

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1987-1988 8672  
5303 SJUD SB 32 (file 2) - SB 37 875

not inclined to try drugs in the first place. The major problem is how to identify those who are at greater risk of trying drugs. A variety of drug education/prevention programs have been implemented over the country, each to a large extent providing a uniform curriculum across age and grade level.

An important implication concerning drug education from the foregoing analysis of age/grade trends is that different prevention goals should be devised for different points in the incidence and prevalence curves. The most logical starting point is that age in the curve at which positive acceleration begins in the prevalence curve. Prior to this point prevention efforts should focus on delaying or preventing the onset of nonmedical taking of mood-altering drugs, and/or extrafamilial alcohol consumption. After this point intensive prevention efforts should concentrate on the reduction of prevalence, giving special emphasis to multiple substance use, frequency of drinking, regular use of marijuana, and on reducing the trying/taking of stimulants and cocaine. Emphasis should also be given to other types of mood-altering drugs, capitalizing on the apparent self-moderating factors that appear to already be "at work" with students to avoid taking drugs perceived as particularly harmful. What is needed is the involvement of a rational program of drug education/prevention - a program derived from an informational base which provides data on the prevalence and developmental trends of drug-taking behavior and on some of the psychosocial aspects related to use and nonuse of mood-altering drugs. This data base can serve as a conceptual basis for prevention strategies designed to prevent and reduce drug-taking behavior by school age youth.

Another important implication of the findings concerns the issue of availability of mood-altering drugs. It should be noted that if a reduction of experimentation with and continued use of drugs is to be achieved, the availabi-

lity of drugs needs to be reduced. There is, however, no easy solution to achieving such a reduction.

The recent history of attempts to address drug use in the United States has tended to deal with the problem through strong legislation aimed at reducing "drugs on the street" by increasing penalties for possession and use of drugs. Such an approach has led to a preoccupation with and elaboration of penalties associated with drug use which has not generally resulted in an overall reduction of "drug problems." Rather than focusing only on the elimination of drugs by legislation, efforts also have to be directed toward focusing on people and the circumstances which contribute to their use of drugs. It has been shown that the "legal" approach to drug misuse puts an unfair and sometimes overwhelming burden on the justice system, leading to the unrealistic expectation that this system will eliminate the problem.

Legal measures can only be effective if society perceives them to be reasonable and realistic. The experience of decades of having to confront drug use in this country makes it clear that without a comprehensive approach the likelihood of reducing drug use is low. This comprehensive approach, requires the joining together of legal, social, education and legislative bodies to pool resources, experiences and knowledge to develop an integrated, comprehensive and relevant approach to address problems of drug use in the community, as well as focusing on the drug-taking behavior of school age youth.

The accomplishment of the above goal requires that a price be paid. This price lies in the implications for policy decisions made by local and state governmental bodies regarding drug use. With respect to youth, in order to prevent the taking of drugs prior to the age at which most of the experimentation with and continued use of drugs occurs, and in order to reduce the incidence and prevalence thereafter, governmental bodies will have to appropriate program

funds. The level of funds will have to be sufficient to allow systematic research and comprehensive program development to be initiated, implemented, and evaluated over a period of time. Legislators and other governmental officials will also need to realize that the efforts of prevention programs are difficult to assess, especially since the effects may not be immediate. Efforts directed at fourth graders, for example, may not be realized until students reach junior high school, where exposure to drugs becomes more widespread and where influences to try drugs exert themselves. Additionally, the importance of drug education/prevention efforts directed at those students in the peak years of drug experimentation may not be fully realized until they reach young adulthood. What is important is the understanding that an investment in a rational educational/prevention program subject to ongoing evaluation, while costly at the point of initial undertaking, can save costs associated with health, social and legal consequences. Only through the acceptance and commitment to alter the attitudes and behaviors of the next generation can a reversal in the trend to take drugs be achieved.

## List of References

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- Segal, B., F. Cromer, S.S. Hobfoll, & P.Z. Wasserman. Patterns of reasons for drug use among detained and adjudicated juveniles. International Journal of the Addictions, 1982, 17, 1117-1130.
- Segal, B., G. Huba, & J. Singer. Drugs, daydreaming & personality. Hillsdale, N.J.: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1980.
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THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED AS  
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

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)); cr

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: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency Affected: Department of Corrections

Title: "An act relating to marijuana"

BRU: \_\_\_\_\_

Sponsor: Senator Paul Fischer

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

Requestor: Senator Paul Fischer

**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
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<b>REVENUE</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
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**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

Phone: 465-3376

Division: Administrative Services

Date: 01/26/87

Approved by Commissioner: William W. Ladwig

Date: 01/26/87

Agency: Department of Corrections

Distribution (by preparer):

Legislative Finance

Legislative Sponsor

Requestor

Office of Management and Budget

Impacted Agency(ies)

Senate Secretary

BILL NO: SB 32

DATE: 1/21/87

TITLE: "An Act relating to marijuana; CONTACT: Maj. Walter J. Gilmour  
and providing for an effective Acting Director  
date.

The Division of Alaska State Troopers is neutral on this legislation.

Many individuals and groups in Alaska feel that the use of marijuana is harmful to public health and welfare. The purpose of this legislation is to recriminalize the possession of any amount of marijuana.

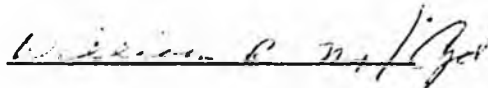
Presently the state law allows up to four ounces of marijuana for personal use. This is in direct conflict with the existing Federal law. This in effect encourages the violation of Federal law.

The existing conflict of Federal and State law is confusing in the mind of the public. The public expects consistency rather than diversity in the law. Such diversity tends to breed disrespect for the law in general, especially upon the impressionable minds of our youth.

Alaska's lenient attitude toward marijuana in effect creates a legal market for a substance that is illegally grown in other states.

Alaska's legalization of small amounts of marijuana directly contravenes the terms of the Single Narcotics Convention, the international treaty which outlaws marijuana and other controlled substances. The United States is one of numerous countries which are signators to the convention.

Recriminalizing marijuana would not, as some fear, result in wholesale arrest of individuals possessing small amounts of marijuana. The present drug enforcement philosophy of source interdiction recognizes the far greater cost-effectiveness of striking against high-level distributors, and sadly, there is no lack of high-level drug dealers in Alaska to occupy the enforcement efforts of narcotics officers.



