



Alaska Marijuana Control Board
Marijuana Handler Permit
Form MJ-10: Education Course Provider Application

Alcohol and Marijuana Control Office
550 W 7th Avenue, Suite 1600
Anchorage, AK 99501
marijuana.licensing@alaska.gov
<https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/amco>
Phone: 907.269.0350

What is this form?

This marijuana handler permit education course provider application is required for all persons and entities seeking to have a marijuana handler permit education course approved by the Marijuana Control Board. Applicants should review **3 AAC 306.700**.

The course curriculum must cover at least the following topics:

- AS 17.37, AS17.38, and 3 AAC 306
- The effects of consumption of marijuana and marijuana products
- How to identify a person impaired by consumption of marijuana
- How to determine valid identification
- How to intervene to prevent unlawful marijuana consumption
- The penalty for an unlawful act by a licensee, an employee, or an agent of a marijuana establishment
- A written test, demonstrating that each student has learned the information correctly

This form must be submitted to AMCO's main office, along with a copy of the course curriculum, before any marijuana handler permit education course provider application will be considered by the board.

Applicant Information

Enter information for the business seeking to be an approved marijuana handler permit education course.

Applicant:	360training.com, Inc.				
Course Name:	Alaska Marijuana Handlers				
Mailing Address:	6801 N Capital of Texas Hwy, Suite 150				
City:	Austin	State:	TX	ZIP:	78731
Email Address:	accreditation@360training.com	Phone:	888 360 8764		

In-person ☐ Online ☒

Do you intend to provide this course in-person in a classroom-type setting, or online? Check all that apply.

☐ ☒

Caleb Smith
Signature of Applicant

Caleb Smith

Printed Name

12/28/2017

Date

OFFICE USE ONLY			
Board Meeting Date:		Approved Y/N?:	
		Course #:	MHCP 024





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January 1st, 2018

James Hoelscher
Investigator IV
Enforcement Supervisor
Alcohol & Marijuana Control Office
550 W. 7th Ave, Suite 1600 Anchorage, AK 99501
Office (907) 269-0353

Alaska Alcohol Training Program Application

Dear James Hoelscher,

Enclosed, please find our application and supporting documentation for the review and regulatory approval of our Learn2Serve Marijuana Handlers Training course.

The documentation includes a copy of the script, template of completion certificate, final exam and lesson details document. I am also providing you with instructions on how to access the Marijuana Handlers program on our demo site so that you can view a sample of what the course looks like. You will be able to access it online at any time using a computer with internet access. Since the program is online, content and format changes are very easy to make, and are implemented immediately. Thus, any Alaska statutory and regulatory requirements for Marijuana training can easily be added if required.

360training will be the online provider for the content of Marijuana training program. If you have any questions or cannot access the course. We look forward to your response to our submission.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

If you have any questions or need any additional materials, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Shoaib Younus
Product Analyst
Email: Shoaib.Younus@360training.com
Phone: 512-236-5465





360training.comtm
Licensing. CE. Certification.

Company Introduction

360training.com (Austin, TX) works with 1500 e-learning partners who together have trained more than 3 million users worldwide. Our integrated strategy of technology, content and service helps organizations and professionals in a wide range of industries manage career, compliance and certification needs. Ranked as the 6th fastest growing tech company in the 2006 Deloitte and Touche Fast 50, 360training.com's customers include industry leaders Guaranty Bank, IBC, Trammell Crow Company, Centex Homes, Duke Energy and more. More information at www.360training.com

360training.com is a leading provider of online food and alcohol safety training solutions for both businesses and professionals including ANSI accredited Food Handler and Food Manager programs, and State Specific Alcohol Seller/Server training.

360training.com has been the leading online food and alcohol training and certification provider since 1999. As a pioneer in online education and occupational training we bring you trusted content from industry experts, and ensure that your training is in compliance and up to date with the most recent regulations in your area.

360training.com is an ANSI Accredited training provider for national Food Protection Manager Certification and Food Handler Certificate programs. We also offer Alcohol Seller/Server training and are approved and recognized in the vast majority of jurisdictions nationwide. Our top courses include Illinois Basset training, TABC training, Responsible Beverage Server training for California, Louisiana, and Wisconsin, national Food Protection Manager training and examination, Food Handler certificate courses in Texas, Illinois, California and Arizona, as well as HACCP training accredited by the International HACCP Alliance.

360training.com provides a complete solution combining our Food and Beverage training catalog with our LMS to bring you training, testing and corporate proctor solutions designed to save your business money. We are continuously expanding our library of online and mobile friendly courses to keep food and alcohol service professionals compliant.





Learn2Serve Alaska Marijuana Handlers Program

Course Description

This course begins with specifics on the Medical Marijuana Registry and the Marijuana Handlers permit, providing a clear understanding of the laws and rules regarding marijuana. Training and information on business-specific practices are the responsibility of individual licensed employers. Then various marijuana products available in Alaska, the effects of marijuana consumption on consumers and sensitive groups, and the importance of moderation in marijuana consumption are discussed.

Students learn about the importance of identifying someone impaired by marijuana and what to do if the situation is unlawful. The course explores tips, techniques, and methods to identify at risk marijuana consumers who are clearly impaired. Sometimes it can be difficult to determine a person's age by how he or she looks. Course sections teach students ways to tell how old someone is, not just by looking at them, but also by recognizing fake forms of identification. Next, is an overview of how to intervene to prevent unlawful consumption of marijuana and marijuana products. The final module provides information on penalties, fines, and jail time for infractions in compliance, laws or regulations of marijuana.

[The "Alcohol and Marijuana Control Office (AMCO)" governs this industry for Alaska, but, this course was prepared by 360training.]

Course Learning Objectives

At the conclusion of this course, the student will be able to:

- Understand what marijuana is along with the laws and rules regarding marijuana
- Apply the process for medical marijuana patients, caregivers, and physicians
- Explain how to earn a marijuana handler permit
- Identify what is considered a marijuana edible
- Recognize marijuana products
- Determine the appropriate dosage, overconsumption and who should avoid marijuana consumption and why
- Identify a person impaired by marijuana and when impairment compromises the safety of others
- Recognize the signs marijuana abuse
- Determine a valid ID and what a consumer can purchase with a valid ID
- Recognize the behavioral cues of minors
- Describe unlawful acts and the consequences and identify ways to prevent unlawful acts





Key Terms

Board - The Alaska Marijuana Control Board is established in the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development as a regulatory and quasi-judicial agency.

Caregiver - A primary or alternate caregiver is someone who cares for a child, an adult, or an elderly parent and is responsible for administering medical marijuana and in some cases, growing plants for the patient.

Consumer - a person 21 years of age or older who purchases marijuana or marijuana products for personal use by persons 21 years of age or older, but not for resale to others.

Consumption - the act of ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing marijuana into the human body

Debilitating Medical Condition - Debilitating conditions or diseases significantly interfere with activities of daily life. Debilitating conditions include things like: cancer, glaucoma, HIV, and immune deficiency syndrome.

Director - is the director of the Marijuana Control Board and the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board

Established Village - an area that does not contain any part of an incorporated city or another established village and that is an unincorporated community that is in the unorganized borough and that has 25 or more permanent residents.

Local Government - both home rule and general law municipalities, including boroughs and cities of all classes and unified municipalities.

Local Regulatory Authority - the office or entity designated to process marijuana establishment applications by a local government.

Marijuana - all parts of the plant of the genus cannabis whether growing or not, the seeds thereof, the resin extracted from any part of the plant, and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the plant, its seeds, or its resin, including marijuana concentrate.

Marijuana Accessories - any equipment, products, or materials of any kind which are used, intended for use, or designed for use to plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, compost, manufacture, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, package, repackage, store, vape, or contain marijuana, or to ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce marijuana to the body.

Marijuana Cultivation Facility - an entity registered to cultivate, prepare, and package marijuana and to sell marijuana to retail marijuana stores, to marijuana product manufacturing facilities, and to other marijuana cultivation facilities, but not to consumers.

Marijuana Establishment - a marijuana cultivation facility, a marijuana testing facility, a marijuana product manufacturing facility, or a retail marijuana store.



Marijuana Product Manufacturing Facility - an entity registered to purchase marijuana; manufacture, prepare, and package marijuana products; and sell marijuana and marijuana products to other marijuana product manufacturing facilities and to retail marijuana stores, but not to consumers.

Marijuana Products - concentrated marijuana products and marijuana products that are composed of marijuana and other ingredients and are intended for use or consumption, such as, but not limited to, edible products, ointments, and tinctures.

Marijuana Testing Facility - an entity registered to analyze and certify the safety and potency of marijuana.

Marijuana Use Disorder - intense marijuana use can lead to the development of problem use, known as a marijuana use disorder, which takes the form of addiction.

Medical Marijuana Patient - someone who has discussed alternative medicine options with their physician to remedy a debilitating condition or treat a life-threatening illness.

Medical Marijuana Physician - a licensed physician or practitioner who can examine a patient and determine a debilitating condition that may warrant a medical marijuana recommendation.

Retail Marijuana Store - an entity registered to purchase marijuana from marijuana cultivation facilities, to purchase marijuana and marijuana products from marijuana product manufacturing facilities, and to sell marijuana and marijuana products to consumers.

Cannabinoids - cannabinoids affect the marijuana consumer as it interacts with specific receptors in the body. The two most recognized cannabinoid compounds are THC and CBD. Tetrahydrocannabinol, or THC, is the euphoric cannabinoid that provide psychoactive effects on the body. Most health benefits of marijuana are associated with the cannabidiol cannabinoid, known as CBD.

Cannabidiol or CBD - is a molecule called cannabinoids found in the marijuana plant. Unlike THC, CBD has no psychoactive properties and is therefore very useful for those who want the medical benefits of marijuana without the euphoric high. Unlike THC, CBD has no psychoactive properties and is considered useful for those who want the medical benefits of marijuana but not the high.

Cannabis Oil - also known as hash oil, butane honey, oil, wax, shatter, budder, which is a marijuana extract and golden in color. Users can smoke oil, use it in a vaporizer or add to recipes for edibles.

Concentrate - any cannabis product that is refined from the plant's flower into a purified and potent form is considered a form of concentrate. Such products are described as hash, oil, tincture, rosin, shatter, crumble, wax or keif.

Cola - the cluster of buds that grow tightly together on the cannabis plant. The cola and the rest of the plant is harvested and processed at a licensed marijuana cultivation facility.

Edible - marijuana-infused products consumed orally, versus smoking flower or concentrate. Some of the more common forms of edibles include baked goods (like brownies and cookies) and candy (like chocolate, chewy candies and lollipops), but can also be found in coffee, beef jerky, soda and more.





Flower - a term used to describe cannabis once it has been harvested, processed and cured. Flower, or also referred to as bud, and can be smoked in a pipe or vaporizer. Flower is the main source of all extracts, such as oil, concentrate, and tinctures.

Indica - a cannabis strain that offers the user a very relaxing body high, which can help some people with chronic pain, anxiety, insomnia and more.

Micro-dose - recommended for first time consumers, it takes the average recommended dose and cuts in half for a micro version of the recommended serving size.

Overconsumption - when a consumer takes more than the recommended dosage of marijuana edible product and feels the unexpected and overwhelming effects.

Sativa - a cannabis strain well-known for the energetic and uplifting cerebral effect that encourages creativity. However, consuming a sativa strain can sometimes increase anxiety in some people.

Tetrahydrocannabinol or THC - is the most recognized cannabinoid in the marijuana plant. THC is the basis for the psychoactive effects, which makes someone feel high. THC delivers a lighter, cleaner high that can increase creativity and more. This famous cannabinoid has also been used medicinally to treat various issues, including lack of appetite.

Tincture - a liquid form of marijuana. Tinctures are usually flavored and delivered via an eyedropper under the tongue for faster absorption into the body. If a tincture is taken directly, user will feel results faster than if an edible is consumed.

Topical - cannabis infused products meant to be applied to the skin or external use. Topical products include lotions, balms, salves, and creams that are applied to the outside of the body to relieve medicinal issues like pain, skin conditions, or stress relief. Cannabis topical products are absorbed through the skin and don't induce a euphoric high. This is considered a less aggressive approach to marijuana consumption.

Trichomes - when magnified give the appearance of tiny sticky hairs protruding from the plant. Trichomes are the crystalized glands that produce resin on a cannabis plant. These glands carry the majority of cannabinoids (THC, CBD) to the plants major surfaces.

Vape or Vaporize - a method to consume marijuana that is non-combustable. The vaporizer heats flower or oil into a vapor that can be inhaled.

Addiction - Marijuana use can lead to the development of problem use, known as a marijuana use disorder, which takes the form of addiction. Marijuana use disorder becomes addiction when the person cannot stop using the drug even though it interferes with many aspects of his or her life.

