



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:	Phillip Major III			
Course Name:	Alaska Marijuana Handler Certification 101			
Mailing Address:	P. O. box 7404			
City:	Ketchikan	State:	AK	ZIP: 99901
Email Address:	phillipmajor3rd@gmail.com	Phone:	(907) 220-4047	

In-person Online

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

Phillip Major III
 Signature of Applicant

Phillip Major III
 Printed Name

10-16-2018
 Date

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

HOW TO DETERMINE VALID IDENTIFICATION – MHC/100

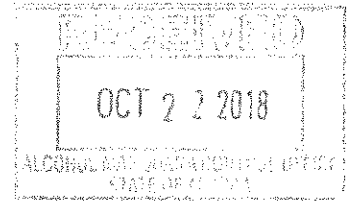
marjuanahandlers.com/course/alaska-marijuana-handler-certification-marijuana-basics-101-4-2/lessons/how-to-determine-valid-identification-mhc100-3

MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Lesson Introduction – MHC/100

Learn identification requirements, various types, methods of use and how to identify for authenticity.

MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Lesson Outline

- Regulation of the Marijuana Industry – 3 AAC 306.350.
- The Regulation Marijuana – AS 17.38.050.
- Alaska Drivers License Overview
- Common Access Card Overview
- Fake ID Training Video
- Helpful Hints When Checking ID
- Lesson Key Points
- Lesson Quiz



MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Lesson Goals

- Student should be able to recognize authentic identification.
- Student should be able to identify the various types of identification used by consumers.
- Student should know the laws and requirements for proper identification usage.

3 AAC 306.325. Access restricted at retail marijuana store.

- (a) A person **under the age of 21 may not enter** a retail marijuana store.
- (b) Each entry to a retail marijuana store must be **posted** with a **sign** that says **"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.
- (c) An area of a retail marijuana store's licensed premises where marijuana or any marijuana product is stocked for sale, or dispensed for sale, is a restricted access area. The **retail marijuana store must post signs, require identification, and escort visitors in compliance with 3 AAC 306.710.**

3 AAC 306.350. REGULATION OF THE MARIJUANA INDUSTRY

Identification requirement to prevent sale to person under 21.

- (a) A licensed retail marijuana store **shall refuse** to sell marijuana or a marijuana product to any person who does not produce a form of **valid photo identification** showing that person is **21 years of age or older**.
- (b) A **valid form of identification** includes:

- (1) an unexpired, unaltered passport;
- (2) an unexpired, unaltered driver's license; instruction permit, or identification card of any state or territory of the United States, the District of Columbia, or a province of Canada;
- (3) an identification card issued by a federal or state agency authorized to issue a driver's license or identification card.

THE REGULATION OF MARIJUANA – AS 17.38.050. – FALSE IDENTIFICATION, PENALTY.

(a) A person who is under 21 years of age may not present or offer to a marijuana establishment or the marijuana establishment's agent or employee any written or oral evidence of age that is false, fraudulent, or not actually the person's own, for the purpose of

- (1) purchasing, attempting to purchase, or otherwise procuring or attempting to procure marijuana or marijuana products; or
- (2) gaining access to a marijuana establishment.

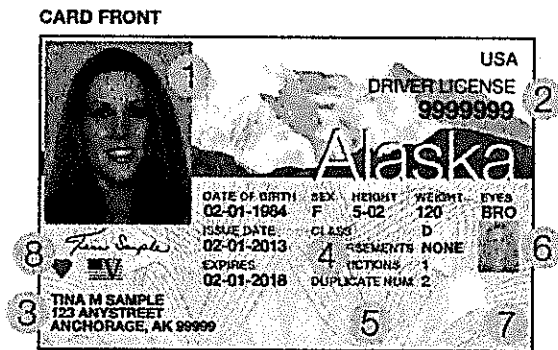
(b) A person who violates this section is guilty of a violation punishable by a fine of up to \$400.

ALASKA DRIVERS LICENSE CARD (ADL)

Beginning in June 2014, all new Alaska driver licenses and identification cards will be issued in a new format and mailed to you from a secure facility. <http://doa.alaska.gov/dmv/license/>

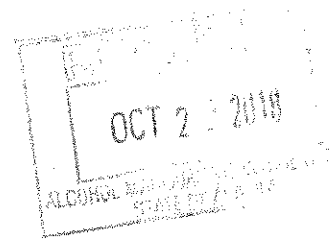
CARD FRONT

- 1. Primary Photo
- 2. Card Type and DL/ID Number
- 3. Cardholder Name and Address
- 4. Cardholder Information
- 5. Fine Line Pattern
- 6. Ghost Image
- 7. Clear Window in Shape of State
- 8. Optional Donor & Veteran Designations

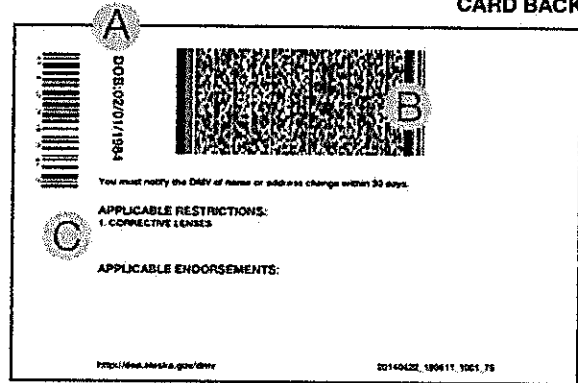


CARD BACK

- A) Cardholder Date of Birth
- B) 2D Barcode
- C) Cardholder Restrictions & Endorsements



CARD BACK

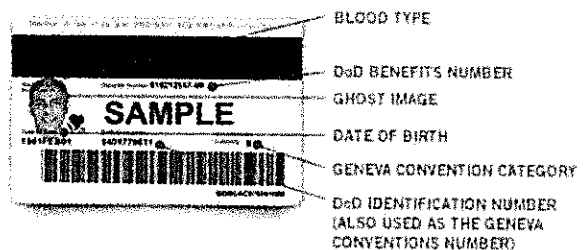
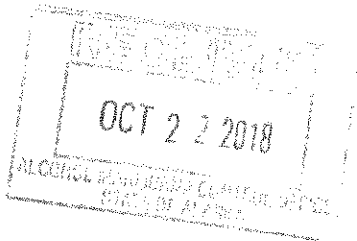
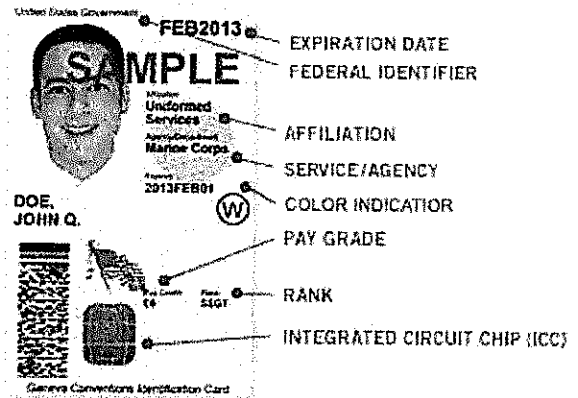


COMMON ACCESS CARD (CAC) – (FEDERAL/MILITARY)