William R. Nix  
Acting Commissioner

OF  
SAFETY  
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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						
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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  

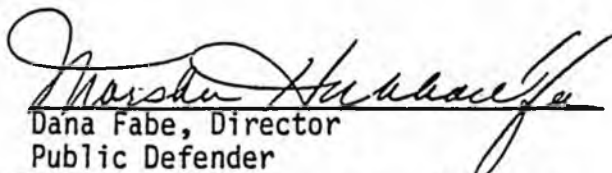
Program impact: \_\_\_\_\_ None                      See analysis below   X  

Contitutional 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.

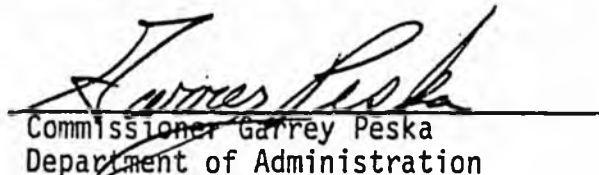
Furthermore, in a time of declining revenues, this bill may divert costly law enforcement, prosecution, defense and court resources from more serious cases.

  
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

SB 32  
HESS  
100 500 4000

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

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

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

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

Agency Affected: Administration  
BRU: Office of Public Advocacy

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

Sponsor: Fischer, Faiks

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

Requestor: Senate Judiciary

**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						
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REVENUE						
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**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 Phone: 274-1684  
Division: Office of Public Advocacy Date: 2/23/87

Approved by Commissioner: Garrey Peska Date: 3/6/87  
Agency: Department of Administration

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 30.2

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 9.3

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>
<b>Justification</b>				
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.				
<b>Type of Expenditure</b>		<b>Amount</b>		
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>		
Salary	49,140			
Benefits	14,058			
Premium Pay				
Other				
<b>Total Personal Services</b>		<b>63,198</b>		
Travel				
Contractual				
Commodities				
Equipment				
Other				
<b>Total Cost</b>		<b>63,198</b>		
<b>Funding Source for Total Cost</b>				
Federal Receipts	1002			
G. F. Match	1003			
General Fund	1004	<b>63,198</b>		
I-A Receipts	1006			
CIP Receipts	1061			
Other				

**Request For  
New Position**

Agency Administration  
 BRU 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>
Justification				
The Anchorage CPA 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.				
Type of Expenditure		Amount		
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>		
Salary	22,020			
Benefit's	8,164			
Premium Pay				
Other				
Total Personal Services		30,184		
Travel				
Contractual				
Commodities				
Equipment				
Other				
Total Cost		30,184		
Funding Source for Total Cost				
Federal Receipts	1002			
G. F. Match	1003			
General Fund	1004	30,184		
I-A Receipts	1006			
CIP Receipts	1061			
Other				

**Request For  
New Position**

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

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

**FY 88**

# 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

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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

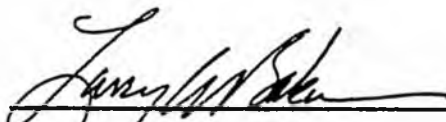
WHEREAS, the Anchorage Crime Commission has for the past three years concluded that Alaska's permissive laws on marijuana should be repealed, and

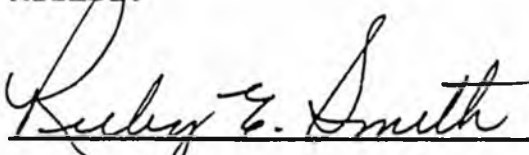
WHEREAS, representatives of 60 Alaskan high schools at the Alaska Association of School Governments' Annual Fall Conference on October 18 of this year unanimously passed a resolution to repeal the current marijuana law and make the drug in all its forms illegal in Alaska.

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 11.71.060~~ <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

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## 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,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "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*

Del Smith  
Deputy Chief of Operations

DS:d1



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



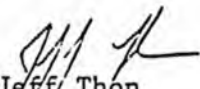
Anchorage Assembly

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

93504

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.

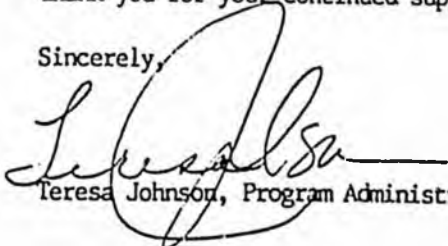
The students did finish the just say no flag and have made arrangements for the flag to be sent to Juneau and presented to the governor. The students also passed a resolution during their business meeting to support the establishment of Just say No clubs in schools, support for additional Drug Education 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

7756 Glacier Highway

Juneau, AK. 99801

February 18, 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 anxiotaxational 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 Irani, 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 impede 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- Eaven Case 1975.

# 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

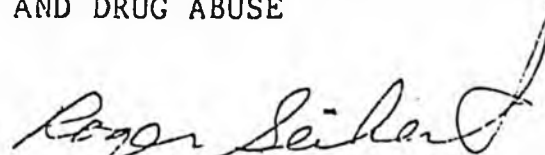
WHEREAS, Federal law mandates criminal penalties for possession and use of marijuana; and

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 decriminalization of marijuana; and to also solicit your support of the same, for the following reasons:

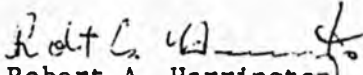
First, let me begin by stating that proper drug abuse education is probably one of our most effective overall means of combating the abuse of controlled substances. Our Youth and others are being taught that marijuana is a controlled substance which can produce harmful effects. To confuse this issue, 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.