DUI - driving a motor vehicle while under the influence or driving a motor vehicle while intoxicated. However, A DUI can be issued for persons operating bicycles, boats, skateboards, snow skis, lawn tractors, etc.

Impaired - the inability to perform important tasks, like driving a car, due to the consumption of marijuana or marijuana product.



Compliance - a set of strict rules and regulations to ensure an industry is providing safe, accurate, and effective products to consumers. Failure to abide by compliance standards, marijuana establishments run the risk of fines or loss of license.

Fake ID - when a consumer tries to pass off an invalid identification to purchase a product illegally. Also known as counterfeit, altered, forged or stolen ID's.

Identification (ID) - a form of documentation to confirm age, signature, physical description, and a personal photo. Forms of government identification include: a state issued drivers license or a passport.

Incident Log - an event log that documents occurrences of customer dissatisfaction, disruption, or defiance to comply to rules and regulations set by the state of Alaska.

Intervention - to prevent a loved one from initiating dangerous behaviors or performing unlawful acts that may result in physical harm or incarceration.

Prevention - taking action using various methods to inform the public on ways to protect youth and others from the dangers of drugs and alcohol.





Module 1: Marijuana in Alaska

This Marijuana Handlers Course is prepared to provide all individuals working in the marijuana industry with specific information required by law to meet the objectives of the Marijuana Handlers Course. All individuals involved in the marijuana industry are required to have a Marijuana Handler Permit issued by the state, this includes licensees. As part of the process Marijuana Handler Applicants will be expected to participate and pass an examination based on the contents of this course.

The Marijuana Handlers Course focuses on;

- Understanding the laws and rules regarding marijuana
- Application process for medical marijuana patients, caregivers and physicians.
- How to receive a marijuana handler permit.
- Training and information on business-specific practices are the responsibility of individual licensed employers.

What is Marijuana?

Marijuana is not a scientific term, but rather a nickname derived from Mexico for the preparation of the cannabis plant to inhale as smoke. The proper term, *Cannabis* consists of three psychoactive plant types: *Cannabis sativa*, *Cannabis indica* and *Cannabis ruderalis*. The cannabis plant is composed of distinctive chemicals and compounds that provide a positive impact when an interaction occurs with the receptors in the body.

The effects of these compounds like: tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the psychoactive component responsible for the euphoric effect, and cannabidiol (CBD), the anti-psychotic component in cannabis that acts as an anti-inflammatory to control nausea and seizures, provide relief for patients who suffer debilitating conditions.

Marijuana in Alaska

Since Alaska became a state in 1959, marijuana laws didn't become relevant until 1975 when Ravin vs. State was a decision by the Alaska Supreme Court that the Alaska Constitution's rights to privacy protects adults to use and possess small amounts of cannabis in the home for personal use. Alaska became the first and only state or federal court to announce a constitutional privacy right to allow some level of marijuana use or possession. In 1982, Alaska's legislature decriminalized possession of up to 4 ounces in the home and one ounce outside the home, only to be reversed in 1990. The successful Alaska Measure 2 ballot, also known as the 1990 Alaska Marijuana Criminalization Initiative, made possession of any marijuana criminal with penalties up to 90 days in jail or a fine of \$1000. However, in 1998, medical marijuana became legal in Alaska when 69 percent of voters signed off on a citizen's initiative. Residents registered in a state database can possess an ounce and six plants. Trying again in 2014, the revised Alaska Measure 2 went into effect February 2015, which gave Alaskan residents, 21 years and older, the freedom to possess up to an ounce of cannabis and have six plants in cultivation. Alaska became the third state in the US to legalize recreational marijuana.



Medical Marijuana Registry

The Alaska Statute requires an applicant applying for the state's confidential medical marijuana registry be an adult patient, or a parent or guardian of a minor patient. The registry is designed to provide safe access to medical marijuana for patients and caregivers of Alaska.

All Patients must include \$25 for initial application or \$20 for a renewal application. Be aware, the patient and caregiver applications require a witness be present when the applicant or caregiver sign and date the application. The witness is required to sign and date the application after witnessing the signatures of the applicant and primary or alternate caregiver. A person may not apply for a registry identification card more than once every six-months. Copies of registry identification cards are not valid if the card has been altered or mutilated in any way.

To maintain an active registry identification card, a patient must resubmit updated written documentation to include a signed statement from physician, names and addresses of primary or alternate caregivers. When there is a change in the patient, or caregivers name, address, or patient's physician status, the patient is required to notify the Medical Marijuana Registry within 10 days. If a patient no longer suffers from a debilitating medical condition, registry identification cards for patient and caregivers must be returned to the department within 24 hours of the patient's physician diagnosis.

For complete instructions, along with required forms, visit the [Alaska Department of Health and Social Services Medical Marijuana Registry](#).

Who is the Patient?

A medical marijuana patient is someone who has discussed alternative medicine options with their physician to remedy a debilitating condition or treat a life-threatening illness. Used to relieve symptoms and treat the disease, medical marijuana is not considered a cure, but a way to ease certain symptoms. With limited access, only patients living in US states with medical marijuana access, including Alaska, have the option to choose cannabis as an alternative course of treatment. In order to access medical marijuana under the protection of the Alaska Medical Marijuana laws, qualified patients must first register with the state's Medical Marijuana Registry with the Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics. The department may revoke a patient's registration if the department determines that the patient has violated or has been charged with a marijuana violation for a controlled substance (AS 11.71) or imitation of a controlled substance (AS 11.73).

Each Patient is required to submit the following information to the Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics Marijuana Registry:

1. Provide a written statement signed and dated by the patient's doctor that affirms a physical examination took place in the context of a physician-patient relationship;
2. Confirmation made by the doctor to delineate the patients' diagnosis with a qualifying medical condition;
3. Documentation details to support the physician's attempt to consider other medications and treatments the patient may tolerate, but with the conclusion medical marijuana is the best solution at this time.
4. Complete an original copy of the Medial Marijuana Registry Application to include:





- Applicants name, address, mailing address, physical address, date of birth and an in-state driver's license number or Alaska identification card number;
- Physicians name, address, and telephone number;
- Primary Care Giver's name and address, if one is designated on application;
- Application must be signed by applicant on original copy for consideration.
- Submit original application only, photo copies of completed application will be rejected.

When the Patient is a minor, the parents or guardians are required to submit the following to the Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics, Marijuana Registry:

1. A statement that the patient's physician has discussed the risks and benefits of medical marijuana.
2. The statement must also include parental or guardian consent to serve as the minor's primary caregiver to control the purchase, possession, dosage, and use of marijuana.

Who is the Caregiver?

A caregiver is someone who cares for a child, an adult, or an elderly parent and is responsible for administering medical marijuana and in some cases, growing plants for the patient. Protected under Alaska's laws, caregivers are required to stay compliant with state medical cannabis laws concerning possession, consumption, and transport. A person can be a primary or alternative caregiver for only one patient at a time, with the exception of the caregiver simultaneously caring for two or more relatives. In this case, the caregiver must be related by at least the fourth degree of kinship by blood or marriage.

The Primary and Alternate Caregiver must:

1. Administer the marijuana dosage as instructed by the Patient's Physician's recommendation.
2. Provide a copy of a valid Alaska Driver's License or Alaska Identification Card.
3. Confirm age, must be at least 21 years of age;
4. Attest to a clean record, no felony convictions of misconduct involving a controlled substance (AS 11.71) or an imitation of a controlled substance (AS 11.73) as well as any similar offenses in another jurisdiction.
5. Not on probation or parole in this or another jurisdiction.

Primary caregivers may only act as the primary caregiver for the patient when the primary caregiver is in physical possession of the caregiver registry identification card. An alternate caregiver may only act as the primary caregiver for the patient when the alternate caregiver is in physical possession of the caregiver registry identification card.

Who is the Marijuana Physician?

While cannabis remains federally illegal in the United States, Alaska is one of the many states to legalize cannabis for justifiable medical conditions. Before patients qualify for medical marijuana, they must have a diagnosed ailment on the state's list of qualifying medical marijuana conditions. With the recommendation from a local physician, a qualified patient can apply to the Medical Marijuana Registry to receive a card authorizing the patient to purchase marijuana at a dispensary or grow up to six plants at their home.

The physician must provide:



- Contact information for medical practice;
- Attest to examination of the patient in a legitimate location under a physician-patient relationship.
- Include date and time of the examination;
- Make record of the patients debilitating condition;
- Confirm other approved medications and treatment were considered;
- Conclude patient's benefit from medical marijuana is tolerable, safe, and effective.

The physical must disclose the patient was personally examined within 16-months preceding the patient's application. The Medical Marijuana Registry will cancel, suspend, revoke, or not renew patients registration whose annual resubmission doesn't include a physician's examination within the 16-month period prior to resubmission.

What is a debilitating medical condition?

Debilitating conditions or diseases significantly interfere with actives of daily life. While some disorders may hamper the capacity for physical activity, others restrict physical capabilities and may require mechanical assistance to accomplish tasks for independent living.

Debilitating conditions include things like: cancer, glaucoma, HIV, and immune deficiency syndrome. In addition, any chronic or debilitating diseases or treatment for such disease symptoms as cachexia, severe pain, severe nausea, seizures characteristic of epilepsy, and muscle spasms characteristic of multiple sclerosis qualify for a medical marijuana recommendation. It is up the attending physician to consider the conditions of the patient and if the symptoms can be alleviated by the use of marijuana. Other medical conditions or treatments can be initiated by petition to be added to the debilitating medical conditions list. Petitions will be approved or denied within 180 days of submission. The denial of a petition will be considered a final agency action subject to judicial review.

Regulations of Alaska's Marijuana

In an attempt to allow law enforcement to focus on violent and property crimes, the people of Alaska declare to enhance the individual freedom of its residents to include the legal use of marijuana for persons 21 years and older. To ensure the health and public safety of the citizens, the people of Alaska declare the production and sale of marijuana should be regulated to require individuals to show proof of age before purchase, confirm legitimate taxpaying business will conduct sales of marijuana, and all marijuana sold will be labeled subject to regulations to ensure consumers are informed and protected. The provisions of this act is not intended to diminish the right to privacy as interpreted by the state in the Alaska Supreme Court landmark case: Ravin v. State of Alaska. Nothing in the proposed regulation is intended to require any individual or entity to engage in conduct that violates federal law or poses any obstacle to federal enforcement of federal laws.

Personal Use of Marijuana

Marijuana acts may be conducted by persons 21 years of age or older and are lawful under Alaska law or the law of any political subdivision of Alaska:

Personal use may consist of the following acts:





- Possess, use, display, purchase or transport marijuana accessories or one ounce or less of marijuana;
- Sustain, grow, process, or transport not more than six marijuana plants, with three or fewer being mature;
- Hold marijuana produced by the plants on the premises where the plants were grown, except that not more than 12 marijuana plants, with six or fewer being mature, flowering plants, may be present in a single dwelling regardless of the number of persons 21 years of age or older residing in the dwelling;
- Transfer one ounce or less of marijuana and up to six immature marijuana plants to a person 21 years or older without payment or compensation;
- Consume marijuana at a private residence or property;
- Assist, aid, or support a person 21 years or older in the process of cultivation of marijuana.

Restrictions on Personal Cultivations

Alaskan residents may cultivate marijuana on private property. Growing marijuana is subject to the following terms:

- Marijuana plants must be cultivated in a location where plants are not visible to the public without the aid of binoculars, aircraft, or other optical aids;
- Reasonable precautions must be taken to insure plants are secure from unauthorized access;
- Cultivation may only occur on property with the consent of the property owner, if the cultivator is not the property owner;
- Any violations of the cultivation compliance is punishable by a fine of up to \$750.

Public Consumption Penalty

It is unlawful to consume any marijuana products in public. Anyone, including medical marijuana patients, who violates the ban, is guilty of a violation punishable by a fine of up to \$100. Public space includes state and national parks, state forests, and other publicly shared properties.

False Identification Penalty

Any person under 21 years of age is not eligible to purchase or possess marijuana. If someone under age attempts to access or enter a marijuana establishment with false identification, it will be considered a fraudulent act. A person who presents false identification is guilty of a violation punishable by a fine of up to \$400.

Marijuana Accessories Authorized

It is lawful to possess, purchase, manufacture, distribute, and sell marijuana accessories to a person who is 21 years or older. Under Alaska law, marijuana accessories are not considered a punishable offense or be the basis for seizure or forfeiture of assets.

Lawful Operation of Marijuana-related Facility

Marijuana operations and facilities may include: retail stores, cultivation farms, product manufacturing facilities, and testing laboratories.