The CAC, a “smart” card about the size of a credit card, is the standard identification for active duty uniformed service personnel, Selected Reserve, DoD civilian employees, and eligible contractor personnel. It is also the principal card used to enable physical access to buildings and controlled spaces, and it provides access to DoD computer networks and systems. <http://www.cac.mil/common-access-card>

CARD FRONT

CARD BACK



FAKE ID TRAINING

Helpful Hints When Checking ID

- Do not rely entirely on a customer's appearance or behavior when checking identification!
- Some minor males may have beards and mustaches.
- Some may have bald or shaved heads.
- Some minor males are big, which may make them appear older.
- Some minors will make direct eye contact with you while lying about their age.
- Some minor females may wear makeup or clothing that makes them appear older.
- However, keep in mind that some minors might appear nervous, may not make eye contact with you, may not have facial hair, or may have smooth, unlined faces.
- Ask the customer to hand you the ID so you can closely examine it.
- Look for signs that the ID has been tampered with.
- Some signs are: irregular laminations; anything other than a smooth surface; bumpy or raised surfaces by the picture; cuts anywhere on the ID; changes to birth dates, expiration dates or "minor until" dates.
- Look at the printing type on the ID.
- Do all letters and numbers appear the same?
- Compare the picture on the ID to the person before you.
- Do they look the same?
- Does the physical description on the ID match the person standing before you?
- (Remember that weight and hair may change, but height rarely will.)
- Check the expiration date.
- If the ID has expired, it is unacceptable.
- Check for a signature.
- Do not accept without a signature.

Without giving the person the ID, ask them some questions.

Examples:

What is your address?

What is the zip code?

Spell your middle name.

What is your date of birth?

Ask their age.

Ask when they graduated from high school.

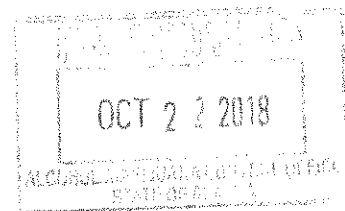
An important thing to remember is that minors come in all shapes and sizes.

Think about it.

You cannot tell by a person's face, clothes or behavior alone how old the person may be.

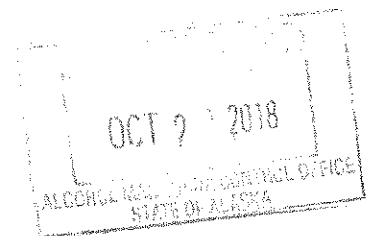
Help eliminate the guesswork:

Don't sell unless you're sure!



MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Key Points

- A person **under the age of 21 may not purchase marijuana products.**
- A person **under the age of 21 may not enter** a retail marijuana store.
- **Valid identification (ID) must be presented.**
- Valid ID includes the following: **unexpired, unaltered passport, unexpired, unaltered driver's license; instruction permit, or identification card** of any state or territory of the **United States**, the **District of Columbia**, or a province of **Canada**, an identification card issued by a **federal or state agency** authorized to issue a driver's license or **identification card.**
- **Violation punishable by a fine of up to \$400.**
- In **2014**, the Alaska Driver License (**ADL**) **changed its format.**
- ***Don't sell unless you're sure!***



3.13.2 Cannabis resin (hashish)

The resinous secretions of the plant, produced in the glandular trichomes (see section 5.3.2) can be collected, thus obtaining a higher THC-containing product from which most recognizable plant material is removed. In addition to the secretions, it consists of finer plant material and appears as loose or pressed sticky powder, depending on the method of production.

Worldwide, the production of cannabis resin is centred in two main regions. The countries around the southern and the eastern part of the Mediterranean form one region, and the countries in South and South-West Asia form another. A variety of processes have been used in both regions to produce cannabis resin. However, in general, the countries of one region use similar techniques. Sieving is an important part of the process in both regions

3.13.3 Liquid cannabis (hashish oil)

Liquid cannabis is a concentrated liquid extract of either herbal cannabis material or of cannabis resin. **The reason for the production of liquid cannabis is to concentrate the psychoactive ingredient, THC.** This may help traffickers evade interdiction, because more psychoactive material can be contained in a smaller quantity of product. Of equal value to the trafficker is the ability to insert the liquid cannabis into any cavity and to use concealments which cannot easily accommodate herbal or resin cannabis, thereby reducing the possibility of detection by the form or odour of the material.

Extraction is performed in a suitable vessel with an organic solvent (e.g. petroleum ether, ethanol, methanol, acetone) at room temperature with stirring, by passive extraction or under reflux.

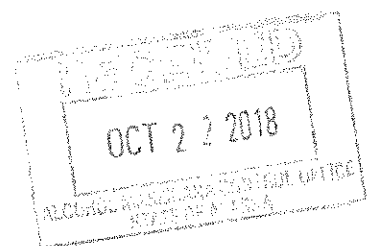
When the batch of cannabis or cannabis resin is thought to be fully extracted, the suspension is filtered and the extracted material is discarded. If necessary, a second fresh batch of cannabis material may be placed into the vessel and extracted with the same batch of solvent used for the initial extraction. This process can be repeated as often as required, using a number of batches of cannabis or cannabis resin with a single batch of extracting solvent. After the final batch has been extracted, the solvent is evaporated to obtain the required consistency of the oil. In some clandestine laboratories, especially in those countries where organic solvents are expensive or difficult to purchase, the excess solvent may be recovered for future use.

In general, liquid cannabis, whether made from cannabis or cannabis resin, is dark brown or dark green in colour and has the consistency of thick oil or a paste.

3.13.4 Cannabis seeds and cannabis seed oil

Cannabis seeds are a less well known though potent source of Ω -3-fatty acids. Cannabis seed oil is a clear yellow liquid. The seed contain approximately 29 per cent to 34 per cent oil by weight [33]. 100 g of cannabis seed oil contains about 19 g α -linolenic acid. A ratio of about 3:1 of Ω -6- to Ω -3-fatty acids makes cannabis seed oil a high quality nutrient.

However, due to its high proportion of unsaturated fatty acids, this oil tends to get rancid rapidly if not stored in a cool and dark place.



2122 Campbell (bookish)

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Although the seed is enclosed by the bracteole, which is the part of the plant with the highest density of glandular trichomes and thus the highest THC concentration, the seeds themselves do not contain THC. However, they may be contaminated with cannabis materials (e.g. flowering tops, husks, resin), resulting in detectable amounts of THC. Similarly, if THC is detected in cannabis seed oil, it most likely originated from a poor separation of the seeds from the bract [34].

3.13.5 Cannabis essential oil

The **essential oil of cannabis is a clear and slightly yellow-coloured liquid**. It is **obtained by steam distillation of the freshly cut cannabis plants**. A great demand for this essential oil does not exist and it seems that it is rather a side product from seed oil or hashish-oil production. The **essential oil does not contain THC**, but is responsible for the characteristic smell of cannabis products, and is also the basis for their identification by sniffer dogs.