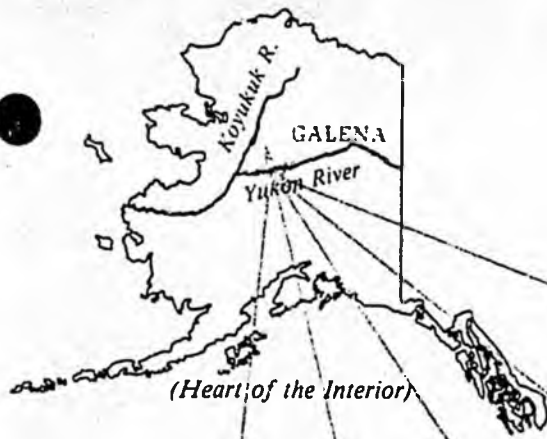
Finally, the State of Alaska has been receiving nationwide recognition through television talk shows where marijuana is the topic of discussion. On one such show, a guest emphasized several times that marijuana has been "LEGALIZED" in Alaska. The word: DECriminalIZATION" was never mentioned. That little 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 that reads "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 predicator 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:

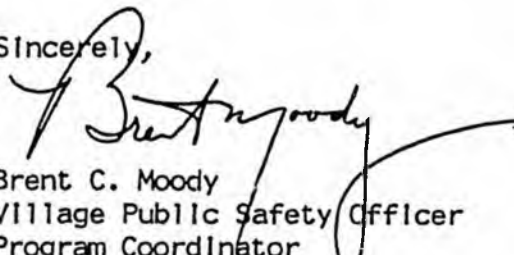
I am writing this letter in support of Senate Bill Number 32 on the recriminalization of marijuana.

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

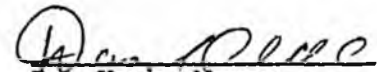
WHEREAS, marijuana represents a special danger to our children, our most important asset; and

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

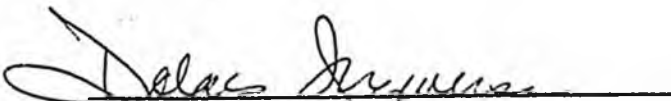
WHEREAS, our authorities need the means to combat the possession and use of marijuana,

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

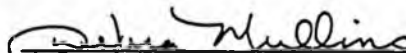
WHEREAS, the physiological, psychological and sociological effects of marijuana use are well documented; and

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;

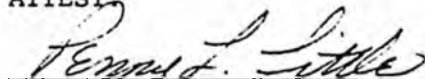
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kenai Peninsula Borough School District Board of Education supports the recriminalization of marijuana and the provisions for enforcement as set forth in Senate Bill 32.

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.

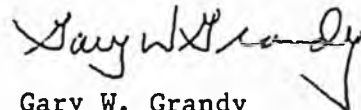
Representative John Sund, Robin Taylor  
Senator Lloyd Jones  
Juneau, Alaska

Page 2.

I believe these innocent newborns have a God-given right to start life without being in subjection to problems created by their mother's marijuana habits.

I will not repeat the many comments made in the hearings but I did hear a majority of testimony in favor of SB #32. I also believe that the majority of citizens in Petersburg and Alaska support SB #32. You will receive or the Hess Committee will receive a petition from people in Petersburg who support SB #32. Therefore, I solicit your vote in favor of SB #32 when it reaches the floor of the legislature.

Sincerely,



Gary W. Grandy  
Administrator

cc: Hess Committee - Recriminilization of Marijuana  
Ben Grussendorf, Senator  
Ed Malewski - Sitka Community Hospital  
Frank Sutton - Mt. Edgecume Hospital

Incidentally, I have just learned that Senator Ben Grussendorf may attempt to retain SB #32 in Committee. Bluntly, that stinks and I resent any important legislation being retained in Committee. Politically, those actions can hurt legislators as the majority of people in a democratic society want those issues debated and voted upon.

CITY OF KETCHIKAN

RESOLUTION NO. 87-1498

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF KETCHIKAN, ALASKA, SUPPORTING REPEAL OF A.S. 11.71.070 AND AMENDMENT OF A.S. 11.71.060(a) TO MAKE MARIJUANA ILLEGAL AND ESTABLISHING AN EFFECTIVE DATE

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 of all ages, 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, Ketchikan Youth Services, Families in Action and other concerned local citizens have expressed concern over the drug abuse problem in the community, and

WHEREAS, representatives of sixty (60) Alaskan high schools at the Alaska Association of School Governments' Annual Fall Conference held on October 18, 1986, unanimously passed a resolution to repeal the current marijuana law and make the drug in all its forms illegal in Alaska.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KETCHIKAN, ALASKA as follows:

Section 1. The City Council of the City of Ketchikan, Alaska hereby petitions the Governor of the State of Alaska, the Alaska State Legislature and the Alaska Supreme Court to take immediate steps to repeal statutory and constitutional protections for use and possession of marijuana in the State of Alaska in order to promote the general health, welfare and public safety of the citizens of Ketchikan and the State of Alaska.

Section 2. The City Clerk is hereby directed to send copies of this resolution to Governor Cowper, Senator Jones, Representative Taylor, Representative Sund, the Attorney General and the Alaska Municipal League.

Section 3. This resolution shall become effective immediately upon passage.

PASSED AND APPROVED this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1987.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Ted Ferry, Mayor

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Karen Miles, CMC  
City Clerk



## KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

Darroll Hargraves  
SUPERINTENDENT

Resolution No. 210  
Ketchikan Gateway Borough School District

### A REQUEST FOR CHANGING THE STATE STATUTES TO MAKE THE POSSESSION AND USE OF MARIJUANA ILLEGAL

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska allows legal private possession and use of marijuana,

WHEREAS, Alaska's present statutes regarding possession and use of marijuana appear to be in conflict with the laws of the United States, and

WHEREAS, the problem of drug and alcohol abuse in our schools and our society appears to be on the rise, and

WHEREAS, the President of the United States initiated a national crusade to counter the current drug problem, and

WHEREAS, many students find easy access to illegal drugs, particularly marijuana, and

WHEREAS, Alaska statutes present a mixed message by currently allowing the use and possession of marijuana in the home, and

WHEREAS, current research and medical opinion concerning marijuana indicates that marijuana is harmful and does present a serious health problem, and

WHEREAS, the utilization of marijuana possession in Alaska sends the message to outside suppliers that Alaska is an open state which condones the "personal use" of marijuana, and

WHEREAS, a show of community resolve against the legal possession and use of marijuana sends a message to the state legislature and the governor's office,