Marijuana operations with current Alaska registration's make it lawful for employees 21 years and older to act on behalf of the operation while in the retail store, cultivation space, manufacturing, and testing



facilities. The following acts are lawful and will not be an offense under Alaska law or be a basis for seizure of forfeiture of assets at a retail facility:

- Possess, display, store, and transport marijuana or marijuana products with the exception of window displays that may be visible to the general public from a public right-of-way;
- Deliver, transfer, and receive marijuana or marijuana products to and from a testing facility or laboratory;
- Purchase marijuana and marijuana products from a cultivation entity or a marijuana product manufacturing facility;
- Deliver, distribute, and sell marijuana or marijuana products to cultivation facilities, product manufacturing facilities, or directly to retail stores,
- Receive marijuana seeds or immature plants from a person 21 years or older.

Marijuana Control Board

The Alaska Marijuana Control Board is established in the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development as a regulatory and quasi-judicial agency. The board is part of the Department of Commerce and Economic Development for administrative purposes only. The board members are appointed by the governor and confirmed by a majority of members of the legislature in joint session. Board members may not hold any other state or federal office, either elective or appointive. The board's five members are made up of one person from the public safety sector, one person from the public health sector, one person who resides in a rural area, and one person who is actively engaged in the marijuana industry, and lastly, one person from the general public or someone actively engaged in the industry.

Members of the board serve a staggered three-year term, with the exception of appointed successors. Although no salary is received, board members are entitled to per diem and travel expenses authorized by the board and commission.

The board controls the cultivation, manufacture, and sale of marijuana in Alaska. The board performs the following:

- Propose and adopt regulations;
- Establish qualification and fees for licensure;
- Review applications to issue, renew, suspend, or revoke;
- Hear appeals from actions of officers and employees charged;
- Notify all licensees and municipalities of major changes to the regulations adopted;
- Manage rule making for procedures, registration, and qualifications for establishments;
- Insure security and transport;
- Prevent sales to minors;
- Approve labeling requirements;
- Set health and safety standards;
- Establish advertising regulations; and
- Create civil penalties for failure to comply with regulations set forth by the board.

In order to ensure that individual privacy is protected, the board does not require a consumer to provide a retail marijuana store with personal information other than government-issued identification to determine the consumer's age, and a retail marijuana store cannot be required to acquire and record personal information about consumers.





Marijuana Establishment Registrations

A marijuana establishment is a structure that houses marijuana, marijuana products, and the means to process. Also described as a marijuana cultivation facility, a marijuana testing facility, a marijuana product manufacturing facility, or a retail marijuana store, these establishments must be approved through the state application process.

Applications for a registration to operate a marijuana establishment is submitted to the Marijuana Control Board. When filing, applicant's fingerprints and fees are required by the Department of Public Safety for criminal justice information and a national background check. The board issues an annual registration within 45 to 90 days after application or renewal is received, unless the board finds the applicant is not in compliance with regulations enacted by the board.

Every marijuana establishment registration must specify the location where the marijuana establishment will operate. A separate registration is required for each location at which a marijuana establishment operates. If a local government has enacted a numerical limit on the number of marijuana establishments and a greater number of applicants seek registrations, the board will solicit input from the local regulatory authority as to the local governments preference.

Local Control

With the enactment of an ordinance or by voter initiative, a local government such as an established village, may prohibit the operation of a marijuana cultivation facility, marijuana product manufacturing facility, marijuana testing facility, or a retail marijuana store. Local governments can determine the number of establishments allowed as well as, time, place, and manner in which they operate. In addition, the local government may designate a local regulatory authority who is responsible for processing applications and registrations to operate marijuana establishments within the local jurisdiction.

Employers, Driving, Minors and Control Property

Alaska's employers are not required to permit or accommodate the use, consumption, possession, transfer, display, transportation, sale, or growing of marijuana in the workplace. Employers may enact policies that restrict the use of marijuana by employees.

Driving under the influence of marijuana is never allowed. Marijuana laws never supersede laws related to driving under the influence of marijuana.

With exception of a primary caregiver, the transfer of marijuana, with or without payment, to a person under the age of 21 is not permitted.

Establishments like schools, hospitals, recreation or youth centers, correction facility, corporations, or any other entity who occupies, owns, or controls private property may prohibit or regulate the possession, consumption, use, display, transfer, distribution, sale, or cultivation of marijuana on or in that property.

Local Option Election by an Established Village

An established village can exercise a local option to prohibit the operation of a marijuana establishment. A ballot question to adopt a local option must contain language similar to: Shall (name of village) adopt a local option to prohibit (specify establishment type)? (yes or no).



Removal of Local Option

An established village can remove a local option previously adopted if a majority of voters vote to remove that option.

A ballot question to remove a local option must at least contain language substantially similar to the following: Shall (name of village) remove the local option currently in effect, that prohibits (current local option under AS 17.38.300(a)), so there is no longer any local option in effect? (yes or no).

When a registration is issued in the area where the local options was removed, the board gives priority to an applicant who was formerly registered and whose registration was not renewed because of the results of a local option election. However, an applicant does not have a legal right to registration, and the board is not required to approve the application.

Effect on Registrations of Prohibition of Marijuana Establishments

If voters vote to prohibit the operation of marijuana establishments, the board may not issue, renew or transfer between locations or persons a marijuana establishment located within the pediment or the established village. For registrations not renewed because of a local option, they become void 90 days after the results of the election are certified.

Prohibition of Sale and Manufacture After Election

If the majority of votes prohibit the operation of marijuana establishments, a person of that establishment may not knowingly sell or manufacture marijuana in the established village. If there are registered marijuana establishments within the established village, the prohibition on sale and manufacture is effective beginning 90 days after the results of the election are certified. A person who violates the vote is guilty, upon conviction, of a class A misdemeanor. Each violation is considered a separate offense.

Procedure for Local Option Elections

When a petition of 35 percent or more of registered voters within an established village is received, the lieutenant governor places on a separate ballot the location option removal that constitutes as the subject of the petition. An election cannot take place during the first 24 months after the local option was adopted. When a petition is certified to meet the requirements, another petition may not be filed until the first petition is voted on. If the local option question wants to prohibit the operation of marijuana cultivation facilities, marijuana product manufacturing facilities, marijuana testing facilities, or retail marijuana stores or to prohibit all marijuana establishments, it may all be presented in one election.

Establishment of Perimeter of Established Village

The perimeter of an established village is a circle around the established village that includes an area within a five-mile radius of the post office of the established village. If a post office does not exist, the perimeter of the established village is a circle around the established village that includes an area within a five-mile radius of another site selected by the local governing body or by the board if the established village does not have a local governing body. The board will determine the perimeter of an established village if the perimeter does not accurately reflect the established village and the areas that overlap with nearby established villages.





Notice of the results of a local option election.

If a local option vote receives a majority vote to adopt or remove, the lieutenant governor notifies the board of the results once certified. The board in return notifies the Department of Law and the Department of Public Safety of the election results.

Bail Forfeiture for Certain Offenses

The supreme court establishes by rule or order a schedule of bail amounts to be forfeited without court appearance for a marijuana violation that involves personal use, a marijuana establishment infraction, licensee misconduct, or any other industry related transgression.

Operating Requirements for Marijuana Establishments

Who needs a Marijuana Handler Permit?

Everyone who works in the marijuana industry is required to obtain a Marijuana Handler Permit prior to the first scheduled day of work. This includes: each licensee, employee, or agent of the marijuana establishment who sells, cultivates, manufactures, tests, or transports marijuana or a marijuana product, or who checks the identification of a consumer or visitor.

The first step to earn a marijuana handler permit, one must complete the four-hour course approved by the board and pass a written assessment to demonstrate a clear understanding of the material presented. Upon completion, a certificate is given that can be presented to the director who will in return issue a marijuana handler permit card, valid for three years from the date of issue. The marijuana handler permit card must be in that person's immediate possession or a valid copy must be on file at the premises at all times of the marijuana establishment. Renewal can be obtained by passing a written test to demonstrate a clear understanding of the course subjects. The board will review approved marijuana handler permit course materials periodically to ensure the content is relevant and accurate. The current topics covered must include the following:

- Alaska Statute 17.37: Marijuana Medical Registry;
- Alaska Statute 17.38: Regulations of Alaska's Marijuana;
- 3 AAC 306: 700: Regulations of Marijuana Industry - Marijuana Handler Permit;
- Effects of Marijuana Consumption and Marijuana Products;
- How to Identify a Person Impaired by Marijuana Consumption;
- Best Practices to Determine Valid Identification
- Ways to Intervene to Prevent Unlawful Marijuana Consumption;
- Penalties for Unlawful Acts by Licensee, Employee, or Agent of Marijuana Establishment

Students must complete a written assessment and achieve a grade of 80% or higher.

Resources and Downloads:

Website

"Our Guide to Alaska Marijuana Laws", Two Ten Twice: <http://twotentwice.com/alaska/>

"Ravin v. State, 537 P. 2d 494 - Alaska: Supreme Court 1975": [Ravin vs State of Alaska](#)



Detailed Informational material(s) regarding Alaska Regulations:
[AS17.37; AS 17.38; 3AAC306.700](#)

Instructions for Medical Marijuana Registry:
[Alaska Department of Health and Social Services Medical Marijuana Registry.](#)

Instructions for Marijuana Handlers Permit Application:
[Marijuana Handlers Permit](#)

Alaska State Legislature: Article 01, Chapter 11.71; OFFENSES RELATING TO CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES, Sec. 11.71.010 "Misconduct involving a controlled substance in the first
degree." <http://www.legis.state.ak.us/basis/statutes.asp#11.71.010>

Alaska State Legislature: Article 01, Chapter 11.73; IMITATION CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES
Sec. 11.73.010 "Manufacture or delivery of an imitation controlled substance."
<http://www.legis.state.ak.us/basis/statutes.asp#11.73.010>





Module 1 Assessment:

True or False

1. The Medical Marijuana Registry is designed to provide safe access to medical marijuana for Physicians of Alaska. T or F
2. Alaskan residents may possess, use, display, purchase or transport marijuana accessories or one ounce or less of marijuana. T or F
3. Glaucoma is considered a debilitating condition that qualifies for medical marijuana recommendation. T or F
4. Personal marijuana cultivation may occur on state-owned property with the consent of the local authorities. T or F
5. It is lawful to consume ANY marijuana products in public. T or F
6. Under Alaska law, marijuana accessories are not considered a punishable offense or be the basis for seizure or forfeiture of assets. T or F
7. Retail marijuana stores are authorized to display marijuana products that may be visible to the general public from a window or store front. T or F
8. The Marijuana Control Board members are appointed by the Governor. T or F
9. If a local government has enacted a numerical limit on the number of marijuana establishments and a greater number of applicants seek registrations, the board will solicit input from the local regulatory authority as to the local governments preference. T or F
10. The perimeter of an established village is a circle around the established village that includes an area within a five-mile radius of the Post Office of the established village. T or F
11. Only staff with direct access to marijuana products are required to take the Marijuana Material Handlers course. T or F
12. The marijuana handler permit card must be in that person's immediate possession or a valid copy must be on file at the premises at all times of the marijuana establishment. T or F
13. A Marijuana Cultivation Facility is an entity registered to analyze and certify the safety and potency of marijuana. T or F
14. Marijuana is the nickname for Cannabis. T or F
15. Marijuana industry workers are required to apply for Medical Marijuana Registry. T or F



Answer Key:

- 1) F,
- 2) T,
- 3) T,
- 4) F,
- 5) F,
- 6) T,
- 7) F,
- 8) T,
- 9) T,
- 10) T,
- 11) F,
- 12) T,
- 13) F,
- 14) T,
- 15) F





Module 2: Effects of Consumption and Marijuana Products

This module addresses the effects of consumption with the help of the Alaska Department of Public Health resources, handouts, and videos. Fact sheets are available for download and distribution.

The Effects of Consumption and Marijuana Products focuses on;

- What is considered a marijuana edible
- How to identify and recognize marijuana products
- Decipher appropriate dosage and recognize overconsumption
- Who should avoid marijuana consumption and why
- Understanding the laws and regulation of marijuana consumption

What is a Marijuana Edible?

Any marijuana-infused product consumed orally by an adult 21 year and older, is considered a marijuana edible. Edibles are more discreet than smoking marijuana because consumers avoid the negative health effects associated with inhaling smoke into the lungs.

Ingesting marijuana edibles, introduce cannabinoids through the digestive system. The tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) gets slowly absorbed into the bloodstream through the stomach and intestinal tracts. The THC then gets broken down by the liver, which converts it to a more potent chemical called 11-hydroxy-THC. The result is a high that is more intense and the psychoactive effects last much longer than smoking marijuana.