3 AAC 306.345. Packaging and labeling.

(a) A **retail marijuana store** shall assure that

(1) any **marijuana sold** on its licensed premises is **packaged and labeled** in compliance with 3 AAC 306.470 and 3 AAC 306.475, except that 3 AAC 306.470(b)

(2) **does not apply** to the packaging of **wholesale flower and bud sold by weight** to a consumer; and

(2) any **marijuana product sold** on its licensed premises is **packaged and labeled** in compliance with 3 AAC 306.565 and 3 AAC 306.570, except that 3 AAC 306.565(b)

(2) **does not apply** to the packaging of **wholesale marijuana products that are not edible** marijuana products;

(3) any marijuana or marijuana product sold at a retail marijuana store **must be packaged in opaque, re-sealable, child-resistant packaging when the purchaser leaves the retail premises**; the packaging must be designed or constructed to be **significantly difficult for children under five years of age to open**; but not normally difficult for adults to use properly.

(b) **In addition** to labeling requirements provided in (a) of this section, a retail marijuana store shall **affix a label to each package** of marijuana or marijuana product that

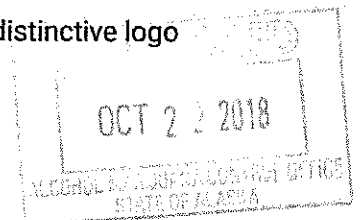
(1) **identifies** the marijuana retail **store** selling the marijuana product by **name** or distinctive logo and marijuana **establishment license number**; and

(2) states the **total estimated** amount of THC in the labeled product, and

(3) **contains the following statements:**

(A) *"Marijuana has intoxicating effects and may be habit forming and addictive;"*

(B) *"Marijuana impairs concentration, coordination, and judgment. Do not operate a vehicle or machinery under its influence;"*



(C) "There are health risks associated with consumption of marijuana"

(D) "For use only by adults twenty-one and older. Keep out of the reach of children;" and

(E) "Marijuana should not be used by women who are pregnant or breast feeding;"

3 AAC 306.540. Marijuana inventory tracking system.

(a) A **marijuana product manufacturing facility** shall use a **marijuana inventory tracking system** as provided in 3 AAC 306.730 to ensure that the marijuana product manufacturing facility **identifies and tracks** any marijuana or marijuana **product** from the **time** the marijuana or marijuana product is **received, through**

(1) **use** of the marijuana or marijuana product **in manufacturing** any **other** marijuana **product**;

(2) **sale** or **transfer** of the marijuana or marijuana **product originally received**, or any marijuana product manufactured at that marijuana product manufacturing facility **to another** licensed marijuana **establishment**; and

(3) **disposal** of any **expired** or **outdated** marijuana or marijuana **product** that is **not sold** or **transferred to another** licensed marijuana **establishment**.

(b) **When** marijuana from a marijuana cultivation facility or marijuana **product from another** marijuana product manufacturing **facility is delivered** or **transported** to the licensed premises of a marijuana product manufacturing facility, the marijuana product manufacturing **facility shall immediately enter tracking information** for that marijuana or marijuana product **into the inventory tracking system**. A marijuana product manufacturing facility **may not accept** any marijuana or marijuana **product that does not have a valid transport manifest** generated **from the marijuana inventory tracking system** of the licensed marijuana **establishment that supplies** the marijuana or marijuana **product**.

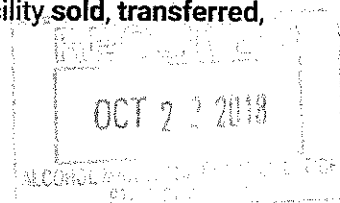
(c) A marijuana product manufacturing facility shall **track** any **received** marijuana or marijuana **product** to its use in a marijuana product, and shall **reconcile each transaction** to its inventory tracking system at the **close of business each day**.

(d) A marijuana product manufacturing facility shall **account for any variance** in the quantity of marijuana or marijuana **product the facility received**, and the **quantity the facility sold, transferred, or disposed of**.

3 AAC 306.565. Packaging of marijuana products.

(a) A **marijuana product manufacturing facility** shall **observe the potency limits** set out in 3 AAC 306.560 in packaging each product for resale by a retail marijuana store.

(b) A **container** or **packaging** for any **edible** marijuana product produced by a marijuana product manufacturing facility **may not have any printed images, including cartoon characters, that specifically target individuals under the age of 21**. In addition, the packaging **must**



(1) **protect the product from contamination and not impart any toxic or damaging substance to the product;**

(2) if the marijuana product contains **multiple servings**, the product itself **must have markings or demarcations clearly delineating** each serving of the product. For **liquid marijuana products with multiple servings** the packaging **must indicate the number and size of individual servings.**

(c) A licensed marijuana product manufacturing **facility may transfer** marijuana products that are **not edible marijuana products** to **another licensed facility** in wholesale packages **not to exceed 5 pounds.**

(d) **Each packaged marijuana product must be identified by a tracking label** generated by the marijuana product manufacturing facility's marijuana inventory control system.

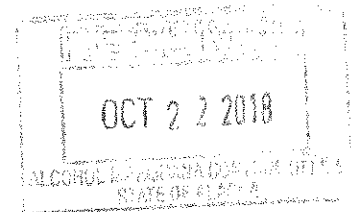
(e) A licensed marijuana product manufacturing **facility shall prepare** marijuana products for **transfer to another marijuana establishment by container; container; and**

(1) placing marijuana products within a **sealed, tamper-evident** shipping

(2) **affixing a label** that complies with 3 AAC 306.570(d) to the shipping

(3) generating a **transport manifest from** the marijuana product manufacturing facility's marijuana **inventory system**; the transport **manifest must remain with** the marijuana **products** at all times while being transported, and a **copy must be given** to the licensed marijuana **establishment that receives** the shipment.

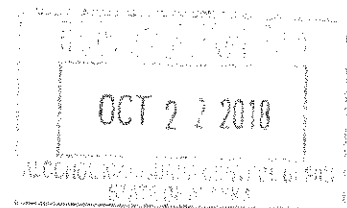
<https://youtu.be/BD-2iyTjkHM>



MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Key Points

- **Cannabis (sativa) street names** and synonyms used are **hemp, marihuana, marijuana, pot, gandia, grass, chanvre, weed** and many more.
- Among many trials of breeding, crossing **sativa** and **indica** strains led to the develop- ment of “skunk”, a hybrid said to be 75 per cent sativa and 25 per cent indica. This strain is said to be one of the first which combines the **high THC** content
- **Cloning** simply means **propagating from** a successful “**mother**” plant.
- **Cloning and indoor production go hand in hand.**
- Industrial cannabis is characterized by **low THC** content and **high cannabidiol (CBD)** content.
- **Flowering** usually **starts** when **darkness exceeds eleven hours per day.**
- When about **75 per cent** of the stigmas are **brown**, the plants are **ready to harvest.**
- Illicit cannabis products fall into three main categories: **herbal cannabis, cannabis resin** and liquid cannabis (**cannabis oil**).
- Cannabis has been used as an **agricultural crop for textile fibres** for centuries.
- **The drying process approximately 24 to 72 hours.**
- **The reason for the production of liquid cannabis is to concentrate the psychoactive ingredient, THC.**
- Any **marijuana product sold must state the total estimated amount of THC in the labeled product.**

- A **marijuana product manufacturing facility** shall use a **marijuana inventory tracking system**.
- Each packaged marijuana product must be identified by a **tracking label** generated by the marijuana product manufacturing facility's marijuana inventory control system.