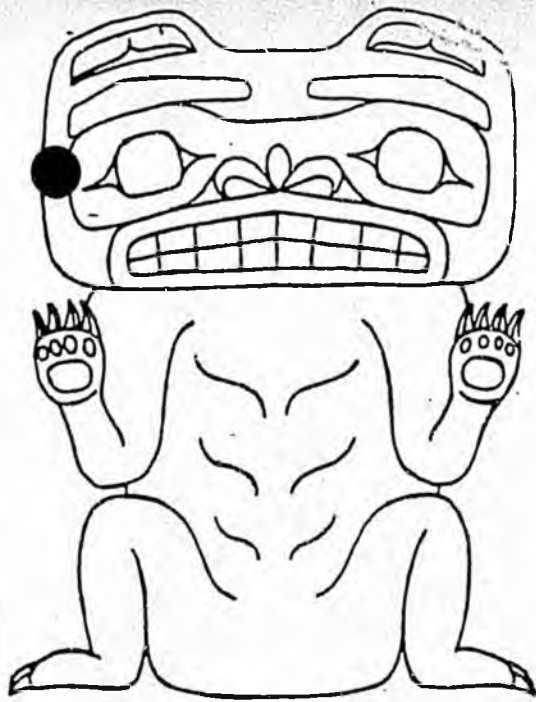
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Ketchikan Gateway Borough School District that:

1. The School District encourages and supports the reenactment of statutes which will recriminalize the possession of marijuana.
2. The School District makes this position one of public record so that all in the community, in other school districts, and across the state will understand our position that the present statutes in Alaska governing marijuana are not in the best interest of its citizens.
3. The School District requests our legislators, locally and across the state, to give the recriminalization of marijuana immediate attention during the 1st session of the 15th legislature so that effective July 1, 1987 the possession and use of marijuana will be illegal and carry consequences.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT OF KETCHIKAN, ALASKA THIS \_\_\_\_\_ DAY OF \_\_\_\_\_, 1987.

\_\_\_\_\_  
President of the Board

\_\_\_\_\_  
Clerk-Treasurer of the Board



## City of Saxman

Rt. 2, Box 1  
Saxman, Alaska 99901  
907-225-4166

CITY OF SAXMAN

RESOLUTION NO. 87-01-030

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF SAXMAN, ALASKA, SUPPORTING REPEAL OF A.S. 11.71.070 AND AMENDMENT OF A.S. 11.71.060(a) TO MAKE MARIJUANA ILLEGAL AND ESTABLISHING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

- 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 of all ages; 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, Ketchikan Youth Service, Families in Action and other concerned local citizens have expressed concern over the drug abuse problem in the community; and
- WHEREAS, representatives of sixty (60) Alaska high schools at the Alaska Association of School Governments' Annual Fall Conference held on October 18, 1986, unanimously passed a resolution to repeal the current marijuana law and make the drug in all its forms illegal in Alaska.



**BOYS & GIRLS CLUBS  
OF ALASKA**

**Administrative Offices**  
2300 W. 36th Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska 99517  
(907) 248-0086

**Officers**  
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Caroline Dowling  
*President-Elect*

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*V.P. - Property Management*

Mary Beth Finley  
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Bill Woodland  
*V.P. - Athletics*

Cynthia Miles  
*Treasurer*

LaJuana Strallf  
*Secretary*

March 27, 1987

Representative Terry Martin  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Terry:

On behalf of Boys & Girls Clubs of Alaska and its Board of Directors, I urge your continued support for House Bill 55. As you are aware, substance abuse among Alaska's young continues to prevail in alarming numbers. The recriminalization of marijuana is an important step the State must take to bring those numbers down.

Boys & Girls Clubs have addressed the drug and alcohol problem with today's youth and are developing programs aimed at education and service of needs related to substance abuse. The State or Alaska's recriminalization of marijuana will not only boost our efforts, but also the work of many other agencies, schools and private businesses throughout Alaska. Your participation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

*David Choquette* <sup>PH.</sup>

David Choquette  
Board Member

cc: David G. Kolesky, President

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# Alaska State Legislature

Senator Paul A. Fischer  
Senate District D  
Box 784  
Soldotna, 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, '85	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>
Anchorage Crime Commision Report cont.		
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	Ak. 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 phamplets.		

# 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

April 9, 1987

To: Senator Jay Kerttula, Chairman &  
Members of Senate Judiciary Committee

From: Senator Paul Fischer

Subject: SB 32, Recriminalizing Marijuana

---

The Senate Health Education and Social Services Committee has held extensive hearings on the marijuana issue. The Committee held 4 public hearings including 2 statewide teleconferences. A total of 85 people testified of which 50 testified for recriminalization and 29 against. Six people gave us their undecided philosophical reflections. The written testimony and POMs have been overwhelming in favor of recriminalization.

Throughout the course of our hearings, it became apparent that the first section of the bill, "Legislative Findings", was going to be the emphasis and heart of the bill. We must draft a law that is capable of persuading the Courts that the detrimental effects of marijuana override the Constitutional questions to the right to privacy laid out in the *Ravin* decision. We do not have a right to privacy with respect to cocaine, LSD, or heroin for obvious reasons. The Senate HESS Committee found, that some of these same reasons now apply to marijuana based upon new scientific evidence that was not previously available during the *Ravin* decision. The conclusions of this new evidence is listed in the first section of the bill entitled "Legislative Findings". Further information substantiating these findings can be found in an accompanying memo and reference materials in my office.

The CS offered by the Senate HESS Committee incorporates these new findings in a convincing and compelling format that will both aid in the bill's passage and State's defense in court if the new law should be challenged.

Attached please find the minutes of our Committee hearings.

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
907-465-3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY  
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

Copies of minutes listed below were originally included in this file. The minutes are available on the STAIRS database CMPR. In order to save space copies of minutes have not been left in the files.

Mary Van Nimwegen

J. HESS	Feb. 18, 1987	7:10pm
J. HESS	Feb. 25, 1987	7:07 pm
J. HESS	Feb. 27, 1987	3:30pm

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

1. Institute of Medicine, Division of Health Sciences Policy. Marijuana and Health. 1982.

2. State Troopers and Public Health Department. Annual Drug Report to the Alaska Legislature. 1984.

3. Anchorage Crime Commission. Marijuana Study. 1985.

Harold Heinze, Chairman of the Anchorage Crime Commission. Letter dated 2/25/87.

4. Robert A. Harrington, Chief of Galena Police Department. Letter dated 2/24/87.

Brent C. Moody, Village Public Safety Officer. Letter to Senator Paul Fischer.

Central Council, Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska. Letter dated 2/23/87.