Types of Edibles

Common forms of edibles include baked goods, candy, drinks and tinctures. When someone consumes a marijuana edible it differs from smoking or vaping flower in that edibles may result in an intense high that lasts longer. Marijuana edibles are foods, drinks, and snack made with marijuana infused ingredients added. These infused oils are made through a controlled extraction process by a licensed marijuana product manufacturing facility. Here are examples of marijuana products approved by the state of Alaska:

- Baked Goods: includes breads, brownies, cakes, and cookies. Baked edibles substitute traditional butter or oil with infused cannabis butter or oil in standard bakery recipes;
- Snacks and Candy: includes gourmet chocolates, soft chews and other variations that use marijuana-infused sugar, oil, or butter as the active ingredient;
- Drinks: include soda, coffee, tea, and juice that contain a cannabis extract suitable for liquid forms;
- Tinctures: a direct use product that can be applied under the tongue or added to drinks and food by the consumer.



Marijuana Products

Alaskan residents, 21 years and older, may purchase marijuana products at licensed marijuana retail stores across the state. As an alternative to eating marijuana, many use inhalation devices to smoke or vape flower and various forms of cannabis concentrate product.

Smoking marijuana or a variation of vaporizing, where the tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) enters the bloodstream through the lungs and reaches the brain seconds later, is the fastest way to feel the effects of marijuana. With cannabis strains, there are three distinct types; indica, sativa, and ruderalis.

1. Indica is one of the three classifications of cannabis, alongside sativa and ruderalis. Compared to a sativa plant, indica plants are smaller, broader and produce more bud. Most of indica strains will offer the user a relaxed body high, which can help some people with chronic pain, anxiety, insomnia and more.
2. Sativa plants typically matures at a slower rate than other species, but tends to grow a lot taller with loose branches and narrow leaves. It often delivers more product as a direct result. Sativa strains are well-known for the energetic and uplifting cerebral effect that encourages creativity. However, consuming a sativa strain can sometimes increase anxiety in some people.
3. Ruderalis strains are less common than indica or sativa and grow about 2 feet high. Ruderalis is very high in cannabidiol or CBD.

Approved Products and Concentrates

The following product types are available for purchase in Alaska Marijuana Retail Stores:

Concentrates - A product made at a marijuana product manufacturing facility, using cannabis oil extracted in a closed loop machine using flower or trim with one of the following solvents; Butane, N-Butane, Isobutane (or combination of) or Ethanol. The end result can create items classified as concentrate but often referred to as shatter, wax, crumble, and rosin. This product is used for inhalation in a smoking device.

Edibles - Most edibles products start with a standard recipe that is converted into a formula that introduces marijuana infused ingredients, like oil or butter. Careful consideration of dosage and efficacy of cannabis-strain is recorded on product label as proof of potency.

Flower - The most recognized cannabis product is the marijuana plant's cola or the cluster of buds that grow tightly together on the plant. When harvested, processed, and cured the final product is referred to as flower. This product can be inhaled using a smoking device such as a pipe or vaporizer.

Tinctures - Made with alcohol, honey, or vegetable glycerin, tinctures are consumed by applying drops under the tongue while the tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) is absorbed directly into the blood stream. Tinctures can also be added to food and drink.

Topical - As a way to distribute pain relief directly to the skin, marijuana infused topical products are designed only for external use. Lotions, salves, and balms are most commonly used, with specific formulations for pain, dryness, tight muscles, and other skin related ailments.





See examples of Alaska approved products here:

<https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/amco/MarijuanaProductsandConcentrates.aspx>

Product Packaging

The label and packaging of a marijuana products is just as important as the product quality inside. For compliance purposes:

- All products purchased must be in opaque, resealable, child-resistant package.
- Packaging must be difficult for a child under five years old to open; but not too complicated for normal adult use.
- Package contents may not exceed one ounce of flower and be smell proof.

Product Label

Alaska marijuana regulations require labels to identify:

- Visual confirmation of the marijuana retail store license number and logo,
- Amount of THC contained in each serving and total THC of the entire product,
- Net weight of product in package,
- List of ingredients in the product,
- List of pesticides, herbicides, or fungicides used in cultivation,
- Warnings that include:
 - Marijuana has intoxication effects and may be habit forming and addictive;
 - Marijuana impairs concentration, coordination and judgement;
 - Do not operate a vehicle or heavy machinery under the influence;
 - There are health risks associated with the consumption of marijuana;
 - For use by only adults 21 years and older;
 - Keep out of reach of children; and
 - Marijuana should not be used by women who are pregnant or breastfeeding.

Effects of Consuming Marijuana

Smoking marijuana is the fastest way to achieve the effects and benefits of cannabis. However, ingesting a marijuana edible will take longer to work and creates more of a body high when it activates. In some cases, the effects of edibles are felt between 30 to 90 minutes after being consumed. Edibles produce stronger and longer-lasting effects which could take up to 2 to 6 hours to peak. Depending on the dose, effects can range between 4-12 hours. Exhibiting effects like relaxation and laughter the average consumer needs only a 10-25 mg dose of THC. However, the opposite is also true, the effects in some, may create paranoia, disorientation, or an increased heart rate after consumption of a marijuana edible.

Body Composition

The effects of a marijuana edible can differ between individuals based on their metabolism, weight and fitness level, all of which will play a role in how the body reacts to edibles. THC is stored and absorbed in



body fat. People with a high BMI (body mass index) may feel the effects more than people with less body fat.

Sensitive Groups

Pregnant Women - Marijuana edible products are designed and developed for adults 21 years and older. Women who are pregnant or breastfeeding should refrain from all marijuana products during pregnancy or nursing to avoid harm to the baby. THC from the marijuana passes from the mother to her unborn child through the placenta. When a breastfeeding mother uses marijuana, THC passes through the breast milk to the baby and can potentially affect the baby development.

Children - Marijuana products should be stored away from children. By no means, is it ever legal to give a child recreational marijuana of any form. Parents should educate children on the dangers of marijuana and keep marijuana products locked away to avoid accidental access. As a rule of thumb, parents should avoid consumption of marijuana in front of children.

Adolescence and Teens - Young people are prone to impulsive and additive behaviors that may lead to lifelong struggles. Marijuana can impair judgement and the ability to operate a vehicle. It is unlawful to give, present, sell, or offer anyone under the age of 21 marijuana of any sort.

Elderly - As with any health changes, a consultation with a doctor should take place before a senior citizen uses a marijuana product. A physician can assess current prescriptions and treatments to confirm medications will not create negative symptoms or reactions to cannabis.

Dosage and Overconsumption

Absorption of marijuana edibles into the body can be slow and unpredictable. Edibles have to be digested, which can take up to an hour or longer. For novice consumers, the delay often frustrates them into an additional dose to speed up the process. This additional dose can result in overconsumption and the effects can overwhelm the user to the point of discomfort with paranoia and other negative symptoms.

Serving Size

A package of edible marijuana product may not contain more than 10 servings or 50 milligrams of THC. A single serving is defined as 5 milligrams (mg) of THC. If the product contains multiple servings, the product itself must be marked or scored to clearly show each serving of the product. For liquid marijuana products with multiple servings, the packaging must indicate the number and size of individual servings.

For first time consumers, it is recommended to start low and go slow. A micro-dose is considered half of the recommended serving size on the package label. A micro-dose serving size is between 2-5 milligrams of THC, with a time frame of two hours, helps consumers gauge the effects before eating more.

Read the Label

For purchased edibles, every package includes a label describing the contents of the product and how to avoid consuming too much. Marijuana product labels contain enough information for an adult over 21 years old to make an informed decision on ingesting the contents. However, if dosage information or labels are missing, or appropriate warnings and ingredients are missing from the label or package, it is





not advised to accept the product. If a consumer questions ingredients regarding allergies, it is highly recommended they consult with a physician first before using marijuana products.

Take with Food

The effects of marijuana edibles will intensify on an empty stomach. Prior to consumption, it is recommended to eat a healthy meal with nutritional value. The effects of a marijuana product may also be determined by a specific food or drink infused with marijuana. Dense products like breads and brownies may take longer to digest therefore, slowing the effect. However, infused drinks and tinctures tend to work faster. First-timers should be encouraged to have safe snacks available during the process to avoid overconsumption of the marijuana product out of hunger.

Avoid a Mix

When marijuana products are mixed with beer, wine, or any other alcoholic beverage the buzz will result in a much stronger form of intoxication. Consumers should avoid beverages that dehydrate the body and instead drink plenty of water when consuming marijuana edibles. Marijuana products should never be mixed with illegal drugs, alcohol, or doctor prescribed medications.

Store it Safely

As the responsibility of every marijuana consumer, it is essential to stress the importance to store marijuana out of reach of children or sensitive groups that may ingest edibles without knowing the ingredients. As some edibles resemble candy or snacks appealing to children, it is imperative to store all marijuana products in a secure area of the home. Products purchased from marijuana retail stores are required by Alaska law to use concise labelling and child-safe packaging. After purchase, advise consumers to keep marijuana products in their original packaging so they are easily identified as containing THC.

Signs of Overconsumption

In most cases, when someone has a bad experience with edibles is because they ingested too much at once. Edibles take time to digest and effects are felt somewhere between 30 - 90 minutes. Because every individual has a different tolerance level to THC, a dose that may be comfortable to one may make someone else paranoid. Here are signs and symptoms of overconsumption:

- Feeling disoriented
- Sense of nausea
- Sudden agitation
- Lack of coordination
- Extreme lethargy
- Hallucinations
- Increased heart rate

Within a few hours, symptoms will disappear. Until then, the best thing to do is stay calm, drink plenty of water, and wait it out. Consumers should not drive or operate machinery of any kind, including a bicycle or skateboard under the influence of marijuana. The more THC a person smokes or consumes,



the greater the impairment will be. Though a person might feel safe to drive after a few hours, impairment can last much longer. Using alcohol and marijuana at the same time results in greater driving impairment than using either one alone. If the effects become too severe or overwhelming, the consumer should seek medical attention immediately.

Who Should Avoid Marijuana Products

Marijuana edible products are designed and developed specifically for adults 21 years and older. Sensitive groups should avoid marijuana products until consulting with a physician.

Pregnant Women

Women who are pregnant or breastfeeding should refrain from all marijuana products while pregnant or breastfeeding to avoid harm the baby. Marijuana smoke contains more than 150 chemical compounds, many of the same chemicals as tobacco, some of which can cause cancer. Once in the blood, many of these chemicals can be passed to unborn or breastfeeding babies. Mothers-to-be should refrain from all marijuana uses for the following reasons:

- Interferes with infant's brain development,
- Hampers physical and mental growth,
- Minimizes mental function,
- Promotes lower IQ scores,
- Lessens academic ability,
- Disrupts focus.

Mothers should avoid using marijuana while pregnant, breastfeeding, or trying to become pregnant. If help is needed to give up marijuana, mothers should speak to their healthcare provider. Healthcare professionals stress the importance of the non-smoking parent and offer tips to avoid smoking (including marijuana) around young children. Parents should be adamant about never allowing anyone under the influence of marijuana to care for their children.

Children

Marijuana products should be stored away from children. All marijuana products should be sold and stored in resealable child-resistant packaging. Children can easily mistake a marijuana edible such as a gummy or cookie as an innocent snack and ingest without knowing it was not intended for them. Warning signs include problems walking or sitting up, difficulty breathing, and becoming sleepy. Educate others in the household such as older siblings to recognize the presence of marijuana and act responsibly for its storage and use. If a child accidentally ingests marijuana, the first call should be to the poison control hot line 800-222-1222, the call is free and a live person will assist you. If a child becomes violently ill, call 911 or seek emergency help.

Adolescence and Teens

Young people are curious and often adventurous in trying new things. It is the responsible of parents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, educators, and community leaders to instill clear and concise rules surrounding illegal access of marijuana. Alaska laws clearly states no one under the age of 21 is





permitted to possess, use, buy, sell, or distribute marijuana in any way. It is unlawful to give, present, sell, or offer anyone under the age of 21 marijuana of any sort. Fact sheet available in resources.

Elderly

As a new health alternative, seniors are beginning to see past the stigmas of history and explore the potential health benefits cannabis can offer. With aging, comes a plethora of health challenges that often requires special treatments, medications, or frequent doctor visits. Because cannabis strains are more powerful than ever before, smoking cannabis flower or ingesting an edible could easily overpower the low tolerance of an older consumer. Elderly consumers should consult with a physician to discuss stains, potency, and dosage.

Pets

Keep in mind, animals react differently than humans to marijuana. Consumers should never give domestic pets or any wild animals marijuana or marijuana infused products. Pets that accidentally eat marijuana can experience a range of effects, from lethargy to coma and even death. Depending on the ingredients in the edible, there may be additional health concerns for the pet. In some cases, chocolate infused with THC can be toxic for dogs and cats. If a pet accidentally eats a marijuana product, call a veterinarian for assistance.

Alaska Laws and Regulations of Marijuana Consumption

Alaskan residents can cultivate, process and make their own edibles at home. Property owners may also use cannabis products at their home outside the view of the general public.