MARIJUANA PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION AND USES – MHC/101

○ marijuanahandlers.com/course/alaska-marijuana-handler-certification-marijuana-basics-101-4-2/lessons/marijuana-product-identification-and-uses-mhc101-3

MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Lesson Introduction – MHC/101

Study and learn how to identify numerous Marijuana products and their distribution channels. Learn how Marijuana products are produced, packaged and how they are distributed.

MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Lesson Goals

- Student should be able to identify Marijuana products and their uses.
- Students should have a working knowledge on how Marijuana products are prepared, packaged and distributed.

MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Lesson Outline

- UNODC – 3. Description of the cannabis plant and illicit cannabis products
- MyLeafly – Cannabis 101 – What’s the difference between Indica, Sativa & Hybrid? – Video
- UNODC – 3. Description of the cannabis plant and illicit cannabis products – *continued*
- MyLeafly – Cannabis 101 – Concentrates – Video
- UNODC – 3. Description of the cannabis plant and illicit cannabis products – *continued*
- WM TV – Locals Canna House – Video
- 3 AAC 306.345. Packaging and labeling.
- 3 AAC 306.540. Marijuana inventory tracking system.
- 3 AAC 306.565. Packaging of marijuana products.
- Yahoo! Finance – The big trend in medical marijuana – products that don’t get you high – Video
- Lesson Key Points
- Lesson Quiz

3. Description of the cannabis plant and illicit cannabis products

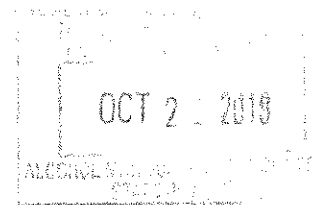
3.1 Name

Cannabis sativa L. (Linnaeus)

3.2 Synonyms

There are many local and **street names** and synonyms used for **cannabis** and it is beyond the scope of this manual to list them all. They include: ***weed, hemp, marihuana, marijuana, pot, gandia, grass, chanvre** and many more [10].

3.4 Physical appearance



Cannabis is an annual, dioecious,* flowering herb. Staminate (male) plants are usually taller but less robust than pistillate (female) plants. Stems are erect and can vary from 0.2-6 m. However, most of the plants reach heights of 1-3 m. The extent of branching, like the plant height, depends on environmental and hereditary factors as well as the method of cultivation (see also section 5.3.1).

*The majority of plants is dioecious (i.e. male and female flowers are found on separate plants), although monoecious plants (i.e. bearing both male and female flowers) may also be encountered.

3.6 Breeding

The plant is best suited to well structured neutral to alkaline clay and loam soils, with good water-holding capacity, which are not subject to water logging.

Among many trials of breeding, crossing **sativa** and **indica** strains led to the development of "skunk", a hybrid said to be 75 per cent sativa and 25 per cent indica.

This strain is said to be one of the first which combines the **high THC** content of *C. sativa* subsp. *sativa* with the rapid growth cycle and yield of *C. sativa* subsp. *indica*. In some countries, cannabis with a high THC content is generally referred to as "skunk" today.

3.6.2 Cloning

The first and most obvious boost to sinsemilla production was the use of clones. **Cloning** simply means **propagating from** a successful "**mother**" plant. This cutting is rooted and transplanted. It is a genetic duplicate of its mother and thus can be used to create even more cuttings. A square metre of mother plants can provide numerous clones a week.

3.6.4 Outdoor production

The main production of cannabis worldwide is still outdoors and these plants are generally but not necessarily grown from seeds. Outdoor sinsemilla production is realized by **identifying** and **destroying male plants before pollination** or by the use of artificially induced hermaphroditic females (see section 3.6.3).

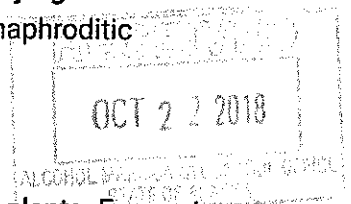
3.6.5 Indoor production

Growing cannabis from seed means that half of the crop might be unwanted male plants. For cost-intensive greenhouse production this is usually avoided, which can be achieved easily by cloning. **Cloning and indoor production go hand in hand.** Indoor production is mainly encountered in technologically advanced countries, where big basements or closed factories are usually used. One or more rooms in houses or other dwellings are also frequently converted into grow rooms often using hydroponic techniques, i.e. growing plants in nutrient solutions instead of soil.

In soil, the optimum pH for the plant is 6.5 to 7.2. In hydroponic growing, the nutrient solution is best at 5.2 to 5.8, making cannabis well-suited to hydroponics, and thus indoor production, because this pH range is hostile to most bacteria and fungi [19].

An example and overview of trends in illicit cannabis cultivation in the United Kingdom, including relevant legal and forensic implications, can be found in [20].

3.7 Industrial cannabis



Industrial cannabis (industrial hemp) comprises a number of varieties of **Cannabis sativa L.** that are **intended for agricultural and industrial purposes.** They are **grown for their seeds and fibres.** Industrial cannabis is characterized by **low THC** content and **high cannabidiol (CBD)** content. In most European countries the current upper legal limit for cultivation is 0.2 per cent THC (Canada: 0.3 per cent). The ratio of CBD to THC is greater than one.

In many countries, "lists of approved cultivars" exist. Varieties which are consistently found to exceed the legally acceptable levels for THC may be removed from these lists. Harvesting for fibres occurs at the end of flowering of the female plants and before seed formation.

3.8 Flowering

Flowering usually starts when darkness exceeds eleven hours per day. The flowering cycle can last anywhere **between four and twelve weeks,** depending on the strain and environmental conditions. Flowering times given by seed companies usually refer to the time taken to flower when grown from seed. Plants grown from cuttings can take a week or so longer to finish flowering.

3.9 Harvesting

A good **sign of ripeness** is the **colour** of the **hair-like structures (stigmas).** As each flower ripens, these usually **shrive** and **turn brown.** When about **75 per cent** of the stigmas are **brown,** the plants are **ready to harvest.**

3.10 Yield

Mean and/or minimal yield estimates are of forensic and legal interest. However, yield estimates are **difficult,** strongly **dependent** on cultivar/breed, **cultivation technique,** nutrition, light intensity, duration and rhythm, etc. Studies undertaken in Australia and New Zealand have shown that yields from indoor and outdoor grown plants are so variable that it is not meaningful to apply a set formula for wet : dry : saleable material or grams per plant or square metre.*

Nevertheless, some empirical studies are available and summarized below. Variations due to different cultivation factors as mentioned above have to be considered.

3.13 Cannabis products

Cannabis has been used as an **agricultural crop** for **textile fibres** for centuries. Other legitimate cannabis products include **cannabis seed,** cannabis seed **oil** and the essential oil of cannabis. Illicit cannabis products fall into three main categories: **herbal cannabis,** **cannabis resin** and liquid cannabis (**cannabis oil**). It must be stressed that no two illicit cannabis products have identical physical appearances. Produced from a highly variable natural product using a batch process capable of wide variation, and subsequently subjected to processing and transformation for trafficking purposes, cannabis products appear in illicit markets in a multitude of forms.

3.13.1 Herbal cannabis



It is still the **traditional belief** that only the fruiting and **flowering tops** and leaves next to the flowering tops **contain significant quantities** of the psychoactive constituent (**THC**); they are known as the “drug-containing parts”, and generally it is only these parts of the plant that are sold in the illicit market (B in figure 1, page 8).