D. A. Anslinger, III, Chief of Ketchikan Police Department. Letter dated 2/24/87.

5. Municipality of Anchorage, Anchorage Assembly. Resolu-  
tion.
6. Dalterio, Dr. Susan L. "Marijuana and the Unborn."  
Listen, a Journal of Better Living. 1984.
7. Spence, W.R., M.D. Marijuana and Its Effects. March,  
1985.
8. Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Servic-  
es. Drug Abuse and Drug Abuse Research: The First in a  
Series of Triennial Reports to Congress. 1984.
9. McCoy, Kathleen. "Scared Straight." We Alaskans.  
February, 1987.
10. Secretary of Health and Human Services. Marijuana and  
Health: Eighth Annual Report to the U.S. Congress. 1980.
11. Secretary of Health and Human Services. Marijuana and  
Health: Ninth Annual Report to the U.S. Congress. 1982.
12. National Institute on Drug Abuse, Department of Health  
and Human Services. For Parents Only: What you need to  
know about marijuana. 1981.

13. National Institute on Drug Abuse, Department of Health and Human Services. Marijuana: Just Say No.

14. National Institute on Drug Abuse, Department of Health and Human Services. For Kids Only: What you should know about marijuana.

15. Mann, Peggy. "Marijuana Alert III: The Devastation of Personality." Readers Digest. December, 1981.

16. Eromwell, Susan. "How I got my Daughter to Stop Smoking Pot." Good Housekeeping. March, 1979.

17. "Drugs: Use and Abuse in the Southern Panhandle." New Alaskan. September, 1983.

"Drugs: Use and Abuse in the Southern Panhandle." New Alaskan. January and February, 1982.

18. Editorial from Ketchikan Daily News. Anchorage Times.

Konet, Bob. Letter to the Editor. Ketchikan Daily News. 2/6/84.

19. Kiwanis Club of Anchorage. Resolution.

20. Reagan, President. The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, Remarks by the President. 8/4/86.
21. The War on Drug Abuse
22. Continuation of Fiscal Note Analysis for HB 55.
23. Alaska Court of Appeals. Marijuana is a controlled substance: State v. Resek.
24. Jennings, Mary. Effects of the Decriminalization of Marijuana. March, 1986.
25. FBI National Academy Associates, Alaska Chapter. Letter to Representative Martin from Pat Wellington, President. 2/9/87.
26. Congressional Delegation Request.
27. City of Saxon. City of Wrangell. City of Ketchikan. City of Valdez. Ketchikan Gateway Borough School District. Galena City School District. Alaska Association of School Governments.
28. National Institute on Drug Abuse, Department of Health and Human Services. Research 31: Marijuana Research Findings. June, 1980.

Others:

National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice.  
Drug Use and Pretrial Crime in the District of Columbia.  
October, 1984.

Konet, Bob. Letter to Walt Furnace. Ward Cove. 2/18/85.

Smith, Carol, Dr. "Retarding Reproduction: How marijuana users impair their sexuality and fertility." Listen. February, 1983.

Committees of Correspondence. "Nipping marijuana in the bud: A comparison of paraquat, the herbicide, with Cannabis, nature's toxic plant." Drug Abuse Newsletter.

Adams, Robert. Letter to all House members. 4/30/84.

Burrell, Sharon. Letter to Joe Hayes. 4/16/84.

Committees of Correspondence. "A Straight Pitch about Marijuana." Junior League of Dallas. 1982.

Committees of Correspondence. "What Parents Must Learn about Marijuana."

Mann, Peggy. "Death on the Highways: Driving on Drink and Pot." Published in Families, a Reader's Digest Publication condensed from The Saturday Evening Post. 1981.

# 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  
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(907) 465-3762

## Senate Committee on Health, Education and Social Services

### REFERENCES FOR LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS TO CS SB 32 (HESS)

#### Subsection (a)

1. Marijuana and Health, Institute of Medicine, National Academy Press, 1982. Page 10
2. Institute, page 20.
3. Institute, page 26
4. original (*original bill finding, see House Research Report #87.158*)
5. original
6. Institute, page 16. Also, conversation with officials at state crime lab.
7. Conversation with crime lab officials.
8. original
9. original
10. original
11. original
12. original
13. original
14. 21 U.S.C. 812.

#### Subsection (b)

1. Essentially a conclusion
2. "Patterns of Drug Use: Community Survey", Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, UAA; Benard Segal, Ph.D., editor; 1983. Also "Patterns of Drug Use: School Survey", same publisher and editor.

3. Same as 2.

4. Conversation with Teresa Johnson, Anchorage School District, March 1987. Includes elements of a legislative conclusion and finding.

5. Conclusion.

6. A conclusion

Consult the attached House Research Agency report dated February 27, 1987 for those items marked as being from the original bill.



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
RESEARCH AGENCY

P.O. Box Y, State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811-3100  
Mail Stop 3100  
(907) 465-3991

February 27, 1987

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Terry Martin

ATTN: John Manley

FROM: Penelope Weyhrauch *PW*  
Legislative Analyst

RE: Findings on Marijuana (House Bill 55)  
Research Request 87.158

You asked us to substantiate the findings on marijuana included in House Bill 55. I have addressed each of the findings included in the bill with the most applicable research available to me. Wherever possible, I have presented the research without paraphrasing it. For this reason, the memorandum may not read smoothly. As you requested, I have not included any research which disputes the findings set out in the bill.

1. Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the mind-altering ingredient in marijuana, is not soluble in water, but goes into the fatty tissues of the brain, testicles, ovaries, and other internal organs, and takes 30 days to be eliminated from the body.

According to Dr. W.D.M. Paton, Professor of Pharmacology at Oxford University, "the various cannabinoid substances are highly soluble in fat, but have a low solubility in water".<sup>1</sup> Other research shows that "THC--the principal psychoactive ingredient of marijuana...tends to accumulate in the brain and gonads and other fatty tissues.."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>George K. Russell, "Marihuana Today--A Compilation of Medical Findings for the Layman," p. 45.

<sup>2</sup>Senator Eastland, Chairman of the Internal Security Subcommittee of the United States Senate, May 1974, summarizing testimony given before the Subcommittee. Quoted in "Marihuana Today", p. 14.

Research completed by the National Institute on Drug Abuse shows that THC tends to remain for long periods of time in fatty tissues. Five days after a single injection of THC, 20 percent of the THC remains stored in body fats. Complete elimination of a single dose can take 30 days.<sup>3</sup>

2. The buildup of THC in the body causes the user to smoke more marijuana to achieve the desired high and may result in loss of sleep, appetite, initiative, as well as moodiness and depression.

