

under the supervision of a bureau—which may mean its suppression. Last year, there was imported into the U.S. 62,813,000 pounds of hemp seed. In 1935 there was imported 116 million pounds....”

PROTECTING SPECIAL INTERESTS

Testimony before Congress in 1937 for the purpose of outlawing hemp consisted almost entirely of Hearst's and other sensational and racist newspaper articles read aloud by Harry J. Anslinger,* director of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics (FBN). (This agency has since evolved into the Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA]).

* Harry J. Anslinger was director of the new Federal Bureau of Narcotics from its inception in 1931 for the next 31 years, and was only forced into retirement in 1962 by President John F. Kennedy after Anslinger tried to censor the publications and publishers of Professor Alfred Lindsmith (*The Addict and the Law*, Washington Post, 1961) and to blackmail and harass his employer, Indiana University.

Anslinger had come under attack for racist remarks as early as 1934 by a U.S. senator from Pennsylvania, Joseph Guffey, for such things as referring to “ginger-colored niggers” in letters circulated to his department heads on FBN stationery.

Prior to 1931, Anslinger was Assistant U.S. Commissioner for Prohibition. Anslinger, remember, was hand-picked to head the new Federal Bureau of Narcotics by his uncle-in-law, Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury under President Herbert Hoover. The same Andrew Mellon was also the owner and largest stockholder of the sixth largest bank (in 1937) in the United States, the Mellon Bank in Pittsburgh, one of only two bankers for DuPont* from 1928 to the present.

* DuPont has borrowed money from banks only twice in its entire 170 year history, once to buy control of General Motors in the 1920s. Its banking business is the prestigious plum of the financial world.

In 1937, Anslinger testified before Congress saying, “Marijuana is the most violence causing drug in the history of mankind.”

This, along with Anslinger's outrageous racist statements and beliefs, was made to the Southern-dominated congressional committee and is now an embarrassment to read in its entirety.

For instance, Anslinger kept a “Gore File,” culled almost entirely from Hearst and other sensational tabloids—e.g., stories of axe murders, where one of the participants reportedly smoked a joint four days before committing the crime.

Anslinger pushed on Congress as a factual statement that about 50% of all violent crimes committed in the U.S. were committed by Spaniards, Mexican-Americans, Latin Americans, Filipinos, Negroes and Greeks, and these crimes could be traced directly to marijuana.

(From Anslinger's own records given to Pennsylvania State University, Li Cata Murders, etc.)

Not one of Anslinger's marijuana “Gore Files” of the

1930s is believed to be true by scholars who have painstakingly checked the facts.¹

SELF-PERPETUATING LIES

In fact, F.B.I. statistics, had Anslinger bothered to check, showed at least 65% to 75% of all murders in the U.S. were then—and still are—alcohol related.

As an example of his racist statements, Anslinger read into U.S. Congressional testimony (without objection) stories about “coloreds” with big lips, luring white women with jazz music and marijuana.

He read an account of two Negro students at the University of Minnesota doing this to a white coed “with the result of pregnancy.” The Congressmen of 1937 gasped at this and at the fact that this drug seemingly caused white women to touch or even look at a “Negro.”

Virtually no one in America other than a handful of rich industrialists and their hired cops knew that their chief potential competitor—hemp—was being outlawed under the name “marijuana.”

That's right. Marijuana was most likely just a pretext for hemp prohibition and economic suppression.

The water was further muddied by the confusion of marijuana with Loco Weed (Jimson Weed). The situation was not clarified by the press, which continued to print the disinformation into the 1960s.

At the dawn of the 1990s, the most extravagant and ridiculous attacks on the hemp plant draw national media attention—such as a study widely reported by health journals in 1989 that claimed marijuana smokers put on about a half a pound of weight per day. Now in 1993 they just want to duck the issue.

(American Health, July/August 1989.)

Meanwhile, serious discussions of the health, civil liberties and economic aspects of the hemp issue are frequently dismissed as being nothing but an “excuse so that people can smoke pot”—as if people need an ‘excuse’ to state the facts about any matter.

One must concede that, as a tactic, lying to the public about the beneficial nature of hemp and confusing them as to its relationship with “marijuana” has been very successful.

Footnotes:

1. Dewey & Merrill, *Bulletin 404*, US Department of Agriculture 1916; “Billion-Dollar Crop,” *Popular Mechanics*, 1938; U.S. Agricultural Indexes, 1916 through 1982; *New Scientist*, November 13, 1980.

2. Uelmen & Haddox, *Drug Abuse and the Law*, 1974.

3. Bonnie, Richard & Whitebread, Charles, *The Marijuana Conviction*, Univ. of Virginia Press, 1974; Congressional testimony, 1937 (See full testimony in Appendix); et al.

4. Sloman, Larry; *Reefer Madness*, 1979; Bonnie and Whitebread, *The Marijuana Conviction*, Univ. of Virginia Press, 1974.

MARIJUANA PROHIBITION

Anslinger got his marijuana law...

"Should we believe self-serving, ever-growing drug enforcement/drug treatment bureaucrats, whose pay and advancement depends on finding more and more people to arrest and 'treat'?"

"More Americans die in just one day in prisons, penitentiaries, jails and stockades than have ever died from marijuana throughout his:ory. Who are they protecting? From what?"

—Fred Oerther, M.D., Portland Oregon, September, 1986.

MOVING TO CRUSH DISSENT

After the 1938-1944 New York City "LaGuardia Marijuana Report" refuted his argument, by reporting that marijuana caused no violence at all and citing other positive results; Harry J. Anslinger, in public tirade after tirade, denounced Mayor Fiorella LaGuardia, the New York Academy of Medicine and the doctors who researched the report.

Anslinger proclaimed that these doctors would never again do marijuana experiments or research without his personal permission, or be sent to jail!

He then used the full power of the United States government, illegally, to halt virtually all research into marijuana while he blackmailed the American Medical Association (AMA)* into denouncing the New York Academy of Medicine and its doctors for the research they had done.

* Why, you ask, was the AMA now on Anslinger's side in 1944-45, after being against the Marijuana Tax Act in 1937? Answer: since Anslinger's FBN was responsible for prosecuting doctors who prescribed narcotic drugs for what he, Anslinger, deemed illegal purposes, they (the FBN) had prosecuted more than 3,000 AMA doctors for illegal prescriptions through 1939. In 1939, the AMA made specific peace with Anslinger on marijuana. The results: Only three doctors were prosecuted for illegal drugs of any sort from 1939 to 1949.

The 1938-1944 New York City "LaGuardia Marijuana Report" refuted the idea that marijuana caused violence, and cited other positive results.

To refute the LaGuardia report, the AMA, at Anslinger's personal request, conducted a 1944-45 study showing that 34 Negro GI's (and one white GI for statistical "control") who smoked marijuana became disrespectful of white soldiers and officers in the segregated military. (See Appendix, "Army Study

of Marijuana," Newsweek, Jan. 15, 1945.)

This technique of biasing the outcome of a study is known among researchers as "gutter science."

POT & THE THREAT OF PEACE

However, from 1948 to 1950, Anslinger stopped feeding the press the story that marijuana was violence causing and began "Red Baiting," typical of the McCarthy era.

Now the frightened American public was told that this was a much more dangerous drug than he originally thought. Testifying before a strongly anti Communist Congress in 1948—and thereafter continually in the press—Anslinger proclaimed that marijuana caused its users to become so peaceful—and pacifistic!—that the Communist could and would use marijuana to weaken our American fighting men's will to fight.

This was a 180-degree turnaround of the original pretext on which "violence causing" cannabis was outlawed in 1937. Undaunted, however, Congress now voted to continue the marijuana law—based on the exact opposite reasoning they had used to outlaw cannabis in the first place.

It is interesting and even absurd to note that Anslinger and his biggest supporters—Southern congressmen and his best senatorial friend, Senator Joseph McCarthy* of Wisconsin—from 1948 on, constantly received press coverage on the scare.

* According to Anslinger's autobiographical book, *The Murderers* and confirmed by former FBN agents, Anslinger had been supplying morphine illegally to a U.S. senator—Joseph McCarthy—for years.

The reason given by Anslinger in his book? So the communist would not be able to blackmail this Great American Senator for his drug-dependency weakness. (Dean Latimer, *Flowers In The Blood*; Harry Anslinger, *The Murderers*.)

The communists had the potential to sell marijuana to American boys to sap their will to fight—to make us a nation of zombie pacifists. Of course, the communists of Russia and China ridiculed this American marijuana paranoia every chance they got—in the press and at the United Nations.

In 1943, marijuana extracts were discontinued by Anslinger's group as America's first truth serum because it didn't work all the time. People being interrogated would often giggle or laugh hysterically at their captors, get paranoid, or have insatiable desires for food.

Unfortunately, the idea of pot and pacifism got so much sensational world press for the next decade that eventually Russia, China, and the Eastern Bloc communist countries (who grew large amounts of cannabis) outlawed marijuana for fear that America would sell or give it to their peoples to make their soldiers pacifists.

This was strange because Russia, Eastern Europe, and China had been growing and ingesting cannabis as a medicinal drug, relaxant and work tonic for hundreds and even thousands of years, with no thought of marijuana laws.

(The J.V. Dialogue Soviet Press Digest, Oct., 1990 reported a flourishing illegal hemp business, despite the frantic efforts by Soviet law enforcement agencies to stamp it out. "In Kirghizia alone hemp plantations occupy some 3,000 hectares." In another area Russians are traveling three days into the "one of the more sinister places in the Mciyn-Kumy desert," to harvest a special high grade, drought resistant variety of hemp or known locally as anasha.)

A SECRET PROGRAM TO CONTROL MINDS & CHOICES

Through a report released in 1983 under the Freedom of Information Act, it was discovered (after 40 years of secrecy) that Anslinger was appointed in 1942 to a top-secret committee to create a "truth serum" for the OSS, Office of Strategic Services, which evolved into the CIA, the Central Intelligence Agency. (*Rolling Stone*, August 1983.)

Anslinger and his spy group picked, as America's first truth serum, "honey oil," a much purer, almost tasteless form of hash oil, to be administered in food to spies, saboteurs, military prisoners and the like, to "spill the truth," without their knowledge.

Fifteen months later, in 1943, marijuana extracts were discontinued by Anslinger's group as America's first truth serum because it was noted that they didn't work all the time:

"The people being interrogated would often giggle or laugh hysterically at their captors, get paranoid, or have insatiable desires for food (the munchies?). Also, the report noted that American OSS agents and other interrogation groups started using the honey oil illegally themselves, and would not give it to the spies. In Anslinger's OSS group's final report on marijuana as a truth-serum, there was no mention of violence caused by the drug! In fact, the opposite was indicated. The OSS and later the CIA continued the

search and tried other drugs as a truth serum; psilocybe or amanita mushrooms and LSD, to name a few.

The CIA secretly tested these concoctions on American agents for 20 years.

THE BUSH/QUAYLE/LILLY PHARMACEUTICAL SELL OUT

In America, marijuana's most outspoken opponents are none other than former first lady Nancy Reagan (1981-1989) and former President George Bush (1989-1992), former Director of the CIA under Gerald Ford (1975-1977) and past director of President Reagan's "Drug Task Force" (1981-1988).

After leaving the CIA in 1977, Bush was made director of Eli Lilly by none other than Dan Quayle's father and family, who owned controlling interest in the Lilly company; and the *Indianapolis Star*. Dan Quayle later acted as go-between for drug kingpins, gun runners and government officials in the Iran-Contra scandals.

The entire Bush family were large stockholders in Lilly, Abbott, Bristol and Pfizer, etc. After Bush's disclosure of assets in 1979, it became public that Bush's family still has a large interest in Pfizer and substantial amounts of stock in the other aforementioned drug companies.

In fact, Bush actively lobbied illegally both within and without the Administration as Vice President in 1981 to permit drug companies to dump more unwanted, obsolete or especially domestically-banned substances on unsuspecting Third World countries.

While Vice President, Bush continued to illegally act on behalf of pharmaceutical companies by personally going to the IRS for special tax breaks for certain drug companies (e.g. Lilly) manufacturing in Puerto Rico. In 1982, Vice President Bush was personally ordered to stop lobbying the IRS on behalf of the drug companies by the U.S. Supreme Court itself. (See Appendix, page 147.)

He did—but they (the pharmaceuticals) still received a 23% additional tax break for their companies in Puerto Rico who make these American outlawed drugs for sale to Third World countries.

(Financial disclosure statements; Bush 1979 tax report; "Bush Tried to Sway A Tax Rule Change But Then Withdrew" *NY Times*, May 19, 1982; misc. corporate records; Christic Institute "La Penca" affidavit; Lilly 1979 Annual Report.)

Unsuspecting subjects jumped from buildings, or thought they'd gone insane.

Our government finally admitted to doing all this to its own people in the 1970s—after 25 years of denials: drugging innocent, non-consenting, unaware citizens, soldiers and government agents—all in the name of national security, of course.

These American "security" agencies constantly threatened and even occasionally imprisoned individuals, families and organizations that suggested the druggings had ever occurred.

Anslinger supplied illegal morphine to U.S. Senator Joseph McCarthy for years.

It was three decades before the Freedom of Information Act forced the CIA to admit their lies through exposure on TV by CBS's 60 Minutes and others. However, on April 16, 1985 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the CIA did not have to reveal the identities of either the individuals or institutions involved in this travesty.

The court said, in effect, that the CIA could decide what was or was not to be released under the Freedom of Information Act, and that the courts could not overrule the agency's decision.

As an aside, repealing this Freedom of Information Act was one of the prime goals of the Reagan/Bush/

Quayle Administration.

(L.A. Times, The Oregonian, etc. editorials 1984; The Oregonian, January 21, 1985, Lee, Martin & Shlain, Bruce, *Acid Dreams*, G. Press, NY, 1985.)

CRIMINAL MISCONDUCT

Before Anslinger started the pacifist zombie-marijuana scare in 1948, he publicly used jazz music, violence, and the "gore files" for five to seven more years (1943-50) in the press, at conventions, lectures, and Congressional hearings.

We now know that on the subject of hemp, disguised as marijuana, Anslinger was a bureaucrat police liar.

For over 50 years now Americans have been growing up with and accepting Anslinger's statements the herb—from violence to evil pacifism and finally the corrupting influence of music.

Whether this was economically or racially inspired or even because of up-beat music or some kind of synergistic (combined) hysteria; it is impossible to know for sure. But we do know the U.S. Government, e.g. DEA, information disseminated on cannabis was then, and continues to be, a deliberate deception.

As you will see in the following chapters, the weight of empirical fact and large amounts of corroborative evidence indicate that the Bush/Quayle administration, along with their unique pharmaceutical connections (see "Bush/Quayle/Lilly Pharmaceutical Sellout" sidebar in this chapter), have probably conspired at the highest levels to withhold information and to disinform the public, resulting in the avoidable and needless deaths of tens of thousands of Americans.

And they did it, it seems, intending to save their own investment—and their friends'—in the pharmaceutical, energy and paper industries; and to give these poisonous, synthetic industries an insane advantage over natural hemp and protect the billions of dollars in annual profits that they stood to lose if the hemp plant and marijuana were not prohibited!

As a result, millions of Americans have wasted millions of years in jail time, and millions of lives have been and continue to be ruined by what started out as Hearst's, Anslinger's and DuPont's shameful economic lies, vicious racial libels and bigoted musical taste.

Footnotes:

1. Abel, Ernest, *Marijuana, The First 12,000 Years*, Plenum Press NY, 1980, pp. 73 & 90.
2. Sloman, Larry, *Keefee Madness*, Grove Press, Inc., New York 1979, pp. 40.
3. Ibid, pp. 196, 197.
4. Research of Dr. Michael Aldrich, Richard Ashley, Michael Horowitz, et al.; *The High Times Encyclopedia of Recreational Drugs*, pp. 138.

MARIHUANA
THE ASSASSIN OF YOUTH



THE LEAF
Essential component of the stem, leaf is composed of 7-11 serrated leaflets. Each leaflet has 7-11 serrated leaflets. The leaflets are arranged in a fan shape. The leaflets are green and have a serrated edge. The leaflets are attached to the stem by a petiole. The leaflets are the part of the plant that is used for smoking.



A TYPICAL FIELD OF MARIHUANA



THE PLANT
A bushy plant with a woody stem. The plant is covered with small, serrated leaves. The plant is green and has a serrated edge. The plant is the source of the marijuana leaf.

Physiological Reaction
The effects of marijuana on the human body are complex. It affects the central nervous system, the respiratory system, and the cardiovascular system. It causes a feeling of euphoria, relaxation, and a loss of time. It also causes an increase in heart rate and a decrease in blood pressure. The effects of marijuana are temporary and last for several hours.

Test for Marijuana
The presence of marijuana can be detected in the urine, blood, and hair. The most common method of testing is the urine test. This test is simple and can be done in a laboratory or at home. The test is based on the fact that marijuana is metabolized in the body and its metabolites are excreted in the urine. The test is usually done within a few days of use.

IT IS A CRIME for any person to plant, cultivate, possess, sell or give away Marijuana.

STAMP IT OUT

Division of Narcotics Enforcement
PAUL S. HARRISON, CHIEF
STATE BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

THE BODY OF MEDICAL LITERATURE ON CANNABIS MEDICINE

Our authority here is the 'Body of Literature,' starting with ancient materia medica: Chinese and Hindu pharmacopoeias and Near Eastern cuneiform tablets, and continuing all the way into this century, including the 1966-76 U.S. renaissance of cannabis studies—some 10,000 separate studies on medicines and effects from the hemp plant.