If the consumer rents, this could be problematic if the residence is a non-smoking one or if landlord has rules against marijuana use on the property. It is the responsibility of the consumer to verify with landlord on rules surrounding marijuana use on the property.

If a tourist wants to indulge in a marijuana product, it is a bigger problem since many hotel rooms are non-smoking, and there are no real guidelines about marijuana consumption in hotels or rentals.

It is unlawful to smoke marijuana:

- In view of the general public
- On the premises of a retail shop
- Anywhere where smoking is banned
- Concerts and sporting events
- Anywhere it is prohibited to have an open container of alcohol
- On federal land, which includes national parks, federal courthouses, national monuments, and military bases.



Driving Under the Influence

As part of the mission to promote and protect the health and well-being of Alaskans, the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, in conjunction with the Alaska Department of Public Safety, provide a variety of downloadable Marijuana Fact Sheets.

After consuming marijuana, Alaskan law prohibits anyone from operating a motorized vehicle, bicycle, skis, snowboard, skateboard or snowmobile. Driving impaired is illegal and unsafe. Marijuana consumption impairs the following:

- Reaction times,
- Short-term memory,
- Hand-eye coordination,
- Focus and concentration, and
- Perception of time and distance.

Although a person might feel safe to drive after two to three hours, impairment can last much longer as with other drugs, judgment is impacted when you are high. The use of alcohol and marijuana at the same time results in greater driving impairment than using either one alone. If consumers are impaired and need to get somewhere, it is unlawful to get behind the wheel; let someone who is sober drive. If there is no designated driver, take a bus, call a cab, or organize some other safe means of transportation or stay put. In the end, a law enforcement decides whether to arrest an individual for driving while impaired. Bottom line, driving high is a DUI.

Fines and Penalties for DUI

The first offense is 72 hours jail time, and \$1,500 fine, license suspended for 90 days and an ignition interlock device (IID). The second offense is 20 days in jail, \$3,000 fine, license suspended for a minimum of one year, and a IID. The third offense is 60 to 120 days in jail, \$4,000 to \$10,000 fine, license suspended for a minimum of three years, and a IID. Plus, any court costs and lawyer fees.





Resources and Downloads:

Alaska Need to Know Marijuana Fact Sheet:

http://www.dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Director/Documents/marijuana/2016_MJFactSheet.pdf

Marijuana Edibles Fact Sheet:

<http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Director/Pages/marijuana/edibles.aspx>

Adolescence Marijuana Use Fact Sheet:

http://www.dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Director/Documents/marijuana/MJFactSheet_Adolescents.pdf

A Parents Guide to Talk to Their Kids about Marijuana:

http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Director/Documents/marijuana/ParentsGuide_TalkingToTeensAboutMJ.pdf

How Marijuana Affects Pregnancy and Breastfeeding Fact Sheet:

http://www.dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Director/Documents/marijuana/MJFactSheet_PregnancyAndBreastfeeding.pdf

Driving Under the Influence of Marijuana Fact Sheet:

http://www.dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Director/Documents/marijuana/MJFactSheet_DUI.pdf

Alaska Marijuana Package and Labeling Regulations:

[3 AAC 306.345. Packaging and labeling.](#)

Approved Alaska Marijuana Product in Production - Use this link to see specific products.

<https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/amco/MarijuanaProductsandConcentrates.aspx>



Module 2 Assessment:

Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer for each statement.

1. The psychoactive ingredient in cannabis is Tetrahydrocannabinol, also referred to as:
 - a. THC
 - b. TLC
 - c. CBD
 - d. BFF

2. A marijuana edible is a food, drink, or snack made with marijuana infused:
 - a. flour
 - b. eggs
 - c. cannabis oil
 - d. gluten

3. Marijuana flower can be smoked through a device called a:
 - a. toaster
 - b. vaporizer
 - c. hot plate
 - d. eye dropper

4. A product made at a marijuana product manufacturing facility, using cannabis oil extracted in a closed loop machine using flower or trim is called:
 - a. Cola
 - b. Broth
 - c. Concentrate
 - d. Flower

5. Edibles produce stronger and longer-lasting effects. For edibles to reach peak effect, it could take up to:
 - a. 2 to 6 seconds
 - b. 2 to 6 minutes
 - c. 2 to 6 hours
 - d. 2 to 6 days

6. The effects of marijuana edibles differ between individuals based on key components like weight, fitness level and :
 - a. age
 - b. demeanor
 - c. hair color
 - d. metabolism





7. Absorption of marijuana edibles into the body is:
- a. lightening fast
 - b. predictable and precise
 - c. slow and unpredictable
 - d. unlawful in Alaska
8. A single serving is defined as 5 milligrams (mg) of THC. If the product contains multiple servings, the maximum amount of THC is limited to:
- a. 50 milligrams
 - b. 75 milligrams
 - c. 100 milligrams
 - d. 1 gram
9. The effects of marijuana edibles will intensify on an empty stomach. Prior to consumption, it is recommended to:
- a. consume fried foods
 - b. eat a healthy meal
 - c. drink a 6-pack of beer
 - d. gulp down a slushy
10. When marijuana products are mixed with beer, wine, or any other alcoholic beverages the buzz will result in a much stronger:
- a. form of intoxication
 - b. form of fatigue
 - c. form of medication
 - d. form of confidence
11. In most cases, when someone has a bad experience with edibles it is because they:
- a. didn't eat enough fried food
 - b. waited till midnight to eat
 - c. ingested too much at once
 - d. didn't wait for a friend
12. In the state of Alaska, it is unlawful to smoke marijuana:
- a. on private property
 - b. in a private home
 - c. in a private barn or structure
 - d. in a national park
13. Marijuana consumption impairs the ability to:
- a. drive
 - c. talk

- b. walk
- d. flirt
14. When a consumer takes more than the recommended dosage of a marijuana edible product and feels overwhelmingly anxious, this is a sign of:
- a. forgetfulness
- c. arrogance
- b. overconsumption
- d. stupidity
15. Mothers who breastfeed should refrain from marijuana because it:
- a. interferes with infants brain development,
- c. helps mothers produce healthy breastmilk
- b. it makes babies grow too fast
- d. minimizes diaper changes

Answer Key: Module 2

- 1) a,
- 2) c,
- 3) b,
- 4) c,
- 5) c,
- 6) d,
- 7) c,
- 8) a,
- 9) b,
- 10) a,
- 11) c,
- 12) d,
- 13) a,
- 14) b,
- 15) a





Module 3: Identify Persons Impaired by Marijuana

This module communicates the importance of identifying someone impaired by marijuana and what to do if the situation is unlawful.

The Effects of Consumption and Marijuana Products focuses on;

How to identify a person impaired by marijuana;

How to use visual cues to detect impairment;

When impairment compromises safety of others;

How to recognize the signs marijuana abuse.

Who is Impaired by Marijuana

Personal recreational marijuana use and possession for adults 21 years and older became legal in Alaska in February 2015 as determined by voters through the passage of Ballot Measure 2. With new marijuana laws and privileges, comes the threat of misuse by residents, tourists, and those sensitive to addiction like adolescence and teens.

Similar to alcohol and other drugs, marijuana affects people differently. Marijuana can impact a person's ability to drive, along with other activities that require attentiveness and focus. It is important for consumers to recognize marijuana abuse, in some cases, can result in addiction. According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, about 9% of marijuana users form an addiction.

A large percentage of motor vehicle crashes in Alaska involve impaired drivers. Even though recreational marijuana use is now legal for adults over 21 years of age in Alaska, driving while impaired is illegal and unsafe. In addition to vehicles, impaired driving is illegal on motorcycles, scooters, snowmobiles, and ATVs as well as boats, planes with or without motors. (Alaska Statute: 28.35.030)

Detection Methods

Alaska law enforcement officers are trained to detect impairment caused by drugs, including marijuana. Officers receive specialized training in Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE). Across the state, Alaska law enforcement agencies have trained Drug Recognition Experts (DRE) on staff who can detect impairment.

Motor Vehicle

The best way to detect if a person is impaired by marijuana is to observe their behavior in person. Operation of a motor vehicle requires continuous decision making by the driver. Motorists can easily distinguish an impaired driver by inconsistent behaviors that can be noticed by others who share the road.

When a driver or operator is having difficulty maintaining a proper lane on the highway is a sure sign of an impaired driver. In extreme cases, the vehicle's wheels cross the center lines before a correction is made. Swerving and weaving out of the proper lane may indicate intoxication, medical emergency, or a so-called buzzed driver.



Speed and braking problems can also indicate the driver may be experiencing impairment. If the driver has difficulty maintaining an appropriate speed or accelerates or decelerates for no apparent reason, this is an indicator that the driver may be impaired. Same holds true for braking and stopping, if there is erratic or abrupt stops, chances are the driver is an impaired.

The decision-making of impaired drivers may be clouded which results in the driver taking unnecessary risks because their perception of the situation is unclear. An impaired driver may not have the ability to judge how close to follow another vehicle or provide enough space for sudden stops. This behavior puts everyone around them at risk.

Drivers who are impaired are not always vigilant to traffic conditions, weather, or road signs. Fatigue can also be a factor. Failing to yield the right of way or driving the wrong way on a one way street are dangerous examples of lack of vigilance on the drivers part.

In-Person

Like driving, some physical activities like biking, downhill skiing, and sports could be dangerous if the person is impaired by too much marijuana. Of course, people should avoid marijuana prior to performing safety sensitive activities that could put themselves and others at risk.

Detection of marijuana impairment can be obvious by the appearance of bloodshot eyes, an obvious increase in appetite, or a change in demeanor. Often, a person incapacitated by marijuana will be lethargic, disoriented, and display changes in mood, depending on how much THC was consumed. Often, chronic users will smell of marijuana smoke.

Signs of Addiction or Misuse of Marijuana

Although, an individual characteristic of misuse or marijuana disorder, doesn't qualify someone as an addict. However, patterns of negligent marijuana behavior may signal a problem.

Adult Patterns of Risky Behavior:

- Plans to get high one to two hours every day on a regular basis;
- Fails to complete tasks or meet commitments;
- Displays lack of focus or concentration;
- Exhibits signs of irritability or erratic mood swings;
- Manifests the inability to stop consuming marijuana;
- Accepts more risk, like driving while under the influence;
- Starts conversations about cutting back on consumption; and
- Shows signs of withdrawal if access to marijuana is removed.

Adolescence and Youth Risks

Alaska is committed to preventing the use of marijuana among youth under 21 years of age. An Alaska Youth Risk Behavior study conducted in 2013, found that one in five high school students used marijuana during the past 30 days. Youth who begin using marijuana regularly are more likely to develop addictive patterns of behavior than those who wait until adulthood to use.





Keep in mind, the adolescent brain is under development, and interrupting that development with marijuana can potentially:

- Increase learning problems;
- Influence memory challenges;
- Decrease math and reading scores.

Additionally, some mental health issues are more common for youth who use marijuana regularly like depression, anxiety and paranoia. Parents must be alert and aware of changes in attitude, diet, and study habits as a precursor to potential unlawful use of marijuana.

Driving High is a DUI

After alcohol, THC, the active ingredient in marijuana, is the substance most commonly found in the blood of impaired drivers, fatally injured drivers, and motor vehicle crash victims. Marijuana consumers must stay within the law. In the end, a law enforcement officer decides whether to arrest an individual for driving while impaired.

What Marijuana Consumers Should Know

Marijuana use has been shown to impair reaction time, hand-eye coordination, and perception of time and distance. Marijuana also affects the ability to judge one's own level of impairment. Any amount of marijuana consumption puts the driver at risk of driving impaired. Even if marijuana is used for medical reasons, officers can arrest the driver based on impaired driving behaviors.

Consumers should keep in mind these key points before getting behind the wheel high:

- Understand elevated THC levels means elevated impairment;
- Anticipate and plan for edibles, they take longer to activate;
- Respect the long-lasting effects of edibles;
- Declare a designated driver;
- Analyze decisions, as judgement may be impacted.

What Violators Should Expect

If an intoxicated driver causes an accident which results in injury to another person, the driver may be charged with assault in the first, second, or third degree. If someone is killed, the driver may be charged with negligent homicide, manslaughter, or second-degree murder. These offenses are all felonies and a conviction can result in a prison sentence.

If pulled over In Alaska, driving privileges are revoked if the individual fails to cooperate with a chemical testing process requested by an officer. Any driver who refuses the blood test will immediately be consider a high-risk driver. The consequences include a mandatory ignition lock for two years and mandatory attendance of a level two alcohol education course.