Studies indicate that a tolerance to THC can develop, when increasing doses of a drug are required to produce the same effect.<sup>4</sup> "It appears now, both in animals and in humans, that tolerance develops quite rapidly to many of the effects of THC. The more frequent the administration and the higher the dose the more rapidly it develops, but even subjects smoking as little as one marijuana cigarette per day in a laboratory experiment demonstrate tolerance on some behavioral and physiologic dimensions."<sup>5</sup>

To maintain constant blood levels of THC, healthy subjects were given doses of the oral equivalent of several marijuana cigarettes a day. Within hours after the last dose of THC, subjects showed "irritability, restlessness, decreased appetite, sleep disturbances, sweating, tremor, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea."<sup>6</sup>

3. It is possible for a human being to overdose from the use of marijuana especially if it is used in conjunction with alcohol, because it increases the effects of alcohol.

"We have found that...behaviors are linked behaviors, so that the consumption of any substance, licit or illicit, is positively correlated with an increased consumption of all other substances."<sup>7</sup> "Taking the total of animal and human research, simultaneous use of both alcohol and marijuana

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<sup>3</sup>"Marijuana Research Findings: 1980," Research Monograph Series 31, National Institute on Drug Abuse, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, p. 57.

<sup>4</sup>"Marijuana Today," pp. 73 - 74.

<sup>5</sup>"Marijuana Research Findings: 1980," p. 74.

<sup>6</sup>"Marijuana Research Findings: 1980," p. 75. See also "Marijuana and Health," Report of a Study by a Committee of the Institute of Medicine, Division of Health Sciences Policy, 1982, p. 27.

<sup>7</sup>R.L DuPont, testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security, May 1975, ref. 90, pp. 461-471. Quoted in "Marijuana Today," p. 16.

typically has more profound effect than the use of either alone."<sup>8</sup> "From the evidence it can be said that these two psychochemicals add to the effects of each other. This is common 'street' knowledge, and it is confirmed in the laboratory. The degree of intoxication is increased, and it lasts longer. This means that behavior and psychomotor functioning are more impaired."<sup>9</sup>

4. The THC content of a marijuana cigarette 10 years ago was one percent, but it is as high as 10 percent per cigarette today.

"The marijuana used today is many times--five to ten times--stronger than in the 60s. At the beginning of the drug movement, marijuana with THC content as low as .02 to .5 percent was commonly available and marijuana with two percent THC was considered 'real good grass.' Now confiscated marijuana analyzed in government laboratories has been found to have THC content as high as 14 percent."<sup>10</sup>

"'Street' marijuana has increased markedly in potency over the past five years. Confiscated materials in 1975 rarely exceeded one percent THC content. By 1979, samples as high as five percent THC content were common. 'Hash oil,' a marijuana extract unavailable a decade ago, has been found to have a THC content as high as 28 percent, with more typical samples analyzed by University of Mississippi chemists ranging from 15 to 20 percent THC."<sup>11</sup>

5. Marijuana causes schizophrenia, illusions, and hallucinations, including a dulling of the senses, creating the possibility that the user is unable to respond to body signals, such as pain.

"The acute anxiety reaction that may occur during marijuana intoxication can include paranoid delusions, ... a full blown acute toxic psychosis with loss of contact with reality, delusions, hallucinations... These acute reactions seem to occur most frequently in individuals who are under stress, depressed, or have a history of schizophrenia."<sup>12</sup>

-----  
<sup>8</sup>"Marijuana Research Findings: 1980," pp. 38, and 170.

<sup>9</sup>Sidney Cohen, M.D., and Phyllis J. Lessin, "Marijuana and Alcohol," American Council for Drug Education, 1982, p. 21.

<sup>10</sup>Helen C. Jones, "On Marijuana Reconsidered," Executive Health, Volume 10, Number 5, February, 1984.

<sup>11</sup>"Marijuana Research Findings: 1980," p. 2.

<sup>12</sup>"Marijuana Research Findings: 1980," pp. 71-72. See also "Marijuana and Health," p. 126.

One researcher described a higher dose-related phase of cannabis intoxication as "...the appearance of delusions, labile emotions, particularly anxiety, decreased impulse control and, at the highest doses, profound sensory illusions and hallucinations."<sup>13</sup> Dr. Harris Isbell, with the University of Kentucky Medical Center, confirmed these findings, stating that "...the data in our experiments definitely indicate that the psychotomimetic (capable of inducing altered states of consciousness) effects of THC are dependent on dosage and that sufficiently high doses can cause psychotic reactions in any individual." Dr. Isbell classified cannabis among the hallucinogens.<sup>14</sup>

One report stated that "...acute psychotic behavior resembling schizophrenic psychosis..." had been reported.<sup>15</sup> Another said that "Sufficient clinical information is available to recommend abstinence for schizophrenics in remission, because of the danger of relapse."<sup>16</sup>

6. Although it may take a heavy cigarette smoker as long as 20 years to develop lung cancer, one marijuana cigarette a day may cause lung cancer in three years.

"Recent clinical evidence and findings from several research laboratories demonstrate that cannabis inhalation may have seriously damaging effects on human lung tissue... The damage is described as 'pre-cancerous.' The caustic and irritating effects of cannabis smoke are well known to users, and recent work has shown that 'like tar from tobacco cigarettes, reefer tar is carcinogenic when painted onto mouse skin.' Benzopyrene, a potent carcinogenic agent, is 50 percent more concentrated in the smoke of marijuana than smoke from varieties of high tar Kentucky tobacco."<sup>17</sup>

Dr. Cecile Leuchtenberger of the Swiss Institute for Experimental Cancer Research exposed small portions of excised mouse lung tissue to standardized puffs of marijuana. She summarized her work by stating: "The observations that marijuana cigarette smoke stimulates irregular growth in the respiratory system which resembles closely precancerous lesions would indicate that long-term inhalation of marijuana cigarette smoke may either directly evoke lung cancer or may at least contribute to the development of lung cancer."<sup>18</sup>

<sup>13</sup>"Marijuana Research Findings: 1980," p. 62.

<sup>14</sup>"Marijuana Today," p. 24.

<sup>15</sup>Robert G. Heath, M.D., "Marijuana and the Brain," The American Council on Marijuana and Other Psychoactive Drugs, 1981, p. 6.

<sup>16</sup>"Drug Abuse and Drug Abuse Research," The first in a Series of Triennial Reports to Congress, Department of Health and Human Services, 1984, p. 77.