Indeed, these parts contain the highest amount of THC. However, illicitly consumed herbal cannabis also includes bigger leaves located at greater distance from the flowering tops.

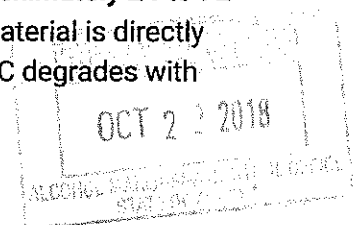
Also the leaves next to the male flowering tops of potent cannabis plants contain consumable amounts of THC. However, the content is much lower than that for female plants and they are therefore not material of first choice. The central stem and main side stems contain little THC but they may still be used in the production of cannabis oil.

The dried leaves and flowers of the cannabis plant are known as “marihuana”, and a plethora of other regional names exist [10]. “Marihuana” is found in the illegal market unchanged, i.e. raw from the plant (also called “dried flower”), processed as compressed slabs or coins, or as ground up material. The presentation of the herbal material in illicit markets varies widely, from region to region as well as within the countries of each region.

High quality product can be made by sieving crushed herbal cannabis to remove those parts of the plant which contain relatively low levels of, or no, cannabinoids. Essentially, this removes seeds and all but the most insignificant stem material. All that passes through the sieving process has been derived from the flowering and fruiting tops’ herbal material, therefore a relative enrichment of THC occurs. In the illicit traffic, the product is known as “Kief”. It is a characteristic product of North Africa. Such material has high cannabis resin content and can be compressed into slabs, which bear some physical resemblance to cannabis resin slabs (hashish). However, when subjected to microscopic examination, such slabs are found to have retained essential herbal characteristics (see also section 5.3.2), and are considered a sort of “purified marihuana”.

A third, and in some western European countries dominant, way of producing high quality herbal cannabis is **indoor production**. Very potent hybrids such as “skunk”, “white widow”, etc. are **generally used and cultivation conditions are optimized**. Propagation occurs mainly by **cloning of the mother plants** (see section 3.6.2); seedlings are seldom encountered anymore. **Premises used for indoor cultivation include basements, factories, warehouses and unused portions of commercial or industrial facilities. They are often equipped with automated nutrition and water supply, air conditioning, systems to filter and deodorize outlet air and automated illumination to mimic day and night phases.** The combination of ideal growing conditions and high THC cultivars generates products with a maximum THC content which is often two to ten times higher than that observed in the late eighties. Herbal cannabis with a total THC content of more than 10 per cent, cannabis resin with 25 per cent THC and cannabis oil with 60 per cent THC are not unusual today.

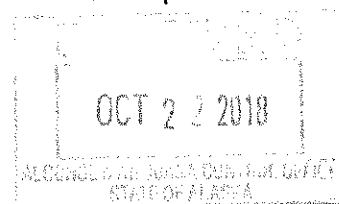
The drying process is simple. Either the drug-containing parts are cut off or the entire plant is suspended upside down and air-dried. Drying is complete when the leaves next to flowering tops are brittle. Depending on the humidity and ambient temperature, this takes **approximately 24 to 72 hours**. The residual water-content in this material is about 8-13 per cent. This material is directly suitable for smoking in a joint and can be stored for many months, although THC degrades with time, when exposed to air, light and humidity.



3.13.2 Cannabis resin (hashish)

The resinous secretions of the plant, produced in the glandular trichomes (see section 5.3.2) can be collected, thus obtaining a higher THC-containing product from which most recognizable plant material is removed. In addition to the secretions, it consists of finer plant material and appears as loose or pressed sticky powder, depending on the method of production.

Worldwide, the production of cannabis resin is centred in two main regions. The countries around the southern and the eastern part of the Mediterranean form one region, and the countries in South and South-West Asia form another. A variety of processes have been used in both regions to produce cannabis resin. However, in general, the countries of one region use similar techniques. Sieving is an important part of the process in both regions



3.13.3 Liquid cannabis (hashish oil)

Liquid cannabis is a concentrated liquid extract of either herbal cannabis material or of cannabis resin. **The reason for the production of liquid cannabis is to concentrate the psychoactive ingredient, THC.** This may help traffickers evade interdiction, because more psychoactive material can be contained in a smaller quantity of product. Of equal value to the trafficker is the ability to insert the liquid cannabis into any cavity and to use concealments which cannot easily accommodate herbal or resin cannabis, thereby reducing the possibility of detection by the form or odour of the material.

Extraction is performed in a suitable vessel with an organic solvent (e.g. petroleum ether, ethanol, methanol, acetone) at room temperature with stirring, by passive extraction or under reflux.

When the batch of cannabis or cannabis resin is thought to be fully extracted, the suspension is filtered and the extracted material is discarded. If necessary, a second fresh batch of cannabis material may be placed into the vessel and extracted with the same batch of solvent used for the initial extraction. This process can be repeated as often as required, using a number of batches of cannabis or cannabis resin with a single batch of extracting solvent. After the final batch has been extracted, the solvent is evaporated to obtain the required consistency of the oil. In some clandestine laboratories, especially in those countries where organic solvents are expensive or difficult to purchase, the excess solvent may be recovered for future use.

In general, liquid cannabis, whether made from cannabis or cannabis resin, is dark brown or dark green in colour and has the consistency of thick oil or a paste.

3.13.4 Cannabis seeds and cannabis seed oil

Cannabis seeds are a less well known though potent source of Ω -3-fatty acids. Cannabis seed oil is a clear yellow liquid. The seed contain approximately 29 per cent to 34 per cent oil by weight [33]. 100 g of cannabis seed oil contains about 19 g α -linolenic acid. A ratio of about 3:1 of Ω -6- to Ω -3-fatty acids makes cannabis seed oil a high quality nutrient.

However, due to its high proportion of unsaturated fatty acids, this oil tends to get rancid rapidly if not stored in a cool and dark place.

Although the seed is enclosed by the bracteole, which is the part of the plant with the highest density of glandular trichomes and thus the highest THC concentration, the seeds themselves do not contain THC. However, they may be contaminated with cannabis materials (e.g. flowering tops, husks, resin), resulting in detectable amounts of THC. Similarly, if THC is detected in cannabis seed oil, it most likely originated from a poor separation of the seeds from the bract [34].

3.13.5 Cannabis essential oil

The **essential oil of cannabis is a clear and slightly yellow-coloured liquid**. It is obtained by **steam distillation** of the **freshly cut cannabis plants**. A great demand for this essential oil does not exist and it seems that it is rather a side product from seed oil or hashish-oil production. The **essential oil does not contain THC**, but is responsible for the characteristic smell of cannabis products, and is also the basis for their identification by sniffer dogs.

3 AAC 306.345. Packaging and labeling.

(a) A **retail marijuana store** shall assure that

(1) any **marijuana sold** on its licensed premises is **packaged and labeled** in compliance with 3 AAC 306.470 and 3 AAC 306.475, except that 3 AAC 306.470(b)

(2) **does not apply** to the packaging of **wholesale flower and bud sold by weight** to a consumer; and

(2) any **marijuana product sold** on its licensed premises is **packaged and labeled** in compliance with 3 AAC 306.565 and 3 AAC 306.570, except that 3 AAC 306.565(b)

(2) **does not apply** to the packaging of **wholesale marijuana products that are not edible** marijuana products;

(3) any marijuana or marijuana product sold at a retail marijuana store **must be packaged in opaque, re-sealable, child-resistant packaging when the purchaser leaves the retail premises**; the packaging must be designed or constructed to be **significantly difficult for children under five years of age to open**; but not normally difficult for adults to use properly.