Fines and Penalties for DUI

The first offense is 72 hours jail time, and \$1,500 fine, license suspended for 90 days and an ignition interlock device (IID). The second offense is 20 days in jail, \$3,000 fine, license suspended for a minimum of one year, and a IID. The third offense is 60 to 120 days in jail, \$4,000 to \$10,000 fine, license suspended for a minimum of three years, and a IID. Plus any court costs and lawyer fees.

Alaska Marijuana DUI Fact Sheet:

http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Director/Documents/marijuana/MJFactSheet_DUI.pdf

Resources and Downloads:

Alaska Need to Know Marijuana Fact Sheet:

http://www.dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Director/Documents/marijuana/2016_MJFactSheet.pdf

Adolescent Marijuana Use

http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Director/Documents/marijuana/MJFactSheet_Adolescents.pdf

Driving Under the Influence of Marijuana Fact Sheet:

http://www.dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Director/Documents/marijuana/MJFactSheet_DUI.pdf

Driving under the Influence in Alaska:

<http://www.dps.alaska.gov/pio/releases/resources/Brochures/DUI.pdf>

DUI Video - What NOT to do!

<https://youtu.be/MISLyIEVrRg>

As part of an ongoing mission to promote and protect the health and well-being of Alaskans, the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, in conjunction with the Alaska Department of Public Safety, presents these facts about marijuana use and driving:

http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Director/Documents/marijuana/MJFactSheet_DUI.pdf





Module 3 Assessment:

Fill in the blank. Choose the BEST answer for each statement.

_____ can impact a persons ability to drive, along with other activities that require attentiveness and focus.

- a. Weather
- b. Hunger
- c. Music
- d. Marijuana

Alaska Police Officers receive specialized training in _____:

- a. Highway Marijuana Enforcement Agency (HMEA)
- b. Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE)
- c. Roadside Assistance Technicians (RAT)
- d. Help Issues Get High (HIGH)

When a driver or operator is having difficulty maintaining _____ on the highway, it can be a sign of impairment.

- a. a consistent speed
- b. a clean car
- c. a radio station
- d. a hairstyle

_____ is considered a risky behavior for an adult who consumes marijuana.

- a. Drinking 64 oz. of water daily
- b. Yoga
- c. Watching TV
- d. Planning to get high 1-2 hours every day

Marijuana use disorder becomes _____ when the person cannot stop using the drug even though it interferes with many aspects of their life.

- a. addiction
- b. annoying
- c. useless
- d. unlawful

After alcohol, _____, the active ingredient in marijuana, is the substance most commonly found in the blood of impaired drivers.



- a. BHC
- b. pollen
- c. calcium
- d. THC

An entity registered to cultivate, prepare, and package marijuana and to sell to retail marijuana stores is called a _____.

- a. Marijuana Retail Store
- b. Marijuana Establishment
- c. Marijuana Cultivation Facility
- d. Marijuana Testing Facility

Even if marijuana is used for medical reasons, officers can arrest the driver based on _____ driving behaviors.

- a. impaired
- b. excellent
- c. skillful
- d. careful

If an intoxicated driver causes an accident which results in injury to another person, the driver may be charged with _____.

- a. theft
- b. trespassing
- c. assault in the first, second, or third degree
- d. littering

Marijuana use has been shown to impair reaction time, hand-eye coordination, and _____.

- a. ability to apply make-up
- b. capability to eat and drive
- c. proficiency to text
- d. perception of time and distance

For drivers who have consumed _____ of marijuana is at risk of driving impaired.

- a. Any amount
- b. One puff
- c. One joint
- d. One dab

The adolescent brain is still under development, and interrupting that development with marijuana can potentially _____.





a. decrease math and reading skills

c. improve hand-eye coordination

b. make them smarter

d. boost test scores

If pulled over for impaired driving, any driver who refuses a blood test will immediately be considered _____.

a. not-guilty and free to go

c. an upstanding citizen

b. a high-risk driver

d. a hippie

a. be married

c. at least 21 years old

b. weigh at least 100 lbs.

d. at least 5 ft. tall

To avoid driving under the influence of marijuana, consumers should _____.

a. declare a designated driver

c. wait 1 hour before driving

b. wait 10 minutes before driving

d. drive because they feel fine

Answer Key: Module 3

1) d,

2) b,

3) a,

4) d,

5) a,

6) d,

7) c,

8) a,

9) c,

10) d,

11) a,



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12) d,

13) b,

14) c,

15) a





Module 4: How to Determine Valid Identification

Sometimes it can be difficult to tell how old someone is by how he or she looks. In this section of the course, we will teach you many ways to tell how old someone is, not just by looking at them, but also by recognizing fake forms of identification.

This lesson focuses on:

- How to determine a valid ID
- What can a consumer purchase with a valid ID
- Behavioral cues of minors
- Forms of identification
- How to identify a fake ID
- Understanding compliance

Validation of Identification

The most important step for preventing marijuana consumption among minors is to check for proper identification. Most states recommend businesses check the ID of anyone who appears to be under 35.

According to 3 AAC306.350, a retail marijuana store can refuse to sell marijuana or marijuana products to a person who cannot produce a form of valid identification with a photo that shows the person is 21 years of age or older.

A valid identification includes:

- An unexpired, unaltered passport;
- An unexpired unaltered driver's license, instruction permit, or identification card of a state or territory of the United States, the District of Columbia, or a province or territory in Canada;
- An identification card issued by a federal or state agency authorized to issue a driver's license or identification card.
- An Active US Military Identification Card

In addition, 3 AAC 306.355 limits quantities of marijuana for those who show valid ID. Once valid ID is confirmed, consumer may purchase in a single transaction the following:

- No more than one ounce of usable marijuana flower;
- No more than seven grams of marijuana concentrate for inhalation;
- Total of marijuana products not to exceed more than 5,600 milligrams of THC.

As stated in 3 AAC 306, a retail marijuana store must post signs at every access point that say, "No one under 21 years of age allowed." The sign must be not less than 12 inches long and 12 inches wide, with letters at least one-half inch in height in high contrast to the background of the sign. In addition, as stated in 3 AAC 306.325, the retail store must post the same sign in areas where there is restricted access to retail marijuana stored product. For areas outside the retail space, signage must be present to require identification to escort visitors in compliance restricted areas with 3 AAC 306.710.



Underage Minors Cues

Before a consumer can set foot in the retail shop area, they must first provide a valid identification to the employee of the store. The most reliable forms of identification are drivers license and identification cards (for non-drivers) issued by the state.

Appearance and mannerisms also give good clues about a customer's age. In addition to physical characteristics and grooming/fashion styles, minors tend to display common behavioral patterns that may give clues to an individual's true age. Keep in mind, most minors are physically developed before their 21st birthdays, so signs of physical maturity are not a reliable guide. Be aware of choices in clothing and adornments, which may indicate that the person is underage.

Appearance

Clothes or accessories favored by young people like school jackets, sweatshirts and class rings may be an indicator of age. Pay close attention to grooming styles such as extreme fashions favored by some young people like baggy pants, hoodies, and mirrored sunglasses. Minors tend to spend a great deal of time checking their appearance, combing hair, applying makeup, etc.

Behavior

Minors can be easily embarrassed if confronted about certain behavioral or physical characteristics. Minors tend to become nervous, talkative, or hostile if someone calls their bluff. If the minor is with a loud, boisterous group, he or she will tend to act in a similar manner. If members of the group are acting out or behaving in socially unacceptable ways, the minor tends to mimic this behavior.

Scams to Purchase Marijuana

Finally, you must look for any suspicious behavior that may demonstrate that a minor is attempting to purchase marijuana. Some possible indicators include a group of young people pooling their money and giving it to the oldest-looking member to purchase marijuana; or a minor waiting outside, away from the point of purchase or service, while an adult obtains the marijuana.

Employee instinct is key, if something doesn't seem quite right, it probably isn't. Ask yourself questions like: how old does the customer appear to be; and are they nervous and avoid eye contact? If all indications point to yes, look closely to validation identification.

Valid vs Invalid Ids

Various forms of ID are accepted as proof of age and identity when someone attempts to purchase marijuana. These forms of ID are:

- Valid driver's license
- Valid state-issued identification card
- US active duty military ID
- Active Passport

Invalid forms include:

- Altered IDs
- Counterfeit IDs
- Forged IDs
- Stolen ID





- Student IDs

How to Recognize a Fake ID

Altered Identification

An altered ID was once valid, but some information on the document has been altered after the ID was issued. Usually, it is the birth date that has been changed. Some signs that may indicate an ID has been altered include:

- Erasure marks on paper ID
 - α. shine a light behind the paper to reveal the marks
- Improper alignment of letters or numerals
 - β. look for a number or letter has been erased or cut out and replace
- Improper type style
 - χ. Check for new numbers or letters typed over the original
- Unusual bumps or air pockets in the laminated IDs,
 - δ. bumps and bubbles indicates the lamination has been redone

Counterfeit Identification

A counterfeit ID is intended to look identical to an official document, but the entire document is not authentic. Driver's license and personal identification cards are the most common counterfeited IDs. Some may contain poor quality photos that are digitally created and can be detected due to the low quality and the photo may appear dark or off color.

Look at your own driver's license or identification card.

- Is the picture sharp and clear?
- What is the background color in the photograph?

Some other signs that an ID may be counterfeit include:

- Substandard or too-perfect graphics
- The ID format is not identical to the official document
- Sub-standard lamination

Forged Identification

A forged ID is also valid but the information or signature has been fabricated. This is usually more of a problem with bank cards, credit cards, etc., since these cards can be so easily replicated. It is strongly recommended that you do not accept these documents as valid ID.

Stolen Identification

When accepting an ID from your customer, carefully examine the document and be prepared to ask questions to verify your observations. For example, check the photo on the ID to make sure it matches the person presenting the ID. Also, carefully examine physical descriptions (height, weight, hair, and eye color; are glasses required). If in doubt, ask the person to present other forms of ID. Ask questions of the individual to ascertain the document's validity.



For example, you might ask:

- "What year did you graduate from high school?"
- "What is your zip code?"

Make these inquiries while holding the ID such that the individual cannot see the information you are seeking. Ask the individual to sign his or her name so that you can compare signatures.

Out-of-State or Other Forms of Identification

Not all customers will present IDs that are familiar. Some people may present with out-of-state licenses or military IDs or student ID's. Unless you are familiar with such documents, do not assume they are valid. However, if unsure of the validity of the customer's identification, the employee has the right and responsibility to ask for familiar documentation, and should refuse service if that documentation cannot be produced.

Compliance Checks

Many states and local jurisdictions will use compliance checks to identify establishments that are selling marijuana to minors. Compliance checks are conducted by law enforcement agencies. When a check is conducted, a minor will enter an establishment and attempt to purchase marijuana. If the minor is successful, both the business and the seller can be issued citations.

Be aware of compliance checks to avoid breaking any laws. It is important the employee and marijuana establishment know that the results of compliance checks will be reported in the local news—which could be quite embarrassing for the marijuana retail store and associated establishments.

Incident Log

Marijuana establishments should keep a log for everyday use. If any event, such as a fight, refusing service to a minor or intoxicated person, confiscating an ID, or calling the police occurs, it should be specifically documented in the log. A log is extremely valuable because it can protect employees in legal defense case. Be sure to include:

- Event Category (theft, altercation, impaired, etc.)
- Detailed description
- Date and time
- Witnesses
- Manager / employee on duty
- Steps taken to prevent future incidents
- Resolution with consumer

Alternative Forms of Transportation

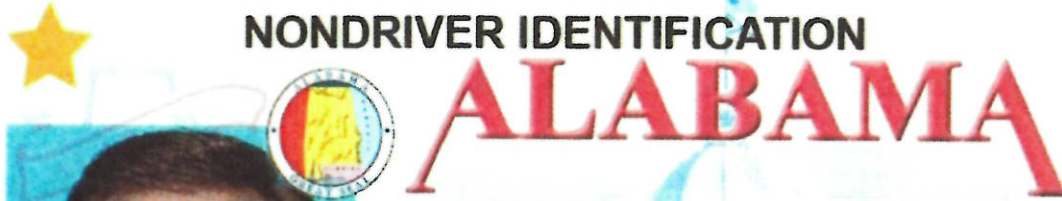
To avoid getting in trouble with compliance checks and third-party liability, options for alternate forms of transportation should be made available to customers who may be impaired. Suggest that the patron leave his or her car keys with the manager, who will ensure that the car is not towed away or offer to call a friend or relative who will agree to drive the customer home. If the patron refuses all of these





suggestions and still insists that he or she is not too impaired to drive, inform the patron that the police may have to be called.