Comprehensive compendia of these works are designated as the prime sources for this medical chapter, as well as ongoing interviews with many researchers.

AFFORDABLE, AVAILABLE HERBAL HEALTH CARE

For more than 3,500 years, cannabis/hemp/marijuana has been, depending on the culture or nation, either the most used or one of the most widely used plants for medicines. This includes: China, India, the Middle and Near East, Africa and pre-Roman Catholic Europe (prior to 400 A.D.)

Dr. Raphael Mechoulam, NORML, High Times and Omni magazine (September 1982) all indicate that, if marijuana were legal it would immediately replace 10% to 20% of all pharmaceutical prescription medicines (based on research through 1976). And probably, Mechoulam estimates, 40% to 50% of all medicines, including patent medicines, could contain some extract from the cannabis plant when fully researched.

(Read the U.S. government sponsored research as outlined by Cohen & Stillman, *Therapeutic Potential of Marijuana*, 1976; Stillman, Roger, *Marijuana as Medicine*, 1980; Mikuriya, Tbd, M.D., *Marijuana Medical Papers*, 1972; Also, the work of Dr. Norman Benberg; Dr. Andrew Weill; Dr. Lester Grinspoon; and the U.S. Government's Presidential Commission reports [Shafer Commission] from 1969 through 1972; Dr. Raphael Mechoulam, Tel Aviv/Jerusalem Univ., 1964-64; W.B. O'Shaughnessy monograph, 1839; and the long-term Jamaican studies I & II, 1968-74; Costa Rican studies through 1982; U.S. Coptic studies, 1981; Ungerlieder; U.S. military studies since the 1950s and 60s.)

SUPERSTAR OF THE 19TH CENTURY

Marijuana was America's number one analgesic for 60 years before the re-discovery of aspirin around 1900. From 1842 to 1900 cannabis made up half of all medicine sold, with virtually no fear of its high.

The 1839 report on the uses of cannabis by Dr. W.B. O'Shaughnessy, one of the most respected members of the Royal Academy of Science, was just as important to mid-19th century Western medicine as the discov-

eries of antibiotics (like penicillin and Terramycin) were to mid-20th century medicine.

The Committee on Cannabis Indica for the Ohio State Medical Society concluded, "the gall and vinegar, or myrrhed wine, offered to our Saviour immediately before his crucifixion was, in all probability, a preparation of Indian hemp."

From 1850 to 1937, cannabis was prescribed as the prime medicine for more than 100 separate illnesses or diseases in American U.S. pharmacopoeia.

In fact, the Committee on Cannabis Indica for the Ohio State Medical Society concluded that "High Biblical commentators [scholars]" believe "that the gall and vinegar, or myrrhed wine, offered to our Saviour immediately before his crucifixion was, in all probability, a preparation of Indian hemp."

(Transcripts, Ohio State Medical Society 15th annual meeting, June 12-14, 1860, pg. 75-100.)

During all this time (pre-1000 B.C. to 1940s A.D.), researchers, doctors and drug manufacturers (Lilly, Parke-Davis, Squibb, etc.) had no idea what the active ingredients were in cannabis until Dr. R. Mechoulam discovered THC in 1964.

20TH CENTURY RESEARCH

As outlined in the previous chapters, the American Medical Association (AMA) and drug companies testified *against* the 1937 Marijuana Tax Act because cannabis was known to have so much medical potential and had never caused any observable addictions or death by overdose.

They argued the possibility existed that, once the active ingredients in cannabis (such as THC Delta-9)

were isolated and correct dosages established, cannabis could become a miracle drug.

Research revealed positive indications when using cannabis for asthma, glaucoma, nausea from chemotherapy, anorexia, and tumors, as well as a general use antibiotic; epilepsy, Parkinson's disease, anorexia, multiple sclerosis, dystrophy, and tumors—all these merited further clinical studies.

Twenty-nine years, however, would pass before American scientists could begin to even look into cannabis medicine again.

THC Delta-9 was isolated by Dr. Raphael Mechoulam at the University of Tel Aviv in 1964. His work confirmed that of Professor Taylor of Princeton, who had lead the research and identification of natural THC Delta-9 precursors in the 1930s. Kahn, Adams and Loewe also worked with the structure of cannabis' active ingredients in 1944.

Since 1964, more than 400 separate compounds have been isolated in cannabis from over a thousand suspected compounds. At least 60 of the isolated compounds are therapeutic. The United States, however, forbade this type of research through the bureaucratic authority of Harry Anslinger until 1961, when he was forced to retire. (Omni magazine, Sept., 1982.)

GROWING ACCEPTANCE

By 1966, millions of young Americans were using marijuana. Concerned parents and government, wanting to know the dangers their children were risking, started funding dozens and later hundreds of marijuana health studies.

Entrenched in the older generation's minds were 30 years of Anslinger/Hearst scare stories: Murder, atrocity, rape, and even zombie pacifism.

Federally sponsored research results began to ease Americans' fears of cannabis causing violence or zombie pacifism, and hundreds of new studies suggested that hidden inside the hemp plants' chemistry lay a medicinal array of incredible therapeutic potential. The government funded more and more studies.

Soon, legions of American researchers had positive indications using cannabis with asthma, glaucoma, nausea from chemotherapy, anorexia, tumors, and epilepsy, as well as a general use antibiotic. Cumulative results showed evidence or favorable anomalies occurring, for Parkinson's disease, anorexia, multiple sclerosis and muscular dystrophy; plus thousands of anecdotal stories all merited further clinical study.

Prior to 1976, reports of positive effects and new therapeutic indications for cannabis were almost a weekly occurrence in medical journals and the national press.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE PRAISED CANNABIS THERAPY POTENTIAL

In November 1975, virtually all of America's leading researchers on marijuana met at Asilomar Conference Center, Pacific Grove, California. Seminars were sponsored by the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA) to address a compendium of studies from their earliest to most recent findings.

When the seminars were over, practically all the participants (scientists) concluded that the federal government, with the hard evidence collected so far on the therapeutic potential of marijuana, should be rushing to invest tax money into more research.

They felt the taxpayers should be informed that there was every legitimate reason for the field of public health to continue large scale research on cannabis medicine and therapies. All the participants, it seems, believed this. Many of them (such as Mechoulam) believed that cannabis would be one of the world's major medicines by the mid-1980s.

MARIJUANA RESEARCH BANNED

However, in 1976, just as multi-disciplined marijuana research should have been going into its second-third- and fourth-generation studies (see *Therapeutic Potential of Marijuana* and NORML federal files), a "surprise" United States government policy again forbade all promising federal research into marijuana's therapeutic effects.

This time, the research ban was accomplished when American pharmaceutical companies successfully petitioned the federal government to be allowed to finance and judge 100% of the research.

The previous 10 years of research had indicated a tremendous promise for the therapeutic uses of natural cannabis, and this potential was quietly turned over to corporate hands—not for the benefit of the public, but to suppress the information.

This plan, the drug manufacturers petitioned, would allow our private drug companies time to come up with patentable synthetics of the cannabis molecules at no cost to the federal government, and a promise of "no highs."

In 1976, the Ford Administration, NIDA and the DEA said, in effect, no American independent (read: university) research or federal health program would be allowed to again investigate natural cannabis derivatives for medicine. This agreement was made

without any safeguards guaranteeing integrity on the part of the pharmaceutical companies; they were allowed to regulate themselves.

Private pharmaceutical corporations were allowed to do some "no high" research, but it would be only Delta-9 THC research, not any of the 400 other potentially therapeutic isomers in cannabis.

Why did the drug companies conspire to take over marijuana research? Because recent US government research (1966-1976) had indicated or confirmed through hundreds of studies that even "natural" crude cannabis was the "best and safest medicine of choice" for many serious health problems.

1988: DEA JUDGE RULES THAT CANNABIS HAS MEDICAL VALUE

The DEA's own conservative administrative law judge, Francis Young, after taking medical testimony for 15 days and reviewing hundreds of DEA/NIDA documents posed against the evidence introduced by marijuana reform activists concluded in September, 1988 that "marijuana is one of the safest therapeutically active substances known to man."

But despite this preponderance of evidence, DEA Director John Lawn ordered on December 30, 1989 that cannabis remain listed as a Schedule One narcotic—having no known medical use. His successor, Robert Bonner, who was appointed by Bush and kept in office by Clinton, was even more draconian in his approach to hemp/marijuana as medicine.

WELL, IF IT'S KNOWN ALL THIS SINCE 1975, WHAT'S THE GOVERNMENT WAITING FOR?

PROTECTING PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES' PROFITS

NORML, High Times and Omni (September, 1982) indicate that Eli Lilly Co.; Abbott Labs; Pfizer; Smith, Kline & French; and others would lose hundreds of millions to billions of dollars annually, and lose even more billions in Third World countries, if marijuana were legal in the U.S.*

* Remember, these drug companies, at their own insistence, specifically by lobbying, got the Federal Government to prevent all positive research into medical marijuana in 1976, the last year of the Ford Administration.

PUTTING THE FOX INTO THE HEALTH CARE CHICKEN COOP

The drug companies took over all research and financing into analogs of synthetic THC, CBD, CBN, etc., promising "no high" before allowing the products on the market. Eli Lilly came out with Nabilone and later Marinol; synthetic second cousins of THC

Delta 9 and promised the government great results.

Omni magazine, in 1982, stated that after nine years, Nabilone was still considered virtually useless when compared with real, home-grown THC-rich cannabis buds, and Marinol works in only 13% of patients.

Some 500,000 people are poisoned each year in Third World countries by drugs, pesticides, etc. that are sold to them by American companies, but which are banned from sale in the U.S.

Marijuana users agree, they do not like the effects of Lilly's Nabilone or Marinol. Why? You have to get three or four times as high on Marinol to get the same benefits as smoking good cannabis bud.

Omni 1982 also states (and it's still true in 1993) that after tens of millions of dollars and nine years of research on medical marijuana synthetics, "these drug companies are totally unsuccessful," even though raw, organic cannabis is a "superior medicine" which works so well naturally, on so many different illnesses.

Omni also suggested the drug companies petition the government to allow "crude drug extracts" on the market in the real interest of public health. The government and the drug companies, to date, have not responded. Or rather, they have responded by ignoring it. However, the Reagan/Bush/Quayle Administration absolutely refused to allow resumption of real (university) cannabis research, except under synthetic pharmaceutical studies.

Omni suggests, and NORML and High Times concur, the reason the drug companies and Reagan/Bush/Quayle wanted only synthetic THC legal is that simple extractions of the hundreds of ingredients from the cannabis crude drug would be enjoyed without pharmaceutical company patents which generate windfall monopolized profits.

UNDERMINING THE NATURAL MEDICINES' COMPETITION

Eli Lilly, Pfizer and others stand to lose a third of their entire, highly profitable, patent monopoly on drugs including Darvon; to take losses in their Tuinal and Seconal lines (as well as other patent lines ranging from muscle ointments to burn ointments, to thousands of other uses already known in 1966-1976) from a plant anyone can grow: cannabis hemp.

Isn't it curious that American drug companies and pharmacist groups* supply almost half the funding for the 4000 "Families Against Marijuana" type organizations in America? The other half is supplied by Action (a federal VISTA agency) and by tobacco companies, and liquor and beer makers like Anheuser

AN UNFAIR RAP FOR HEMP

After 20 years of study, the California Research Advisory Panel (RAP) in 1989 broke with the state Attorney General's office (A.G.), under which it works, and called for the re-legalization of cannabis.

"There is no point to continuing unmodified, much less intensified, the policies and laws that have so obviously failed to control the individual and societal damages associated with drug use," summarized Vice Chairman Frederick Meyers, M.D., in a letter released with the group's recommendations after the attorney general had suppressed the report and panel members elected to publish it at their own expense.

This was a complete turnaround from the RAP's long history of suppressing medical usage. The long term impact of this shift remains to be seen.

Chairman Edward P. O'Brien, Jr, appointed by the A.G., who dissented from the panel's conclusions, had for years dominated this group, rigidly controlling what research could be performed—and limiting those applications to control of nausea and vomiting that is secondary to cancer chemotherapy.

Under O'Brien, the panel systematically welshed on its mandate to provide compassionate medicinal access to cannabis. Any applications for using cannabis including the control of pain, spastic neurological disorders, etc., have been rejected. Cannabis used to be the treatment of choice for vascular or migraine headache. (Osler, 1916; O'Shaugnessey, 1839)

Cannabis has the unique characteristic of affecting the vascular circulation of the covering of the brain—the meninges. The reddened eyes of the marijuana user are a reflection of this action.

Unlike other drugs, however, cannabis has no apparent affect on the vascular system in general, except for a slight speeding up of the heart during the onset of the effects of the drug.

RAP has discouraged the use of smoking cannabis in favor of synthetic Delta-9 THC capsules, despite crude cannabis' favorable comparative results reported to the Food and Drug Administration.

This has been frankly misrepresented in their reports to the legislature and testimony in the NORML vs. DEA case. Additionally, these memoranda favorably comparing smoked marijuana to oral THC have been buried in appendices to their reports—available in only four locations in the entire state of California!

On September 30, 1989, the medical marijuana program quietly expired, based on the staff's assessment that not enough people had been treated to justify its extension.

—*Tod Mikuriya, M.D.*
Berkeley, CA, 1990

Busch, Coors, Philip Morris, etc., or as a 'public service' by the ad agencies who represent them.

* Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse, etc. See appendices

POISONING THE THIRD WORLD

Colombia's largest newspaper, *Periodico el Tiempo* (Bogota) reported in 1983—and was not disputed by the U.S. government or American pharmaceutical companies—that these same anti-marijuana crusading American pharmaceutical companies are guilty of a practice known as "product dumping," wherein they "sell on the over-the-counter markets of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Chile, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, over 150 different illegal, dangerous drugs."

Some of these drugs have been forbidden by the FDA for sale or use in the U.S. or its counterpart in Europe because they are known to cause malnutrition, deformities and cancer. Yet they are sold over the counter to unsuspecting illiterates!

The World Health Organization backs up this story with a conservative estimate: they say that some 500,000 people are poisoned each year in Third World countries by items (drugs, pesticides, etc.) sold by American companies but which are banned from sale in the U.S.

Mother Jones magazine, 1979, "Unbroken Circle" June, 1988
The Progressive, April, 1991; et al.

DESTROYING THE PUBLIC RECORD

Some 10,000 studies were done on cannabis, 4,000 in the U.S., and only about a dozen have shown any negative results and these have never been replicated. The Reagan/Bush Administration put a soft "feeler" out in September of 1983, for American universities and researchers to destroy all 1966-76 cannabis research work, including copies in libraries.

Scientists and doctors so ridiculed this unparalleled censorship move that the plans were dropped...for the moment.

However, we know that large amounts of information have since disappeared, including the original copy of the USDA's own pro-marijuana film *Hemp for Victory*. Worse yet, even the mere mention of the film was removed from the official record back to 1958, and has had to be painstakingly re-established as part of our national archives. Many archival and resource copies of *USDA Bulletin 404* have disappeared.

How much more irreplaceable knowledge has already been lost?

"THE MOST TALKED ABOUT UNDERGROUND BOOK OF THE LAST DECADE," HAS BEEN TRANSFORMED INTO THE GUIDEBOOK FOR THE FUTURE.

A \$10,000* CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD TO PROVE US WRONG

If all fossil fuels and their derivatives, as well as the deforestation of trees for paper and agriculture are banned from use in order to save the planet and reverse the greenhouse effect: Then there is only one known renewable natural resource able to provide the overall majority of our paper, textiles and food, meet all the world's transportation, home and industrial energy needs, reduce pollution, rebuild the soil and clean the atmosphere—all at the same time—our old stand-by that did it all before: **Cannabis Hemp ... Marijuana!**

* Contact H.E.M.P. for details.

Written by Jack Herer • Editors: Chris Conrad, Lynn & Judy Osburn

- Ways To Use Hemp for Medicine, Food, Fuel, Fiber, Paper & To Replace Plastic
- Just the Facts About Marijuana Smoking & Its Effect on People
- How & Why Cannabis Prohibition Began and What It Has Meant to America
- Who Profits From Keeping It in Place & How We're Going To Bring It to an End
- What You Can Do To Speed Up the Process & Profit From the Coming Changes

For more information on Herer's organization, write to Help End Marijuana Prohibition, 5632 Van Nuys Blvd., #310, Van Nuys CA 91401 • 310/392-1806

HOW DANGEROUS IS MARIJUANA... IN COMPARISON TO OTHER SUBSTANCES?

NUMBER OF AMERICAN DEATHS PER YEAR that result directly or primarily from the following selected causes nationwide, according to World Almanacs, Life Insurance Actuarial (death) Rates, and the last 20 years of U.S. Surgeon Generals' reports. (Figures are for 1988 from the federal governments Bureau of Mortality Statistics and the National Institute on Drug Abuse, et al.—the last complete year at the time of this writing.)

