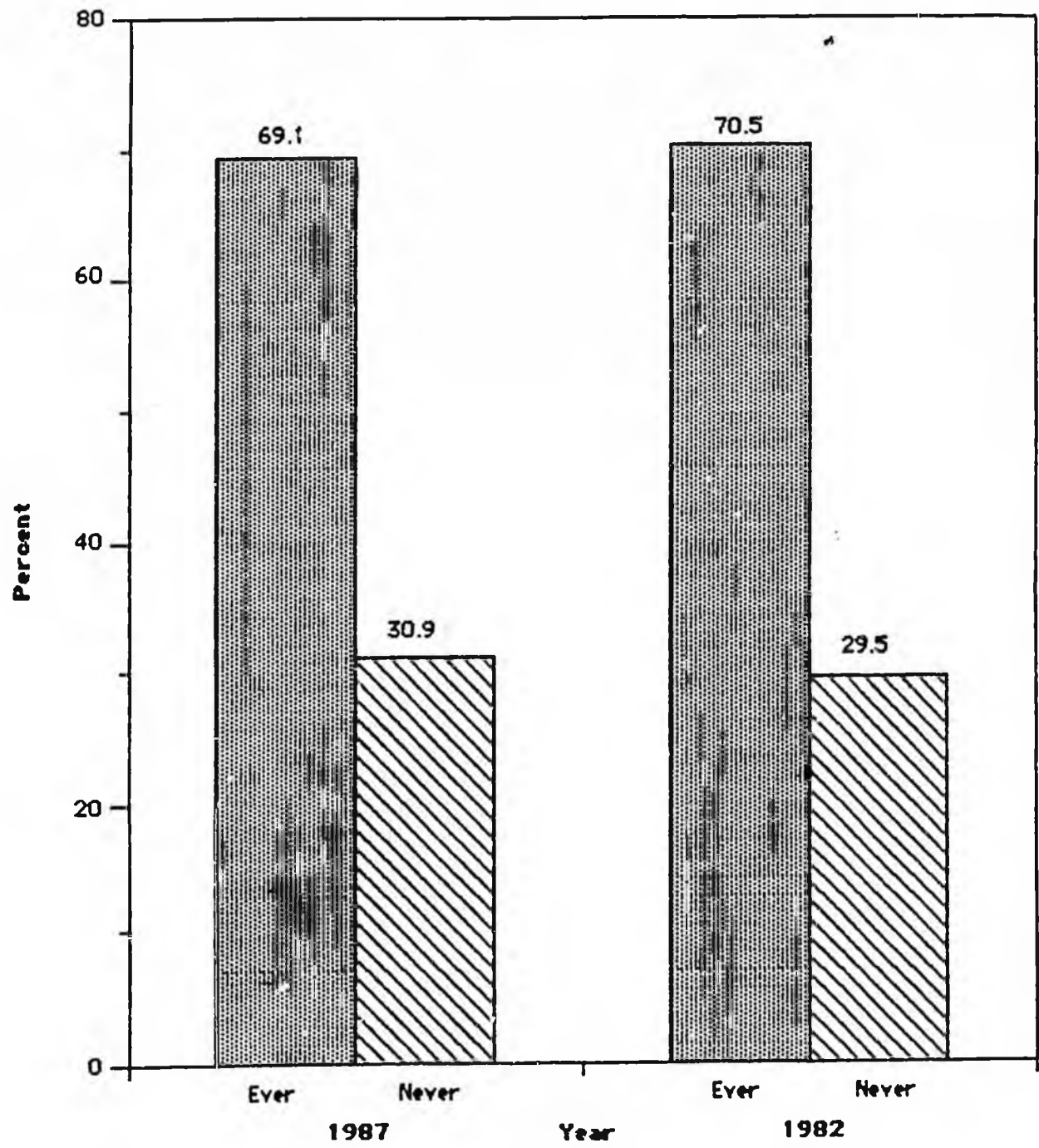
Frequency of Drinking During the Past 30 Days

Figure 8 reports the frequency of alcohol consumption among students who indicated having consumed alcohol during the past 30 days. Of those, over 30% indicated that they did not drink during the past 30 days. Among those who did report that they consumed alcohol, the largest number reported drinking 2-3 times a week. What seems evident from the data is that alcohol is being consumed, and its use ranges from infrequent for a majority of respondents, to more frequently (more than 3-4 times a week) for a smaller number of students.

Drinking by Gender

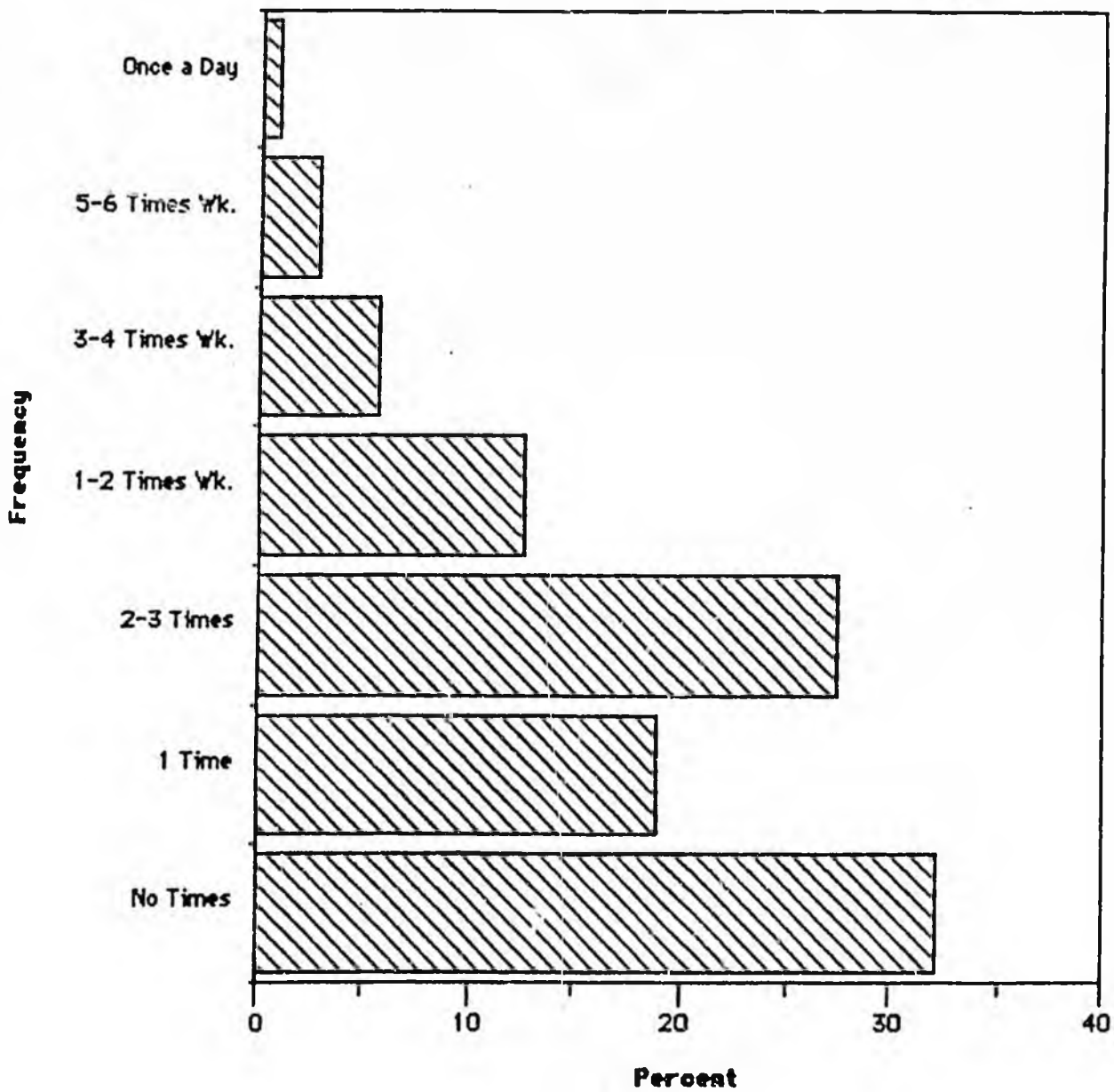
Figure 9 reports on use of alcohol by gender, comparing lifetime and past year experience with alcohol. Interestingly, more females than males showed

**Figure 7**  
**Lifetime Experience With Alcohol**  
**Comparison of 1982 and 1987**  
**Juneau Schools**  
**Grades 7-12**

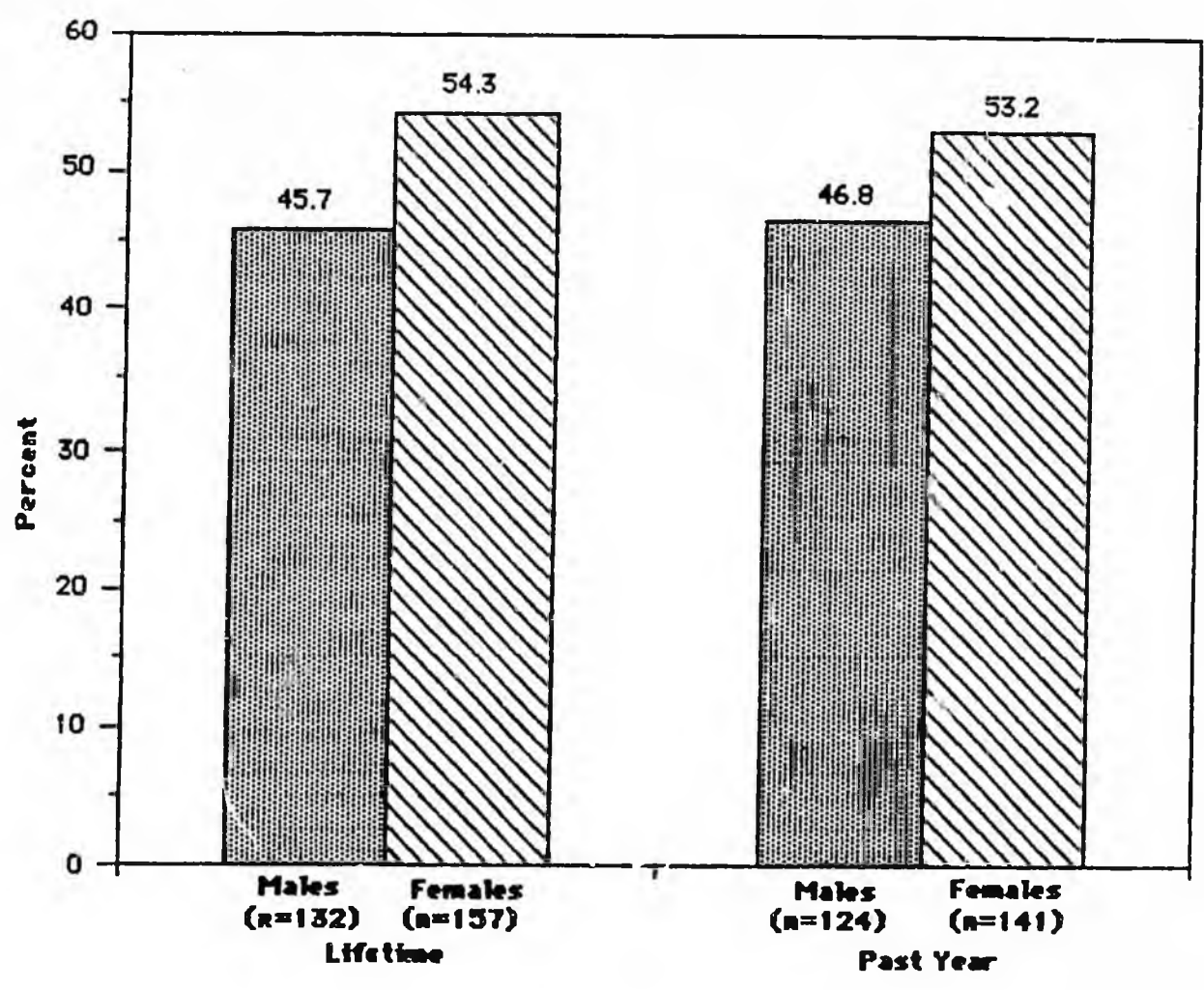


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**Figure 8**  
**Frequency of Drinking Past 30 Days**  
**Juneau Schools Grades 7-12**  
**1987**  
**(n=289)**



**Figure 9**  
**Alcohol Use by Gender During**  
**Lifetime and Past Year**  
**Juneau Schools**  
**1987**



both higher rates of lifetime prevalence and use during the past year

Consequences of Drinking

Figure 10 shows how many respondents reported the frequency with which their drinking resulted in either feeling high, getting drunk or very high, or in having gotten sick during the past year. Inspection of the findings indicate that most of the students who drank did so to get high, but many of those who did drink experienced drunkenness or became sick one or more times. There are some students, however, who report more frequent incidents of adverse consequences associated with their drinking, and if these self-reports are accurate, these occurrences meet established criteria representative of "problem drinking" among adolescents (Rachel et al., 1980).