(b) **In addition** to labeling requirements provided in (a) of this section, a retail marijuana store shall **affix a label to each package** of marijuana or marijuana product that

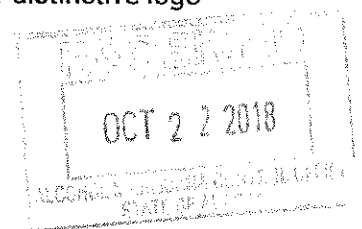
(1) **identifies** the marijuana retail store selling the marijuana product by **name** or distinctive logo and marijuana **establishment license number**, and

(2) states the **total estimated** amount of **THC** in the labeled product, and

(3) **contains the following statements:**

(A) *"Marijuana has intoxicating effects and may be habit forming and addictive;"*

(B) *"Marijuana impairs concentration, coordination, and judgment. Do not operate a vehicle or machinery under its influence;"*



(C) "There are health risks associated with consumption of marijuana"

(D) "For use only by adults twenty-one and older. Keep out of the reach of children;" and

(E) "Marijuana should not be used by women who are pregnant or breast feeding;"

3 AAC 306.540. Marijuana inventory tracking system.

(a) A **marijuana product manufacturing facility** shall **use** a **marijuana inventory tracking system** as provided in 3 AAC 306.730 to ensure that the marijuana product manufacturing facility **identifies and tracks** any marijuana or marijuana **product** from the **time** the marijuana or marijuana product is **received, through**

(1) **use** of the marijuana or marijuana product **in manufacturing any other marijuana product;**

(2) **sale or transfer** of the marijuana or marijuana **product originally received**, or any marijuana product manufactured at that marijuana product manufacturing facility **to another** licensed marijuana **establishment;** and

(3) **disposal** of any **expired or outdated** marijuana or marijuana **product** that is **not sold or transferred to another** licensed marijuana **establishment.**

(b) **When** marijuana from a marijuana cultivation facility or marijuana **product from another** marijuana product manufacturing **facility** is **delivered or transported** to the licensed premises of a marijuana product manufacturing facility, the marijuana product manufacturing **facility** shall **immediately enter tracking information** for that marijuana or marijuana product **into the inventory tracking system.** A marijuana product manufacturing facility **may not accept** any marijuana or marijuana **product** that **does not have a valid transport manifest generated from the marijuana inventory tracking system** of the licensed marijuana **establishment** that **supplies** the marijuana or marijuana **product.**

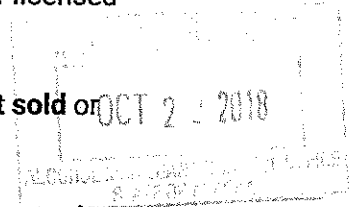
(c) A marijuana product manufacturing facility shall **track** any **received** marijuana or marijuana **product** to its use in a marijuana product, and shall **reconcile each transaction** to its inventory tracking system at the **close of business each day.**

(d) A marijuana product manufacturing facility shall **account for any variance** in the quantity of marijuana or marijuana **product** the facility **received**, and the **quantity** the facility **sold, transferred, or disposed** of.

3 AAC 306.565. Packaging of marijuana products.

(a) A **marijuana product manufacturing facility** shall **observe** the **potency limits** set out in 3 AAC 306.560 in packaging each product for resale by a retail marijuana store.

(b) A **container or packaging** for any **edible** marijuana product produced by a marijuana product manufacturing facility **may not have any printed images, including cartoon characters, that specifically target individuals under the age of 21.** In addition, the packaging must



(1) **protect** the product **from contamination** and **not impart** any **toxic** or **damaging substance** to the product;

(2) if the marijuana product contains **multiple servings**, the product itself **must have markings** or demarcations **clearly delineating** each serving of the product. For **liquid marijuana** products with **multiple servings** the packaging **must indicate** the **number** and **size** of **individual servings**.

(c) A licensed marijuana product manufacturing **facility may transfer** marijuana products that are **not edible** marijuana **products** to **another** licensed **facility** in wholesale packages **not to exceed 5 pounds**.

(d) **Each** packaged marijuana **product must be identified by a tracking label** generated by the marijuana product manufacturing facility's marijuana inventory control system.

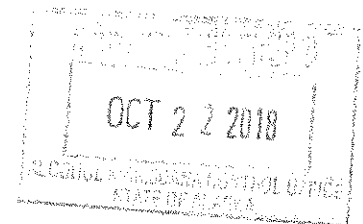
(e) A licensed marijuana product manufacturing **facility** shall prepare marijuana products for **transfer to another** marijuana **establishment by container**; container; and

(1) placing marijuana products within a **sealed, tamper-evident** shipping

(2) **affixing a label** that complies with 3 AAC 306.570(d) to the shipping

(3) generating a **transport manifest from** the marijuana product manufacturing facility's marijuana **inventory system**; the **transport manifest must remain with** the marijuana **products** at all times while being transported, and a **copy** must be **given** to the licensed marijuana **establishment** that **receives** the shipment.

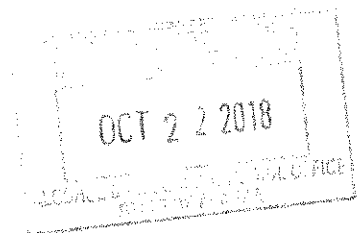
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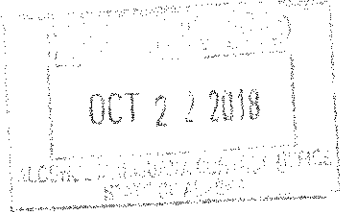
MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Key Points

- **Cannabis** (sativa) **street names** and synonyms used are **hemp, marihuana, marijuana, pot, gandia, grass, chanvre, weed** and many more.
- Among many trials of breeding, crossing **sativa** and **indica** strains led to the development of "skunk", a hybrid said to be 75 per cent sativa and 25 per cent indica. This strain is said to be one of the first which combines the **high THC** content
- **Cloning** simply means **propagating from** a successful "**mother**" plant.
- **Cloning and indoor production go hand in hand.**
- Industrial cannabis is characterized by **low THC** content and **high cannabidiol (CBD)** content.
- **Flowering** usually **starts** when **darkness exceeds eleven hours per day.**
- When about **75 per cent** of the stigmas are **brown**, the plants are **ready to harvest.**
- Illicit cannabis products fall into three main categories: **herbal cannabis, cannabis resin** and **liquid cannabis (cannabis oil).**
- Cannabis has been used as an **agricultural crop** for **textile fibres** for centuries.
- **The drying process approximately 24 to 72 hours.**
- **The reason for the production of liquid cannabis is to concentrate the psychoactive ingredient, THC.**
- Any **marijuana product sold** must state the **total estimated amount of THC** in the **labeled product.**

- A **marijuana product manufacturing facility** shall use a **marijuana inventory tracking system**.
- **Each** packaged marijuana **product must be identified by a tracking label** generated by the marijuana product manufacturing facility's marijuana inventory control system.



Industrial cannabis (industrial hemp) comprises a number of varieties of **Cannabis sativa L.** that are intended for agricultural and industrial purposes. They are grown for their seeds and fibres.