TOBACCO	840,000 to 425,000
ALCOHOL (Not including 50% of all highway deaths and 65% of all murders)	150,000+
ASPIRIN (Including deliberate overdose)	180 to 1,000+
CAFFEINE (From stress, ulcers and triggering irregular heartbeats, etc.)	1,000 to 10,000
'LEGAL' DRUG OVERDOSE (Deliberate or accidental) from legal, prescribed or patent medicines and/or mixing with alcohol—e.g., Valium/alcohol	14,000 to 27,000
ILLICIT DRUG OVERDOSE (Deliberate or accidental) from all illegal drugs	3,800 to 5,200
THEOPHYLLINE (Pharmaceutical drug legally prescribed for asthma).....	50

Theophylline is also responsible for 6,500 Emergency Room admits and 1,000 cases of permanent brain damage per year.

MARIJUANA **0**

Marijuana users also have the same or lower incidence of murders and highway deaths and accidents than the general non-marijuana using population as a whole. Cancer Study, UCLA; U.S. Funded (\$6 million), First & Second Jamaican Studies, 1968 to 1974; Costa Rican Studies, 1980 to 1982; et al.

ISBN 1-878124-00-1

EMPEROR WEARS NO CLOTHE
S 1995 HERER J
559574 QP 110894 BOPT 3421



701

1055 214 7 01

LOWEST TOXICITY

100% of the studies done at dozens of American universities and research facilities show pot toxicity does not exist. Medical history does not record anyone dying from an overdose of marijuana (UCLA, Harvard, Temple, etc.).

HB

97

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Rep. Lesli McGuire, Chair
Rep. Tom Anderson, Vice-Chair
Rep. John Coghill
Rep. Nancy Dahlstrom
Rep. Pete Kott
Rep. Les Gara
Rep. Max Gruenberg



State Capitol, Room 120
Juneau, AK 99801-1182
(907) 465-4990
Fax (907) 465-6592

House Judiciary Committee

Memorandum

To: Leg. Legal
From: Vanessa Tondini, Committee Aide
House Judiciary Committee
Date: February 16, 2005
Re: CS Request

Please create a final draft House Judiciary Committee Substitute for work order # 24-GH1008\F, HB 97, incorporating the attached three amendments. The bill was passed out of committee today.

If you have any questions, please call me at 4990.
Thank you!

The information attached to this memo is **CONFIDENTIAL** an/or privileged. It is intended to be reviewed initially by only the individual named above. If the reader of this Memorandum is not the intended recipient or a representative of the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any review, dissemination, or copying of the information contained herein is prohibited. If you have received this in error, please immediately notify the sender by telephone and return this to the sender at the above address.

LEGAL SERVICES

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

(907) 465-3867 or 465-2450
FAX (907) 465-2029
Mail Stop 3101

State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Deliveries to: 129 6th St., Rm. 329

MEMORANDUM

January 28, 2005

SUBJECT: CSHB 97(STA) relating to notaries public and other related matters (Work Order No. 24-GH1008\G)

TO: Representative Paul Seaton
Chair of the House State Affairs Committee
Attn: Louie

FROM: *TB*
Theresa Bannister
Legislative Counsel

This memo accompanies a draft of the bill described above.

- ① Changes. Semicolons replace commas in sec. 44.50.032(b)(2) and (c)(2) to make the paragraphs clearer to read. An addition ("; delegation") has been made to the catchline of sec. 44.50.069. In sec. 44.50.069(e), the parentheses have been removed and "created under" added. In the definition of "notary public" in sec. 44.50.200(1), the language accompanying the cross-referenced sections has been rewritten to be more precise.
- ② Suggested change. The introductory language to sec. 44.50.060 (notary public duties) uses the mandatory word, "shall." I suggest replacing "shall" with "may" since a notary public, even though commissioned to act as a notary public, is not required to exercise the duties of a notary public.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

TLB:med
05-063.med

Enclosure

*conceptual
A#1
by Rep.
Greenberg
PASSED*

*A#2
by Rep.
Greenberg
PASSED*

AMENDMENT #3 - PASSED

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE
TO: CSHB 97(STA)

BY REPRESENTATIVE GRUENBERG

1 Page 11, line 22, following "handwriting":

2 Insert "or by electronic means as authorized by regulations adopted by the
3 lieutenant governor"

4

5 Page 13, lines 14 - 15:

6 Delete "; a notary public may not sign through the use of a facsimile stamp or an
7 electronic or graphic printing method"

8 Insert ", or sign an electronic document by electronic means as authorized by
9 regulations adopted by the lieutenant governor"

10

11 Page 13, line 19:

12 Following "official":

13 Insert "handwritten"

14 Following "signature":

15 Insert "and information regarding the notary public's electronic signature"

16

17 Page 13, following line 19:

18 Insert a new subsection to read:

19 "(c) Within 10 days after the security of a notary public's electronic signature
20 has been compromised, the notary public shall provide the lieutenant governor with
21 written notification that the signature has been compromised. After the notary public
22 has provided the lieutenant governor with the notification, the notary public shall
23 provide the lieutenant governor with any additional information that the lieutenant

1 governor requests about the compromise of the signature."

2

3 Page 13, line 28:

4 Delete "or"

5 Insert ", "

6

7 Page 13, line 30, following "length":

8 Insert ", or may be an electronic form as authorized by regulations adopted by the
9 lieutenant governor"

10

11 Page 13, line 31, through page 14, line 1:

12 Delete "in a secure area"

13 Insert "secure and"

14

15 Page 14, line 2, following "lost,":

16 Insert "or the security of the notary public's official electronic seal is compromised,"

17

18 Page 14, line 4:

19 Delete "or"

20 Insert ", "

21 Following "loss":

22 Insert ", or compromised security. After the notary public has provided the
23 lieutenant governor with the notification, the notary public shall provide the lieutenant
24 governor with any additional information that the lieutenant governor requests about
25 the compromise of the seal"

26

27 Page 14, line 12:

28 Delete "A"

29 Insert "With regard to each paper document being notarized, a"

30

31 Page 14, line 15:

1 Delete "of each paper document notarized,"

2

3 Page 14, line 18:

4 Delete "Illegible"

5 Insert "For a notarized paper document, illegible"

6

7 Page 14, following line 23:

8 Insert a new subsection to read:

9 "(d) A notary public may use a seal in electronic form on electronic
10 documents notarized by the notary public as authorized by regulations adopted by the
11 lieutenant governor. The seal shall be affixed only at the time the notarial act is
12 performed."

13

14 Page 15, line 14, following "signature":

15 Insert "and information regarding the notary public's electronic signature"

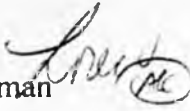
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801
907.465.3520 465.5400 FAX
www.lt.gov.state.ak.us

550 West 7th Ave, Suite 1700
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
907.269.7460 269.0263 FAX
Lt_Governor@gov.state.ak.us

Lieutenant Governor Loren Leman

MEMO

TO: Representative Lesil McGuire, Chairman
House Judiciary Committee

FROM: Lieutenant Governor Loren Leman 

DATE: February 9, 2005

RE: House Judiciary Committee hearing on
CSHB 97(STA): Oaths, Notaries Public, State Seal

Please schedule a hearing on CSHB 97(STA) at your earliest possible convenience. CSHB 97(STA) updates the notary statutes. These statutes have not been comprehensively revised since 1961. Notarial practices and terms have changed in the interim. The bill also increases the notarial fee from \$2 per folio to \$5 per certificate.

Attached are a copy of Governor Murkowski's transmittal letter, a sectional analysis and some additional backup material to assist your review of this legislation.

Please contact my Chief of Staff, Annette Kreitzer at extension 4081 if you have further questions or need additional information beyond the attached material.

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE JUDICIARY
COMMITTEE

BY _____

TO: CSHB 97(STA)

1 Page 11, line 22, following "handwriting":

2 Insert "or by electronic means as authorized by regulations adopted by the
3 lieutenant governor"

4

5 Page 13, lines 14 - 15:

6 Delete "; a notary public may not sign through the use of a facsimile stamp or an
7 electronic or graphic printing method"

8 Insert ", or sign by electronic means as authorized by regulations adopted by the
9 lieutenant governor"

10

11 Page 13, line 19:

12 Following "official":

13 Insert "handwritten"

14 Following "signature":

15 Insert "and information regarding the notary public's electronic signature
16 authorized by regulations adopted by the lieutenant governor"

17

18 Page 13, following line 19:

19 Insert the following new material:

20 "(c) Within 10 days after the security of a notary public's electronic signature has
21 been compromised, the notary public shall provide the lieutenant governor with written

1 notification and after that shall provide additional information regarding the incident
2 upon request of the lieutenant governor."

3

4 Page 13, line 28, following "diameter":

5 Delete "or"

6 Insert ", "

7

8 Page 13, line 30, following "length":

9 Insert ", or may be an electronic form as authorized by regulations adopted by the
10 lieutenant governor"

11

12 Page 14, line 2, following "lost,":

13 Insert "or the security of the notary public's official electronic seal is compromised,"

14

15 Page 14, line 4:

16 Following "theft":

17 Delete "or"

18 Insert ", "

19 Following "loss":

20 Insert ", or compromised security, and after that shall provide additional
21 information regarding the incident upon request of the lieutenant governor"

22

23 Page 14, following line 23:

24 Insert the following new material:

25 "(d) A seal in electronic form as authorized by regulations adopted by the
26 lieutenant governor may be used on electronic documents notarized by the notary public."

27

28 Page 15, line 14, following "signature":

29 Insert "and information regarding the notary public's electronic signature"

The Governor's transmittal letter dated January 20, 2005, follows:

"Dear Speaker Harris:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18, of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting a bill relating to the authority to take oaths, affirmations, and acknowledgments in the state, to notarizations, verifications, and acknowledgements, to notaries public, and to fees for issuing certificates with the seal of the state affixed.

The primary purpose of the bill is to comprehensively update AS 44.50, the chapter that governs notaries public, which includes among its provisions the qualifications to become a notary public, duties of notaries public, and liability in the event of misconduct or neglect. AS 44.50 has not been comprehensively revised since it was enacted in 1961. These changes will allow the Lieutenant Governor to: focus attention on web-based education for notaries, allow businesses which employ large groups of notaries to keep track of their terms of office, lay a foundation for e-signatures for the future, and continue to provide information to notaries without internet access. Sections 7-14 of the bill would repeal obsolete provisions in AS 44.50, update antiquated language, and add new provisions as needed.

Sections 1-5 of the bill would update statutes in AS 09, the Alaska civil code, relating to the taking of oaths, affirmations, and acknowledgements and to notaries' responsibilities when notarizing, verifying, and acknowledging signed instruments. Section 6 of the bill would change the fee for the lieutenant governor's issuance of a certificate with the seal of the state affixed. Sections 15 and 16 of the bill contain applicability and transition provisions, respectively.

A more detailed description of the bill is found in a sectional analysis of the bill available from the office of the lieutenant governor.

I urge your prompt and favorable action on this measure.

Sincerely yours,

/s/

Frank H. Murkowski
Governor"

Frequently Asked Questions – CSHB 97(STA)

Q: Why is this bill necessary?

A: There has not been a comprehensive update to the notary statutes since 1961.

Q: What changes are being proposed?

A: The bill:

- Lowers the minimum age requirement from 19 to 18 years of age.
- Prohibits felons from applying as notaries public until 10 years post incarceration.
- Establishes disciplinary procedures for commission suspensions and revocations.
- Separates publicly available notary information from private notary information.
- Updates and expands the current State Employee notary commission system to include Municipal and Federal government employees.

Q: I'm a notary now, how does this bill affect me?

A: This bill will not impact current notaries unless they are felons.

Q: What is not changing?

A:

- The notary information that is currently publicly available remains publicly available.
- Notary testing remains voluntary.
- The notary bond amount remains unchanged.
- The application fee remains unchanged.

Q: What about fees?

A: The \$40.00 application fee for notary commissions will remain unchanged. The fee for certificates is being raised from \$2.00 to \$5.00.

Notary Statute Comparison – CSHB 97(STA)

	Current	Proposed
Qualifications	<p>Applicants must be a resident of the state at least 19 years of age.</p> <p>Resident defined to mean a person who maintains a permanent place of abode in the state, and is in fact living in the state.</p>	<p>Minimum age lowered to 18 years.</p> <p>Residency requirements made consistent with general residency statute AS 01.10.055, rather than separate definition.</p> <p>Applicant must reside legally in the United States.</p> <p>Applicants may not be convicted/incarcerated felons within 10 years of application.</p>
Term	Current	Proposed
	<p>Four years.</p> <p>Automatic revocation of commissions of State employee notaries who terminate employment prior to the commission expiration date.</p>	<p>Notaries Public will continue to serve a term of four years.</p> <p>Limited Governmental Notaries Public commissions will be open-ended with automatic revocation upon termination of government employment.</p>
Fees	Current	Proposed
	<p>\$40 application fee for non-state employee notaries.</p> <p>\$2 per Lieutenant Governor certificate.</p>	<p>\$40 application fee for non-state employee notaries (No change).</p> <p>\$5 per Lieutenant Governor certificate (\$3 increase).</p>
Bond	Current	Proposed
	<p>\$1,000 Notary Bond is required of all applicants.</p>	<p>\$1,000 Notary Bond required of all applicants except Limited Governmental Notaries. Lt. Gov. required to keep for 2 years.</p>

Commission Types	Current	Proposed
	Notaries Public who serve four-year commissions. Limited Governmental Notaries Public commissions available for State employees only.	Notaries Public who serve four-year commissions. Limited Governmental Notaries Public commissions – Expanded to include Municipal and Federal employees in addition to State employees.
Commission Revocation	Current	Proposed
	Via Administrative Procedure Act. Act must be invoked to review all complaints against notaries, no matter how trivial.	By Lieutenant Governor for good cause via a formal disciplinary procedure using administrative hearing office.
Notary Data	Current	Proposed
	Each notary's name, mailing address, surety information and commission dates are available to the public.	The notary information currently available remains unchanged. The notary's name, mailing address, surety information and commission dates continue to be publicly available. To facilitate training and communication the Lieutenant Governor may collect additional information from applicants and notaries that will not be available to the public.
Non-Commissioned Notaries	Current	Proposed
	Justices, Judges, Magistrates, Clerks or Deputy Clerks of Court, United States Postmasters, and Commissioned Military Officers are authorized to take oaths, affirmations or acknowledgments.	No change.

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS
CSHB 97(STA)

An Act relating to the authority to take oaths, affirmations, and acknowledgments in the state; to notarizations, to verifications, to acknowledgments, to fees for issuing certificates with the seal of the state affixed, and to notaries public; and providing for an effective date.

Section 1. Adds presiding officers of each house of the Legislature and the Lieutenant Governor to the list of persons permitted to administer oaths. This permission is limited to the administration of the oath of office to new legislators (AS 24.05.160) and to the presiding officers for the same purpose during second and special sessions (AS 24.05.170).

Sections 2 and 3. Conform sections of Alaska Civil Procedure concerning notarial acts to the updated language in Sec. 44.50.061 (5). These sections apply to court system employees, U.S. Postmasters, U.S. military personnel and municipal clerks.

Sections 4 and 5. Update 09.63 to include reference to limited liability companies limited partnerships, and limited liability partnerships.

Section 6. Increases fee per notarial certificate from \$2/three folios to \$5/certificate. "Folio" is an outdated term not used in current practice. The increase reflects the State's cost to process the certificates. Deletes territorial language re: accounting for fees.

Section 7. Two categories of notaries:

- a) notary public without limitation
 - terms are for 4 years
 - can charge fees for service
- b) limited governmental notary public (state, municipal and federal employees)
 - conduct only official government business
 - terms are for the length of government employment
 - cannot charge fees for service (new Sec. 44.50.039)

Can have concurrent commissions as a notary public without limitation and as a limited governmental notary public, as long as the activities are separated.

Section 8. Changes Qualifications to be commissioned notary public:

- Lowers the age from 19 to 18.
- Must have established Alaska residency. The definition of "residency" is updated to a more widely used and more current definition (AS 01.10.055) than current statute (AS 44.50.020).
- Notary public must reside legally in the U.S.
- 10 years between felony conviction/incarceration and ability to apply as notary.

Section 9. Sets out the application requirements for notary public commission whether notary public without limitation or limited governmental notary public.

Restates the current \$40 fee per application along with the current requirement that State limited governmental notaries public are exempt from the fee.

Restates current bonding requirement of \$1,000 with term of four years for notaries public without limitation.

Requires Lieutenant Governor to keep the bond for two years.

Provides opportunities for Lieutenant Governor to deny applications if:

- a) application is incomplete
- b) applicant has been convicted of and incarcerated for a felony less than 10 years previous to application
- c) applicant's commission has been revoked

Clarifies current law as to when a new commission begins.

Section 10. Much of AS 44.50.060 is antiquated language. The changes here acknowledge that the duties of a notary public can be encompassed in the broader language of administering oaths and affirmations, taking acknowledgment of or proof of instruments of writing and giving notarial certificates.

Section 11. Defines scope of practice and makes clear that a notary public who is not an attorney may not perform functions that require the practice of law.

Also, sets out what a notary public cannot do (Sec. 44.50.062), the specifications of the official seal, and its care and keeping, what constitutes a "seal impression", changes in notary status and disciplinary actions. It also specifies at (5) (A) – (C) the elements that must be present for a notary public to notarize a document:

- Person must appear and sign the document before the notary public.
- Person must produce identification unless personally known to the notary public.
- The notary must sign in his/her own handwriting the name on his/her commission certificate.
- Notary cannot notarize documents which benefit the notary (see Page 12, Lines 19-25).CHECK THIS ON FINAL VERSION OF BILL WHEN INTRODUCED.