**Part III. Tobacco**

Smoking and Chewing/Smokeless Tobacco

Figure 11 provides a description of the prevalence rates for lifetime use of tobacco (ever tried), and a comparison of the present findings with those obtained in 1982. Data for comparing the prevalence rates from the 1982 sample for chewing/smokeless tobacco were unavailable. As can be noted, the prevalence of cigarette smoking has increased (by 24.7 percent) since 1982. Over a third of those sampled have also indicated having used smokeless or chewing tobacco.

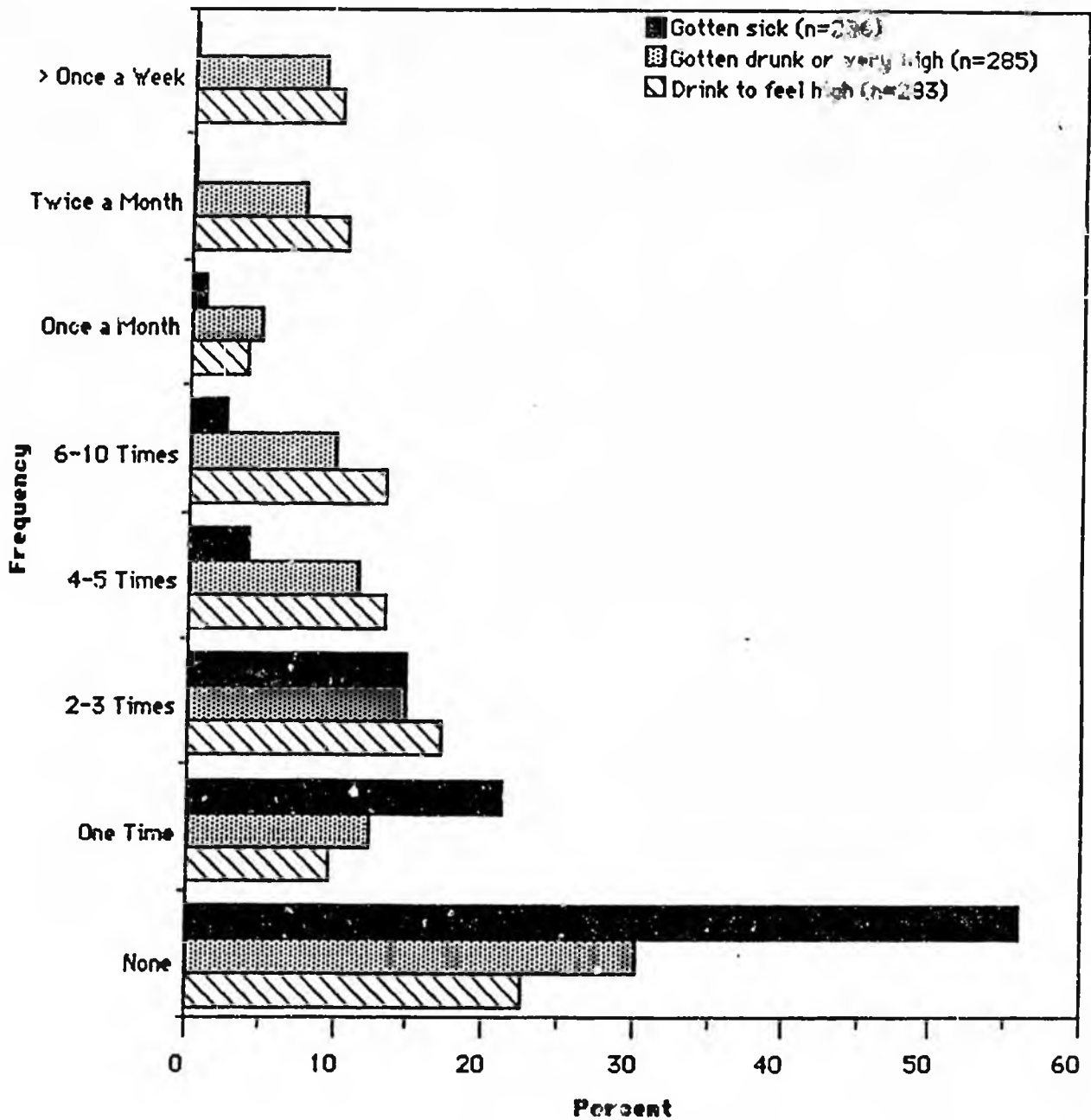
**Part IV. Students' Perception of Increase or Decrease in Drug Use**

Figure 12 presents the summarized results of questions that asked students to report whether they thought use of any of the substances had increased or decreased in their school during the past year. The students' perception of the level of use, for the most part, appears to be consistent with the pattern of drug use observed with respect to the reports of recency and frequency of substance use. Marijuana, cocaine, hallucinogens, and stimulants, which showed a recent and frequent pattern of use, are all perceived by the students as having increased in use during the past year. Surprisingly inhalants, which showed a recent and frequent pattern of use, was perceived as having decreased in use by the students. The students also report that alcohol and tobacco use have increased during the past year, and this perception is almost universal.

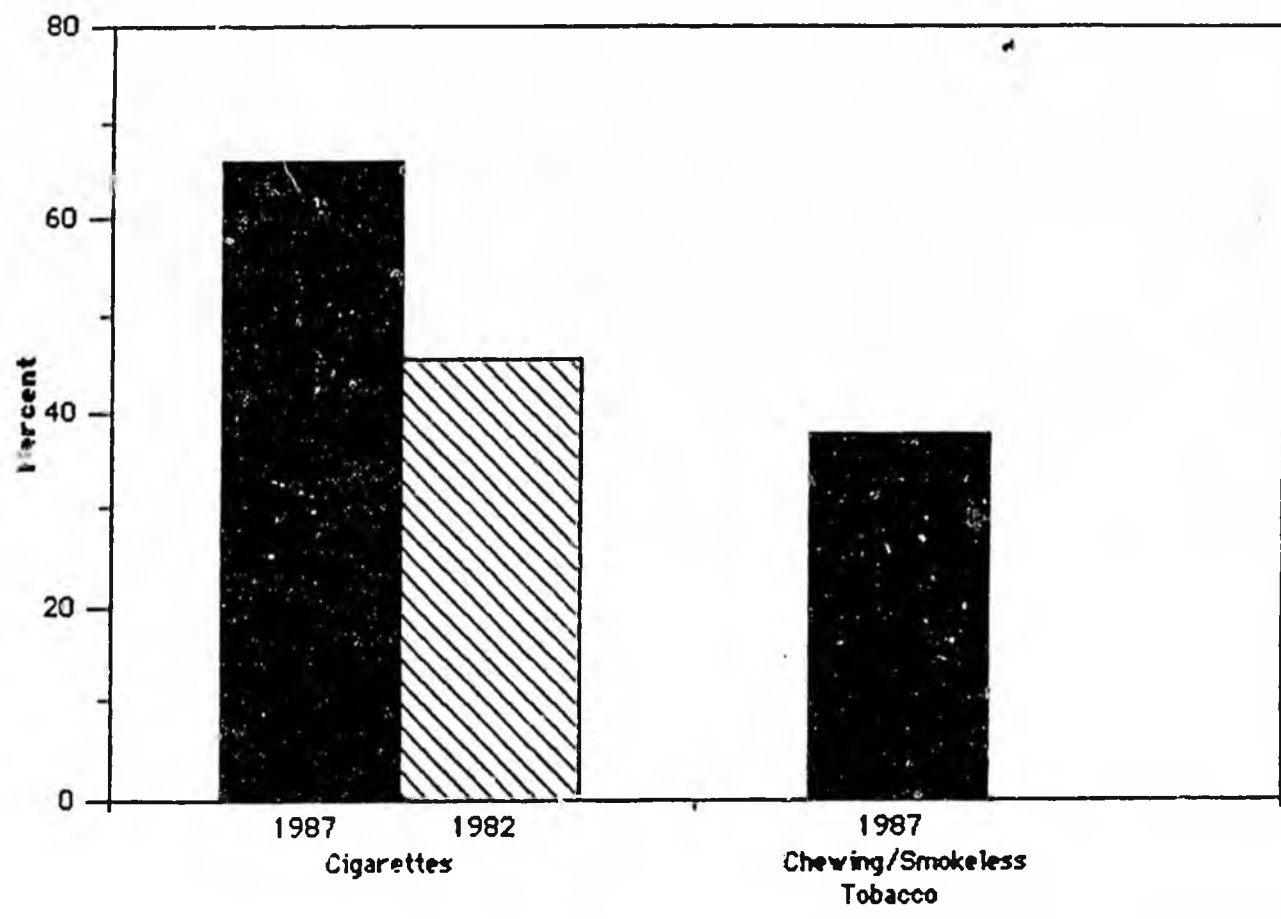
**Part V. Comparison with Other Alaska Communities**

Figure 13 provides a comparison of the findings for reports of lifetime experience with chemical substances from Juneau with two other Alaskan communities surveyed in the spring of 1987. As can be observed Juneau, except for lifetime experiences with stimulants, either shows the lowest, or second lowest, prevalence rate among the three communities.

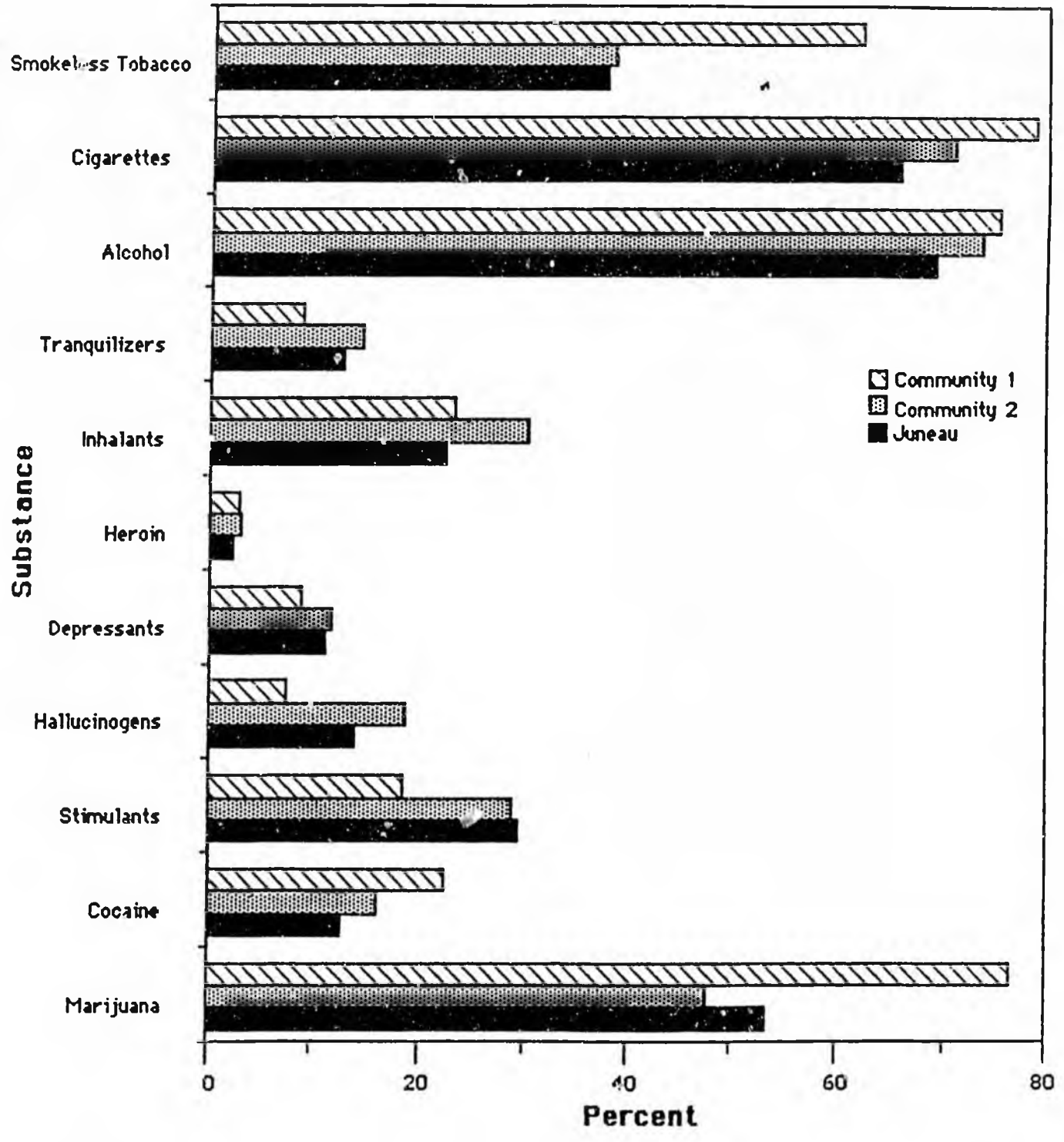
**Figure 10**  
**Consequences of Drinking During**  
**the Past Year**  
**Juneau Schools**  
**Grades 7-12**  
**1987**