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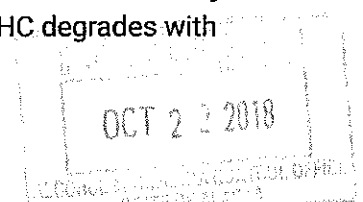
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IDENTIFICATION AND EFFECTS OF MARIJUANA CONSUMPTION – MHC/102

 marijuanahandlers.com/course/alaska-marijuana-handler-certification-marijuana-basics-101-4-2/lessons/identification-and-effects-of-marijuana-consumption-mhc102-2

MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Lesson Introduction – MHC/102

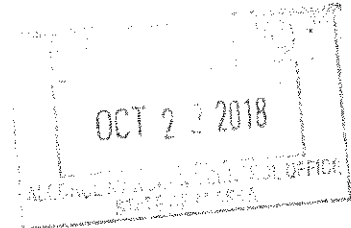
How to identify Marijuana usage and outcomes of usage. Gain a working knowledge of the detriments and benefits of Marijuana consumption.

MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Lesson Goals

- Student should be able to identify individuals who have consumed Marijuana.
- Student should know the effects of short term and long term Marijuana usage.

MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Lesson Outline

- Marijuana Side Effects – www.drugs.com
- MyLeafly – Cannabis 101 – 5 Differences Between Ingesting and Inhaling Cannabis – Video
- Marijuana Side Effects – www.drugs.com – *continued*
- CNN News/Cannabfile – Your Body on Cannabis – Video
- Marijuana Side Effects – www.drugs.com – *continued*
- Immediate Signs of Weed Use – www.narconon.org
- Lesson Key Points
- Lesson Quiz



Marijuana side effects – www.drugs.com

What are the short-term side effects of Marijuana use?

Side effects of marijuana use will be **variable** from **person to person**, depending upon strength and amount of marijuana used and if the user is **occasionally** or **chronically exposed** to **THC**. The **short-term** effects of marijuana use include **problems with memory and learning; distorted perception** (sights, sounds, time, touch); **difficulty in thinking and problem solving; loss of coordination** and motor skills; **increased heart rate, anxiety, bloodshot eyes, dry mouth**. Reaction time may be impaired while driving. Panic attacks, paranoia and psychosis may occur acutely and be more common in psychiatric patients.¹⁰ For chronic users, the impact on memory and learning can last for days or weeks after its acute effects wear off.¹ Marijuana may be cut on the street with more dangerous substances that may lead to more serious side effects.

THC in marijuana is strongly **absorbed** by **fatty tissues** in various **organs**. Generally, traces of **THC** can be detected by standard urine testing methods several days after a smoking session. In heavy chronic users, traces can sometimes be **detected for weeks after** they have stopped using marijuana.

What are the long-term side effects of Marijuana use?

People who smoke marijuana often have the **same respiratory problems** as **cigarette smokers**. These individuals may have **daily cough** and **phlegm, symptoms of chronic bronchitis**, and more **frequent chest colds**. They are also at greater **risk** of getting lung infections like **pneumonia**. Marijuana contains some of the **same**, and sometimes even more, of the **cancer-causing chemicals found in cigarette smoke**. A study from 2009 suggests that regular and long-term use of marijuana may increase the risk for testicular cancer.

When people smoke marijuana for years they can suffer negative consequences. For example, because marijuana affects brain function, the ability to do complex tasks could be compromised, as well as the pursuit of academic, athletic, or other life goals that require you to be 100 percent focused and alert. Long-term abuse of marijuana may lead to addiction.

Marijuana also may affect mental health. Studies show that early use may increase the risk of developing psychosis (a severe mental disorder in which there is a loss of contact with reality) including false ideas about what is happening (delusions) and seeing or hearing things that aren't there (hallucinations), particularly if you carry a genetic vulnerability to the disease. Also, rates of marijuana use are often higher in people with symptoms of depression or anxiety.

Effects of Marijuana On Other Organs

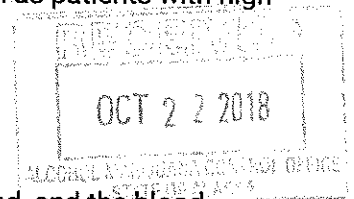
Effects on the Heart

Shortly after smoking marijuana the **heart rate increases** drastically and may remain elevated for up to 3 hours. This effect may be enhanced if other drugs are taken with marijuana. One study has suggested that the risk of heart attack may increase by up to 4.8-fold in the first hour after smoking marijuana.¹¹ The effect may be due to the increased heart rate, as well as altered heart rhythms. The risk of heart attack may be greater in those with specific risk factors such as patients with high blood pressure, heart arrhythmia, or other cardiac disease.

Effects on the Lungs

After smoking marijuana, the bronchial passage relaxes and becomes enlarged, and the blood vessels in the eyes expand making the eyes look red. Studies have shown that marijuana smoke contains 50-70 percent more carcinogenic hydrocarbons than tobacco smoke, and is an irritant to the lungs. Marijuana users tend to inhale more deeply and hold their breath longer than tobacco smokers do, which further increase the lungs' exposure to carcinogenic smoke. Marijuana smokers can have many of the same respiratory problems as tobacco smokers, such as daily cough and phlegm production, more frequent acute chest illness, and a heightened risk of lung infections.¹ A case-controlled **study from 2006 found no links between marijuana use and lung cancer**, but no evidence-based consensus has been definitively made on the absolute risk of lung cancer with marijuana use.

Effects of Heavy Marijuana Use on Social Behavior



Heavy marijuana abuse may show low achievement in important life measures including mental and physical health, and career. **Marijuana affects memory, judgment and perception.** Learning and attention skills are impaired among people who use it heavily. Longitudinal research on marijuana use among young people below college age indicates those who use marijuana have lower achievement than the non-users, more acceptance of deviant behavior, more delinquent behavior and aggression, greater rebelliousness, poorer relationships with parents, and more associations with delinquent and drug-using friends.

Smoking marijuana can make driving dangerous. The cerebellum is the section of our brain that controls balance and coordination. When THC affects the cerebellum's function it can cause disaster on the road. Research shows that drivers have slower reaction times, impaired judgment, and problems responding to signals and sounds if driving while under the influence of THC.²

Addictive Potential

A drug is addicting if it causes compulsive, uncontrollable drug craving, seeking, and use, even in the face of negative health and social consequences. **Research suggests that roughly 9 percent of users become addicted to marijuana, with higher rates if the user starts at a young age (17 percent) and in those who use marijuana daily (25-50 percent).** While not everyone who uses marijuana becomes addicted, when a user begins to seek out and take the drug compulsively, that person is said to be dependent or addicted to the drug.

Long-term users who try to quit could experience withdrawal symptoms such as sleeplessness, irritability, anxiety, decreased appetite and drug craving. Withdrawal symptoms usually begin about a day after the person stops using marijuana, peaks in 2 to 3 days and may take about 1 to 2 weeks to subside.

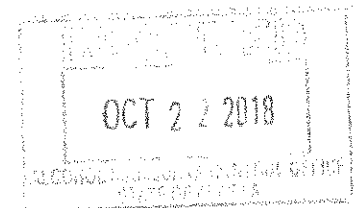
Some heavy users develop a tolerance to marijuana; meaning that the user needs larger doses to get the same desired results that he or she used to get from smaller amounts.