This section reorders and clarifies current law defining the notary's seal, and defining the seal impression. The \$5 name change fee is not in addition to the cost of a new certificate under Sec. 44.19.024.

New sections (Secs. 44.50.068-.069) give the Lieutenant Governor the latitude to suspend or revoke a notary public's commission or to reprimand a notary public for good cause. The Lieutenant Governor may delegate his authority. With regard to a complaint, the Lieutenant Governor may find no merit to the complaint or may refer the complaint to the office of administrative hearings for a formal disciplinary hearing which could end with revocation of the notary public's commission.

Section 12. Describes the information gathered from notaries public on the application which will be public information. House State Affairs Committee added language allowing the Lt. Governor to publish a summary of this chapter and regulations that can be distributed by electronic means. Provides for the Lieutenant Governor to adopt regulations.

Section 13. Defines terms used in this Chapter.

Section 14. Repealers:

- AS 44.50.030 (Term of office, now covered in new 44.50.010)
- AS 44.50.040 (Fees, now covered in new 44.50.033)
- AS 44.50.070 (Presence and ID, now covered in new 44.50.061)
- AS 44.50.080 (Seal, now covered in new 44.50.063)
- AS 44.50.090 (Protest of bill or note. Notaries don't do this, antiquated language, repealed and not replaced)
- AS 44.50.100 (Return of papers. There are no papers to return. Repealed and not replaced)
- AS 44.50.110 (APA procedure for disciplinary actions, replaced by more comprehensive 44.50.067)
- AS 44.50.120 (Bond requirements, now covered in new 44.50.034)
- AS 44.50.130 (Filing oath and bond, now covered in new 44.50.035)
- AS 44.50.140 (Disposition of bond, now covered in new 44.50.034)
- AS 44.50.170 (State employees as notaries, now covered in 44.50.010, 44.50.131 (c) and 44.50.039)
- AS 44.50.180(c) (Federal law prohibits postmasters from charging fees. Alaska law is inconsistent and this subsection must be repealed)
- AS 44.50.190 (Savings clause, a transitional measure from 1961 that is no longer necessary and can be repealed).

Section 15. Applicability

- Current commissions continue in effect until term of office expires, except if the commissioned is a felon and 10 years have not elapsed since incarceration.
- Bonds, seals, liabilities in effect continue through the notary public's term of office.
- All notaries with current commissions or who are commissioned following the effective date of the legislation must follow the notarial procedures encompassed in the legislation.

- When commissions expire, notaries public will apply for new commissions under the new AS 44.50.032 (Section 9).

Sections 16 and 17. Transition

Allows the Lieutenant Governor to immediately proceed to adopt regulations with an effective date following the effective date of the legislation.

Section 18. Effective Date

Effective date is July 1, 2005 to allow time for revision of website, online handbook and forms.

February 11, 2005

Representative Lesil McGuire
Chair, House Judiciary Committee
State Capitol, Room 118
Juneau, AK 99801

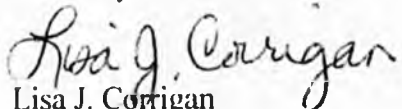
Re: HB 97 and SB 72

Dear Representative McGuire:

The members of the Alaska Bankers Association reviewed HB 97 and SB 72 which addresses the responsibilities of notaries public in the State of Alaska. We have no opposition to the proposed changes to existing law in support of the legislation.

We appreciate the opportunity to review and comment on any proposed legislation that may impact the financial services industry.

Sincerely,



Lisa J. Corrigan

President

Alaska Bankers Association

P.O. Box 100600

Alaska Bankers Association
Anchorage, Alaska 99510-0600

(907) 265-2920

OFFICE OF THE
FEB 11 2005
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

February 9, 2005

The Honorable Loren Lemman
Lieutenant Governor, State of Alaska
State Capitol, Third Floor
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: HB 97 and SB 72

Dear Lt. Governor Lemman:

The members of the Alaska Bankers Association reviewed HB 97 and SB 72 which addresses the responsibilities of notaries public in the State of Alaska. We have no opposition to the proposed changes to existing law and are in support of the legislation.

We appreciate the opportunity to review and comment on any proposed legislation that may impact the financial services industry.

Sincerely,



Lisa J. Corrigan

President

Alaska Bankers Association



United States
NOTARY
Association

February 3, 2005

The Honorable Loren Leman
Office of the Lieutenant Governor
P.O. Box 110015
Juneau, AK 99811-0015

RE: 2005 Alaska Senate Bill 72

Dear Lt. Governor Leman:

On behalf of the members of the United States Notary Association (USNA), I congratulate you and Governor Murkowski on your legislative initiative to comprehensively revise the chapter of the Alaska Statutes that governs Alaska notaries public: Title 44, Chapter 50 [Alaska Stat. §44.50].

USNA is strongly in favor of this notarial legislation because it will give notaries clearer and unambiguous direction for the performance of their official duties. This direction will protect both the notary and the public from the serious consequences of unintended error.

However, in reading the bill's text, we find no mention of the possibility of an Alaskan notary using any device other than paper and pen to act in his or her capacity as a notary. Because Alaska has adopted the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act (UETA), it should be permissible for notaries to serve their customers by following the guidelines set forth in Alaska Stat. §09.080.010, et seq. We encourage the Alaska Senate to include language in this bill that will enable notaries to participate in the 21st Century.

Again, since Alaska Stat. §44.50 has not been comprehensively revised since being enacted in 1961, USNA gives its full support to Senate Bill 72 because this bill intends to repeal obsolete provisions, update antiquated language and add new provisions where they are needed.

USNA urges the Alaska Legislature to take prompt and favorable action. If I can be of help to you in supporting this bill, please contact me at 800-587-2588 or usna@enotary.org.


I look forward to reporting on the successful passage of Senate Bill 72 in an upcoming issue of *Notary Review*.

For the Association,


Marc L. Aronson
President

About the United States Notary Association

USNA is a membership organization dedicated to the professional development of notaries public in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.


14 Wood Street
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
15222-1921
ph: 800.587.2588
fax: 800.707.7075



United States
NOTARY
Association

USNA's goal is to provide notaries with accurate, reliable information and high quality products and services.

Notaries join USNA to learn about proper notarial procedures and the laws, current events, and common issues affecting notaries in their states and nationwide. Members can call USNA's telephone support or E-mail their questions. Members also receive a subscription to *Notary Review*, our bi-monthly publication, containing news briefs, educational articles and other information of interest to notaries.



14 Wood Street
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
15222-1921
ph: 800.587.2588
fax: 800.707.7075

Notary Population by State & Electronic Applications

STATE	POPULATION	ACCEPTANCE OF E-APPLICATIONS	UCC OFFICE
ALASKA	11,800	Not yet	Banking and Corporations Office
ARKANSAS	Over 100,000	No	UCC Division
COLORADO	90,000 - 100,000	Not yet	Division of Bus. Filings UCC Section
DELAWARE	10,000	No	Corporations Division
FLORIDA	350,000	Yes	Department of State, Division of Corporations
HAWAII	7,000	Not yet	—
ILLINOIS	184,000	Not yet	Business Services
IOWA	50,000	Not yet	Corporations Division
KENTUCKY	80,000 (records kept 4 years only)	No	UCC Division
MAINE	—	No	UCC Division
MASSACHUSETTS	100,027	No	Corporations Division Business Licenses
MINNESOTA	83,000	No	—
MISSOURI	71,122	No	UCC Division ECU Division
NEBRASKA	22,000	No	Secretary of State Office UCC Division
NEW HAMPSHIRE	25,000	No	UCC Division
NEW MEXICO	32,000	No	Secretary of State Office Division of Corporations UCC Unit
NORTH CAROLINA	196,000	Not yet	UCC Division of SOS Office Central indexing
OHIO	85,000	No	—
OREGON	45,000	Not yet	Through each county Corporations Division Corporations Bureau
RHODE ISLAND	47,860	No	UCC Division
SOUTH DAKOTA	17,000	No	UCC Division
TEXAS	352,294	Not yet	Secretary of State Office UCC Division
VERMONT	20,000	Not yet	Division of Corporations Bureau of Corporations of Commercialization
WASHINGTON	75,000	No	UCC Office in the Department of Licensing at the Business and Professions Division UCC Division
WISCONSIN	20,000	No	Department of Financial Institutions Corporations Division

— Information not available.

THE
FOLLOWING
DOCUMENT(S)
ARE
POOR
ORIGINAL
COPIES

Appointment Process – Qualifications

STATE	APPOINTING OFFICER	REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMISSION
ALABAMA	Individual county judges	Varies by county — 18 years old; resident of AL and county commissioned in; must have notary bond at time of commissioning.
ARIZONA	Secretary of State	18 years old; must be an AZ resident; minimum residency requirement varies.
CALIFORNIA	Secretary of State	18 years old; legal resident of CA; successful completion of an approved notary exam.
CONNECTICUT	Secretary of State	18 years old; residence or employment in CT.
DISTRICT of COLUMBIA	Office of the Secretary	18 years old; residence or employment in DC; letter explaining need included with application; three character references included with application.
GEORGIA	Clerk of Superior Court in each county	18 years old; able to read and write English; resident of GA.
IDAHO	Secretary of State	18 years old; residence or employment in ID; able to read and write English; No removal from office for misconduct or no conviction of a serious crime within the last 10 years.
INDIANA	Secretary of State	18 years old; resident of IN.
KANSAS	Secretary of State	18 years old; resident of KS; or resident of bordering state and employed in KS.
LOUISIANA	Secretary of State	18 years old; resident of LA, in and for the parish in which applicant lives or works, provided that the notary meets the requirements established by each parish in which the notary applies.
		must be a registered voter in ME.

Term of Office & Appointment Fees

TERM OF OFFICE	APPOINTMENT FEES	COMMENTS
4 years	\$11-\$15, varies by county	Notaries are appointed by county judges in county of residence.
4 years	\$25 to Secretary of State; \$18 to Clerk of Superior Court in county of residence	Jurisdiction is statewide, though notaries are commissioned in the county of residence.
4 years	\$100	
5 years	\$60	
5 years	\$50	
4 years	\$15	
6 years	\$30	
8 years	\$5	
4 years	\$10	Notaries are <u>not</u> considered public officers.
Lifetime	Varies from parish to parish - up to \$1,000, includes education and examination, state fees, background checks, bonding, filing with parish, etc. LA notaries are civil law notaries with more involved duties than common law notaries. LA's requirements for notaries reflect this difference.	

Appointment Process – Qualifications

STATE	APPOINTING OFFICER	REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS	Governor	18 years old
MINNESOTA	Governor	18 years old; resident of MN.
MISSOURI	Secretary of State	18 years old; registered voter of county of residence; able to read and write English; no commission revoked during past 10 years.
NEBRASKA	Governor	19 years old; application is accompanied by petition signed by at least 25 voters in county of residence.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Governor and Ex. Council	18 years old; resident of NH; 2 notaries and 1 registered voter must endorse application; must complete State Police Records Check Form; cannot be a convicted felon.
NEW MEXICO	Governor	18 years old; resident of NM; able to read and write English; no revocation of commission or felony convictions in the past 5 years.
NORTH CAROLINA	Secretary of State	18 years old; resident of NC or employed in NC; recommended by publicly elected official; completion of notary course approved by SOS.
OHIO	Governor	18 years old; citizen of OH; or attorney of another state who is admitted to the practice of law in OH.
OREGON	Secretary of State	18 years old; residence or employment in OR; able to read and write English; be of good moral character; have no notary commission revoked in the preceding 5 years; no felony conviction within the last 10 years.
RHODE ISLAND	Governor	Any qualified elector/resident of RI.
SOUTH DAKOTA	Secretary of State	18 years old; citizen of US; no felony convictions.
TENNESSEE	Governor	18 years old; citizen of US and resident of TN; no felony convictions; elected by

Term of Office & Appointment Fees

TERM OF OFFICE	APPOINTMENT FEES	COMMENTS
7 years	\$25	
5 years	\$40	Dept of Commerce oversees notary commissions.
4 years	\$25	Non-residents can be notaries in MO if they work in MO.
4 years	\$30	
5 years	\$50	
4 years	\$10	
5 years	\$30	
5 years	\$5-6	Notaries apply in the counties they reside in through the local bar association.
4 years	\$20	
4 years	\$80	
6 years	\$10	

Appointment Process – Qualifications

STATE	APPOINTING OFFICER	REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMISSION
TEXAS	Secretary of State	18 years old; resident of TX.
VERMONT	Superior Court Assistant Judges	18 years old; resident of the state or a nonresident who commutes for work.
WASHINGTON	Dept. of Licensing Dir.	18 years old; resident of the state or an adjoining state and be regularly employed in or conduct business in Washington; read and write English; submission of complete application; must submit a \$10,000 surety bond and application fee.
WISCONSIN	Governor	18 years old; resident of the state.

Term of Office & Appointment Fees

TERM OF OFFICE	APPOINTMENT FEES	COMMENTS
4 years	\$21	
4 years	\$20 payable to county	
4 years	\$20	
4 years	\$20	

Notary Exam & Class Requirements

STATE	EXAM REQUIRED	CLASS REQUIRED	COMMENTS	STATE TRAINING
ALASKA	X		Exam in Alaska handbook.	
ARIZONA			No education or exam required.	
ARKANSAS			No education or exam required.	
CALIFORNIA	X		Exam required for new and returning notaries.	
COLORADO			No education or exam required.	X
CONNECTICUT	X		Exam is part of application.	X
DELAWARE			No education or exam required.	
FLORIDA		X	Class required for new notaries.	X
GEORGIA			No education or exam required.	X
HAWAII	X		Exam is closed-book test.	
ILLINOIS			No education or exam required.	
INDIANA			No education or exam required.	
IOWA			No education or exam required.	X
KANSAS			No education or exam required.	X
KENTUCKY			No education or exam required.	
LOUISIANA	X		Training suggested.	
MAINE	X		Open book exam part of application.	X
MARYLAND			No education or exam required.	
MASSACHUSETTS			No education or exam required.	
MINNESOTA			No education or exam required.	
MISSISSIPPI			No education or exam required.	
MISSOURI			No education or exam required.	X
MONTANA			No education or exam required.	
NEBRASKA			No education or exam required.	
NEVADA			No education or exam required.	X
NEW HAMPSHIRE			No education or exam required.	
NEW JERSEY			No education or exam required.	
NEW MEXICO			No education or exam required.	
NEW YORK	X		Exam is closed-book test.	
NORTH CAROLINA	X	X	Training and exam are required prior to commission.	X
NORTH DAKOTA			No education or exam required.	
OHIO	X		Tests are administered by the county. All exams are different and not every county issues an exam.	
OKLAHOMA			No education or exam required.	
OREGON	X		Exam is open-book test and part of application.	X
PENNSYLVANIA			No education or exam required.	
RHODE ISLAND			No education or exam required.	
SOUTH CAROLINA			No education or exam required.	
SOUTH DAKOTA			No education or exam required.	
TENNESSEE			No education or exam required.	
TEXAS			No education or exam required.	
UTAH	X		Training is encouraged, but not required.	X
VERMONT			No education or exam required.	X
VIRGINIA			No education or exam required.	
WASHINGTON			No education or exam required.	
WEST VIRGINIA			No education or exam required.	
WISCONSIN			No education or exam required.	
WYOMING	X		Test in back of WY notary book is not mandatory, but is recommended.	