**Figure 11**  
**Use of Tobacco Products**  
**Lifetime Experience**  
**Juneau Schools**



**Figure 13**  
**Lifetime Prevalence**  
**Comparison of Experiences with Chemical**  
**Substances Among Three Alaska Communities**  
**1987**



## Discussion and Implications

In summarizing the findings, it is apparent that drug-taking behavior is prevalent in varying degrees among the students responding to the questionnaire, and that changes in the pattern of drug use has taken place since the previous survey was undertaken in 1982. Increases have occurred in the use of some substances, some have appeared to stabilize, while others have decreased. Although marijuana continues to show the highest overall prevalence, experience with hallucinogens and inhalants have increased slightly, while cocaine has decreased. While the findings do suggest that the drug-taking behavior reported by the students can largely be described as experimental or infrequent use, a pattern of more frequent use is also evident. Of special interest in this pattern of use is that more females than males are involved in drug-taking behavior. Additionally, the present findings indicate a downward trend in age of initiation into drug use. Previous research (Segal, 1986) suggested that age 13 was the peak year for initiation into drugs, but the present findings indicate that age 12 now appears to be the critical year for initiation into drug use.

The prevalence of alcohol use was also high, and encompassed a wide range of different types of consumption, one of which is consistent with criteria indicating problem drinking among a small number of students. The extent of smoking is also high, having increased by 25 Percent since 1982.

The findings suggest that efforts are needed to reduce or minimize teenage involvement with chemical substances, tobacco products, drinking, and its associated negative consequences. Both direct and indirect strategies can be utilized to modify the situation. Direct strategies encompass drug education or prevention programs within the school setting that deal directly with the problem. Indirect strategies focus on modifying conditions believed to influence adolescents' behavior with respect to use of drugs. An example of an indirect strategy is a program to help students develop decision making skills useful in dealing with high risk situations. Such a program, however, needs to correspond to the point at which students are at a high risk for initiation into drugs, alcohol, or tobacco products. Based on the results of this study, a critical point would be at the grade level corresponding to age 11, one year before the first peak initiation period occurs.

In approaching the problem of preventing/minimizing the use of mood-altering substances, smoking or use of chewing/smokeless tobacco, and use of alcohol, it is important to take note that illicit drug use, smoking, and drinking, have become incorporated into the American lifestyle. Adolescents are thus, to a large extent, reflecting the value system of the larger society, and their behavior with respect to alcohol, drugs, and tobacco, can be

considered, to some extent, to be "normative" behavior. Many adolescents thus become involved with drugs in order to know what drug experience are like. Segal (1985-86) has shown that a major reason given by adolescents who try drugs is to experience the sensation that drugs provide. This does not diminish the need, however, to eliminate or reduce drug use among youth, particularly when other adolescents have reported that they used drugs to reduce stress (Segal, 1985-86), a motive that suggests that some adolescent drug users may be in need of help.

An effective way to combat the problem of drug use is a combination of both direct and indirect programs, in which the school and community cooperate on establishing an education/prevention program that is designed to meet common goals and objectives. A broadbased, community-wide approach, involving all elements of the community (parents, children, educators, police, governmental officials, counselors, etc.) is required to alleviate the problem of teenage smoking, drinking, and drug-taking behavior.

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## **The Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies**

**University of Alaska, Anchorage**

### **Confidential Student Questionnaire**

Dear Student:

The purpose of this study is to help us to understand better your feelings and experiences with respect to alcohol and other drugs. About 3,000 students across Alaska will take part in this study. Your answers will be kept absolutely confidential. There is no way to identify any student who responds. We do not ask your name - do not write it anywhere on the questionnaire. Your participation is voluntary. We need your help, and hope that you will contribute to the success of this study.

Thank you for your cooperation.

#### **Directions**

This is not a test and you are not timed on any section or group of questions. Please read carefully all the directions for each question. It is important that you follow the order of questions within each section. If you do not understand or cannot read a question raise your hand and someone will assist you.

When you have finished the questionnaire put it in the envelope that has been provided by the monitor. No one at the school will see or read your answers. The envelope will be sealed after the last questionnaire is completed. All the envelopes will be immediately taken to the University to be coded and entered into the computer. All questionnaires will be destroyed after the computer file has been set up.

Part 1. Background Information

1. I am

- Female
- Male

2. My ethnic background is? (Please check the correct one.)

- Alaska Native
- American Indian
- Asian or Pacific Islander
- Black
- Hispanic
- White
- Other: Which \_\_\_\_\_

3. How old were you as of your last birthday? \_\_\_\_\_

4. What grade are you in? (Please check the correct one.)

- 6th
- 7th
- 8th
- 9th
- 10th
- 11th
- 12th

5. Have you ever taken part in an alcohol or drug education/prevention program in one of your classes?

- No (Go to #7)
- Yes (continue)

6. At which grade did you take part? (Check all that apply)

- 5th grade or below
- 6th grade
- 7th grade
- 8th grade
- 9th grade
- 10th grade
- 11th grade
- 12th grade

7. What grades do you usually get? (Check the one that applies to you for each column.)

During this school year

During the year before

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly A's         | <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly A's         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly A's and B's | <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly A's and B's |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly B's         | <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly B's         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly B's and C's | <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly B's and C's |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly C's         | <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly C's         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly C's and D's | <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly C's and D's |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly D's and F's | <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly D's and F's |

8. How many years have you lived in this community? \_\_\_\_\_

Part 2. This set of questions asks about your experiences with recreational drugs used to get high or to feel good.

Section 1. Marijuana

Marijuana, which is sometimes called "grass," "pot," "weed," "smoke," "bud," "Mary Jane," or "joint," is a substance that is usually smoked.

9. Have you ever had a chance to try marijuana?  No  Yes

10. Have you ever tried marijuana?

- No (Go to Section 2)
- Yes (Continue)

11. How old were you when you first tried it? \_\_\_\_\_

12. Have you ever been high or stoned on marijuana to the point where you were pretty sure that you had experienced its effect?

- I never got high
- Have gotten high once
- Have gotten high more than once
- I get high almost every time I use it

13. How many different times have you used marijuana?

	No <u>times</u>	1-2 <u>times</u>	3-5 <u>times</u>	6-9 <u>times</u>	10-19 <u>times</u>	20-39 <u>times</u>	40+ <u>times</u>
In your lifetime .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
During the last 12 months .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
During the last 30 days .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Section 2. Cocaine.**

Cocaine, which is called "coke," "loot," "blow," or "snow," or other names, is a white powdery substance that is usually sniffed or smoked.

14. Have you ever had a chance to try cocaine?  No  Yes

15. Have you ever tried cocaine?

No (Go to Section 3)

Yes (Continue)

16. How did you use it? (Check all the apply to you.)

I have sniffed it

I have smoked it

I have injected it (shot it up)

I have used it in freebase form

17. How old were you when you first tried it? \_\_\_\_\_

18. Have you ever been high on cocaine to the point where you were pretty sure that you had experienced its effect?

I never got high

Have gotten high more than once

Have gotten high once

I get high almost every time I use it

19. How many different times have you used cocaine?

	No <u>times</u>	1-2 <u>times</u>	3-5 <u>times</u>	6-9 <u>times</u>	10-19 <u>times</u>	20-39 <u>times</u>	40+ <u>times</u>
In your lifetime .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
During the last 12 months .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
During the last 30 days .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Section 3. Crack**

Another type of cocaine is called "crack." This form of cocaine looks like a piece of rock or soap, and is smoked.

20. Have you ever had a chance to try crack?  No  Yes

21. Have you ever tried crack?

No (Go to Section 4)

Yes (Continue)

22. How old were you when you first tried it? \_\_\_\_\_

23. Have you ever been high on crack to the point where you were pretty sure that you had experienced its effect?

I never got high

Have gotten high once

Have gotten high more than once

I got high almost every time I use it

24. How many different times have you used crack?

	No times	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-39 times	40+ times
In your lifetime .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
During the last 12 months .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
During the last 30 days .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Section 4. Stimulants ("Uppers")**

Stimulants or amphetamine drugs, known as "uppers," "speed," "crystal," "bennies," "dexies," "pep pills," "crossstabs," "crossroads," and "crisscross," among other names, are used to make one feel more alert, energetic, or to obtain a high. They are usually taken in pill form.

25. Have you ever had a chance to try stimulants?  No  Yes

26. Have you ever tried stimulants?

- No (Go to Section 5)
- Yes (Continue)

27. How old were you when you first tried any? \_\_\_\_\_

28. Have you ever been high on a stimulant to the point where you were pretty sure that you had experienced its effect?

- I never got high
- Have gotten high more than once
- Have gotten high once
- I get high almost every time I use it

29. How many different times have you used stimulants?

	No times	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-39 times	40+ times
In your lifetime .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
During the last 12 months .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
During the last 30 days .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Section 5. Hallucinogens**

Hallucinogens, which are also called psychedelics, consist of such substances as LSD ("Aoid"), Mescaline, and PCP, among other substances. Some of the slang names for hallucinogens are "mushrooms," "ecstasy," or "angel dust," "window pane," and "blotter acid." These substances are used to experience hallucinations, or to alter how things are seen, change one's mood, feelings, or level of awareness.

30. Have you ever had a chance to try hallucinogens?  No  Yes

31. Have you ever tried hallucinogens?

- No (Go to Section 6)
- Yes (Continue)

32. How old were you when you first tried any? \_\_\_\_\_

33. Have you ever been high on an hallucinogen to the point where you were pretty sure that you had experienced its effect?

- I never got high
- Have gotten high more than once
- Have gotten high once
- I get high almost every time I use it

34. How many different times have you used hallucinogens?

	No times	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-39 times	40+ times
In your lifetime .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
During the last 12 months .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
During the last 30 days .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Section 6. Depressants ("Downers")**

Depressant or "downer" type drugs, known as barbiturates, one of which is called Quaalude, are chemical substances used to calm oneself down or to get a high, much like using alcohol. Such drugs are usually taken in pill form, and are called "barbs," "blues" or "blue devils," "yellow jackets," "purple hearts," "soapers," or "ludes."

35. Have you ever had a chance to try depressants?  No  Yes

36. Have you ever tried depressants?

No (Go to Section 7)

Yes (Continue)

37. How old were you when you first tried any? \_\_\_\_\_

38. Have you ever been high on a depressant to the point where you were pretty sure that you had experienced its effect?

I never got high

Have gotten high more than once

Have gotten high once

I get high almost every time I use it

39. How many different times have you used depressants?

	No times	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-39 times	40+ times
In your lifetime .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
During the last 12 months .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
During the last 30 days .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Section 7. Heroin**

Heroin, which is sometimes called "H," "horse," "junk," "Mexican brown," or "smack," can be a white or brownish powdery substance that can be injected (shot up), sniffed, or smoked.

40. Have you ever had a chance to try heroin?  No  Yes

41. Have you ever tried heroin?

No (Go to Section 8)

Yes (Continue)

42. How old were you when you first tried it? \_\_\_\_\_

43. Have you ever been high on heroin to the point where you were pretty sure that you had experienced its effect?

I never got high

Have gotten high more than once

Have gotten high once

I get high almost every time I use it

44. How many different times have you used heroin?

	No times	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-39 times	40+ times
In your lifetime .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
During the last 12 months .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
During the last 30 days .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Section 8. Inhalants**

Inhalants are chemical substances, such as gasoline, kerosene, aerosol sprays, paint, glue, and other chemicals, or drugs such as nitrous oxide or amyl nitrate, that are sniffed or inhaled to induce a high.