<sup>17</sup>"Marijuana Today," pp. 54 - 55.

<sup>18</sup>"Marijuana Today," pp. 55 - 56.

"According to researchers at the American Health Foundation, marijuana smoke contains 50 percent more cancer-producing hydrocarbons than tobacco smoke."<sup>19</sup> Further, "...abnormalities suggestive of cancerous lesions have been recorded."<sup>20</sup>

7. THC affects eggs, sperm, sexual hormones, and the development of a fetus, and marijuana use may result in deformed or undersized offspring.

"Studies have shown that THC accumulates in the ovaries of the female, where it will kill and injure eggs" and that a "...significant decrease in sperm concentration and total sperm count occurs."<sup>21</sup> "This effect is apparently accompanied by a decline in sperm motility and an increase in abnormal sperm forms."<sup>22</sup>

"Studies with laboratory animals clearly show that the crude drug marijuana and THC...inhibit secretion of the pituitary hormones, luteinizing hormone and follicle stimulating hormone as well as prolactin. These changes in pituitary hormone levels produce decreases in sex steroid hormones and cause disruption of ovulation and spermatogenesis. With chronic drug use, disruption of sex accessory organs (e.g., uterus and vagina in the female; prostate gland and seminal vesicles in the male) has also been observed."<sup>23</sup>

Other studies show that "...the risks of pregnancy loss and other adverse effects on the fetus are increased by marijuana use...significant changes consistent with retardation of fetal growth and development have been observed."<sup>24</sup>

"Low maternal weight gain during pregnancy, maternal illnesses during pregnancy, and cigarette and marijuana smoking during pregnancy were consistently related to adverse fetal development. Women who used marijuana during pregnancy delivered infants with significantly smaller

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<sup>19</sup>"On Marijuana Reconsidered," p. 2.

<sup>20</sup>"Marijuana and Health," p. 63. See also "Effects of Long Term Marijuana Use", p. 156, and, "Marijuana and Health," pp. 3, and 62.

<sup>21</sup>"Marijuana," Narcotic Information Bulletin, No.1-80, p. 2.

<sup>22</sup>Carol Grace Smith, Ph.D. and Ricardo H. Asch, M.D., "Marijuana and Reproduction," the American Council for Drug Education, 1982, pp. 16, 17.

<sup>23</sup>"Marijuana and Reproduction," p. 7.

<sup>24</sup> "Marijuana and Reproduction", p. 8.

birth weight, body length and head circumference, as well as infants who were five times more likely to have features compatible with the fetal alcohol syndrome."<sup>25</sup>

"In males, marijuana has been found temporarily to lower testosterone, the principal male sex hormone, decrease sperm count, cause abnormalities in the sperm...In women, a study of marijuana users done at the Masters and Johnson Institute found that the drug disrupted the menstrual cycle...At the University of California, Davis, Dr. Ethel Sassenrath, on exposing pregnant rhesus monkeys (who have a reproductive system similar to humans), to THC in doses equal to one or two marijuana cigarettes a day for humans, found significantly lower weight gains during pregnancy and 40 percent of the conceptions ending in miscarriages, fetal deaths, stillbirths, or infant deaths shortly after birth."

8. Other physical reactions to marijuana include irreversible changes in the brain, sinusitis, pharyngitis, bronchitis, emphysema, increased heart rate, and decreased blood circulation.

One study stated that "The findings reported here indicate that exposure to ...THC...at doses commensurate with those used by human marijuana smokers, produces permanent changes in brain function and structure of monkeys, a subhuman primate close to man."<sup>26</sup>

Testimony on this subject before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security was summarized by finding that: "1) Chronic cannabis smoking can produce sinusitis, pharyngitis, bronchitis, emphysema and other respiratory difficulties in a year or less, as opposed to ten or twenty years of cigarette smoking to produce similar complications; and 2) Cannabis smoke, or cannabis smoke mixed with (tobacco) cigarette smoke, is far more damaging to lung tissue than tobacco smoke alone."<sup>27</sup>

"There is good evidence to show that marijuana increases the work of the heart, usually by raising heart rate and in some persons, by raising blood pressure."<sup>28</sup>

<sup>25</sup>-----  
<sup>25</sup>"Marijuana and Reproduction," p. 16, 17.

<sup>26</sup>Robert G. Heath, M.D., "Marijuana and the Brain," The American Council on Marijuana and Other Psychoactive Drugs, Inc., 1981, p. 10.

<sup>27</sup>"Marijuana Today," p. 14. See also "Marijuana and Health," p. 60.

<sup>28</sup>"Marijuana and Health," p. 3.

9. Other psychological reactions to marijuana include loss of memory, impairment in thinking, reading comprehension, and verbal and arithmetic problem solving; impairment of perception of distance and time; and anxiety, panic, paranoia, psychosis, and psychological dependence.

Dr. Ronald C. Bloodworth, Clinical Director at the Psychiatric Institute of Atlanta, reported that "...Many heavy users suffer from distorted emotional responses, disordered thinking, and loss of memory and motivation." Dr. Bloodworth also reported that there is enough evidence to confirm that psychologic dependence is common among marijuana users and that physical dependence can also occur.<sup>29</sup>

Other studies concur with Dr. Bloodworth's findings: "...cannabis intoxication...impairs judgments of distance and time, memory for recent events, ability to learn new information, and physical coordination,"<sup>30</sup> and, "...several studies have shown that marijuana intoxication impairs driving, flying and other complex skilled activities. Many elements of effective psychomotor performance are worsened by the drug because of decrements in recent memory, tracking performance, glare recovery, motor coordination, depth perception, time sense, and peripheral vision."<sup>31</sup>

"Under the influence of moderate doses of the drug, most investigators report that subjects consistently overestimate the amount of time that has elapsed. Thus, under the influence of marijuana, a given event is reported to last longer than it actually does last."<sup>32</sup>

"Marijuana's popularity notwithstanding, a surprisingly high proportion of users report reactions that they regard as unpleasant or undesirable. For example, 33 percent of regular users reported that while intoxicated they occasionally experienced such symptoms as acute panic, paranoid reaction, hallucinations, and unpleasant distortions in body image."<sup>33</sup>

Another study reported that "16 percent of regular users reported anxiety, fearfulness, confusion, dependency, or aggressive urges as a usual occurrence. Acute paranoid reactions under controlled conditions has also been reported."<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>29</sup>"On Marijuana Reconsidered," p. 4.