Stamp/Embosser Requirements & Fees

STATE	STAMP/EMBOSSER	ALLOWABLE FEE NOTARY CAN CHARGE
ALABAMA	Embosser	Maximum fee is \$1.50 depending upon act performed.
ALASKA	Stamp/Embosser	Fees are left to the notary's discretion. State employed notaries cannot charge fees.
ARIZONA	Stamp	\$2 is maximum fee.
ARKANSAS	Stamp/Embosser	\$5 is maximum fee.
CALIFORNIA	Stamp	Maximum fee is \$20 depending upon act performed.
CONNECTICUT	—	\$5 is maximum fee.
DELAWARE	Stamp/Embosser	\$5 is maximum fee.
D. C.	Embosser	\$2 is maximum fee. Government employed notaries cannot charge fees.
FLORIDA	Stamp	\$10 is maximum fee per signature.
GEORGIA	Stamp/Embosser	\$4 is maximum fee.
HAWAII	Stamp/Embosser	Maximum fee is \$5 depending upon act performed.
IDAHO	Stamp/Embosser	\$2 is maximum fee.
ILLINOIS	Stamp	\$1 is maximum fee.
INDIANA	Stamp/Embosser	\$2 is maximum fee. Public official notaries cannot charge fees.
IOWA	Stamp/Embosser	The statutory schedule of fees for notarial acts was repealed in 1989.
KANSAS	Stamp/Embosser	Not specified by law.
KENTUCKY	—	Maximum fee is 50 cents depending upon act performed.
LOUISIANA	—	Not specified by law.
MAINE	—	Other than \$1.50 for each protest of a bill or note, fees are left to notary's discretion.
MARYLAND	Stamp/Embosser	\$2 is maximum fee.
MASSACHUSETTS	—	\$2 is maximum fee for protests. All other fees are left to the notary's discretion.
MICHIGAN	—	\$2 is maximum fee.
MINNESOTA	Stamp	\$1 is maximum fee.
MISSISSIPPI	Stamp/Embosser	Fee range is \$2 to \$5.
MISSOURI	Stamp/Embosser	Maximum fee is \$2 depending upon act performed.
MONTANA	Stamp/Embosser	Maximum fee is \$3.50 depending upon act performed.
NEBRASKA	Stamp	Maximum fee is \$5 depending upon act performed. State employed notaries cannot charge fees.
NEVADA	Stamp	Maximum fee is \$5 depending upon act performed.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Stamp/Embosser	\$5 is maximum fee.
N. JERSEY	—	Maximum fee is \$2 depending upon act performed.
NEW MEXICO	Stamp/Embosser	Maximum fee is \$2 depending upon act performed.
NEW YORK	—	Maximum fee is \$2 depending upon act performed.
N. CAROLINA	Stamp/Embosser	\$3 is maximum fee.
N. DAKOTA	Stamp/Embosser	\$5 is maximum fee.
OHIO	Stamp/Embosser	Maximum fee is \$2 depending upon act performed.
OKLAHOMA	Stamp/Embosser	Maximum fee is 50 cents depending upon act performed.
OREGON	Stamp	Maximum fee is \$5 depending upon act performed.
PENNSYLVANIA	Stamp/Embosser	Maximum fee is \$2 depending upon act performed.
RHODE ISLAND	—	Maximum fee is \$1.50 depending upon act performed.
S. CAROLINA	—	Maximum fee is \$1 depending upon act performed.
S. DAKOTA	Stamp/Embosser	\$10 is maximum fee.
TENNESSEE	Stamp/Embosser	Maximum fee is \$1.50 depending upon act performed.
TEXAS	Stamp/Embosser	Maximum fee is \$6 depending upon act performed.
UTAH	Stamp/Embosser	\$5 is maximum fee.
VERMONT	—	Maximum fee is \$2 depending upon act performed.
VIRGINIA	—	Maximum fee is \$2 depending upon act performed.
WASHINGTON	Stamp/Embosser	Maximum fee is \$5 depending upon act performed.
WEST VIRGINIA	Stamp/Embosser	\$2 is maximum fee.
WISCONSIN	Stamp/Embosser	Maximum fee is \$1 depending upon act performed.
WYOMING	Stamp/Embosser	\$2 is maximum fee.

* New legislation enacted requiring use of stamp or seal.

Bond & Recordbook Requirements/Penalties for Wrongdoing

STATE	RECORDBOOK	BOND	PENALTIES/ACTION
ALABAMA	X	\$10,000	— Discipline done through probate office/local DA office.
ALASKA	Recommended	\$1,000	X Bond is required in writing and filed by Attorney General. An administrative hearing is followed by the suspension or revocation of commission.
ARIZONA	X	\$5,000	X Attorney General determines whether commission is revoked or renewal is denied.
ARKANSAS	Recommended	\$7,500	X The complaint must be in writing to the staff attorney who has the power to revoke the commission if necessary.
CALIFORNIA	X	\$15,000	X Commission can be suspended or revoked, or application for commission can be denied.
COLORADO	X	None	X Secretary of State has the option to revoke commission.
CONNECTICUT	Recommended	None	X A disciplinary hearing is followed by reprimand, suspension, or revocation of commission.
DELAWARE	—	None	X Complaints referred to Attorney General. Commission can be revoked.
D. C.	X	\$2,000	X A written complaint must be filed with the Notary Commission Section Chief who decides what action to take. The most severe action is revocation of commission.
FLORIDA	Recommended	\$7,500	X Notary commissions can be suspended or revoked and the notary can be subject to fines and/or criminal penalties.
GEORGIA	—	None	Each county handles disciplinary action.
HAWAII	X	\$7,000	X Issues are solved verbally. State has the ability to revoke a commission but never has.
IDAHO	—	\$10,000	— —
ILLINOIS	—	\$5,000	— —
INDIANA	—	\$5,000	— There is a complaint form, but no official disciplinary procedure.
IOWA	Recommended	None	X State code encourages informal settling of disciplinary issues. If that is not possible, the commission is revoked.
KANSAS	—	\$7,500	X After review by an attorney, revocation of the commission is the ultimate penalty.
KENTUCKY	Recommended	Varies per county	— —
LOUISIANA	X (Ordinary Parish only)	\$5,000	— Notaries are not governed by the state. No bond required for attorneys.
MAINE	Recommended (Optional for commission sale)	None	— Complaints are made to and handled by the Attorney General.
MARYLAND	X	None	— The notary receives a letter of reprimand for the first act of wrongdoing. In the event of a second act of wrongdoing, the commission is revoked.
MASSACHUSETTS	Recommended	None	— Complaints are referred to the Governor's council.
MICHIGAN	Recommended	\$10,000	X There is a hearing and possible revocation of commission.
MINNESOTA	—	None	X The Enforcement Division investigates. Penalties can include warnings, fines, suspension, or revocation of commission.
MISSISSIPPI	X	\$5,000	— Complaints are referred to Governor's office.
MISSOURI	X	\$10,000	— Revocation must be done through Attorney General's office.
MONTANA	Recommended	\$10,000**	— Complaints are referred to county attorney.
NEBRASKA	Recommended	\$10,000	X The commission can be revoked or in extreme cases there are court hearings.
NEVADA	X	\$10,000	X Complaints must be in writing. If wrongdoing is found, penalties are issued.
N. HAMPSHIRE	X	None	X Commission can be revoked.
N. JERSEY	X	None	— The state isn't involved in notary discipline. If a notary case goes through the court system, the state will be notified to revoke the commission.
NEW MEXICO	X (Ordinary Parish only)	\$500	Secretary of State has no authority to discipline notaries.

* Recent legislation passed increasing bond from \$4,000 to \$7,500.

** Recent legislation passed increasing bond from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

Bond & Recordbook Requirements/Penalties for Wrongdoing

STATE	RECORDBOOK	BOND	PENALTY/ACTION
NEW YORK	—	None	X If a notary is accused of wrongdoing, he/she has the right to an administrative hearing before an administrative law judge.
N. CAROLINA	—	None	X Complaints must be received in writing. If wrongdoing is found, the notary's commission can be suspended or revoked, depending on the severity of the wrongful act.
N. DAKOTA	Recommended	\$7,500	X A letter is written to the Attorney General who can then revoke the commission, reprimand the notary, or assess a fee. <small>(None for Notaries of Peace only)</small>
OHIO	X	None	— Discipline/complaints are handled individually by each county.
OKLAHOMA	X	\$1,000	— Complaints go through the court system.
OREGON	X	None	X Discipline alternatives include a letter of advice, a warning, suspension, or revocation of the commission.
PENNSYLVANIA	X	\$3,000	— Complaints are sent to the state prosecution office.
RHODE ISLAND	—	None	— Complaints are referred to the local police.
S. CAROLINA	—	None	— There is no policy unless the notary has done a false certification. In that case, the notary can be tried through the county and the commission can be revoked.
SDAKOTA	Recommended	\$5,000	— Complaints are kept on file and commissions are revoked with a court order.
TENNESSEE	X	\$10,000	— —
TEXAS	X	\$10,000	— Handled through the legal office.
UTAH	—	\$5,000	X Notary administrator and commissioning office have the authority to revoke, suspend, or deny a commission with cause. There is an administrative hearing process in place if a notary wishes to appeal a decision.
VERMONT	—	None	— Secretary of State has no jurisdiction over notary discipline. Complaints must be made to assistant judge of the superior court.
VIRGINIA	—	None	X Notaries are penalized through reprimand, suspension, and revocation of their commissions.
WASHINGTON	—	\$10,000	X Complaints are investigated and if wrongdoing is found the commission can be revoked.
WEST VIRGINIA	—	None	— Due to change in staff this process is being revised.
WISCONSIN	—	\$500 (none for attorneys)	— Complaints are forwarded to the Governor's office.
WYOMING	Recommended	\$500	— Discipline is handled at the county level.

X Is required or applicable

— Information not available or on record

Contact Information

STATE	CONTACT PERSON	OFFICE ADDRESS
ALABAMA	Jane Ryals, Notary Registrar	Office of the Secretary of State, PO Box 5616, Montgomery, AL 36103-5616
ALASKA	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Office of the Secretary of State, PO Box 11001, Anchorage, AK 99511-0001
ARIZONA	Connie Copeland, Director	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
ARIZONA	Connie Copeland, Director	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
ARIZONA	Connie Copeland, Director	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
CALIFORNIA	Alicia Stewart, Manager	Notary Public Section, PO Box 942877, Sacramento, CA 94277-0001
CALIFORNIA	Alicia Stewart, Manager	Notary Public Section, PO Box 942877, Sacramento, CA 94277-0001
CALIFORNIA	Alicia Stewart, Manager	Notary Public Section, PO Box 942877, Sacramento, CA 94277-0001
CONNECTICUT	Peter J. Bartocca	Notary Public Unit, 30 Trinity Street, Hartford, CT 06106
CONNECTICUT	Peter J. Bartocca	Notary Public Unit, 30 Trinity Street, Hartford, CT 06106
CONNECTICUT	Peter J. Bartocca	Notary Public Unit, 30 Trinity Street, Hartford, CT 06106
D. C.	Roslyn Brown, Section Chief	Notary Commission & Authentication Section, 441 4 th St., Room 1C-090, Washington, DC 20001
D. C.	Roslyn Brown, Section Chief	Notary Commission & Authentication Section, 441 4 th St., Room 1C-090, Washington, DC 20001
D. C.	Roslyn Brown, Section Chief	Notary Commission & Authentication Section, 441 4 th St., Room 1C-090, Washington, DC 20001
FLORIDA	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
FLORIDA	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
FLORIDA	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
GEORGIA	Mike Smith, Communications Director	Georgia Superior Court, Clerks' Cooperative Authority, 1875 Century Blvd., Suite 100, Atlanta, GA 30345
GEORGIA	Mike Smith, Communications Director	Georgia Superior Court, Clerks' Cooperative Authority, 1875 Century Blvd., Suite 100, Atlanta, GA 30345
GEORGIA	Mike Smith, Communications Director	Georgia Superior Court, Clerks' Cooperative Authority, 1875 Century Blvd., Suite 100, Atlanta, GA 30345
HAWAII	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
HAWAII	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
HAWAII	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
IDAHO	Debbie Farnsworth, Administrative Secretary	Office of the Secretary of State, Box 83720, Boise, ID 83720-0080
IDAHO	Debbie Farnsworth, Administrative Secretary	Office of the Secretary of State, Box 83720, Boise, ID 83720-0080
IDAHO	Debbie Farnsworth, Administrative Secretary	Office of the Secretary of State, Box 83720, Boise, ID 83720-0080
ILLINOIS	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
ILLINOIS	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
ILLINOIS	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
INDIANA	Pam Neff, Notary Public Deputy	Notary Department, State House, Rm 201, Indianapolis, IN 46204
INDIANA	Pam Neff, Notary Public Deputy	Notary Department, State House, Rm 201, Indianapolis, IN 46204
INDIANA	Pam Neff, Notary Public Deputy	Notary Department, State House, Rm 201, Indianapolis, IN 46204
KANSAS	Georgia Lott, Notary Administrator	Office of the Secretary of State, First Floor Memorial Hall, 120 SW 10 th Ave., Topeka, KS 66612-1594
KANSAS	Georgia Lott, Notary Administrator	Office of the Secretary of State, First Floor Memorial Hall, 120 SW 10 th Ave., Topeka, KS 66612-1594
KANSAS	Georgia Lott, Notary Administrator	Office of the Secretary of State, First Floor Memorial Hall, 120 SW 10 th Ave., Topeka, KS 66612-1594
KENTUCKY	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
KENTUCKY	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
KENTUCKY	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
LOUISIANA	Cynthia Cotten, Administrative Specialist	Notary Division, PO Box 94124, Baton Rouge, LA 70804
LOUISIANA	Cynthia Cotten, Administrative Specialist	Notary Division, PO Box 94124, Baton Rouge, LA 70804
LOUISIANA	Cynthia Cotten, Administrative Specialist	Notary Division, PO Box 94124, Baton Rouge, LA 70804
MAINE	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
MAINE	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
MAINE	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
MARYLAND	Debbie Elliott, Notary Public Officer	Notary Division, Office of the Secretary of State, State House, Annapolis, MD 21401
MARYLAND	Debbie Elliott, Notary Public Officer	Notary Division, Office of the Secretary of State, State House, Annapolis, MD 21401
MARYLAND	Debbie Elliott, Notary Public Officer	Notary Division, Office of the Secretary of State, State House, Annapolis, MD 21401
MASSACHUSETTS	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
MASSACHUSETTS	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
MASSACHUSETTS	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
MICHIGAN	Elena Beasley, Manager	Office of the Great Seal, 717 West Allegan St., Lansing, MI 48918
MICHIGAN	Elena Beasley, Manager	Office of the Great Seal, 717 West Allegan St., Lansing, MI 48918
MICHIGAN	Elena Beasley, Manager	Office of the Great Seal, 717 West Allegan St., Lansing, MI 48918
MINNESOTA	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
MINNESOTA	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
MINNESOTA	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
MISSISSIPPI	Nan Almsworth, Records Analyst	Enforcement/Regulation Notaries, PO Box 136, Jackson, MS 39205 or 202 N. Congress St., Jackson, MS 39201
MISSISSIPPI	Nan Almsworth, Records Analyst	Enforcement/Regulation Notaries, PO Box 136, Jackson, MS 39205 or 202 N. Congress St., Jackson, MS 39201
MISSISSIPPI	Nan Almsworth, Records Analyst	Enforcement/Regulation Notaries, PO Box 136, Jackson, MS 39205 or 202 N. Congress St., Jackson, MS 39201
MISSOURI	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
MISSOURI	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
MISSOURI	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
MONTANA	Lisa Thompson, Notary Compliance Specialist	Office of the Secretary of State, State Capitol, PO Box 20281, Helena, MT 59620
MONTANA	Lisa Thompson, Notary Compliance Specialist	Office of the Secretary of State, State Capitol, PO Box 20281, Helena, MT 59620
MONTANA	Lisa Thompson, Notary Compliance Specialist	Office of the Secretary of State, State Capitol, PO Box 20281, Helena, MT 59620
NEBRASKA	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
NEBRASKA	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
NEBRASKA	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
NEVADA	Laura "Bru" Ehridge, Notary Division Officer	Office of the Secretary of State, 101 N. Carson Street, Suite 3, Carson City, NV 89701
NEVADA	Laura "Bru" Ehridge, Notary Division Officer	Office of the Secretary of State, 101 N. Carson Street, Suite 3, Carson City, NV 89701
NEVADA	Laura "Bru" Ehridge, Notary Division Officer	Office of the Secretary of State, 101 N. Carson Street, Suite 3, Carson City, NV 89701
NEW HAMPSHIRE	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
NEW HAMPSHIRE	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
NEW HAMPSHIRE	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
N. JERSEY	Monica Jakovitz, Notary Supervisor	Division of Revenue, Notary Public Unit, PO Box 452, Trenton, NJ 08625
N. JERSEY	Monica Jakovitz, Notary Supervisor	Division of Revenue, Notary Public Unit, PO Box 452, Trenton, NJ 08625
N. JERSEY	Monica Jakovitz, Notary Supervisor	Division of Revenue, Notary Public Unit, PO Box 452, Trenton, NJ 08625
NEW MEXICO	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
NEW MEXICO	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
NEW MEXICO	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
NEW YORK	Daniel E. Shapiro, Assistant Director	Licensing and Services Division, Department of State, 84 Holland Ave., Albany, NY 12208-3490
NEW YORK	Daniel E. Shapiro, Assistant Director	Licensing and Services Division, Department of State, 84 Holland Ave., Albany, NY 12208-3490
NEW YORK	Daniel E. Shapiro, Assistant Director	Licensing and Services Division, Department of State, 84 Holland Ave., Albany, NY 12208-3490
N. CAROLINA	Clyde B. Holder, Administrator	The Notary Public Section, Dept. of the Sec. of State, PO Box 29622, Raleigh, NC 27626-0622
N. CAROLINA	Clyde B. Holder, Administrator	The Notary Public Section, Dept. of the Sec. of State, PO Box 29622, Raleigh, NC 27626-0622
N. CAROLINA	Clyde B. Holder, Administrator	The Notary Public Section, Dept. of the Sec. of State, PO Box 29622, Raleigh, NC 27626-0622
N. DAKOTA	Mary Feist, Supervisor	Admin. & Lic. Div., Office of the Secretary of State, 600 East Boulevard Ave., Dept. 108, Bismark, ND 58505-0500
N. DAKOTA	Mary Feist, Supervisor	Admin. & Lic. Div., Office of the Secretary of State, 600 East Boulevard Ave., Dept. 108, Bismark, ND 58505-0500
N. DAKOTA	Mary Feist, Supervisor	Admin. & Lic. Div., Office of the Secretary of State, 600 East Boulevard Ave., Dept. 108, Bismark, ND 58505-0500
OHIO	Sandra Coyle, Compliance Clerk	Office of the Governor, 77 S. High Street, 19 th Floor, Columbus, OH 43215
OHIO	Sandra Coyle, Compliance Clerk	Office of the Governor, 77 S. High Street, 19 th Floor, Columbus, OH 43215
OHIO	Sandra Coyle, Compliance Clerk	Office of the Governor, 77 S. High Street, 19 th Floor, Columbus, OH 43215
OKLAHOMA	Mary Anne Watts, Notary Supervisor	Notary Public Department, 2300 N. Lincoln Blvd., Suite 101, Oklahoma City, OK 73105
OKLAHOMA	Mary Anne Watts, Notary Supervisor	Notary Public Department, 2300 N. Lincoln Blvd., Suite 101, Oklahoma City, OK 73105
OKLAHOMA	Mary Anne Watts, Notary Supervisor	Notary Public Department, 2300 N. Lincoln Blvd., Suite 101, Oklahoma City, OK 73105
OREGON	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
OREGON	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
OREGON	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
PENNSYLVANIA	Robin Cole, Notary Administrator	Bureau of Commissions, Elections & Legislation, 303 N. Office Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120
PENNSYLVANIA	Robin Cole, Notary Administrator	Bureau of Commissions, Elections & Legislation, 303 N. Office Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120
PENNSYLVANIA	Robin Cole, Notary Administrator	Bureau of Commissions, Elections & Legislation, 303 N. Office Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120
RHODE ISLAND	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
RHODE ISLAND	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
RHODE ISLAND	John A. Galloway, Notary Registrar	Notary Section, 1700 West Washington, 7 th Floor, State Capitol Executive Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85007
S. CAROLINA	J. Spencer Hewitt, Notary Clerk	Notary Public Division, PO Box 11350, Columbia, SC 29211
S. CAROLINA	J. Spencer Hewitt, Notary Clerk	Notary Public Division, PO Box 11350, Columbia, SC 29211
S. CAROLINA	J. Spencer Hewitt, Notary Clerk	Notary Public Division, PO Box 11350, Columbia, SC 29211
S. DAKOTA	Ken Wame, Notary Clerk	Notary Public Division, 500 East Capitol Rm 204, Pierre, SD 57501-5077
S. DAKOTA	Ken Wame, Notary Clerk	Notary Public Division, 500 East Capitol Rm 204, Pierre, SD 57501-5077
S. DAKOTA	Ken Wame, Notary Clerk	Notary Public Division, 500 East Capitol Rm 204, Pierre, SD 57501-5077
TENNESSEE	Darlene Lawrence, Notary Supervisor	Office of the Secretary of State, 312 Eighth Ave. North, 6 th Floor, William R. Snodgrass Tower, Nashville, TN 37243
TENNESSEE	Darlene Lawrence, Notary Supervisor	Office of the Secretary of State, 312 Eighth Ave. North, 6 th Floor, William R. Snodgrass Tower, Nashville, TN 37243
TENNESSEE	Darlene Lawrence, Notary Supervisor	Office of the Secretary of State, 312 Eighth Ave. North, 6 th Floor, William R. Snodgrass Tower, Nashville, TN 37243
TEXAS	Charlene Krueger, Supervisor	Notary Public Unit, Secretary of State, PO Box 13315, Austin, TX 78711-3375
TEXAS	Charlene Krueger, Supervisor	Notary Public Unit, Secretary of State, PO Box 13315, Austin, TX 78711-3375
TEXAS	Charlene Krueger, Supervisor	Notary Public Unit, Secretary of State, PO Box 13315, Austin, TX 78711-3375
UTAH	Pam Fish, Notary Public Administrator	Div. of Corporations and Commercial Code, 160 E. 300 South, Salt Lake City, UT 84114
UTAH	Pam Fish, Notary Public Administrator	Div. of Corporations and Commercial Code, 160 E. 300 South, Salt Lake City, UT 84114
UTAH	Pam Fish, Notary Public Administrator	Div. of Corporations and Commercial Code, 160 E. 300 South, Salt Lake City, UT 84114
VERMONT	Kathryn Waters, Notary Supervisor	Office of the Secretary of State, 26 Terrace Street, Drawer 09, Montpelier, VT 05609-1101
VERMONT	Kathryn Waters, Notary Supervisor	Office of the Secretary of State, 26 Terrace Street, Drawer 09, Montpelier, VT 05609-1101
VERMONT	Kathryn Waters, Notary Supervisor	Office of the Secretary of State, 26 Terrace Street, Drawer 09, Montpelier, VT 05609-1101
VIRGINIA	Michelle Ford, Notary Specialist	Notary Public Division, PO Box 1795, Richmond, VA 23218-1795
VIRGINIA	Michelle Ford, Notary Specialist	Notary Public Division, PO Box 1795, Richmond, VA 23218-1795
VIRGINIA	Michelle Ford, Notary Specialist	Notary Public Division, PO Box 1795, Richmond, VA 23218-1795
WASHINGTON	Jon Donnellan, Management Service Manager	Dept. of Licensing, PO Box 9027, Olympia, WA 98507
WASHINGTON	Jon Donnellan, Management Service Manager	Dept. of Licensing, PO Box 9027, Olympia, WA 98507
WASHINGTON	Jon Donnellan, Management Service Manager	Dept. of Licensing, PO Box 9027, Olympia, WA 98507
WEST VIRGINIA	Catherine Prerotte, Executive Assistant	Office of the Secretary of State, State Capitol, Suite 157-K, Charleston, WV 25305-0775
WEST VIRGINIA	Catherine Prerotte, Executive Assistant	Office of the Secretary of State, State Capitol, Suite 157-K, Charleston, WV 25305-0775
WEST VIRGINIA	Catherine Prerotte, Executive Assistant	Office of the Secretary of State, State Capitol, Suite 157-K, Charleston, WV 25305-0775
WISCONSIN	Marjorie Linton, Administrator	Gov't Records Division, Office of Sec. of State, Notary Records, PO Box 7848, Madison, WI 53707
WISCONSIN	Marjorie Linton, Administrator	Gov't Records Division, Office of Sec. of State, Notary Records, PO Box 7848, Madison, WI 53707
WISCONSIN	Marjorie Linton, Administrator	Gov't Records Division, Office of Sec. of State, Notary Records, PO Box 7848, Madison, WI 53707
WYOMING	Jeri Meisness, Documents Registrar	Office of the Secretary of State, State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002
WYOMING	Jeri Meisness, Documents Registrar	Office of the Secretary of State, State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002
WYOMING	Jeri Meisness, Documents Registrar	Office of the Secretary of State, State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002