SAMPLE ID's



Colonel J. Christopher Murphy
Director of Public Safety





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DRIVER LICENSE



ALABAMA



NO. 1234567

D.O.B. 03-21-1968

DRIVER

CLASS D

EXP 07-22-2009

1 WONDERFUL DRIVE
MONTGOMERY AL 36104

ENDORSEMENTS

ISS 07-22-2004

RESTRICTIONS A

SEX F HT 5-09

EYES BRO

HAIR BRO

Colonel Hugh B. McCall
Director of Public Safety



Alaska Sample



ALASKA SAMPLE
1300 W. BENSON BLVD
SUITE 900
ANCHORAGE, AK 99503



USA

DRIVER LICENSE

1000000

DATE OF BIRTH

09-01-1964

SEX

F

HEIGHT

5-09

WEIGHT

115

EYES

BLU

ISSUE DATE

05-21-2014

CLASS

D

ENDORSEMENTS

NONE

RESTRICTIONS

NONE

DUPLICATE NUM

1





Resources and Downloads:

Real World Skills - Hands-on Exercise for Checking ID's

Alaska Marijuana Regulations:

3 AAC306.350 - Identification requirement to prevent sale to person under 21;

3 AAC306.355: Limit on quantity sold;

3 AAC 306.325 Access restricted at retail marijuana store;

3 AAC 306.710 Visitor Restricted Access:

<https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/Portals/9/pub/MCB/StatutesAndRegulations/MarijuanaRegulations.pdf>

YouTube Video: Tips on Checking Identification

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lv6dYyFCSsU>



Module 4: Assessment

Multiple Choice - Choose the BEST answer.

1. Compliance checks are conducted by _____.
 - a. Parent organizations
 - b. Law enforcement agencies
 - c. Alcohol regulators
 - d. Local news affiliates
2. Which of the following is NOT a behavioral clue that someone may be underage?
 - a. Gathering in a group
 - b. Needing to conform
 - c. Easily embarrassed or humiliated
 - d. Not caring about appearances
3. Which of the following is NOT a valid form of ID?
 - a. Student ID
 - b. Passport
 - c. Valid Driver's License
 - d. US Military ID
4. Which of the following is NOT a sign that an ID may have been altered?
 - a. Smooth surface, clear photo, accurate format
 - b. Lamination is crude and uneven
 - c. Unusual bumps or air pockets
 - d. Unfamiliar type style
5. An incident documentation log should contain all of the following EXCEPT:
 - a. Date and time
 - b. Witness
 - c. Description of the establishment
 - d. Steps taken to deal with the problem
6. What should the sign read at all access points of a marijuana retail store?
 - a. Do Not Enter
 - b. Hippies Use Side Door
 - c. No one under 21 years of age allowed
 - d. Do Not Disturb
7. Which of the following is NOT an indicator of a minor attempting to use fake ID:
 - a. Professionalism





- b. Cocky attitude
- c. Fashion and grooming
- d. Hostile towards employee

8. Failure to abide by _____ standards, marijuana establishments run the risk of fines or loss of license.

- a. The Food and Drug Administration
- b. Alaska Marijuana Compliance
- c. The Environmental Protection Agency
- d. Better Business Bureau

9. How many milligrams of total marijuana product can someone with a valid identification purchase in one transaction?

- a. 50 milligrams of THC
- b. 1,000 milligrams of THC
- c. 2,000 milligrams of THC
- d. 5,600 milligrams of THC

10. Which of the following is NOT necessary to confirm on a valid ID

- a. Birth Date
- b. Expiration Date of ID
- c. Organ Donor Status
- d. Photograph



Answer Key Module 4

- 1) b,
- 2) d,
- 3) a,
- 4) a,
- 5) c,
- 6) c,
- 7) a,
- 8) b,
- 9) d,
- 10) c





Module 5: Prevent Unlawful Consumption

This module demonstrates how to intervene to prevent unlawful consumption of marijuana and marijuana products.

The Effects of Consumption and Marijuana Products focuses on;

- Who has access to marijuana, legally
- What is considered unlawful consumption
- Who is at risk of unlawful consumption
- Ways to prevent unlawful use and consumption of marijuana

How to Prevent the Unlawful Consumption of Marijuana

Alaska legalized marijuana for personal use and allows possession for adults 21 years and older. Residents and medical marijuana patients are responsible for knowing and understanding laws that regulate the purchase and use of marijuana. Through the stewardship of Marijuana Handlers in the industry, consumers gain helpful and important information on laws and regulations by way of the local retail shop. This relationship with the community helps prevent unlawful consumption.

Legal Access to Marijuana

Legal access to Marijuana can be provided to;

Residents - Adults age 21 and over can possess, grow, and give away as many as six marijuana plants. Only three of the plants can be mature and flowering at any one time. The garden must be located out of the public view and the resident must take reasonable precautions to ensure the plants are secure for unauthorized access. With product grown at a private property, residents may concoct edibles at home for personal consumption. Adult residents may transfer one ounce or less of marijuana and up to six immature marijuana plants to a person who is 21 years of age or older without remuneration or payment.

Patients - Regulations governing possession by patients are the same as for recreational marijuana users. Patients may have one ounce of usable marijuana. Patients may grow up to 6 plants, with no more than 3 of plants in the flowering stage or mature at any one time. A patient's garden must be discreet and secure, like that of any Alaskan resident. A patient's caregiver may grow the plants on the patient's behalf. Patients may also purchase marijuana from a retail store in the state.

Tourists - Visitors to the state may purchase recreational marijuana products but may NOT take the products out of the state. It is the responsibility of the visitor to seek permission from a private property owner to consume products or confirm lodging accommodations are marijuana friendly or permit consumption on the premises. In most cases, accommodations with no smoking policies will NOT permit smoking of ANY kind.



Illegal Access to Marijuana

It is illegal for a resident of Alaska to sell, give, share, or promote marijuana to a minor, or anyone under the age of 21. With recreational marijuana legal in the state, young people find it easy to get their hands on marijuana, in ways that can be prevented. It is up to the parents, caregivers, and leaders in the community to educate, supervise, and nurture the future of the youth in Alaska.

Adolescence and Teens - Because marijuana interferes with judgement, it puts youth at risk for behaviors that result in negative consequences. Marijuana can be addictive for young people who start using as children which puts them at greater risk for addiction as an adult.

Young Adults - The Department of Motor Vehicles will revoke the driver's license or permit, privilege to drive, or privilege to obtain a license, of a person not yet 18 years of age for six months when notified of an infraction with alcohol or drugs and shall revoke the person's driver's license or permit for an additional six months if informed of illegal consumption of drugs or alcohol.

Intervention of Illegal Consumption

Intervention starts at home. Alaska residents, parents, teachers, caregivers, and community leaders can intervene illegal consumption through education, observation, and common sense. Following are a few ways to intervene;

Talk to kids. Parents and educators should start the marijuana conversation before the teenage years with questions like: What do you know about marijuana? Along with schools and community, parents must teach their kids the dangers of misuse of marijuana, alcohol and tobacco products. If a family member is a marijuana patient, ask their medical marijuana physician for tips to discuss what it means to be a patient with the children in the household.

House rules. Set clear rules and expectations at home on marijuana use. Never use marijuana in front of children. If adults in the home use marijuana, limit to a private area of the home or property. Marijuana should never be used in front of children or people sensitive to the effects, like pregnant or breastfeeding mothers.

Lock it up. Marijuana edibles can easily be mistaken for regular food or candy. Kids don't know the difference and unknowingly consume which may result in an emergency room visit or hospitalization. Marijuana products, smoking devices, and related paraphernalia should be stored in a safe and secure location of the home. Marijuana products should remain in child-resistant packages, clearly labeled, and stored out of reach of children.

Pay attention. Too often, young people misuse marijuana products in plain sight using a disguise or prop to redirect attention. Law enforcement agencies are trained to spot infractions and suspicious behavior that may lead to illegal possession and consumption of marijuana by a minor. Same holds true for adult consumption in public, it is illegal and infractions result in penalty and possibly incarceration.





Outreach for Prevention

With more states legalizing the adult use of marijuana, it becomes necessary to provide the public with information about resources available to educate cities, communities, and villages on the safe and sensible use and access of marijuana. Prevention is the responsibility of every citizen to ensure unlawful access to marijuana does not become a stigma or problem of the people who supported the initiative.

Resources and Downloads:

Alaska Public Service Information about Marijuana:

<http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Director/Pages/marijuana/default.aspx>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:

<https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/index.htm>

As part of an ongoing mission to promote and protect the health and well-being of Alaskans, the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, in conjunction with the Alaska Department of Public Safety, presents these facts about marijuana use and driving:

http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Director/Documents/marijuana/MJFactSheet_DUI.pdf

Module 5 Assessment:

Multiple Choice. Choose the BEST answer.

Which of the following is NOT legal to possess in Alaska:

- a. Marijuana Concentrate
- b. Pre-rolled Joints
- c. Marijuana Edibles
- d. Cannabis Tinctures

2. Tourists, 21 years or older, visiting Alaska are NOT permitted to:

- a. Purchase marijuana
- b. Take purchased marijuana outside state borders
- c. Purchase edibles
- d. Smoke marijuana in Alaska

3. Alaska Residents may do the following EXCEPT:

- a. Grow up to 6 plants
- b. Give away up to an ounce of marijuana
- c. Display marijuana garden in full public view
- d. Consume marijuana on private property



4. Alaska Marijuana Patients are NOT permitted to:
 - a. Grow up to 6 plants
 - b. Purchase marijuana at a retail shop
 - c. Make edibles in their home
 - d. Drive while under the influence of marijuana
5. Which of the following is NOT a marijuana risk factor to youth:
 - a. Clouds judgment
 - b. Promotes poor performance in school
 - c. Potential for addiction
 - d. Dirty socks
6. Which of the following is a reason a young adult under 18 could lose driving privileges or delay driving permits:
 - a. Talk back to parents
 - b. Involved in an alcohol or drug related incident
 - c. Texting during class
 - d. Teasing younger siblings
7. Which of the following NOT a topic, parents mention to teach their kids the dangers and misuse of drugs:
 - a. Tobacco
 - b. Marijuana
 - c. Alcohol
 - d. Legos
8. The following methods are correct ways to store marijuana, EXCEPT for:
 - a. On the kitchen counter in mason jars
 - b. Store in child-resistant package out of sight
 - c. Lock products in a cabinet
 - d. Keep out of reach of children
9. Which of the following is NOT a sensible rule for marijuana use in the home:
 - a. Never smoke in front of children
 - b. Use marijuana products in private
 - c. Encourage smoking around pregnant or breastfeeding mothers
 - d. Schedule time and place to avoid family time interruptions



- 1) a,
- 2) b,
- 3) c,
- 4) d,
- 5) d,
- 6) b,
- 7) d,
- 8) a,
- 9) c,
- 10) b,

Answer Key: Module 5

- a. acceptable
- b. illegal
- c. sanctioned by the state
- d. recommended

10. Using marijuana in a state or national park is





Module 6: Penalties for Unlawful Acts

This module provides information on penalties, fines, and jail time for infractions in compliance, laws or regulations of marijuana.

This lesson focuses on:

- Who is responsible for compliance;
- What is considered unlawful acts;
- What happens when unlawful acts occur;
- Ways to prevent unlawful acts.

Unlawful Acts by Licensee, Employees, or Agent

Marijuana is a Schedule VIA substance under the Controlled Substances chapter of Alaskan criminal law. However, tetrahydrocannabinol, hash, and hash oil are Schedule IIIA substances. Marijuana establishments are required to adhere to ALL compliance standards, regulations, and rules set forth by the state of Alaska. To ensure the safety and well-being of marijuana consumers, the state of Alaska has created specific criteria to outline prohibited acts and the penalties they carry.

A marijuana establishment may not operate in the state unless it has obtained the applicable marijuana establishment license from the board. All employees, including licensees, and agents of the establishment, must participate in a mandatory 4-hour Marijuana Material Handlers Course that outlines regulations, policy, unlawful acts and civil penalties.

Prohibited Acts

To keep a level playing field for all marijuana establishments, it is imperative that all licensees conform to a strict set of compliance standards and enforce them with staff and licensed vendors. Like any industry, regulations are meant to protect the consumer as well as employees and the licensee's investment.

Licensed Retail Marijuana Store

A retail store is an entity registered to purchase marijuana from marijuana cultivation facilities, and to purchase marijuana and marijuana products from marijuana product manufacturing facilities, and to sell marijuana and marijuana products to consumers. Under 3 ACC 306.310, acts prohibited at a licensed retail marijuana store are for the safety and protection of licensee, employees and the general public.

Stated in regulations, 3 ACC 306.300 A licensed retail marijuana store and its employees may NOT:

Sell, give, distribute, deliver, or offer to sell, give, distribute, or deliver, marijuana or a marijuana product to a person under 21 years of age or to a person under the influence of alcoholic beverages, inhalant, or controlled substance;





Retail stores may not sell or distribute in any way product that is not labeled;
Exceed quantity limits of 5,600 milligrams of THC;
Conduct any online business over the internet; all customers must be in-person at licensed retail store;
May not sell product that has reached an expiration date;
Conduct business or allow customer access between hours of 5:00 a.m. and 8:00 a.m.;
Smoke, consume, or ingest marijuana or marijuana products on the premises;
Offer free marijuana as samples for marketing promotion or compensation.