45. Have you ever had a chance to try inhalants?  No  Yes

46. Have you ever tried any inhalants?

No (Go to Section 9)

Yes (Continue)

47. How old were you when you first tried any? \_\_\_\_\_

48. Have you ever been high on an inhalant to the point where you were pretty sure that you had experienced its effect?

- Not sure I ever got high
- Have gotten high more than once
- Have gotten high once
- I get high almost every time I use it

49. How many different times have you used inhalants?

	No times	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-39 times	40+ times
In your lifetime .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
During the last 12 months .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
During the last 30 days .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Section 9. Tranquilizers**

Tranquilizers are substances used to calm oneself, to relax or to get high. One such drug is Valium.

50. Have you ever had a chance to try tranquilizers?  No  Yes

51. Have you ever tried any tranquilizers?

- No (Go to Part 3)
- Yes (Continue)

52. How old were you when you first tried any? \_\_\_\_\_

53. Have you ever been high on a tranquilizer to the point where you were pretty sure that you had experienced its effect?

- I never got high
- Have gotten high more than once
- Have gotten high once
- I get high almost every time I use it

54. How many different times have you used tranquilizers?

	No times	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-39 times	40+ times
In your lifetime .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
During the last 12 months .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
During the last 30 days .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Part 3.**

If you have never tried a drug answer #54. If you have tried a drug, skip to #55.

54. If you have never tried a drug, was it because of any of the following?

(Check the column that best applies to you for each item.)

	Very True of me	Often True of me	Sometimes True for of me	Seldom True of me	Not True of me
Fear of damage to my mind .....	—	—	—	—	—
Moral reasons .....	—	—	—	—	—
Knowing friends who had a bad trip .....	—	—	—	—	—
Fear of having a bad experience .....	—	—	—	—	—
No opportunity to try a drug .....	—	—	—	—	—
Disappoint my parents .....	—	—	—	—	—
Pressure from friends .....	—	—	—	—	—
May cause addiction .....	—	—	—	—	—
It is illegal .....	—	—	—	—	—
Not important for me to try .....	—	—	—	—	—
Because of something I learned in school. ....	—	—	—	—	—

(Skip to #56)

55. Have any of the following ever happened to you as a result of your experience with any type of drug? (Check all that apply to you.)

	<u>Never</u>	<u>Once</u>	<u>2-3 Times</u>	<u>4 or more Times</u>
Got into trouble with your teachers or principal.....	—	—	—	—
Had it get in the way of school work.....	—	—	—	—
Got into trouble with your friends.....	—	—	—	—
Got into trouble with the police.....	—	—	—	—
Had a bad trip.....	—	—	—	—
Resulted in an accident or injury to you or others.....	—	—	—	—
Been suspended from school.....	—	—	—	—

(Continue below)

56. Do you think the use of any of the substances listed below has increased in your school during the past year? (Please check all the ones you believe have gone up.)

— Alcohol	— Cocaine	— Stimulants
— Tobacco	— Crack	— Depressants
— Marijuana	— Hallucinogens	— Inhalants
— Heroin	— Tranquilizers	

57. Do you think the use of any of the substances listed below has decreased in your school during the past year? (Please check all the ones you believe have gone down.)

— Alcohol	— Cocaine	— Stimulants
— Tobacco	— Crack	— Depressants
— Marijuana	— Hallucinogens	— Inhalants
— Heroin	— Tranquilizers	

58. About how many of your friends have tried: (Check the appropriate place)

	<u>None</u>	<u>1 or 2</u>	<u>Several</u>	<u>Most</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
Marijuana.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocaine.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crack.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stimulants.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hallucinogens.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Depressants.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heroin.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inhalants.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tranquilizers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcohol.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cigarettes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smokeless tobacco.....	—	—	—	—	—	—

59. About how many of your friends use: (Check the appropriate place)

	<u>None</u>	<u>1 or 2</u>	<u>Several</u>	<u>Most</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
Marijuana.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocaine.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crack.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stimulants.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hallucinogens.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Depressants.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heroin.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inhalants.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tranquilizers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcohol.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cigarettes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smokeless tobacco.....	—	—	—	—	—	—

Part 4. The questions in this part ask about your experiences with beer, wine, and liquor.

60. Have you ever had a drink of wine, beer, or liquor - not just a sip or taste - with friends outside of your home?  
 No (Go to Part 5)  
 Yes (Continue)

61. Have you had a drink of wine, beer, or liquor - not just a sip or taste - with friends outside of your home during the past year?  
 No  
 Yes

62. How old were you when you had your first drink (not just a sip or taste) with friends at a party or some other kind of get together outside of your home? \_\_\_\_\_

63. How many times did you drink beer, wine, or liquor during the past 30 days?  
 No time  
 1 time  
 2-3 times  
 1-2 times a week  
 3-4 times a week  
 5-6 times a week  
 Once a day  
 More than once a day

64. Think of all the times when you had beer, wine, or liquor during the past 30 days. How many drinks do you usually have?  
(Think of one can of beer, a glass of wine, or a mixed drink as equal to one drink.)  
 I did not drink during this time  
 1 drink  
 2 drinks  
 3-5 drinks  
 6-10 drinks  
 11 or more drinks

65. During the past year, about how many times did you drink just to feel a little high or light-headed?  
 None       2-3 times       6-10 times       Twice a month  
 One time       4-5 times       Once a month       Once a week or more

66. During the past year, about how many times have you gotten drunk or very, very high?  
 None       2-3 times       6-10 times       Twice a month  
 One time       4-5 times       Once a month       Once a week or more

67. During the past year, about how many times have you gotten sick (nauseas or vomiting) as a result of drinking?  
 None       2-3 times       6-10 times       Twice a month  
 One time       4-5 times       Once a month       Once a week or more

68. Have you ever had any of the following happen to you as a result of drinking?  
(Place a check where it applies to you for each item.)

	<u>Never</u>	<u>Once</u>	<u>2-3 Times</u>	<u>4 or more Times</u>
Gotten into trouble with your teachers or principal. ....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Had it get in the way of school work. ....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gotten you in trouble with your friends. ....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gotten you in trouble with the police. ....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gotten you in a fight. ....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Resulted in an accident or injury to you or others. ....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have driven when drinking? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

46  
69. How many of your close friends drink alcoholic beverages at least once a week?

- Most of my friends don't drink at all
- None of my friends drink at least once a week
- Some of my friends drink at least once a week
- Most of my friends drink at least once a week
- All of my friends drink at least once a week

---

Part 5. Tobacco

70. Have you ever tried smoking cigarettes?

- No (Go to #78)
- Yes (Continue)

71. Have you smoked more than two or three times?

- No
- Yes

72. How old were you when you first tried smoking cigarettes? \_\_\_\_\_

73. How many times during the past 30 days have you smoked cigarettes?

- None (Go to #77)
- 1 time
- 2-3 times
- 1-2 times a week
- 3-4 times a week
- 5-6 times a week
- Once a day
- Two or three times a day
- More than four times a day

74. Think of all the times when you have smoked during the past 30 days. About how many cigarettes did you smoke during a day?

- 1-5 cigarettes a day
- 6-10 cigarettes
- 11-15 cigarettes
- 16-20 cigarettes
- 21 or more cigarettes

75. Would you consider yourself:

- An occasional smoker (go to #79)
- A moderate smoker (Go to #76)
- A light smoker (Go #76)
- A heavy smoker (Go to #76)

76. How old were you when you became a light, moderate, or heavy smoker? \_\_\_\_\_

(Skip to #79)

77. If you have stopped smoking, was it for any of these reasons? (Check all that apply to you.)

- Just didn't feel a need to smoke anymore
  - Fear of damage to my body
  - Parents disapproved
  - Friends disapproved
  - Because of something I learned in school
  - Other: \_\_\_\_\_
- (Go to #79)

78. If you have never smoked, was it for any of the following reasons? (Check all that apply to you.)

- Just don't feel a need to smoke
  - Fear of damage to my body
  - Parents disapproved
  - Friends disapproved
  - Because of something I learned in school
  - Other: \_\_\_\_\_
- (Go to #79)

79. Have you ever tried chewing tobacco or smokeless tobacco (such as Skoll)?

No (Go to #85)

Yes

80. How old were you when you first tried smokeless tobacco? \_\_\_\_\_

81. How many times during the past month (30 days) have you used either chewing or smokeless tobacco?  
(Check the columns that apply to you for both types of smokeless tobacco.)

	<u>Chewing</u> <u>Tobacco</u>	<u>Smokeless</u> <u>Tobacco</u>
None.....	___	___(Go to #84)
1 time.....	___	___
2-3 times.....	___	___
1-2 times a week...	___	___
3-4 times a week...	___	___
5-6 times a week...	___	___
Once a day.....	___	___
More than once a day.	___	___

82. Would you consider yourself:

An occasional user (Go to #84)

A moderate user (Go to #83)

A light user (Go to #83)

A heavy user (Go to #83)

83. How old were you when you became a light, moderate, or heavy smokeless or chewing tobacco user? \_\_\_\_\_

(Skip to Part 6)

84. If you have used smokeless or chewing tobacco but have now stopped, was it for any of these reasons?  
(Check all that apply to you.)

Just didn't feel a need to use it anymore

Fear of damage to my body

Parents disapproved

Friends disapproved

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

85. If you have never used smokeless tobacco, was it for any of the following reasons? (Check all that apply to you.)

Just don't feel a need to use it

Friends disapproved

Parents disapproved

Fear of damage to my body

Because of something I learned in school

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

48  
Part 6

Please answer the following questions, whether you have used drugs or not, concerning some different feelings or experiences that people have. Read each item and check the statement that best describes you. Answer every item.

	Very True of me	Often True of me	Sometimes True of me	Seldom True of me	Not True of me
I would enjoy being a famous person.	—	—	—	—	—
I don't really have fun at parties.	—	—	—	—	—
I often act without thinking.	—	—	—	—	—
I enjoy being alone.	—	—	—	—	—
I am pretty cautious.	—	—	—	—	—
I daydream about doing hard tasks.	—	—	—	—	—
I care what others think about me.	—	—	—	—	—
I do not give up easily on a problem.	—	—	—	—	—
I feel that I have a lot of control over my future.	—	—	—	—	—
I often wish I had more good friends.	—	—	—	—	—
My daydreams often cheer me up when I feel sad.	—	—	—	—	—
I almost never ask for help or advice.	—	—	—	—	—
Being successful is important to me.	—	—	—	—	—
I like to tell others how to do things.	—	—	—	—	—
I try not to take life very seriously.	—	—	—	—	—
When I want something - I want it now - not later.	—	—	—	—	—
I'm afraid I'm not very popular.	—	—	—	—	—
I am not interested in anything unless it is exciting.	—	—	—	—	—
My feelings are easily hurt.	—	—	—	—	—
I sometimes question the reason why I do things.	—	—	—	—	—
Sometimes I take myself too seriously.	—	—	—	—	—
Being successful at what I do is important to me.	—	—	—	—	—
What others think of me is not important to me.	—	—	—	—	—
I like to feel free to come and go as I please.	—	—	—	—	—
I am not easily pressured by my friends.	—	—	—	—	—

This is the end of the questionnaire.

*Thank you for filling it out.*

THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED AS  
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

*SB 32, ORIGINAL BILL*

*CS SB 32 (HESS)*

*SECTIONAL ANALYSIS*

*FISCAL NOTES*

*RESOLUTIONS IN  
SUPPORT OF SB 32*

*INDEX OF STUDIES,  
ARTICLES & PUBLICATIONS*

*SYNOPSIS OF S. HESS  
COMMITTEE ACTION*

*EVIDENCE & STUDIES  
SUPPORTING FINDINGS*

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
907 465 3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

M E M O R A N D U M

April 3, 1987

SUBJECT: Sectional analysis of CSSB 32(HESS),  
relating to marijuana

TO: Senator Paul Fischer  
Chairman, HESS Committee

FROM: Keith B. Levy *KBL*  
Legislative Counsel

You have requested a sectional analysis of CSSB 32(HESS). As a preliminary matter, note that a sectional analysis or summary of a bill should not be considered an authoritative interpretation of the bill and the bill itself is the best statement of its contents. If you would like an interpretation of the bill as it may apply to a particular set of circumstances, please advise.