PHONE NUMBERS

TAMM

WJESHI

(334) 242-7205		www.sos.state.al.us/notary/index.htm
(602) 542-4758	notary@mail.sosaz.com/www.sosaz.com/notary/	www.sosaz.com/notary
(916) 653-3595	notaries@cs.ca.gov	www.sos.ca.gov/business/notary/notary.htm
(864) 509-6240	peter.bartra.cs@po.state.ct.us	www.sos.state.ct.us/recorded-services/RLS/index.html#Notary
(202) 727-3117		os.dc.gov/info/notary/notary.shtml
(404) 327-6023	mike.smith@gccca.org	www.gccca.org
(208) 332-2310	clarywo@krona.state.id.us	www.sos.state.id.us/notary/index.htm
(317) 232-6542		www.sos.state.in.us/sos/bus_service/notary/
(785) 296-2239	ksos@sos.ks.org	www.ksos.org
(225) 342-4981	notaries@sec.state.la.us	www.notaries@sec.state.la.us.htm
(410) 974-5520	notaries@sos.state.md.us	www.sos.state.md.us/sos/admin2/html/notary.html
(617) 727-2836	notary@sec.state.ma.us	www.sos.state.ma.us/sos/notary/notary.html
(517) 373-2531	notary@sec.state.mi.us	www.sos.state.mi.us/press/notaries/notaries.html
(651) 996-6319	Notary@com.netco.com	www.commerce.state.mn.us/pages/NotaryMain.htm
(601) 359-1615	notarymail@sos.state.ms.us or mainworth@sos.state.ms.us	www.sos.state.ms.us/busserv/notaries/notaries.html
(578) 751-5766	notary@sec.state.mt.us	not.sos.state.mt.us/bus-serv/soscom.html
(406) 444-5379	notary@sec.state.mt.us	www.state.mt.us/sos/notaries/instructions/instructions.html
(402) 472-2558	notary@sec.state.nd.us	www.nd.gov/88/home/SOS/Notary/notary.html
(775) 684-5708	notary@govmail.state.nv.us or belbrid@govmail.state.nv.us	www.sos.state.nv.us/notary/notary_info.htm
(603) 375-3242	notary@sec.state.nh.us	www.state.nh.us/foia/notary.htm
(609) 633-8257	notary@sec.state.nj.us	www.state.nj.us/treasury/revenue/csr/pprograms/notary.html
(518) 475-2728	licensing@dos.state.ny.us	www.sos.state.ny.us/notary-open.htm
(919) 807-2131	notaries@mail.sos.state.nc.us	www.dos.state.nc.us/ncsw/notary1.html
(701) 328-7000	sosadlic@state.nd.us	www.secretary.state.nd.us/notary
(614) 644-4359		www.state.nd.us/Sec/Notary/notarymmu.htm
(405) 521-2516	mary.a.watts@sos.state.ok.us	www.sos.state.ok.us/notary/notary_welcome.htm
(508) 988-2200	oregon.notary@state.or.us	www.sos.state.or.us/corporation/notary/notary.htm
(717) 787-5280	notaries@sec.state.pa.us	www.dos.state.pa.us/bcd/notaries/
(401) 223-1487	jean.warne@state-ri.us	www.corp.state.ri.us/notaries/notaries.htm
(803) 734-2119	clerknet@sos.state.tx.us	www.sos.com/notaryduties.htm
(665) 775-5666	fish@br.state.ut.us	www.state.ut.us/sos/Notaries/notarycover.htm
(615) 741-3699	notaries@sec.state.vt.us	www.sos.state.tx.us/ce.htm#notary
(512) 463-5705	notaries@sec.state.vt.us	www.sos.state.tx.us/ce/index.shtml
(801) 530-4849	mford@gov.state.va.us	www.commerce.state.va.us/corporal/notarypublic.htm
(802) 828-2308	notaries@del.wv.gov	www.soc.state.va.us/notary.htm
(804) 786-2441		www.wa.gov/dov/ppd/notfront.htm
(360) 664-1550		
(304) 558-6000	clerknet@secretary.state.wv.us	www.state.wv.us/sos/notary/default.htm
(608) 266-5594		budget.state.wi.us/agencies/sos/notary.htm
(307) 777-5407	jmcbm@state.wy.us	sos.wy.state.wy.us/notary/notary.htm

February 2, 2005

Representative Leslie McGuire, Chair
The House Judiciary Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska

Re: House Bill 97

Dear Representative McGuire:

Today, I briefly commented via teleconference before the State Affairs Committee on this bill.

I am sending you for your consideration three documents that I would ask you to share as this bill is moved forward. Citizens of the United States and Alaska need to know that any justice, judge or magistrate of a court of the State of Alaska or of the United States have a current oath of office in effect and this coupled with an official appointment is a matter of public record. Sec. 09.63.010⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾₍₂₎₍₄₎ on oath will help citizens to know these officials are required to have an oath and perhaps an official state website to access this.

Standard Operating Procedures have become the source of major crimes of fraud, the lack of protection of personal financial information and the lack of human, civil and economic rights being respected in a democracy.

Representative Leslie M. Guire, Chair
The House Judiciary Committee
Alaska State Legislature

Page Two

President Bush signed into law, July 15, 2004 Identity Theft Penalty Enhancement Act, 118 STAT. 831 108-275 Public Law. I would suggest the rules and regulations of this legislation for criminal consequences be incorporated when a notary may have his commission revoked. Sec. 44.50.064. Official seal a (B) "State of Alaska" is very important and a review of notary seals to make sure this is in effect when this legislation is finalized. (c) this may need to be done with existing seals that do not have the "State of Alaska" on the seal. The Federal legislation was a major bi-partisan effort.

I am also including a document that was sent to me by email from the President of Mexico. I began the Binational efforts over 30 years ago and a Binacional mechanism is being discussed and implemented regularly to incorporate decisions at binational meetings. With 25,000 Alaskans connected by language and culture to Spanish speaking countries this may be of interest to make contact.

The third document is "The Meaning of Global Legal Perspective" which gains everything in the translation. This was originally presented in a meeting I chaired on agricultural trade in the Dowd Capitol July 1993 that had a delegation from Mexico.

Representative Lesie McGuire, Chair Page Three
The House Judiciary Committee
Alaska State Legislature

The Mission Statement from this meeting went to the women of the world in regional meetings (i.e. Africa was a region, Europe + North America, another) and we dialogued in talking circles in the rural countryside of China for the Fourth United Nations World Conference on Women: "Action for Equality, Development and Peace".

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Patricia Bray, President
The Thomas Jefferson Regional
and Academic Science Award

P.O. Box 210464
Anchorage, AK 99521



**Principal
General Resume and
Results
Conferences
Photographic Memory
Purpose
Program
Committees
Curriculum**

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

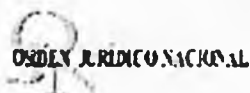
Lic. Daniel F. Cabeza de Vaca Hernández
*Undersecretary of Legal Affairs
and Human Rights*

Dr. Eduardo de J. Castellanos Hernández
*Chief of the Main Directorate of Compilation
and Consults of National Legal Order*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Lic. Alfonso Sauza Flores
*Consulting Systems and Legal Training
Director*

Lic. Gabriela Quintanilla Mendoza
*Assistant Director of Consulting Systems and
Legal Training*



6. Reformar la legislación federal y local para asumir como derecho positivo nacional, las recomendaciones internacionales sobre desaparición de personas, tortura, garantías judiciales, protección jurídica y en materia electoral.
7. Atender a la observancia por parte de México, de la plena vigencia de los derechos humanos, mediante el fortalecimiento de instancias de protección y actualización del marco normativo, en consonancia con el Derecho Humanitario Internacional, y de manera particular, con los compromisos y recomendaciones adquiridos en el sistema interamericano.
8. La creación, de manera coincidente con la iniciativa presentada por el Presidente de la República para reformar los sistemas de procuración e impartición de justicia, de una fiscalía autónoma, mecanismos alternativos de solución como la mediación y el arbitraje, procedimientos orales, sistema judicial para adolescentes basado en los convenios internacionales y la incorporación del reconocimiento constitucional de presunción de inocencia.
9. Reformar la Constitución para que la Procuraduría General de la República sea un órgano autónomo, se creen fiscalías de distrito y un Consejo de la Fiscalía, así como garantizar la autonomía e imparcialidad de los servicios periciales.
10. Revisar el sistema de pruebas penal, la actuación de la policía y la posibilidad de un mando único policial, la figura de la prisión preventiva y los mecanismos de ejecución de sentencias.
11. Modificar el régimen de los tribunales administrativos a fin de garantizar la integración autónoma de los mismos y llevar la equidad entre las partes a esta materia, así como promover el recurso al arbitraje en las controversias comerciales internacionales.
12. En materia tributaria, se propone revisar la distribución del ingreso entre la Federación y los estados, a fin de ampliar la recaudación municipal, gravar con un criterio distributivo las contribuciones directas y desalentar actividades nocivas vía contribuciones indirectas, así como impulsar

CORRECTION

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S)
HAVE BEEN REFILMED TO
ASSURE LEGIBILITY OR PAGINATION



Rev. 6/98

Central Microfilm Services
Department of Education & Early Development
State of Alaska



**Principal
General Resume and
Results
Conferences
Photographic Memory
Purpose
Program
Committees
Curriculum**

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

Lic. Daniel F. Cabeza de Vaca Hernández
*Undersecretary of Legal Affairs
and Human Rights*

Dr. Eduardo de J. Castellanos Hernández
*Chief of the Main Directorate of Compilation
and Consults of National Legal Order*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Lic. Alfonso Sauza Flores
*Consulting Systems and Legal Training
Director*

Lic. Gabriela Quintanilla Mendoza
*Assistant Director of Consulting Systems and
Legal Training*



RELATORÍA GENERAL DEL CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL "EL ORDEN JURÍDICO DE LA CONSOLIDACIÓN DEMOCRÁTICA"

A través de cuatro mesas de discusión y diecinueve conferencias magistrales, se hicieron, entre otras, las siguientes propuestas:

En materia de Derecho Público se propuso:

1. Concreción de un rediseño institucional contextualizado, que respete antecedentes históricos, correlación de fuerzas y prácticas, a fin de garantizar que el consenso de los actores políticos impulse una plena transición política con posibilidades reales de viabilidad.
2. Reglas de procedimiento para cambiar incentivos hacia la obligación de resolver problemas, distribuir y asumir la responsabilidad política, en las que pluralidad, división de poderes y federalismo sean los ejes de la consolidación democrática.
3. Reformar los artículos 41, 99 y 116 constitucionales para elevar a este nivel las bases de la democracia interpartidista, e impulsar así una mayor competitividad, una militancia más activa y vinculada con la sociedad, sin una colisión de principios entre autonomía y participación equitativa.
4. Revisar el sistema penal para garantizar la transparencia y el equilibrio entre las partes, fortalecer al Legislativo mediante el juicio de las urnas, profesionalizarlo y darle visión a largo plazo con la opción de la reelección de legisladores y generar consensos en la agenda política nacional a través de un jefe de gabinete que concentre y opere las políticas públicas entre los poderes y los actores sociales.
5. Llevar la defensa de los derechos humanos como tema prioritario a la agenda nacional para garantizar, en un contexto de reforma estructural, una vida con igualdad, dignidad y plenitud a todas las personas, como un compromiso y una obligación del Estado.