<sup>30</sup>"Marijuana Research Findings: 1980," page 67.

<sup>31</sup>"Marijuana Research Findings: 1980," p.71.

<sup>32</sup>"Marijuana and Health," p. 116.

<sup>33</sup>"Marijuana and Health," p. 121.

<sup>34</sup>"Marijuana and Health," pp. 122 to 123.

Representative Martin  
February 27, 1987  
Page 8

"Cannabis psychosis refers to a chronic psychotic condition (out of contact with reality) reportedly seen in heavy marijuana users, but extending beyond the period of acute intoxication. Some authors have described a schizophrenia-like picture with delusions and hallucinations."<sup>36</sup>

"Although infrequent..psychiatric problems can emerge. Acute anxiety and panic states from use of the drug are known, especially in persons who have never used marijuana before. Acute paranoid states will occur at times in experienced smokers who have previously used the drug without untoward reaction."<sup>37</sup>

\* \* \*

I hope this information is useful to you. If you would like excerpts from the articles cited in this memorandum, please contact our agency.

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<sup>36</sup>"Marijuana and Health," p. 124.

<sup>37</sup>"Effects of Long Term Marijuana Use," p. 158.

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

SB

35

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: An Act relating to anatomical gifts.  
Sponsor: Fischer  
Requestor: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency Affected: Health & Social Services  
BRU: State Health Services  
Components: Public Health Administrative Services

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
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 FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The enactment of SB 35 would have no direct fiscal impact on the Department of Health and Social Services.

Prepared by: Elizabeth Ward, Director *Elizabeth Ward* Phone: 465-3090 *KD*  
Division: Public Health Date: 1-13-88

Approved by Commissioner: Marya M. Munnson *Marya M. Munnson* Date: Jan 25, 1988  
Agency: Department of Health & Social Services

Distribution (by preparer):

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

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SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

Date of \_\_\_\_\_ 5-DAY NOTICE  
IN ACCORDANCE WITH UNIFORM RULE 23

FURTHER: JUDICIARY

\*\*FISCAL NOTE(S) ATTACHED \_\_\_\_\_ \*\*  
IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 24.08.035  
(see below)

1/19/87 DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE 3/6/87  
Mr. President:

HESS Committee considered SB 37

relating to fingerprinting of minors; and amending Alaska Rule of  
Children's Procedure 24.

and recommended:

replace with CS <sup>37</sup> SB (HESS)  same title  
 attached amendment(s) and  new title

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to \_\_\_\_\_

letter of intent adopted and attached

\*\* Committee  attached or  adopted fiscal note(s)  
2  zero  fiscal impact

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

\_\_\_\_\_  
Verthuis  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
JP Josephson - No Recommendation  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Paul A. Fink Do Pass  
Chairman signature and recommendation

Committee Backup Attached

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

Bill Version: Senate Bill No. 37  
Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: An Act relating to fingerprinting  
of minors.  
Sponsor: Fischer  
Requestor: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency Affected: Health & Social Services  
BRU: Social Services  
Youth Services  
Components: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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**FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)**

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

**POSITIONS:**

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

**ANALYSIS :**

none.

Prepared by: Yvonne M. Chase, Director *AMC*  
Division: Division of Family and Youth Services  
Approved by Commissioner: Myra M. Munson, Commissioner  
Agency: Department of Health and Social Services

Phone: 465-3170  
Date: 03-06-87  
Date: 3-6-87

Distribution (by preparer):  
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Legislative Sponsor  
Requestor  
Office of Management and Budget  
Impacted Agency(ies)  
Senate Secretary

STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
FISCAL NOTE

Bill Version: SB 37  
Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

REQUEST  
Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: "An Act relating to fingerprinting of minors..."  
Sponsor: Senator 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						
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REVENUE						
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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:

No fiscal impact is anticipated.

Prepared by: Francis C. Allan  
Division: Alaska State Troopers

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

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature]  
Agency: Public Safety

Date: 1/27/87

Distribution (by preparer):  
Legislative Finance  
Legislative Sponsor  
Requestor  
Office of Management & Enterprise Services  
Impacted Agency(ies)  
Senate Secretary

BILL NO: CSSB 37 (HESS)

DATE: March 10, 1987

MAR 27 1987

TITLE: "An Act relating to the fingerprinting of minors."

CONTACT: James D. Vaden  
Deputy Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY / FINGERPRINTING

SB 37's intent is to identify juveniles who have left latent prints at crime scenes

This bill allows for discretionary fingerprinting of all arrested minors over the age of 14.

The Department has the opinion that more crimes would be resolved with the passage of this type of legislation.

We have met with the Department of Health & Social Services and concur with the amendments made in this committee substitute.

This bill will allow law enforcement to fingerprint juveniles arrested for a felony but still allow for discretion on the officers' part.

There is no purpose in registering most juvenile prints in our AAFIS system. Since many juveniles are growing rapidly, machine identification could prove difficult if not impossible between the ages of 14, 15 and adulthood.

The Department of Public Safety supports this legislation.

*William R. Nix*  
William R. Nix  
Acting Commissioner

STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
FISCAL NOTE

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

Bill Version : CSSB 37 (HESS)  
Publish Date : \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title : "An Act Relating to the Finger-  
printing of Minors...."

Agency Affected : Public Safety  
BRU : Administration and Support

Sponsor : Sen. Fischer  
Requestor : Senate Judiciary

Components : Administrative Services

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
PERSONAL SERVICES		40.0	41.2	42.4	43.7	45.0
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL		4	4	4	4	5
SUPPLIES		1	1	1	1	1
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	40.5	41.7	42.9	44.2	45.6

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
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REVENUE						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	40.5	41.7	42.9	44.2	45.6
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	40.5	41.7	42.9	44.2	45.6

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	1	1	1	1	1
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Allows for the fingerprinting of minors arrested. Will require 1 full-time Automated Fingerprint Identification operator with minimal support costs to classify and identify fingerprints processed in AAFIS. 3% inflation factor added into future years. See attached Staff analysis.

*Prepared*

Prepared by : Joe Reeves, Budget Analyst Phone : 465-4349  
Division : Administrative Services Date : \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by Commissioner : [Signature] Date : 3/27/87  
Agency : Public Safety

Distribution (by preparer):

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