Section 1 sets out legislative findings related to marijuana, including the finding that the state has a compelling interest in regulating even small amounts of marijuana.

Section 2 amends existing law to make the possession of up to one-half pound of a "schedule VIA controlled substance," i.e., marijuana, a class B misdemeanor (AS 11.71.060(a)).

Section 3 repeals AS 11.71.070, because that section applies to amounts of marijuana that would be covered by AS 11.71.060, as amended by section 2 of the bill.

Under current law, it is already a class B misdemeanor:

(1) to use or display any amount of marijuana in public (AS 11.71.060(a)(1));

(2) to possess any amount of marijuana in a propelled vehicle (AS 11.71.060(a)(2));

(3) for a person under 19 years of age to possess less than four ounces of marijuana (AS 11.71.060(a)(3)); or

Senator Fischer  
Page 2  
April 3, 1987

(4) for anyone to possess four ounces of marijuana or more anywhere (AS 11.71.060(a)(4)).

It is a class A misdemeanor under current law to manufacture or deliver one-half ounce or more of marijuana (AS 11.71.050(a)(1)) or to possess a half-pound or more of marijuana (AS 11.71.050(a)(3)). It is a class C felony under current law to manufacture or deliver one ounce or more of marijuana (AS 11.71.040(a)(2)) or to possess any amount of marijuana on school grounds if the person is 18 years of age or older (AS 11.71.040(a)(4)). And it is a class B felony to deliver any amount of marijuana to a person under 19 years of age if the person is at least three years younger than the person delivering the marijuana. Thus, the use, possession, or sale of marijuana is already a crime under existing law except for the possession of under four ounces of marijuana by an adult in the home. The bill adds this narrow area to the criminal law. As discussed in the memorandum dated October 29, 1986, it is this narrow area of marijuana possession that presents constitutional problems under the ruling of the Alaska Supreme Court in Ravin v. State, 537 P.2d 494 (Alaska 1975).

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

KBL:mkr  
m10/100

**STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
FISCAL NOTE**

**REQUEST:** \_\_\_\_\_

Bill Version: Senate Bill 32  
Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: "An act relating to marijuana"

Agency Affected: Department of Corrections  
BRU: \_\_\_\_\_

Sponsor: Senator Paul Fischer  
Requestor: Senator Paul Fischer

Components: \_\_\_\_\_

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)**

OPERATING	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0

<b>CAPITAL</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
----------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

<b>REVENUE</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
----------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

**FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)**

GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
<b>TOTAL</b>						

**POSITIONS:**

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

**ANALYSIS :** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Susie Riley, Budget Analyst  
Division: Administrative Services

Phone: 465-3376  
Date: 01/26/87

Approved by Commissioner: William W. Ladwig  
Agency: Department of Corrections

Date: 01/26/87

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- Impacted Agency(ies)
- Senate Secretary



STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
FISCAL NOTE

Bill Version: SB 32  
Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

REQUEST  
Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: "An Act relating to marijuana;  
and providing for an effective date."  
Sponsor: Sen. Fischer  
Requestor: Senate HESS

Agency Affected: Public Safety  
BRU: Alaska State Troopers  
Components: Detachments & C.I.B.  
Narcotics

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
OPERATING						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUNDS						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

No additional enforcement activities are anticipated and thus no fiscal impact is anticipated.

Prepared by: Francis C. Allan *F.C.A.*  
Division: Alaska State Troopers

Phone: 269-5691  
Date: 1/21/87

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature]  
Agency: Public Safety  
Distribution (by preparer):

Date: 1/26/87

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)
- Senate Secretary

POSITION PAPER  
SB 32

For an Act entitled: "An Act Relating to Marijuana; providing for an effective date."

The Department of Health and Social Services is neutral regarding this legislation. The department, through the State Office of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, discourages the use of drugs of all kinds, including marijuana, and promotes this position through its support of community education and treatment of individuals who use drugs or alcohol. The criminalization of the use of marijuana by adults will not affect these programs.

The use of marijuana by youth is already a violation of law. These laws are enforced by local law enforcement agencies with the support of the Division of Family and Youth Services through its juvenile intake functions and delinquency programs. Discouraging the use of drugs and alcohol by youth is accomplished, again, through the work of the Division of Family and Youth Services in its direct contact with youth who may be using drugs or alcohol, and through the community education and treatment programs sponsored through the State Office of Drug and Alcohol Abuse.

*Myra M. Munson*  
Myra M. Munson, Commissioner  
Department of Health  
and Social Services

DATE: March 4, 1987

POSITION PAPER

SB 32

The Alaska Public Defender Agency and the Office of Public Advocacy are totally reactive agencies which provide representation to indigent persons when appointed by the court. These agencies do not make policy nor do they initiate litigation. Only proposed legislation with fiscal or program ramifications for these agencies can be said to have a direct agency impact. Thus, the Public Defender Agency and Office of Public Advocacy submit position papers for legislation which will affect these agencies fiscally or programatically or will require these agencies to litigate constitutional issues raised by the legislation.

Fiscal impact: \_\_\_\_\_ None                      See attached fiscal note   X  

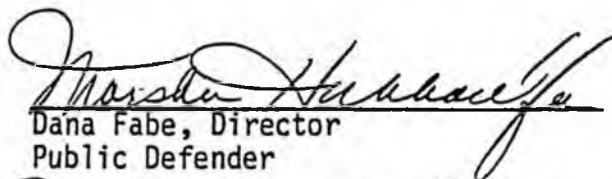
Program impact: \_\_\_\_\_ None                      See analysis below   X  

Constitutional impact: \_\_\_\_\_ None                      See analysis below   X  

This bill recriminalizes the use of marijuana in the home.

This bill appears to be violative of the Alaska Supreme Court's holding in Ravin v. State and will certainly lead to extensive trial and appellate court hearings on the issue of its constitutionality.

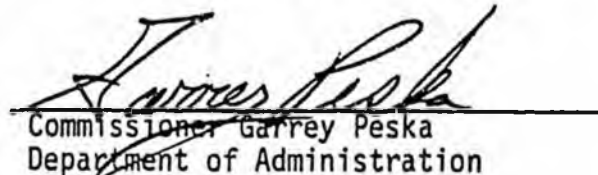
Furthermore, in a time of declining revenues, this bill may divert costly law enforcement, prosecution, defense and court resources from more serious cases.

  
Dana Fabe, Director  
Public Defender

3/5/87  
Date

  
Brant McGee, Director  
Office of Public Advocacy

3/5/87  
Date

  
Commissioner Garrey Peska  
Department of Administration

3/6/87  
Date

2000 4/10/87  
2000 4/10/87  
100 500 2000

**STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
FISCAL NOTE**

**REQUEST:** \_\_\_\_\_

Bill Version: SB 32

Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: "An Act relating to  
marijuana..."

Agency Affected: Administration

BRU: Office of Public Advocacy

Sponsor: Fischer, Falks

Requestor: Senate Judiciary

Components: \_\_\_\_\_

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)**

OPERATING	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
PERSONAL SERVICES	-0-	93.4	97.1	101.0	105.0	109.2
TRAVEL		0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL		60.0	62.4	64.9	67.5	70.2
SUPPLIES		2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
EQUIPMENT		9.3	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>164.7</b>	<b>161.6</b>	<b>168.1</b>	<b>174.8</b>	<b>181.8</b>

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

**FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)**

GENERAL FUND	-0-	164.7	161.6	168.1	174.8	181.8
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>164.7</b>	<b>161.6</b>	<b>168.1</b>	<b>174.8</b>	<b>181.8</b>

**POSITIONS:**

FULL-TIME		2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

**ANALYSIS :** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Brant McGee, Public Advocate  
Division: Office of Public Advocacy

Phone: 274-1684  
Date: 2/23/87

Approved by Commissioner: Garrey Peska  
Agency: Department of Administration

Date: 3/6/87

Distribution (by preparer):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)
- Senate Secretary

**RECEIVED**  
MAR 09 1987

LEGISLATIVE FINANCE

# CONTINUATION of FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

For Bill/Resolution No. SB32

This bill will recriminalize the use or possession of marijuana at any location and would result in a significant increase in the number of prosecutions for such offenses.

The Department of Law has requested 2.5 attorney in Anchorage and Fairbanks in order to enforce this statute. The constitutionality of the statute, which appears to directly conflict with the Supreme Court's 1975 holding in Raven v. State, will undoubtedly be tested in extensive trial and appellate court proceedings.

The Office of Public Advocacy requests one new Attorney III position for Anchorage -- where the greatest number of prosecutions is likely to arise -- and \$60,000 in contractual funds to pay for representation in other areas and for expert witness fees necessary for trial proceedings.

## Personal Services

### Anchorage

Attorney III		
Salary & Benefits	= 63,198	63.2
Legal Secretary I		
Salary & Benefits	= 30,184	<u>30.2</u>
Subtotal Personal Services		93.4

## Contractual

Contract attorneys in rural areas and expert witnesses	= 60,000	60.0
---	----------	------

## Supplies

Stationary & library supplies for two new positions at 1,000 per position	=	2.0
---	---	-----

## Equipment

Office furniture & equipment for one professional position at 2,429 and one secretary at 6,838		<u>9.3</u>
--	--	------------

Total: 164.7

Position Title <b>Attorney III</b>		No. of Positions <b>1</b>	Range/Step <b>22/A</b>	Barg. Unit <b>X</b>
Time Status <b>PFT</b>	Staff Months <b>12</b>	Location <b>EBA-Anchorage</b>		Election District <b>8</b>
Justification				
The Anchorage OPA office presently has 3 attorney positions devoted to criminal defense. These attorneys are also handling several major cases outside the Anchorage area as staff coverage and travel is more cost effective than contracting major cases to private attorneys in rural areas. Current caseloads indicate that these three attorneys cannot absorb the additional cases which would result from this legislation. It is necessary that an additional attorney be added to the Anchorage staff to cover the resultant increased caseload.				
Type of Expenditure		Amount		
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>		
Salary	49,140			
Benefits	14,058			
Premium Pay				
Other				
Total Personal Services		63,198		
Travel				
Contractual				
Commodities				
Equipment				
Other				
Total Cost		63,198		
Funding Source for Total Cost				
Federal Receipts	1002			
G. F. Match	1003			
General Fund	1004	63,198		
I-A Receipts	1006			
CIP Receipts	1061			
Other				

**Request For  
New Position**

Agency Administration  
 DRU Office of Public Advocacy  
 Component \_\_\_\_\_

Page 3 of 4  
 Revised Date \_\_\_\_\_

**FY 88**

Position Title <b>Legal Secretary I</b>		No. of Positions <b>1</b>	Range/Step <b>10/A</b>	Barg. Unit <b>G</b>
Time Status <b>PFT</b>	Staff Months <b>12</b>	Location <b>EBA-Anchorage</b>		Election District <b>8</b>
<b>Justification</b>				
The Anchorage OPA office presently has 3 legal secretary positions providing clerical support to 12 professional positions, 2 vista volunteers, and the VGAL program. The addition of an attorney with a full caseload necessitates the addition of a legal secretary. The present ratio of 4 professionals to each secretary is the maximum that each secretary can handle. The additional workload created by an additional attorney carrying a full caseload cannot be absorbed by the present secretarial staff.				
<b>Type of Expenditure</b>		<b>Amount</b>		
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>		
Salary	22,020			
Benefits	8,164			
Premium Pay				
Other				
<b>Total Personal Services</b>		<b>30,184</b>		
<b>Travel</b>				
Contractual				
Commodities				
Equipment				
Other				
<b>Total Cost</b>		<b>30,184</b>		
<b>Funding Source for Total Cost</b>				
Federal Receipts 1002				
G. F. Match 1003				
General Fund 1004		<b>30,184</b>		
I-A Receipts 1006				
CIP Receipts 1061				
Other				

**Request For  
New Position**

Agency Administration  
 BR/1 Office of Public Advocacy  
 Component \_\_\_\_\_

Page 4 of 4  
 Revised Date \_\_\_\_\_

**FY 88**

# Alaska State Legislature

Senator Paul A. Fischer  
Senate District D  
Box 784  
S. Idotna, Alaska 99669  
(907) 262-9420 W  
262-9269 H



While in Juneau  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811  
(907) 465-3791

## State Senate

### STUDIES & MATERIALS AVAILABLE IN SENATOR FISCHER'S OFFICE

<u>Study/Article/Publicatio</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Author</u>
1) Gateway Drugs	1984	Robert L. DuPont Jr. M.D.
2) Presidential Newsconference Transcripts	Aug, '86	Ronald Reagan
3) Ravin Decision	1975	Judge Rabinowitz
4) Marijuana & Health	1982	New England Journal of Medicine
5) Clinical Toxicology of Cannabis	1983	Forest S. Tennant M.D.
6) Clinical Syndrome of Marijuana Dependence	Apr, '86	Forest S. Tennant M.D.
7) Attorney General Opinion State of Pennsylvania	Nov, '86	Roy Zimmerman
8) Legislator's Survey on Recriminalization	Oct, '86	Anchorage Times
9) ACLU Position Paper	Feb, '87	Alaska Chapter ACLU
10) Marijuana Study compilation of 19 different studies	nov, '85	Anchorage Crime Commission
10a) Aircraft Accident Report	Apr, '85	National Transportation Safety Board
b) Marijuana; A Headmaster's Perspective	Jun, '80	Various Canadian School Principals
c) A Whole New Ball Game	Mar, '82	Robert Dupont, M.D.
d) Death On the Highways	1981	Peggy Mann, from the Saturday Evening Post
e) Health Consequences of Marijuana	Mar, '80	William Pollin, M.D.