6. Reformar la legislación federal y local para asumir como derecho positivo nacional, las recomendaciones internacionales sobre desaparición de personas, tortura, garantías judiciales, protección jurídica y en materia electoral.
7. Atender a la observancia por parte de México, de la plena vigencia de los derechos humanos, mediante el fortalecimiento de instancias de protección y actualización del marco normativo, en consonancia con el Derecho Humanitario Internacional, y de manera particular, con los compromisos y recomendaciones adquiridos en el sistema interamericano.
8. La creación, de manera coincidente con la iniciativa presentada por el Presidente de la República para reformar los sistemas de procuración e impartición de justicia, de una fiscalía autónoma, mecanismos alternativos de solución como la mediación y el arbitraje, procedimientos orales, sistema judicial para adolescentes basado en los convenios internacionales y la incorporación del reconocimiento constitucional de presunción de inocencia.
9. Reformar la Constitución para que la Procuraduría General de la República sea un órgano autónomo, se creen fiscalías de distrito y un Consejo de la Fiscalía, así como garantizar la autonomía e imparcialidad de los servicios periciales.
10. Revisar el sistema de pruebas penal, la actuación de la policía y la posibilidad de un mando único policial, la figura de la prisión preventiva y los mecanismos de ejecución de sentencias.
11. Modificar el régimen de los tribunales administrativos a fin de garantizar la integración autónoma de los mismos y llevar la equidad entre las partes a esta materia, así como promover el recurso al arbitraje en las controversias comerciales internacionales.
12. En materia tributaria, se propone revisar la distribución del ingreso entre la Federación y los estados, a fin de ampliar la recaudación municipal, gravar con un criterio distributivo las contribuciones directas y desalentar actividades nocivas vía contribuciones indirectas, así como impulsar

programas de estímulo en beneficio de la inversión y la productividad, que nos ubiquen dentro de parámetros internacionales de competitividad.

13. Actualización del marco jurídico aplicable a los fenómenos informáticos, para regular aspectos de actualidad que por lagunas o deficiencias en la ley, quedan abiertos a efectos que impactan negativamente en el desarrollo general del país y en particular, en materia informática.
14. Crear el consenso necesario para definir principios generales a nivel constitucional, que los estados puedan desarrollar normativamente sin atenerse necesariamente a su tratamiento federal, lo que permitiría encaminarnos hacia un modelo jurídico que consolide la democracia desde la perspectiva local, mediante la renovación normativa de los estados a partir de un eficaz y activo orden jurídico local.
15. Asumir el concepto de democracia como el contexto adecuado para fomentar el respeto y la responsabilidad estatal frente a los derechos humanos, en términos de la Carta Democrática de la Organización de los Estados Americanos.
16. Propugnar por que el régimen internacional de los derechos humanos incluya las vertientes que sobre democracia y práctica política se desarrollan junto con los procesos de integración mundial
17. Revisar la organización y mecanismos procesales internos en función de los aspectos que internacionalmente reviste la justicia universal - respetando el ámbito de competencia constitucional reservado al Estado- a fin de que soberanía no signifique aislamiento sino, en la perspectiva global, la opción de promoción de nuestros intereses en el contexto internacional.
18. Buscar los medios idóneos para que México participe de los aspectos positivos que en materia de jurisdicción universal y tutela de los derechos humanos se desarrollan con la globalización, como un proceso irreversible de alcance mundial.
19. Mejorar, a través de las reformas legales pertinentes, la eficiencia y la eficacia en la aplicación de los recursos por los gobiernos locales y

municipales, así como mejorar los procesos de definición y competencia, para incidir en un mejor nivel de vida de la comunidad mediante sistemas contables homogéneos y de gestión del gasto público.

20. Trabajar en pro de los consensos necesarios para eficientar la respuesta del sistema jurídico mexicano a los nuevos requerimientos que se plantean, de hecho y como una necesidad de atención urgente, en materia energética, a través de la conciliación de puntos de vista y a favor de la comprensión de cuáles deben ser los objetivos comunes.
21. Mantener activos en la agenda bilateral México-Estados Unidos los temas prioritarios para nuestro país, como la migración de nuestros connacionales, y mantener abiertos aquellos que representan puntos de acercamiento en la relación bilateral, en áreas de interés común.
22. Fortalecer las instancias y mecanismos jurídicos para culminar la transición de la democracia electoral a la democracia participativa, mediante una actividad legislativa comprometida y propositiva, tendiente a concretar la colaboración eficaz con los poderes Ejecutivo y Judicial, en un ejercicio pleno de comunicación interinstitucional.
23. Potenciar a los medios de comunicación como un vehículo para el fortalecimiento de los procesos de consolidación democrática, a través de una actuación cada vez más responsable y apegada a la legalidad, que permita utilizar su capacidad formadora e informadora en un gran proyecto colectivo, con profunda responsabilidad histórica y social.
24. Federalizar las instituciones para que su actuación se traduzca en un orden constitucional pleno y en una eficaz observancia de las leyes. La división de poderes y la distribución efectiva de competencias debe ser la premisa que determine la construcción democrática sobre una base constitucional de legitimidad incuestionable.
25. Revalorar el juicio de amparo para conceptuarlo como el medio de gran accesibilidad que permite una verdadera defensa del orden constitucional porque, si bien se tutela de manera inmediata el interés particular, trasciende en la protección genérica de los derechos humanos y es así una

garantía de la vigencia del principio de legalidad como el principio rector que debe orientar nuestra vida nacional.

26. Favorecer una interpretación de las normas constitucionales electorales que favorezca su potenciación, con sentido general y amplio, para el fortalecimiento de un régimen de derechos humanos, y evitar así, desde el más alto tribunal del país, posiciones reduccionistas que limiten la trascendencia del sistema de justicia electoral a una materia o aspecto determinados.

En materia de Derecho Privado se propuso:

1. Desarrollar políticas públicas con perspectiva comunitaria, para brindar soluciones a la problemática de la familia de hoy, bajo las circunstancias y realidades actuales, tales como la desintegración, el desarraigo, la violencia, la marginación y un entorno social desfavorable para los más débiles.
2. Impulsar iniciativas que permitan la democratización de la familia mediante programas, políticas y adecuaciones legislativas que atiendan aspectos específicos y de atención urgente, con mecanismos viables de implementación y seguimiento permanentes.
3. Buscar una fórmula de unidad, mediante la revisión del artículo 121 constitucional, respecto de la disparidad de regimenes jurídicos locales aplicables a la familia, habida cuenta de la autonomía legislativa y jurisdiccional de los estados y la diversidad cultural del país.

En materia de Derecho Social se propuso:

1. Buscar la creación de una tendencia que en materia laboral consense la adecuación del marco regulatorio vigente, constitucional y reglamentario –y en conjunto los órdenes público y privado- a los tiempos modernos, manteniendo los valores que nos dan identidad como nación y lleve la

democratización al ámbito de la justicia social y el desarrollo del individuo como persona humana.

2. Fomentar las condiciones, en el medio rural, para rejuvenecer el campo, bajo nuevos paradigmas de productividad, mediante la capacitación agraria y productiva como la vía necesaria para transitar al desarrollo rural integral que consolide el patrimonio familiar, los recursos naturales, el financiamiento y la tecnología, la vida democrática en ejidos y comunidades y la gobernabilidad.
3. Abordar la necesidad de reformas en la seguridad social como un fenómeno de atención urgente y multidisciplinario, que aborde los aspectos financieros, de servicios, de atención médica y pensiones con una visión a largo plazo y una inversión en la viabilidad del sistema en su conjunto.
4. Integrar a todos los sectores involucrados en la seguridad social en mecanismos de discusión y análisis, a fin de conjuntar los diversos intereses en opciones legales sólidas, sin perder de vista los principios constitucionales y el carácter humanista de la política del Estado Mexicano en esta materia.

5 de octubre de 2004

Dr. Eduardo Castellanos Hernández
Lic. Ernesto Reyes Cadena
Lic. Claudia Iverte Ángeles Villegas



THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY



UNIVERSITÉ DES NATIONS UNIES

*Project on Socio-Cultural Development
Alternatives in a Changing World*

*Projet sur les alternatives socio-
culturelles du développement
dans un monde en transformation*

Distribution: Limited

HSDP-SCA Series

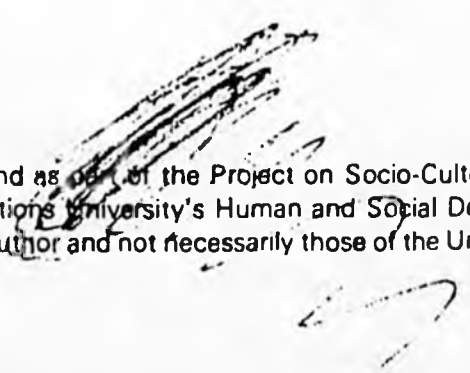
ANTROPOLOGIA JURIDICA

THE MEANING OF GLOBAL LEGAL PERSPECTIVE

BY

FLORENCIO SANCHEZ-CAMARA

This working paper was prepared within the framework and as part of the Project on Socio-Cultural Development Alternatives in a Changing World (SCA) of the United Nations University's Human and Social Development Programme. The views expressed in the paper are those of the author and not necessarily those of the United Nations University.



ANTROPOLOGIA JURIDICA

{ Qué significa la perspectiva legal global?

La respuesta preocupa a los juristas y los induce a tomar medidas concretas. Esta Carta parte de un plan que articula textos en campos versátiles(forman parte de la investigación sobre estructuras ideológicas superiores que emprendí con el patrocinio axiológico del Instituto de Investigaciones Economicas de la UNAM en el año de 1987) comprenden las ciencias sociales y políticas donde solicitamos y pediremos la opinion de pensadores del Derecho eminente.

El proposito es acudir a las fuentes en la civilizacion actual, de ahí lo juridico, pues el Derecho es un largo documento humano.

Interpretar el movimiento de la juridicidad- en todos los puntos cardinales- y descubrir los puntales de la nueva conciencia que contribuyan al ser propio de las ciencias sociales: la interrelación del hombre con el universo, la sociedad y el individuo al compartir los valores juridicos: el sustento de la comunidad ordenada.

Orbis mundi, la perspectiva juridica representa el universo juridico en su discurso, enfatiza el principio de la unidad en lo humano, su axiologia permanente dentro del cambio. A saber, hace inevitable la concepcion antropologica en su sentido mas vasto.

Los campos del entendido humano remiten al saber juridico a lo largo del recurso antropologico durante la cabal estimativa que situe al hombre en su contexto y aprecie-ad hoc- sus valores y aspiraciones.

El hombre y sus proyectos aunque surjan de estudios rigurosos tecnol
localizados exigen para su analisis y sintesis-como la axiomatica
segun Goedel- la nueva estructura y marco de referenci^e donde explo-
ren , en bien del hombre, la juridicidad.

La propuesta es contener la atomizacion eopragmatica del conocimien-
to que obedece a la enorme desinformacion deliberada o no.

Los hechos cientificos dispersos en las disciplinas actuales tendran
su resolucioin inminente y activa en el conjunto de las ciencias sociales
cuando, las presida, como corresponde, la vision paradigmatica concernien-
te a la Antropologia-Juridica.

Esclarecer y sintetizar estas ideas, a traves de la penetrante inse
minacion de las mentalidades con la comprension global de los feno-
menos y noumenos(vease la congruencia del coincidir-para los fisi-
cos de la mecanica cuantica y la cosmologia relativista)cundo la
diversidad del enfoque universal, la correlacion de hechos y valores
y su inextinguible juego(ya no abalorico como suscitaria Herman Hesse)
afirman la calidad del Homo ludens.

Demostrar la arquetipica, las afinidades electivas del pensamiento
juridico, la logica de las operaciones(procedimientos) y la entera
mundanidad organica del Derecho y no solo aspirar a los in⁺tersticios
del conocimiento, es revelar las sintesis internas y la unidad or-
giastica de la ~~n~~aturaleza cientifica.

La tesis de la antropologia juridica ,sitio de diferencias y biodi-
versidades para la liza donde se acometen las varias disciplinas,
es presidir el tribunal del entendimiento plurigarante para la
cualidad de la vida humana.

El Derecho es el ancla del barco donde los Leviatanes navegan, su espíritu pese a las mareas adversas de la violencia esta impreso en nuestro ser intelectual y en la vida espiritual de la humanidad y en pensadores- el abogado Gandgi- filosofos-Bertrand Russell- y antropólogos-Cramsci- de manera indeleble.

En verdad el reto de la ciencia es enorme y no puede dejarse aislado en la ciencias dichas naturales, por una parte o en religiosidades autocráticas por la otra, sin la reflexión antropológica-histórica y jurídica. Pues estas conforman la arquitectura en el edificio del pensamiento humano.

Este proceder se justifica, por ejemplo, en el tribunal científico y filosófico de Russell, donde se acepta la unidad de las ciencias y artes en torno al Derecho con mayuscula, el dirimir de la contienda. Y hacerlo con mayor porcentaje de espíritu aristotelico y el menor de los magnos Alejandros.

Juristas y antropologos construyen así la nueva sintesis de lo cognitivo y paraperceptual que anticipara el esfuerzo enciclopedico del antropologo Sol Tax. Concierno a la unidad y continuidad del conocimiento en relacion con la naturaleza del hombre-Anthropology To Day- el esfuerzo que realizan en otro orden, pero en el mismo horizonte, los llamados poetas cuya imaginacion sintetiza la imagen con la palabbra.

La ubicacion del hombre es siempre nueva, discreta, discontinua; su poderosa creatividad y hacer predatorio(Thorstein Veblen) caen al mundo del Derecho. La antropologia cognitiva ve entrecruzarse los caminos del hombre que debemos superar en el ordenamiento juridico sin negligencia en la tarea. Menos asimetrías en la enorme red

4.

El disparo del ser al porvenir busca la orbita mas amplia, incluye la sintesis interna, el ergon de la vida misma y la norma juridica cuyo cauce conquista la abstraccion para regresar al hombre practicante del Jus.

La cuestion de la Antropología Jurídica es breve: pese a lo diverso de las ciencias informantes, existe entre los juristas universales un acuerdo comun sobre la experiencia de la persona en Derecho: garantias y deberes de su legitimidad.

El estudio sobre la experiencia de los hombres de Estado contemporaneos -plantea la antropologia- no debe postergarse o dejar su registro mediante los modos formales e informales que implica el saber superior, dada su evidente univalencia, ante las cumbres de los mundos cambiantes.

A semejanza del Derecho consuetudinario anglosajon deben constituir (digamos) la jurisprudencia de los errores que la humanidad no debe permitirse ensayar de nuevo. Al propio tiempo, los juristas deben concluir instrumentos del equilibrio justo, advertir los factores integrantes del universo normativo, los cabos del humano proceder en un todo organizado: La Ley.

El jurista ante si mismo o ante la ley injusta, debe librar la batalla del Derecho para evitar las de la sangre: los humanos recorran así y hacen penetrante su comunion con el universo legal y proscriben el mundo del ilicito.

normativa y la divisa unica de la sencillez. La cultura conjunta mere-
ce la herramienta juridica a su nivel.

Aprendimos de Sol Tax que el conocimiento juridico antropologico debe
tener como informantes a los estadista, y juristas eminentes y en lo posible
y probable publicar este saber enciclopedico no como enciclopedia sino
en sus puntos polemicos cuestionables.

Alguna vez dije que la ciencia es polemica y excepcional. Agrego que
la excepcionalidad del saber cientifico reclama la eminencia del
dictum. No se puede admitir la simple manipulacion del saber vulgar
o del dicho ~~sen~~tal comun o la aureola del austero neopragmatismo,
tampoco la reduccion al poder de la encuesta y la estadistica de los
ordenes mecanicos. La inteligencia del hombre debe liberarse de esta
actitud paraistaria que lo convierte en victima de sus herramientas
primero y despues de sus herrumbres. El jurista y antropologo por
peticion de principio esta liberado del terror o de los iconos falsos.
Señalar el rumbo antropojuridico es recrear el jus gentium la voluntad
y el renacimiento de la confianza en los tribunos.

Las constituciones no son tabula rasa, White paper, papel en blanco
donde se imprime el capricho ^{animo} ~~pero~~ aceptan materiales de construccion
en el ejercicio de la excepcion juridica..

El Derecho separa al hombre del animal en el ejercicio de la norma j
juridica, la mala conduccion en el transito historico(~~xxxxxxx~~)
ante su experiencia, es delincuente como se probó en los juicios de
Nuremberg.

Nuestra expectativa ya no es apocalíptica, merced al esfuerzo de estadistas ~~empíricas~~ ^{empíricas} pero, pero si oculta las tensiones excepcionales, la antropología jurídica merece descubrirlas y actuar de manera comprometida, a sabiendas, de que su universo disyuntivo cederá al paso de quienes ejercen el saber jurídico o al casus belli donde se dispendia el esfuerzo humano.

Condicionados por las circunstancias, conocemos la independencia y el crecimiento moral que otorga la facultad de erigir el Derecho, construir el desarrollo ordinativo y reunir la eficacia del esfuerzo humano.

La antropología jurídica distingue en la plethora del saber una necesidad mas urgente incluso que el conocimiento de la naturaleza: el reconocimiento de la cualidad unica de la vida humana. Los grandes cambios estan ahora precedidos por la energica accion del hombre, por la energia moral que revalua y reorganiza.