Licensed Marijuana Cultivation Facility

According to 3 ACC 306.405 licensed marijuana cultivation facility and its employees may NOT:

1. Sell, distribute, or transfer marijuana or marijuana product directly to a consumer;
Allow consumption of marijuana by licensee, employee, or agent on licensed premises or within 20 feet of the exterior of the building;
Treat or manipulate marijuana with any organic or non-organic chemical other than compound to alter color, appearance, weight or smell;
Sell marijuana that is not packaged or labeled within compliance standards;
Smoke, consume, or ingest marijuana or marijuana products on the premises;
Offer free marijuana as samples for marketing promotion or compensation.

A marijuana cultivation facility may not produce or possess marijuana concentrate that was extracted on the marijuana cultivation facility's licensed premises unless the marijuana cultivation facility also has a marijuana product manufacturing facility license. Any extraction or production of marijuana concentrate on the premises of a licensed marijuana cultivation facility must be in a separate room and is physically separated by a secure door from any cultivation area. In addition, signage must be present that clearly identifies the room as a marijuana concentrate production area and warns unauthorized persons to stay out.

Licensed Marijuana Product Manufacturing Facility

It is unlawful to extract marijuana concentrate for sale, or formulate for sale, unless a marijuana product manufacturing facility license from the board is issued in compliance with 3 AAC 306.500. A licensee of a marijuana product manufacturing facility, or an employee or agent of a marijuana product manufacturing facility, may not have ownership interest in or a direct or indirect financial interest in a licensed marijuana testing facility.

In compliance with 3 AAC 306.510, a licensed marijuana product manufacturing facility, including a licensed marijuana concentrate manufacturing facility, and its employees may NOT:

1. Sell, deliver, distribute, or transfer marijuana, marijuana product or marijuana concentrate directly to a consumer;

Sell marijuana or concentrate that is not manufactured, packaged, and labeled within compliance;
Smoke, consume, or ingest marijuana or marijuana products on the premises;
Manufacture or sell any product that resembles familiar brands of food, drink, or candy;
Package product to look like candy or contain cartoon images that may appeal to children.



Licensed Marijuana Testing Facility

As a testing facility, the licensee may have any amount of marijuana or marijuana on the premises at any given time using the facilities inventory tracking system in accordance with 3 AAC 306.610. A licensed marijuana testing facility and its employees may NOT:

1. Hold a licensee of any type of marijuana establishment other than a testing facility license;
Sell, deliver, distribute, or transfers marijuana or marijuana product;
Smoke, consume, or ingest marijuana or marijuana products or marijuana concentrates on the premises.

Inspections

When a violation or complaint is presented, the director, and enforcement agent, an employee of the board, or a peace officer, may issue an inspection report, an advisory report, or a notice of violation before any action to suspend or revoke a marijuana establishment license. If a violation notice is issued, it must be delivered to the marijuana establishment, and a copy to the board, describing the violation, citing applicable statutes, regulations, or orders of the board. Upon receipt, the marijuana establishment has 10 days to respond either in person or in writing and request an opportunity to appear before the board. A notice of violation can be the basis to suspend or revoke a marijuana establishments license as provided under 3 AAC 306.810

The board may revoke or refuse to renew a license and / or impose a civil fine when notice of violation includes the one or more of the following:

- Failure to correct defect or correct infractions mentioned in the notice of violation;
- Sell or distribute marijuana concentrate or product not approved by the board;
- Misrepresent facts on application for marijuana establishment license;
- Perform gambling, prostitution, sex trafficking, or other illegal activities;
- Non-Compliance with public health, fire, and safety standards;
- Use practices not in the best interest of the public;
- Initiate processes not approved by board.

Suspension or Revocation of License

Evidence must show that an employee or agent of license marijuana establishment was responsible for an act that was reckless or carless and if the licensee was present at the time the violation occurred. The marijuana establishment is entitled to a hearing.

Seizure of Marijuana

The board, an enforcement agent, an employee of the board, or a peace officer may seize marijuana product from a licensed or previously licensed marijuana establishment if:

- Marijuana was not properly logged into inventory tracking system;
- Adulterated marijuana food or drink;





- Improper labeling.

The director contacts the marijuana establishment from which the product was seized and provides notice of reason for seizure and the time and place of a hearing before the board. When a person is accused of an action by the director, an enforcement agent, or an employee of the board, they may request a hearing in compliance with AS 44.62.390 by filing a notice of defense not later than 15 days after receiving a written accusation. Failure to file a notice of defense as provided in this section constitutes a waiver of the right to a hearing.

Penalties and Civil Fines

The board may impose penalties that include civil fines. A civil fine may NOT exceed the greater of an amount that is three times the monetary gain made by the marijuana establishment, licensee, employee or agent as a result of the violation.

Civil fines are as follows:

1. \$10,000 - First violation;
2. \$30,000 - Second violation; or
3. \$50,000 - Third violation or subsequent violation

If a marijuana establishment license must be surrendered, the director, enforcement agent, or employee of the board will order the licensed certificate be removed and the premises be vacated no later than 10 days after the marijuana establishment loses or vacates the licensed premises.

Resources and Downloads:

Alaska Public Service Information about Marijuana:

<http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Director/Pages/marijuana/default.aspx>

Alaska Marijuana FAQ's

<https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/amco/marijuanafaqs.aspx>

Alaska Marijuana Regulations:

<https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/Portals/9/pub/MCB/StatutesAndRegulations/MarijuanaRegulations.pdf>



Module 6 Assessment:

Multiple Choice. Choose the BEST answer.

1. Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of a marijuana establishment?
 - a. Employees must be 21 years and older
 - b. Provide clearly marked labels on all marijuana product
 - c. Ensure the marijuana product meets standards for safety
 - d. Provide employee transportation to and from work
2. While at a marijuana establishment, employees, licensees, or the agents should:
 - a. Smoke marijuana
 - b. Use marijuana inhalants
 - c. Consume edibles
 - d. Never use marijuana or marijuana products of any kind at work
3. Adults may buy marijuana and marijuana products at:
 - a. At a marijuana retail store
 - b. At a marijuana testing facility
 - c. At a marijuana product manufacturing facility
 - d. At a marijuana cultivation facility
4. A marijuana cultivation facility must have a special permit and specialized area to make:
 - a. Pre-rolls
 - b. Concentrate
 - c. Vape Pens
 - d. Bongs
5. The board may revoke a license in violation for the following items EXCEPT:
 - a. Sell or distribute marijuana concentrate or product not approved by the board;
 - b. Misrepresent facts on application for marijuana establishment license;
 - c. Perform gambling, prostitution, sex trafficking, or other illegal activities;
 - d. Complying with all health, fire, and safety standards.
6. How many days does a marijuana establishment have to reply to a notice of violation?
 - a. 5 days
 - b. 10 days
 - c. 15 days
 - d. 20 days





7. A marijuana product manufacturing facility may produce the following:
- a. Edibles made with marijuana
 - b. Candy that appeals to children
 - c. Drinks that have been altered illegally
 - d. Packaging that looks like familiar brands
8. The board may direct the seizure of marijuana property for the following reasons, EXCEPT:
- A. Marijuana was not properly logged into inventory tracking system;
 - B. Adulterated marijuana food or drink
 - C. Improper labeling
 - D. No violations occurred
9. The penalty for a first time marijuana notice of violation offense is:
- a. \$ 2,000
 - b. \$ 5,000
 - c. \$10,000
 - d. \$30,000
10. If a marijuana establishment license must be surrendered, they have _____ days to surrender license and vacate the premises.
- a. 10
 - b. 20
 - c. 30
 - d. 90

Answer Key: Module 5

- 1) d,
- 2) d,
- 3) a,
- 4) b,
- 5) d,
- 6) b,
- 7) a,
- 8) d,
- 9) c,
- 10), a,



Course Summary

Marijuana is Mexican nickname for the preparation of the cannabis plant to inhale as smoke. Revised Alaska Measure 2 went into effect February 2015, which gave Alaskan residents, 21 years and older, the freedom to possess up to an ounce of cannabis and have six plants in cultivation. Alaska became the third state in the US to legalize recreational marijuana.

The Alaska Statute requires an applicant applying for the state's confidential medical marijuana registry be an adult patient, or a parent or guardian of a minor patient. The registry is designed to provide safe access to medical marijuana for patients and caregivers of Alaska. To maintain an active registry identification card, a patient must resubmit updated written documentation to include a signed statement from a physician. A medical marijuana patient is someone who has discussed alternative medicine options with their physician to remedy a debilitating condition or treat a life-threatening illness.

To ensure the health and public safety of the citizens, the people of Alaska declare the production and sale of marijuana should be regulated to require individuals to show proof of age before purchase, confirm legitimate taxpaying business will conduct sales of marijuana, and all marijuana sold will be labeled subject to regulations to ensure consumers are informed and protected.

Marijuana operations and facilities may include: retail stores, cultivation farms, product manufacturing facilities, and testing laboratories. The Alaska Marijuana Control Board controls the cultivation, manufacture, and sale of marijuana in Alaska.

Alaskan residents can cultivate, process, and make their own edibles at home. Property owners may also use cannabis products at their home outside the view of the general public. Any marijuana-infused product consumed orally by an adult 21 years and older is considered a marijuana edible. Common forms of edibles include baked goods, candy, drinks and tinctures. Smoking marijuana is the fastest way to achieve the effects and benefits of cannabis. However, ingesting a marijuana edible will take longer to work and creates more of a body high when it activates. A package of edible marijuana product may not contain more than 10 servings or 50 milligrams of THC. For purchased edibles, every package includes a label describing the contents of the product and how to avoid consuming too much.

Marijuana can impact a person's ability to drive, along with other activities that require attentiveness and focus. According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, about 9% of marijuana users form an addiction. The best way to detect if a person is impaired by marijuana is to observe their behavior in person. The decision-making of impaired drivers may be clouded, which results in the driver taking unnecessary risks because their perception of the situation is unclear. Of course, people should avoid marijuana





prior to performing safety sensitive activities that could put themselves and others at risk.

Marijuana use has been shown to impair reaction time, hand-eye coordination, and perception of time and distance. Detection of marijuana impairment can be obvious by the appearance of bloodshot eyes, an obvious increase in appetite, or a change in demeanor.

The most important step for preventing marijuana consumption among minors is to check for proper identification. Most states recommend businesses check the ID of anyone who appears to be under 35.

A valid identification includes:

- Unexpired, unaltered passport
- Unexpired, unaltered driver's license, instruction permit, or identification card
- Identification card issued by a federal or state agency authorized to issue a driver's license or identification card
- Active US Military Identification Card

Before a consumer can set foot in the retail shop area, they must first provide a valid identification to the employee of the store. Appearance and mannerisms also give good clues about a customer's age. Be aware of choices in clothing and adornments that may indicate that the person is underage.

Some signs that may indicate an ID has been altered include:

- Erasure marks on paper ID
- Improper alignment of letters or numerals
- Unusual bumps or air pockets in the laminated IDs

Counterfeit IDs may contain poor quality photos that are digitally created and can be detected due to the low quality; the photo may appear dark or off color. Check the photo on the ID to make sure it matches the person presenting the ID and carefully examine physical descriptions.

Many states and local jurisdictions will use compliance checks conducted by law enforcement agencies to identify establishments that are selling marijuana to minors. When a check is conducted, a minor will enter an establishment and attempt to purchase marijuana. If the minor is successful, both the business and the seller can be issued citations.



It is illegal for a resident of Alaska to sell, give, share, or promote marijuana to a minor, or anyone under the age of 21. Alaska residents, parents, teachers, caregivers, and community leaders can prevent illegal consumption through education, observation, and common sense. Methods include paying attention, talking to kids, and setting clear rules and expectations at home on marijuana use.

To keep a level playing field for all marijuana establishments, all licensees must conform to a strict set of compliance standards and enforce them with staff and licensed vendors. It is unlawful to extract marijuana concentrate for sale, or formulate for sale, unless a marijuana product manufacturing facility license from the board is issued in compliance with 3 AAC 306.500.

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How to Access Your Online Demonstration Account

Virtual University: <https://lms.360training.com/lms/login.do>

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Click on "My Courses" on the right hand side.

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Select "Enrolled Courses" from the drop down menu.

Step # 5:

Please click the enrolled courses "Learn2Serve Marijuana Handlers" Program your course will start in a new window.

Please direct questions about this demonstration account to:

Shoaib.Younus

Product Analyst

Email: shoaib.younus@360training.com

Phone: 512-236-5465