<u>Study/Article/Publication</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Author</u>
<u>Anchorage Crime Commision Report cont.</u>		
f) Retarding Reproduction	Feb., '83	Dr. Carol Smith An interview
g) Biological Effects of Marijuana	Mar, '84	Connie & Otto Moulton Drug Abuse Newsletter
h) Why I changed My Mind About Marijuna	?	Robert DuPont, M.D. Listen magazine
i) Marijuana Reconsidered	Feb, '84	Helen C. Jones
j) Our Most Dangerous Drug	1980 ?	Dr. Harvey Powelson
k) FDA's Marijuana Recommendations	Jun, '82	Food & Drug Admistration Docket # 82N-0182
l) Cannabis: Adverse Effects on Health	Jan, '80	John B. McDonald Addiction Research Foundatio Toronto, Canada
m) Respiratory Status of 74 Habitual Marijuana Smokers	Nov, '80	Donald Tashkin, M.D. & Bertrand J. Shapiro, M.D.
n) Narcotic Information Bulletin #1-80	1980	Many
o) Marijuana & the Brain	1980+	Robert J. Heath, M.D.
p) Marijuana & Reproduction	1982	Smith & Asch, Ph.D. & M.D. The American Council On Marijuana
q) The Marijuana Controversy	1981	Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D. The American Council On Marijuana
r) Marijuana: The Myth of Harmlessness Goes up in Smoke	?	Peggy Mann, Saturday Evening Post
11) Drug Report	Mar, '85	Al. Dept of Public Safety
12) 10 Startling Facts About Marijuana & Brain Damage	1983	David Goodman, Ph.D.
13) Marijuana Update	Mar, '87.	Donna J. Hymes, R.N.
14) Minutes of Anchorage Municipal Assembly on Marijuana Resolution	Dec.9, '86	Municipal Clerk

<u>Study/Article/Publication</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Author</u>
15) Accomplishments of the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse	Sept, '84	The White House
16) Bibliography of Adverse Effects of Marijuana, over 100 articles	Apr, '85	Alaskanet/Dialog Computer Search, File= "Medline"
17) Marijuana & Health, 8th Annual Report to Congress	1980	National Institute on Drug Abuse
18) The Purpose of Pleasure	1983	Robert A. Hawley
19) Marijuana Alert	1985	Peggy Mann
20) Marijuana & Public Health An Analysis of 4 Major	Dec, '82	Sidney Cohen, M.D. Drug Abuse Newsletter
21) Various Marijuana Articles	1980+	Peggy Mann, Saturday Evening Post & Readers Digest
22) Marijuana: A Crude Drug with a Spectrum of Under-appreciated Toxicity	Apr, '84	Richard H. Schwartz
23) PharmAlert - Marijuana Effects on Sperm and Testosterone	1982	University of Maryland School of Pharmacy
24) Levels of Processing and Acute Effects of Marijuana on Memory	1980	Susan M. Bellmore Lorren L. Miller
25) Health Questions about Marijuana	1983	U.S. House Select Committee Narcotics Abuse and Control
26) Marijuana Warnings: New Evidence Against the Soft Drug	Sept, '80	Milan Korcok Canadian Medical Association
27) Miscellaneous Copies of Various Drug Abuse Newsletters and pamphlets.		

# Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR PAUL FISCHER, Chairman  
SENATOR JOE JOSEPHSON, Vice Chairman  
SENATOR LLOYD JONES  
SENATOR JAY KERTULLA  
SENATOR RICK HALFORD



P. O. BOX V  
ROOM 508  
STATE CAPITOL  
(907) 465-3762

## Senate Committee on Health, Education and Social Services

Date: April 9, 1987  
To: Members Senate Judiciary & Finance Committees  
From: Senator Paul Fischer  
Subject: Resolutions Supporting SB 32, Recriminalizing Marijuana

---

Following please find resolutions of support for SB 32 from:

- Anchorage Municipal Assembly
- Anchorage Crime Commission
- Anchorage Police Department
- Kiwanis Club of Anchorage
- Anchorage School District
- Alaska Association of Chiefs of Police
- FBI National Academy Associates
- Alaska ASSociations of School Governments
- Alaskans for Drug-Free Youth
- Cook Inlet Council on Alchol & Drug Abuse
- Galena Police Department
- Galena City School District
- Valdez Rotary Club
- City of Valdez
- Juneau Police Department
- Central Council of Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes
- City & Borough of Sitka
- City & Borough of Sitka Police Department
- Kenai Peninsula Borough School District
- City of Wrangell
- Wrangell Police Department
- Petersburg General Hospital
- City of Ketchikan
- Ketchikan Gateway Borough School District
- City of Saxman
- Boys & Girls Clubs of Alaska

AMENDED AND APPROVED

Date 12-9-86

Submitted by: Assemblyman  
Brad Bradley

Prepared by: Assemblyman  
Brad Bradley

For Reading: November 25, 1986

AR No. 86-284

A RESOLUTION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE SUPPORTING REPEAL  
OF AS 11.71.070 AND AMENDMENT OF AS 11.71.060(a) TO MAKE  
MARIJUANA ILLEGAL

WHEREAS, Alaska is the only state in the union with a permissive statute for personal possession of marijuana, and

WHEREAS, findings of local, state and federal authorities conclude that marijuana is detrimental to the health, welfare and public safety of all people, and

WHEREAS, the Supreme Courts of other states and the U.S. Supreme Court have upheld state statutes prohibiting the use and possession of marijuana, and

WHEREAS, current Alaska state statutes are not in conformity with federal drug enforcement laws controlling drug abuse, and

WHEREAS, the conflict between federal and state law pertaining to marijuana causes unnecessary barriers for local police and Alaska State Troopers in protecting the public from drug abusers, and

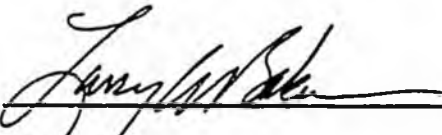
WHEREAS, the Anchorage Crime Commission has for the past three years concluded that Alaska's permissive laws on marijuana should be repealed, and

WHEREAS, representatives of 60 Alaskan high schools at the Alaska Association of School Governments' Annual Fall Conference on October 18 of this year unanimously passed a resolution to repeal the current marijuana law and make the drug in all its forms illegal in Alaska.

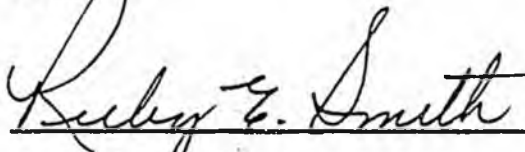
NOW THEREFORE, the Anchorage Assembly resolves:

That the Governor of the State of Alaska, the Alaska State Legislature and the Alaska Supreme Court <sup>are</sup> ~~is~~ petitioned to take immediate steps to repeal / ~~AS-11-71-070~~ <sup>statutory and constitutional protections</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>for the</sup> ~~amend~~ ~~AS-11-71-070~~ <sup>in order</sup> ~~to make use and possession of marijuana illegal~~ in the State of Alaska/to promote the general health, welfare and public safety of the citizens of Anchorage and the State of Alaska.

PASSED AND APPROVED by the Anchorage Assembly this 9th day of December, 1986.

  
Chairman

ATTEST:

  
Municipal Clerk

# Anchorage Chamber of Commerce

---

## Crime Commission

February 25, 1987



Representative Terry Martin  
Alaska House of Representatives  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Terry:

The Anchorage Crime Commission has endorsed the recriminalization of marijuana as one of its 1987 goals. The Commission enthusiastically supports your previously stated position on this issue.

The Commission's Public Opinion survey, conducted in the Anchorage area, indicated that there was a strong desire by the general public to change the present law.

This correspondence is to reiterate our strong support of this issue and request your continued support and endorsement of HB 55. We believe the passage of this legislation will be beneficial to Alaska and its citizenry.

We further request your support in enlisting other members of the State Legislature to help assure passage of this bill into law.

If the Anchorage Crime Commission can be of further assistance in this matter please contact me.

Thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

*Harold C. Heinze*  
Harold C. Heinze  
Chairman

A Committee of the  
Anchorage Chamber  
of Commerce

---

415 F Street  
Anchorage AK 99501  
(907) 272-2401



TONY KNOWLES  
MAYOR

# ANCHORAGE POLICE DEPARTMENT

4501 SOUTH BRAGAW STREET • ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99507-1599  
TELEPHONE (907) 786-8500



RONALD L. OTTE  
CHIEF

March 13, 1987

MAR 18 1987

Senator Paul Fischer  
Chairman, H.E.S.S. Committee  
Alaska State Legislature  
Pouch V (MS 3100)  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Fischer,

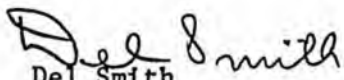
The purpose of this letter is to inform you of our support for Senate Bill 32 addressing the recriminalization of marijuana.

We believe that recent research may indicate that marijuana is more of a health hazard than originally thought. We believe that the legislature of the State of Alaska should take a serious look at recriminalization and hold hearings regarding its potential medical effects upon the populace. In addition, we believe that the youth of Alaska receive a mixed signal regarding the appropriateness of drug usage when marijuana is essentially legal in this state. In addition to that, we feel that the populace develops a scoff law attitude when the possession of marijuana is legal, but the purchase of and transportation of is illegal.

We urge that the recriminalization of marijuana be brought from the committee and addressed on the floor of the State Legislature.

If we can be of any further assistance regarding this issue or any other law enforcement related issue that you wish to call upon us for, feel free to do so.

Sincerely,

  
Del Smith  
Deputy Chief of Operations

DS:d1



KIWANIS CLUB OF ANCHORAGE  
P.O. BOX 101404  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510



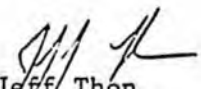
Anchorage Assembly

Whereas, it is a major emphasis of Kiwanis International to enrich the lives of our youth, and

Whereas, the Kiwanis Club Of Anchorage is currently participating in a nationally promoted activity of drug abuse prevention and education through the Just Say No Foundation, and

Whereas, the current laws in Alaska do not consider it a crime to possess certain combinations of controlled substances in certain amounts, which is counterproductive to our efforts in the Just Say No [to drugs] Program,

Now therefore, be it resolved that the Kiwanis Club of Anchorage hereby encourages the Anchorage Municipal Assembly to adopt a resolution in support of changing our statutes to make possession of a controlled substance, other than by prescription, a crime.

  
Jeff Thon  
President

KIWANIS RESOLUTION



ANCHORAGE  
SCHOOL DISTRICT

4600 DeBarr Avenue - Anchorage, Alaska

99504

AREA CODE 907-333-9561

2508 Blueberry Phone #276-1992

October 23, 1986

Ms. Alyce Hanley  
Representative  
1024 E. 6th Ave., Suite 200 A  
Anchorage, Ak 99501

Dear Rep. Hanley:

I have enclosed for your information the names of the schools that were in attendance at the Alaska Association of School Governments fall conference held at Dimond High school. The list also contains the name of the student that was designated by their school to serve as the spokesperson on business items.