Los antropólogos comprenden que el llamado pecado de la hibris no existe y que el proceso de la conduccion de cualquier Estado no lo hace independiente del Derecho arbitral ya que forma parte de los procesos creativos ^{universales} más arduos. El proceso global es una tarea cuya investigacion ideologica superior (Veblen) no esta presidida por las simples leyes de la economia sino por todas las expresiones del proceder normativo. Asi, la Antropologia juridica piensa la mundialidad ~~como~~ como dragon protegido por circulos de jade, la cultura permanece segun aprendió Confucio en el Libro de las mutaciones humanas escrito hace miles de anos.

(I Ching-1950- Wilhelm/Baynes)

President Bush Signs Identity Theft Penalty Enhancement Act

Remarks by the President at Signing of Identity Theft Penalty Enhancement Act
Roosevelt Room

10:52 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thanks for coming. Welcome to the White House. Thanks for coming. (Laughter.) Welcome to the White House. (Laughter.)

We're taking an important step today to combat the problem of identity theft, one of the fastest growing financial crimes in our nation. Last year alone, nearly 10 million Americans had their identities stolen by criminals who rob them and the nation's businesses of nearly \$50 billion through fraudulent transactions. The bill I'm about to sign sends a clear message that a person who violates another's financial privacy will be punished.

The Identity Theft Penalty Enhancement Act also prescribes prison sentences for those who use identity theft to commit other crimes, including terrorism. It reflects our government's resolve to answer serious offenses with serious penalties.

I appreciate the members of my administration who worked on this important piece of legislation, particularly Cabinet members John Snow and John Ashcroft. I appreciate the members of the Congress who worked hard on this legislation: Senator Orrin Hatch and Senator Jon Kyl, Senator Dianne Feinstein, and members of the House, Chairman, Senator Jim Sensenbrenner, and John Carter from the great state of Texas. I want to thank the other members of Congress who are here, members of both political parties. Thank you for coming. I thank those who are on their staffs who have worked hard.

The crime of identity theft undermines the basic trust on which our economy depends. When a person takes out an insurance policy, or makes an online purchase, or opens a savings account, he or she must have confidence that personal financial information will be protected and treated with care. Identity theft harms not only its direct victims, but also many businesses and customers whose confidence is shaken. Like other forms of stealing, identity theft leaves the victim poor and feeling terribly violated.

But the losses are not measured only in dollars. An identity theft – thief can steal the victim's financial reputation. Running up bills on credit card accounts that the victim never knew existed, the criminal can quickly damage a person's lifelong efforts to build and maintain a good credit rating. Repairing the damage can take months or years.

Government has a responsibility to protect citizens from these crimes and the grief and hassle they cause. It's a solemn responsibility of our government. I want to thank the members of Congress for recognizing that responsibility.


This good law is part of a broader effort we've waged in recent years. The U.S. Postal Inspection Service, the FBI, and Secret Service are working with local and state officials to crack down on the criminal networks that are responsible for much of the identity theft that occurs in this nation. The Federal Trade Commission is training local law enforcement in the detection of identity theft. The Commission has set up the ID Theft Data Clearinghouse, which keeps track of complaints across the country, and provides those records to prosecutors seeking to take down organized rings.



VIDEO Multimedia

President's Remarks

 [view](#)

 [listen](#)

7/15/04

James B. Comey Deputy Attorney General, discussed the Identity Theft Penalty Enhancement Act on Ask the White House. [Click here to read the transcript](#)

Last December, I signed the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act, which established a national system of fraud detection so that identity thieves can be stopped before they run up tens of thousands of dollars in illegal purchases. Thanks to this law, victims can make one phone call to alert all three major credit rating agencies to report the crime and to protect their credit ratings.

The law I sign today will dramatically strengthen the fight against identity theft and fraud. Prosecutors across the country report that sentences for these crimes do not reflect the damage done to the victim. Too often, those convicted have been sentenced to little or no time in prison. This changes today. This new law establishes in the federal criminal court the offense of aggravated identity theft. And someone convicted of that crime can expect to go to jail for stealing a person's good name. These punishments will come on top of any punishment for crimes that proceed from identity theft. For example, when someone is convicted of mail fraud in a case involving stolen personal information, judges will now impose two sentences, one for mail fraud, and one for aggravated identity theft. Those convicted of aggravated identity theft must serve an additional mandatory two-year prison term. Someone convicted of aggravated identity theft, such as using a false passport in connection with a terrorism case, would receive an additional prison sentence of five years. In addition, judges will not be allowed to let those convicted of aggravated identity theft serve their sentence on probation.

This law also raises the standard of conduct for people who have access to personal records through their work at banks, government agencies, insurance companies, and other storehouses of financial data. The law directs the United States Sentencing Commission to make sure those convicted of abusing and stealing from their customers serve a sentence equal to their crimes.

What I'm telling you is this is a good law. And I appreciate you working hard to see to it that it made it to my desk. Because of this act of Congress I sign today, the guilty will be certain to be punished. That's good for our consumers, it's good for our economy, and it's good for the cause of justice.

Welcome to the White House. (Applause.)

(The bill is signed.)

END 10:59 A.M. EDT

Return to this article at:

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/07/20040715-3.html>

Click to Print
this document 

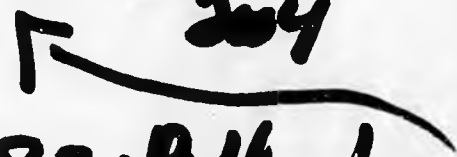


Identity Theft
Penalty Enhancers

S.153

108-275 July 15

204



118 STAT. 831 Public Law

S3034 macroenclpne

HB

99

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Frank H. Murkowski, Governor

P.O. BOX 110300
DIMOND COURT HOUSE, 6TH FLOOR
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0300
PHONE: (907)465-3600
FAX: (907)465-6735

February 1, 2005

The Honorable Leesil McGuire
Chair, House Judiciary Committee
State Capitol, Room 118
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Chair McGuire:

The Department of Law respectfully requests that HB 99 ("An Act relating to controlled substances regarding the crime of manslaughter; endangering the welfare of a child; misconduct involving a controlled substance; and providing for an effective date") be scheduled for a hearing in the House Judiciary Committee. A copy of the bill and fiscal notes are attached.

Attached to this letter are several documents related to the health and safety hazards presented by chemicals commonly used to manufacture methamphetamine and methamphetamine itself.

Annie Carpeneti, AAG with the Department of Law in Juneau will present the bill. We anticipate telephonic testimony from Detective Kornchuck, Anchorage Police Department. Captain Al Storey or a representative from the Alaska State Troopers may testify live. A special agent for the DEA may also be available to testify telephonically.

Sincerely,

GREGG D. RENKES
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By:


David Marquez

Chief Assistant Attorney General

Cc: w/attachments
DPS / DOA / DOC / DHSS

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
 Bill Version: HB 99
 (H) Publish Date: 1/21/05

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Administration
 Title An Act relating to controlled substances RDU Legal and Advocacy Services
 Sponsor Rules Committee Component Public Defender Agency
 Requester Governor Component No. 1631

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

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

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: 0.0
 Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2006 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

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

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This proposed bill amends the crime of manslaughter to include deaths that are the direct result of ingesting drugs knowingly manufactured or delivered illegally. It also amends the crime of child endangerment to include a C felony for manufacturing methamphetamine in a building where children reside. It also raises to an A felony possession of methamphetamine in an organic solution. While the agency has seen a recent increase in appointments concerning methamphetamine cases, this proposed legislation is not expected to have a noticeable fiscal impact on the operations of the Agency.

Prepared by: Linda K. Wilson, Deputy Director Phone (907)334-4416
 Division Public Defender Agency Date/Time 1/20/05 1:18 PM
 Approved by: Michael Tibbles, Deputy Commissioner Date 1/20/2005
 Agency Department of Administration

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 2
 Bill Version: HB 99
 (H) Publish Date: 1/21/05

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: LAW
 Title: Methamphetamine / Drug Crimes Bill RDU: CRIMINAL
 Component: CDCO
 Sponsor: Possible Governor
 Requester: _____ Component No. _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

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

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2006 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill would make it manslaughter for a person to manufacture or deliver a controlled substance in violation of Alaska's drug laws if a person dies from ingesting the substance. The bill also would make it a class C felony to manufacture or attempt to manufacture methamphetamine in a building where children reside. It also would raise the penalty for possessing methamphetamine in solution with intent to extract methamphetamine salts from it. The Department of Law does not anticipate a significant fiscal impact from passage of this legislation.

Prepared by: Robert Meiners, Dep. Director
 Division: Administrative Services
 Approved by: Robert Meiners for Gregg D. Renkes, Attorney General
 Agency: Department of Law

Phone 465-5427
 Date/Time 12/22/04 2:55 PM
 Date 12/22/2004

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 3
 Bill Version: HB 99
 (H) Publish Date: 1/21/05

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Public Safety
 Title Act relating to controlled substance; crimes of RDU Alaska State Troopers
manslaughter and endangering welfare of a child Component AST Detachments
 Sponsor Rules Committee
 Requester Governor Component No. 2325

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

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

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2006 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Tempo						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Passage of this Act will have no fiscal impact on the Department of Public Safety. This Act addresses issues relating to the extreme dangers that surround the unlawful manufacture of methamphetamine. It makes it a crime of manslaughter for a person to manufacture or deliver a controlled substance in violation of Alaska law if a person dies as a result of ingesting the substance. It will make it a class C felony to manufacture or attempt to manufacture methamphetamine in a building where one or more children are present, and will increase penalties for processing methamphetamine in solution with the intent to extract.

Prepared by: Lieutenant Todd Sharp
 Division: Alaska State Troopers
 Approved by: Commissioner William Tandeske
 Agency: Department of Public Safety

Phone 907-269-4532
 Date/Time 1/20/05 2:01 PM
 Date 1/20/2005

Chemical Exposures Associated with Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories

By

John W. Martyny, Ph.D., CIH
Associate Professor, National Jewish Medical and Research Center

Shawn L. Arbuckle
Industrial Hygiene Program Coordinator, National Jewish Medical and Research Center

Charles S. McCammon, Jr., Ph.D., CIH
Senior Industrial Hygienist, Tri-County Health Department

Eric J. Esswein, MSPH, CIH, CIAQP
Senior Industrial Hygienist, National Institute For Occupational Safety and Health

Nicola Erb
Epidemiologist, National Jewish Medical and Research Center

Acknowledgements:

This project was sponsored, in part, by a grant from the Colorado Department of Public Safety and the United States Department of Justice through the Colorado Methamphetamine Program. In addition, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health provided a substantial amount of the laboratory analysis. The North Metro Task Force allowed us to sample at a number of their clandestine laboratory investigations and assisted in the Colorado Springs Police Department Sampling and the controlled manufacturing sampling. The Tri-County Health Department provided personnel and assistance during the sampling efforts and the Denver Police Department and Trinidad Police Department allowed us to conduct sampling at suspected methamphetamine laboratories within their jurisdictions. The Colorado Springs Police Department allowed us to conduct sampling during a controlled methamphetamine manufacture in their crime laboratory enabling us to test our sampling methodologies and to determine maximum chemical concentrations. Assistance was also provided by the Colorado Alliance for Drug Endangered Children and many of the emergency service agencies (police, fire, and EMS) in the Denver Metropolitan Area. The project personnel also wish to thank Lt. Lori Moriarty, Sgt. Jim Gerhardt, and Lynn Riemer for their help throughout the study.

Table of Contents

Introduction	5
Project Methodology	7
Laboratory Methods	7
Sampling Scenarios	8
Questionnaires	10
Data Collection	10
Project Results	10
Current Standards for Sampled Compounds	10
Clandestine Laboratories Sampled	11
Colorado Springs Police Department Results	13
Inorganic Acid Scan Results	13
Phosphine Sampling Results	14
Iodine Sampling Results	15
Total Hydrocarbon Results	15
Methamphetamine Wipe Sample Results	16
Drug Laboratory Response Results	16
Acid Scan Results	17
Phosphine Sampling Results	17
Iodine Sampling Results	17
Total Hydrocarbon Results	18
Methamphetamine Wipe Sample Results	19
Results of a Controlled Methamphetamine Cook in a House	21
Red Phosphorous Method Results	22
Hypophosphorous Method Results	23
Hydrogen Chloride Results During Salting Out	24
Methamphetamine Wipe Sample Results	24
Results of a Controlled Methamphetamine Cook in a Motel	26
Chemical Results	27
Salting/Filtering Phase Chemical Results	28
Methamphetamine Wipe Sample Results	29
Methamphetamine Sample Results using Cozart and Sabre 2000 Instruments	30
Methamphetamine Wipe Samples on PPE	31
Methamphetamine Results of Carpet Samples	33
Airborne Methamphetamine Results	34
Clothing Sample Results for Methamphetamine	34
Questionnaire Results	34
Project Discussion	35
Chemical Exposures Associated with Meth Labs	36
Phosphine	36
Iodine	37
Hydrogen Chloride	38
Methamphetamine Exposures	39

Suggested Personal Protective Equip. Requirements	39
Questionnaire Discussion	40
Study Conclusions	41
Study Limitations	43
References	44

Introduction:

The State of Colorado as well as the nation face an unprecedented epidemic of clandestine methamphetamine drug manufacturing. Seizures of methamphetamine drug laboratories continue to rise putting police and fire first responders at risk for a variety of hazards. The number of seizures in Colorado has risen dramatically from 31 laboratories in 1998 to 455 laboratories in 2001. First responders and susceptible third parties, such as children, are at risk for exposures to the chemical hazards and the fire, explosion, and safety hazards inherent with clandestine manufacture of methamphetamine.

Unfortunately, very little is known regarding the specific exposure hazards faced by first responders and bystanders associated with illegal methamphetamine manufacture and lab seizure. As a result there is very poor information on which to establish appropriate medical treatment plans and healthcare providers are forced to provide generic, often expensive, and probably to some extent unnecessary medical testing.

The use of personal protective equipment (PPE) by emergency services and law enforcement personnel also vary widely by jurisdiction due to the lack of information regarding chemical exposures at the sites and the necessity for protection. Some jurisdictions use self-contained breathing apparatus and chemical-protective suits while other neighboring jurisdictions use no respiratory protection or chemical-protective suits at all. Other agencies switch from self-contained breathing apparatus to air-purifying respirators after the initial assessment while other agencies remain in the highest levels of protection. These variations are due to a lack of information from scientifically-based studies, relating to exposure risks while conducting these operations.

Even though many agencies use some form of PPE, there are increasing reports of emergency service and law enforcement personnel being injured while conducting investigations at clandestine methamphetamine laboratories. The Centers for Disease Control reported 59 events associated with methamphetamine labs where emergency services personnel were injured during the investigation between 1996 and 1999. The number of injured responders was 155 with most reporting respiratory irritation.⁽¹⁾

Studies conducted by Dr. Jefferey Burgess^(2,3) at the University of Washington investigated the symptoms reported by emergency responders during illegal methamphetamine laboratory seizures. Responders predominately reported general irritant symptoms, but least one case of phosphine gas exposure was reported. In a questionnaire study of emergency responders, 53.8% reported at least one illness while conducting laboratory seizures with most symptoms appearing to be related to chemical exposure at the laboratory site. The primary symptoms reported were headache and mucous membrane irritation.

Although the predominant symptoms were irritant symptoms, a number of responders were found to have an accelerated drop in one second forced expiratory volume (FEV₁) that may have been related to work in drug laboratories. The majority of symptoms reported by officers occurred during the processing phase of the laboratory seizures but

this phase was also the phase in which the most time was spent in the laboratory area. The use of respiratory protection did seem to reduce the incidence of symptoms while investigating these laboratories. There has also been anecdotal evidence of exposure to methamphetamine causing permanent lung damage but the actual cases have not been reported in the literature.

This increase in illegal laboratory seizures and reported health effects has resulted in health concerns by the emergency services and law enforcement personnel responding to these incidents. Typical concerns expressed by first responders regarding exposures at clandestine methamphetamine laboratory seizures include:

- Was I exposed to something that can harm me?
- Could my exposures cause me health concerns?
- What personal protective equipment should I have been wearing during the lab seizure?
- When was it safe for me to remove my personal protective equipment?

Although the chemicals used in the production of methamphetamine are well known, first responders do not know which of these chemicals by themselves or in combination may be harmful and what routes of exposure present the most severe risks. Industrial hygienists commonly approach such problems by quantifying the actual exposures using air sampling, modeling, and in some cases teamed with occupational environmental medical specialists using biological markers (chemical traces in urine or blood, for example) to determine what the exposure has been. Major exposure assessment issues include individual chemical characteristics as well as potentially complex interactions of chemicals that might result in unusual and potentially very toxic mixtures.

This project was designed to determine the potential chemical exposures to law enforcement and emergency services personnel responding to clandestine methamphetamine laboratory seizures. The results of the project would be utilized to inform decisions regarding PPE, containment, and medical treatment of individuals involved with these responses.

The six goals of the study were to:

- Determine the primary chemical exposures of concern at clandestine drug laboratory seizures for both the responders and the children present at the laboratory site.
- Determine which phase of the response poses the highest risk for responders, what chemicals responders are exposed to, and to what concentrations they are exposed.
- Investigate the relationship between symptoms reported by the responders and the actual exposures measured at the site.