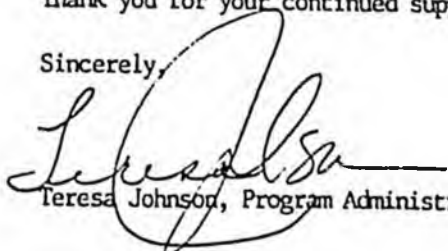
The students did finish the just say no flag and have made arrangements for the flag to be sent to Juneau and presented to the governor. The students also passed a resolution during their business meeting to support the establishment of Just say No clubs in schools, support for additional Drug Education Programs and unanimous support for repealing the current marijuana statute for the state of Alaska. I have taken the liberty of enclosing a copy of the resolution for you. I think it would be wonderful if you would present this resolution to the house for the students. Likewise, if you could recommend a senator, perhaps Jan Faiks, that would like to do the same in the senate, I would be interested in your recommendation.

Please let me know if it is possible for you to present the resolution on behalf of the students. If I can be of any further assistance to you, please let me know.

Also for your information, the Alaska Association of Secondary School Principals passed a resolution for repeal of the marijuana statute. Larry Graham would be the contact person for information about that resolution.

Thank you for your continued support of students & education.

Sincerely,



Teresa Johnson, Program Administrator

TJ:svr

cc: Dermis Johnson  
St. Dir. AASG

ANCHORAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT

# Alaska Association Chiefs of Police

625 C Street • Anchorage, Alaska 99501



March 26, 1985

Mr. George N. Nelson  
Anchorage Crime Commission  
415 F Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Nelson,

Our Association conducted its annual meeting on March 22, 1985 in Anchorage.

Legislation pending before the Alaska State Legislature was extensively discussed. The Association has identified several pieces of legislation that it feels merit support. Among those bills we will be commenting on to the Governor and individual legislators are four that we understand have been identified as priority legislation by your Commission.

These bills are as follows:

HB 178	Conspiracy
HB 179	Hearsay
HB 205	Juvenile Waiver
SB <del>165</del> 32	Recriminalization of Marijuana

As stated previously, these bills were thoroughly discussed by the Association membership. The consensus was a directive to relay our strong support for passage of the legislation.

I understand that members of your Commission will be going to Juneau shortly to meet with legislators. Please feel free to make those legislators aware of our support for your legislative priorities.

If we can be of any additional assistance please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

*Del Smith*

Del Smith  
Secretary-Treasurer, ACOP

# FBI National Academy Associates

## Alaska Chapter



FEB 12 1987

February 9, 1987

Representative Terry Martin  
Alaska State Legislature  
P.O. Box V, State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Terry:

I received your letter of February 5, 1987, concerning the teleconference hearing on Senator Paul Fischer's bill to recriminalize marijuana and to be held on February 18, 1987.

Unfortunately, I will be out of the state, attending an Energy Security Conference and will be unable to personally testify. I have been very interested in this particular subject for a number of years and, as you are aware, I served as Vice Chairman of the Anchorage Crime Commission in 1984-85. This subject was one of our priorities then and it is still a current priority of the present Crime Commission members.

In 1985, we prepared an extensive review of information developed since 1976, when the existing law was passed. I was rather taken back that the Director of the State Office of Drug and Alcohol Abuse stated that there had been no new scientific information gathered since 1976 which would support the changing of the law. Obviously, this particular individual has not done the research that I have and I'm confident that there is substantial scientific evidence to support the health problem created by the use of marijuana.

One of the major arguments used to state that the law should remain the same is the amount of manpower and commitment that would be necessary in order to enforce any changes in the law. In my opinion, this is not an issue—the issue is the health problem created by the continuous use of marijuana and, equally important if not more so, the illusion it gives to our young people that marijuana in Alaska is legal and, therefore, its usage must not be harmful.

FBINA  
1986 Officers  
Executive Board

Pat Wellington, 75th. President

President  
1835 South Bragaw Street, MS 540 S  
Anchorage, Alaska 99512

Secretary  
PO Box 53  
Willow, Alaska 99688  
(907) 495-6413

Dean Bivins, 90th. Vice President, South Central  
Dale Florian, 98th. Vice President, Northern  
Ben Neff, 94th. Vice President, Southeast  
Turk Mayfield, 4th. Secretary, Treasurer



## Alaska Association of School Governments

RESOLUTION: ALASKA ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL GOVERNMENTS  
FALL CONFERENCE  
DIMOND HIGH SCHOOL  
October 18, 1986

Whereas the student leaders of Alaska recognize that there is a severe Drug and Alcohol problem in Alaska,

Whereas the student leaders of Alaska recognize this problem exists in the Alaskan elementary, junior and senior high schools,

Whereas the students believe it is necessary for them to take a united stand against Drugs and Alcohol,

Therefore, be it resolved that the students representing the Alaska Association of School Governments (AASG), endorse the nationally known "Just Say No" Drug Prevention Program

Be it further resolved the AASG students will present a flag to Governor Sheffield to be flown over the capitol building that states: "Alaska Students/Just Say No" and

Be it further resolved the AASG students request the Governor and the Alaska Legislature to repeal the current marijuana law and make marijuana illegal in this state.

Resolution passed unanimously by 60 alaskan high schools in attendance at the AASG fall conference.

ALASKA ASSOCIATION OF STUDENT GOV'TS.



## Alaskans for Drug-Free Youth

7766 Glacier Highway

Juneau, AK 99801

February 13, 1987

Dear Members of the Juneau Board of Education:

Alaska is the only state in the U.S.A. that allows a person to possess 4 ounces of marijuana. At the time the Alaska law was changed to allow this, marijuana was not considered harmful. Since then research has shown that it has many adverse effects. These effects are very detrimental to youth and their development and growth.

Some of the effects that are now known are:

1. Marijuana affects sexual development, fertility and sexual functioning.
2. Marijuana affects the immune system, causing increased susceptibility to infection.
3. It impairs memory, concentration, coordination and results in symptoms called amotivational syndrome.
4. It is psychologically addicting as well as physically addicting, builds tolerance and results in the need to continue to use.

We are very concerned about the social acceptability of marijuana and its prevalent use in Alaska by adults and school age children. We ask that you pass the following resolution, urging our public officials to make the possession of any amount of marijuana illegal - by all appropriate and lawful means.

Thank you most sincerely,

Bobi Lani, Chairperson  
Safe Schools / Parents Against Drugs

## Marijuana Resolution

Whereas- We, the citizens of the state of Alaska are concerned about the prevalent use and abuse of the drug Marijuana.

Whereas- Adults may now possess 4 oz. of Marijuana for their own personal use in their home, even though in these homes may reside children.

Whereas- Research has demonstrated that Marijuana usage is occurring more frequently in earlier age groups.

Whereas- Marijuana has been found to be harmful both mentally and physically, to be addictive, to build tolerance and may be 10 times more potent than 10 years ago, significantly increasing health risks.

Whereas- Marijuana has been found to impair motor skills, making it dangerous to operate any mechanical equipment.

Whereas Marijuana remains in the body up to 30 days, being stored in the body's fat cells.

Whereas- Marijuana is considered a "gateway drug" the use of it introduces the "high" experience and may lead to users seeking stronger drugs.

Whereas- The state of Alaska statutes pertaining to Marijuana are not in conformity with National and International laws.

Whereas- The Supreme Court of Alaska has stated that "no one has the right to do things in their own home which will affect others adversely." \*

Whereas- The Supreme Court of Alaska further stated "when there is a substantial doubt as to the safety of a substance or situation of Public Health, controls to obviate the danger will usually be upheld." \*

Therefore be it resolved that We the citizens of Alaska respectfully urge our public officials in the State Government including the legislature to make the possession of any amount of Marijuana illegal- by all appropriate and lawful means.

\* Reference- Raven Case 1976

# Cook Inlet Council On Alcohol And Drug Abuse

"A PRIVATE NON-PROFIT CORPORATION"

MAIN OFFICE  
255 Willow Street, Rm. 203  
KENAI PROFESSIONAL BUILDING

P.O. Box 882  
Kenai, Alaska 99611

PHONE:  
283-3858

LAKE STREET CENTER  
P.O. Box 2362  
Homer, Alaska 99603

PHONE:  
235-8001

MAR 24 1987

A RESOLUTION OF THE COOK INLET COUNCIL ON ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE OF KENAI, ALASKA, URGING THE ALASKA LEGISLATURE TO REPEAL LAWS ALLOWING FOR THE PERSONAL POSSESSION AND USE OF MARIJUANA.

WHEREAS, the Cook Inlet Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse is committed to the education, the prevention and treatment of drug abuse; and

WHEREAS, we believe countless lives are distorted through the availability and use of drugs, most particularly the lives of our young people; and

WHEREAS, socially responsible states are recognizing the need for limited access to dangerous drugs; and

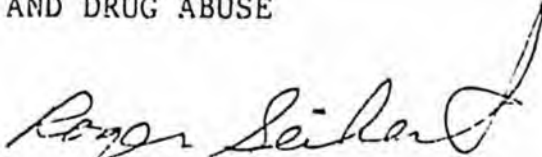
WHEREAS, Federal law mandates criminal penalties for possession and use of marijuana; and

WHEREAS, current Alaska statutes threaten the State of Alaska's eligibility for federal funds for control of narcotics:


BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that laws shall be enacted in the State of Alaska to establish criminal penalties for the use and possession of marijuana.

DATED at Kenai, Alaska, this sixteenth day of March, 1987.

COOK INLET COUNCIL ON ALCOHOL  
AND DRUG ABUSE

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Roger Seibert, President  
Board of Directors

ATTEST:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Kay Mayes, Secretary  
Board of Directors



# Galena Police Department

P.O. Box 208 • Galena, Alaska 99741 • Telephone (907) 656-1303

February 24, 1987

The Honorable Terry Martin  
Hess Committee  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: Recriminalization of Marijuana, Senate Bill 32

Dear Mr. Martin:

I am writing this letter to formally advise you that this Department thoroughly supports the above-captioned Senate bill pertaining to the recriminalization of marijuana; and to also solicit your support of the same, for the following reasons:

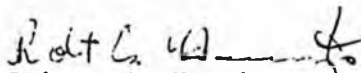
First, let me begin by stating that proper drug abuse education is probably one of our most effective overall means of combating the abuse of controlled substances. Our Youth and others are being taught that marijuana is a controlled substance which can produce harmful effects. To confuse this issue, the State of Alaska, first defines marijuana as a controlled substance, pursuant to Title 11 of the Alaska Statutes (Criminal Code); and then, within the same breath of the law, condones the possession of up to four (4) ounces of marijuana by a person within their own residence for their own consumption. How are our youth and others suppose to respond to what they are being taught, when they see others using marijuana in what is supposedly a lawful manner. This is not only contradictive, but also counterproductive.

Secondly, Law Enforcement has a difficult enough job attempting to deal with controlled substance abuse which involves those drugs that are strictly illicit. To interject a decriminalization law into the Controlled Substance Act, only serves to make their work that much more difficult and confusing. After attempting to deal with the same, certain Law Enforcement factions may begin to develop a disinterested attitude toward the enforcement of marijuana abuse, thinking if the State of Alaska doesn't care, why should we. Additionally, State Prosecutors are justifiably less than enthusiastic about prosecuting cases involving marijuana.

Finally, the State of Alaska has been receiving nationwide recognition through television talk shows where marijuana is the topic of discussion. On one such show, a guest emphasized several times that marijuana has been "LEGALIZED" in Alaska. The word: "DECRIMINALIZATION" was never mentioned. That little advertisement should give our tourist industry quite a boost.

In closing, this Department will appreciate any effort you may put forth in guiding Senate Bill 32 out of committee and to the floor of both the Senate and House for a vote.

Respectfully Submitted,

  
Robert A. Harrington  
Chief of Police

san/RAH



# GALENA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

GALENA, ALASKA 99741  
PHONE (907) 656-1205

SUPERINTENDENT'S  
OFFICE

January 7, 1987

Representative Terry Martin  
P.O. Box V  
Mail Stop 3100  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Martin:

The Board of Education for the Galena City School District is appalled at the free uncontrolled flowing use of controlled drugs including marijuana.

We are aware of the detrimental effect that drugs have on the education of students who use drugs and that schools are held accountable for the learning that should take place. Therefore, it is very important that those negative effects on learning be eliminated.

One of the big reasons that larger and larger numbers of students are failing in school is the use of drugs and marijuana.

Our School Board strongly encourages you to support stricter laws on possession, sale and use. Further, we would ask for your support laws that will facilitate the arrest and conviction of dealers.

We appreciate your positive attitude and support.

Sincerely,

Carole C. Huntington, President  
Board of Education

CCH/elb  
069/87

cc: School Board Members  
Galena City School District

GALENA SCHOOL DIST

# ROTARY CLUB



MAR 9 1987

February 26, 1987

Senator Paul Fisher  
Pouch V (Mail Stop 3100)  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Fisher:

The Rotary Club of Valdez supports the City of Valdez Resolution No.8711 which urges the repeal of laws allowing for the personal use of marijuana.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Patrick M. Shely".

Patrick M. Shely  
President  
P.O. Box 307  
Valdez, AK 99686

CITY OF VALDEZ, ALAKSA

RESOLUTION NO. 8711

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF VALDEZ URGING THE ALASKA LEGISLATURE TO REPEAL LAWS ALLOWING FOR THE PERSONAL USE OF MARIJUANA.

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska is eligible for certain Federal grants for control of narcotics; and

WHEREAS, the dangerous and grievous use of unlawful narcotics threatens the lives and well-being of many citizens of Alaska, especially, our young people; and

WHEREAS, the Alaska State Statutes allow for personal possession and use of amounts of contraband and dangerous substances that would otherwise be illegal under Federal and State laws; and

WHEREAS, these peculiar provisions of State law threaten the State of Alaska's eligibility for Federal funds for control of narcotics; and

WHEREAS, these provisions serve no useful purpose in a society that is outraged at the suffering and expense caused by drug abuse; and

WHEREAS, the right to privacy in the home in Alaska is a constitutional protection and that right can be protected by allowing the exception to be a lawfully obtained search warrant,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Valdez City Council urges the Legislature of the State of Alaska to repeal those sections of the Alaska Statutes which allow personal possession and use of marijuana and support the recriminalization of marijuana.

PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA this 17th day of February, 1987.

CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA

BY: John Devens

John Devens, Mayor

ATTEST:

BY: John Thorp

John Thorp  
Acting City Manager

BILL NO: HB 55  
TITLE: "An Act relating to marijuana; and providing for  
an effective date"  
DATE: 3/4/87

The Juneau Police Department is supportive of this legislation.

The purpose of HB 55 is to recriminalize the possession of any amount of marijuana. By achieving this end a number of purposes will be served.

Increasingly it has been shown that the long term consumption of marijuana poses a health hazard of serious consequence. A number of medical studies substantiate this fact. It is necessary to reflect that the possession of any amount of marijuana will not be tolerated so as to reinforce the concept that health hazards do exist when marijuana is used. Marijuana has been targeted as the single best predictor of other future illegal drug use.

The present conflict that exists between current state and federal law tends to create confusion in the mind of the public. This conflict creates apathy on the part of the public and flies in the face of the need for consistency in the law. Disregard and apathy are most readily apparent in the minds of the young people of the community. This conflict also creates impediments in the discharge of local police responsibilities in addressing the problem of drug traffickers.

The relaxed attitude toward marijuana in Alaska creates in the minds of people that this is a state that condones this and other types of drug usage. It creates a marked placed for a substance that is legal here but illegal in all other states.

The recriminalization of marijuana would not, as some sources are concerned, create a large scale impact on the criminal justice system. The primary focus is and will continue to be on interception, interdiction and prosecution of drug sources. This is a demonstrated philosophy that provides cost effective results for resources expended.

Michael S. Gelston  
Chief of Police  
Juneau Police Department

MSG/ps6



CENTRAL COUNCIL  
Tlingit and haida indian TRIBES of alaska  
320 West Willoughby Avenue • Suite 300  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

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February 23, 1987

Senator Paul Fisher  
Chairman, Hess Committee  
Pouch V - M/S 3100  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

FEB 24 1987

Dear Senator Fisher:

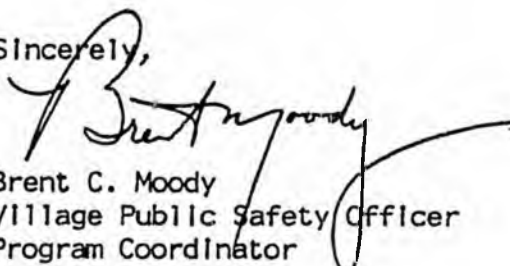
I am writing this letter in support of Senate Bill Number 32 on the recriminalization of marijuana.

I believe this Bill will help stop some of the hypocrisy involved around the issues of substance/controlled substance use, whether it be in or out of a person's residence.

With all the problems our society suffers with the legal and socially accepted use of alcohol I cannot in any way accept or support the use of any other mind altering substance. Your support for passage of Senate Bill 32 is needed and will be greatly appreciated.

If there is anything I can personally do to assist the Hess Committee on this matter please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,



Brent C. Moody  
Village Public Safety Officer  
Program Coordinator

cc: Evelyn E. Myers, Executive Director  
Representative Terry Martin

BCM:wb



# City and Borough of Sitka

304 LAKE STREET. SITKA, ALASKA. 99835

March 26, 1987

Senator Paul Fischer, Chairman  
Health, Education, & Social Services Comm.  
Box V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Fischer:

Enclosed is our Resolution No. 87-341 which urges the enactment of Senate Bill 32. Thank you for considering our comments on this very important legislation.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Anderson  
Administrator

enclosure

cc: Senator Lloyd Jones/encl.

CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA

RESOLUTION NO. 87-341

A RESOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE  
CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA  
URGING THE ALASKA LEGISLATURE  
TO ENACT SENATE BILL 32

WHEREAS, the use of marijuana is damaging to the human mind and body; and

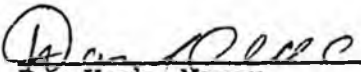
WHEREAS, marijuana represents a special danger to our children, our most important asset; and

WHEREAS, our society needs to express its abhorrence for the possession and use of this drug; and

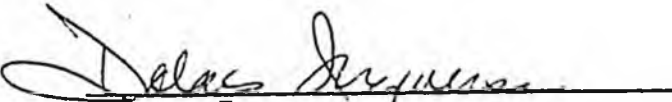
WHEREAS, our authorities need the means to combat the possession and use of marijuana,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Assembly of the City and Borough of Sitka that the Legislature of the State of Alaska is urged to enact Senate Bill 32.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED by the Assembly of the City and Borough of Sitka, Alaska this 24th day of MARCH, 1987.

  
Dan Keck, Mayor

A T T E S T:

  
Dolores Ingwersen,  
Municipal Clerk

KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

RESOLUTION 86-87-9

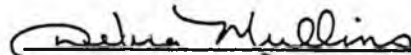
WHEREAS, the physiological, psychological and sociological effects of marijuana use are well documented; and

WHEREAS, the use of this substance by some elements of the school age population continues to be a disruptive force; and

WHEREAS, current state statute permits possession of marijuana for private use which makes this substance more accessible to the school age population;

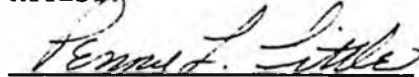
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kenai Peninsula Borough School District Board of Education supports the recriminalization of marijuana and the provisions for enforcement as set forth in Senate Bill 32.

ADOPTED THIS 16th DAY OF MARCH, 1987.



Debra Mullins, President  
Kenai Peninsula Borough School Dist.  
Board of Education

ATTEST:



Penny Little  
Notary Public



ADOPTED AUGUST 1972

# CITY of WRANGELL, ALASKA

INCORPORATED JUNE 15, 1903

BOX 531, 99929 (907) 874-2381

February 11, 1987

The Honorable Steve Cowper  
Governor of Alaska  
Pouch A  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Governor Cowper:

Attached hereto is a copy of the City of Wrangell Resolution No. 02-87-263 urging the Alaska Legislature to criminalize the act of possession of marijuana in any amount.

The Wrangell City Council respectfully request your support in this matter.

Sincerely,

Joyce Rasler  
City Manager

Attachment:

cc: Representative Taylor  
Representative Sund  
Senator Jones

CITY OF WRANGELL, ALASKA

RESOLUTION NO. 02-87-263

A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WRANGELL, ALASKA, URGING THE ALASKA LEGISLATURE TO CRIMINALIZE THE ACT OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA IN ANY AMOUNT.

WHEREAS, THC is the ingredient in marijuana that goes into the fatty tissues of the brain and other internal organs and takes thirty days to be eliminated from the body; and

WHEREAS, THC is reported to cause effects to a person that may result in the birth of deformed or undersized offspring; and

WHEREAS, the THC content of a marijuana cigarette is as high as ten percent today as compared to one percent ten years ago; and

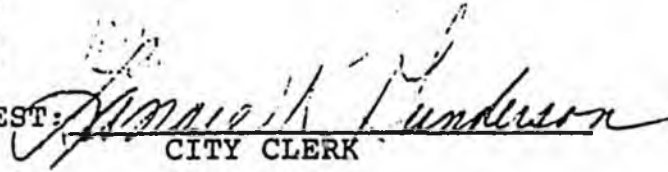
WHEREAS, numerous psychological and physical reactions result from the use of marijuana which impair the health and well being of the public; and

WHEREAS, Alaska's law which allows the possession of certain amounts of marijuana is contrary to the Federal Government's laws and the "war on drugs" being waged across the nation by Cities and States.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WRANGELL, ALASKA, that the Alaska Legislature is urged to amend the law to criminalize the act of possession of marijuana in any amount in the best interests of the public, except as authorized in AS 17.301. Be it further resolved that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to Governor Steve Cowper, Senator Lloyd Jones, Representative Robin Taylor and Representative John Sund.

PASSED AND APPROVED February 10, 1987

  
MAYOR

ATTEST:   
CITY CLERK



# WRANGELL POLICE DEPARTMENT



WILLIAM G. KLEIN  
CHIEF OF POLICE  
106TH SESSION

CITY OF WRANGELL, ALASKA  
POST OFFICE BOX 531 • WRANGELL, ALASKA 99929  
(907) 874-3304

March 4, 1987

MAR 5 1987

Senator Paul Fisher  
Hess Committee Chairman  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811 (Mail Stop 3100)

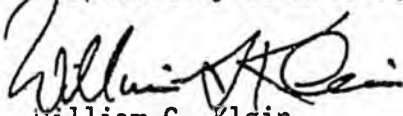
Dear Senator Fisher:

On behalf of this department and the concerned members of this community, I sincerely urge that all possible efforts and support be afforded to Senate Bill 32, Recriminalization of Marijuana, in order that said bill be brought to the floor of the Senate and House for a vote.

As an Alaska law enforcement officer for the past 21 years I can state without reservation that one of the greatest errors consummated by a legislative body was the decriminalization of marijuana. Not only is it in violation of Federal Law, its usage among the youth of this state has escalated like a malignant growth.

In all frankness, I must state that the time is long overdue for positive action on behalf of our elected officials to combat and control this statewide problem. Give law enforcement in the State of Alaska the weapons, in the form of realistic and effective laws, and we will do our part.

Respectfully submitted,

  
William G. Klein  
Chief of Police

WGK:rrk

cc: Representative Terry Martin  
Senator Lloyd Jones  
Representative Robin Taylor  
Representative John Sund

**PETERSBURG GENERAL HOSPITAL**  
*and Long Term Care Facility*

Phone: (907) 772-4291  
P.O. Box 589  
Petersburg, Alaska 99833

MAR 11 1987

March 5, 1987

Representative John Sund  
Representative Robin Taylor  
Senator Lloyd Jones  
State of Alaska  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Gentlemen:

I appreciated the opportunity of sharing dinner with you and your spouses and talking about various legislative matters.

However, I did not feel inclined that evening to fully express myself on SB 32 "Recriminalization of Marijuana" but wish to do so at this time.

To me, this issue goes beyond right to privacy vs. harm to society. I look at it as a health issue also. For this reason I support Senate Bill #32. I listened to two hours of testimony on the matter on February 25, 1987.

I add some points that were not made in those hearings. First, people do have a right to privacy in their own homes, to a point. However, we cannot do certain things there such as child abuse or assault of our spouse or criminal acts such as murder, rape, incest, and other moral crimes without being arrested. I put marijuana in that category.

Second, I have a hard time seeing marijuana allowed in Alaska if there are federal laws on the books making it a violation to possess marijuana in any form in the United States. Along with this, how can an Alaskan citizen have marijuana in their homes without first breaking a State law in getting it into the home and that includes seeds to grow the plants? Marijuana in any form has to first pass thru the streets, highways, or airways of the State, which is against the law.

Third, you might want to talk to some newborn care nurses in hospitals such as Ketchikan or Juneau who will tell you that babies whose mothers have been smoking marijuana are more restless, cry more, and have drug withdrawal symptoms to varying degrees. On the other hand, they will testify that any mother who does not drink alcohol, smoke cigarettes, do drugs, or smoke marijuana have the most healthy and best behaved babies.