Immediate Signs of Weed Use – www.narconon.org

The most **immediate signs** of smoking weed are dilation of the blood vessels in the **eyes** (making them **bloodshot**), **increased heart rate**, **increased appetite** and **memory impairment**, along with **difficulty paying attention** or **solving problems**. But the **real reason** people abuse the drug is for the **euphoria** that may last **three to six hours**.

When monitoring for symptoms of weed use, there may be reactions of **anxiety**, **fear** or **panic**, especially if they are **new** to the **drug** or taking it in an unsettling location. **Hallucinations**, **paranoia** and **delusional behavior** can be **symptoms** of weed use that is very potent, or **consumption** of a **large amount**.

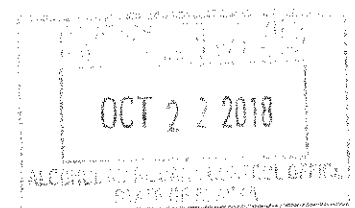
- Red, bloodshot eyes
- Laughter and glee when it is not warranted
- Euphoria
- Strongly increased appetite for snack foods or sweets
- Foggy, slow memory



- Artificially increased tendency to chatter or be sociable
- Lowered inhibitions
- Impaired judgment
- Dizziness
- Sedation, slow movement
- Lethargy, lack of activity

MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Key Points

- **Side effects** of marijuana use will be **variable** from **person to person**, depending upon strength and amount of marijuana used and if the user is **occasionally** or **chronically** exposed to **THC**.
- The **short-term** effects of marijuana use include **problems with memory and learning**; **distorted perception** (sights, sounds, time, touch); **difficulty in thinking and problem solving**; **loss of coordination** and motor skills; **increased heart rate, anxiety, bloodshot eyes, dry mouth**.
- People who smoke marijuana often have the **same respiratory problems** as **cigarette smokers**. These individuals may have **daily cough** and **phlegm, symptoms of chronic bronchitis**, and more **frequent chest colds**.
- **Research suggests that roughly 9 percent of users become addicted to marijuana, with higher rates if the user starts at a young age (17 percent) and in those who use marijuana daily (25-50 percent)**.
- The most **immediate signs** of smoking weed are dilation of the blood vessels in the **eyes** (making them **bloodshot**), **increased heart rate, increased appetite and memory impairment**, along with **difficulty paying attention or solving problems**.



IDENTIFICATION AND EFFECTS OF MARIJUANA CONSUMPTION – MHC/102

🌐 marijuanahandlers.com/course/alaska-marijuana-handler-certification-marijuana-basics-101-4-2/lessons/identification-and-effects-of-marijuana-consumption-mhc102-2

MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Lesson Introduction – MHC/102

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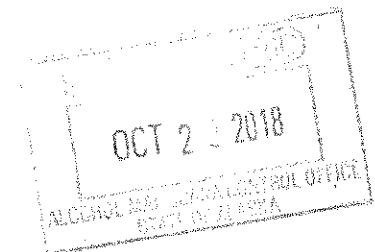
Marijuana side effects – www.drugs.com

What are the short-term side effects of Marijuana use?

Side effects of marijuana use will be **variable** from **person to person**, depending upon strength and amount of marijuana used and if the user is **occasionally** or **chronically exposed** to **THC**. The **short-term** effects of marijuana use include **problems with memory and learning; distorted perception** (sights, sounds, time, touch); **difficulty in thinking and problem solving; loss of coordination** and motor skills; **increased heart rate, anxiety, bloodshot eyes, dry mouth**. Reaction time may be impaired while driving. Panic attacks, paranoia and psychosis may occur acutely and be more common in psychiatric patients.¹⁰ For chronic users, the impact on memory and learning can last for days or weeks after its acute effects wear off.¹ Marijuana may be cut on the street with more dangerous substances that may lead to more serious side effects.

THC in marijuana is strongly **absorbed** by **fatty tissues** in various **organs**. Generally, traces of **THC** can be detected by standard urine testing methods several days after a smoking session. In heavy chronic users, traces can sometimes be **detected** for **weeks after** they have stopped **using** marijuana.

What are the long-term side effects of Marijuana use?



People who smoke marijuana often have the **same respiratory problems** as **cigarette smokers**. These individuals may have **daily cough** and **phlegm, symptoms of chronic bronchitis**, and more **frequent chest colds**. They are also at greater **risk** of getting lung infections like **pneumonia**. Marijuana contains some of the **same**, and sometimes even more, of the **cancer-causing chemicals** found in **cigarette smoke**. A study from 2009 suggests that regular and long-term use of marijuana may increase the risk for testicular cancer.

When people smoke marijuana for years they can suffer negative consequences. For example, because marijuana affects brain function, the ability to do complex tasks could be compromised, as well as the pursuit of academic, athletic, or other life goals that require you to be 100 percent focused and alert. Long-term abuse of marijuana may lead to addiction.

Marijuana also may affect mental health. Studies show that early use may increase the risk of developing psychosis (a severe mental disorder in which there is a loss of contact with reality) including false ideas about what is happening (delusions) and seeing or hearing things that aren't there (hallucinations), particularly if you carry a genetic vulnerability to the disease. Also, rates of marijuana use are often higher in people with symptoms of depression or anxiety.

Effects of Marijuana On Other Organs

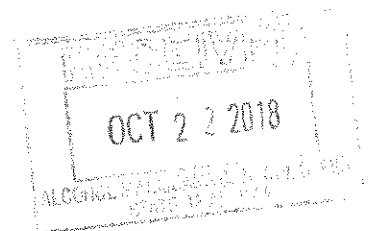
Effects on the Heart

Shortly after smoking marijuana the **heart rate increases** drastically and may remain elevated for up to 3 hours. This effect may be enhanced if other drugs are taken with marijuana. One study has suggested that the risk of heart attack may increase by up to 4.8-fold in the first hour after smoking marijuana.¹¹ The effect may be due to the increased heart rate, as well as altered heart rhythms. The risk of heart attack may be greater in those with specific risk factors such as patients with high blood pressure, heart arrhythmia, or other cardiac disease.

Effects on the Lungs

After smoking marijuana, the bronchial passage relaxes and becomes enlarged, and the blood vessels in the eyes expand making the eyes look red. Studies have shown that marijuana smoke contains 50-70 percent more carcinogenic hydrocarbons than tobacco smoke, and is an irritant to the lungs. Marijuana users tend to inhale more deeply and hold their breath longer than tobacco smokers do, which further increase the lungs' exposure to carcinogenic smoke. Marijuana smokers can have many of the same respiratory problems as tobacco smokers, such as daily cough and phlegm production, more frequent acute chest illness, and a heightened risk of lung infections.¹ A case-controlled **study from 2006 found no links between marijuana use and lung cancer**, but no evidence-based consensus has been definitively made on the absolute risk of lung cancer with marijuana use.

Effects of Heavy Marijuana Use on Social Behavior



Heavy marijuana abuse may show low achievement in important life measures including mental and physical health, and career. **Marijuana affects memory, judgment and perception.** Learning and attention skills are impaired among people who use it heavily. Longitudinal research on marijuana use among young people below college age indicates those who use marijuana have lower achievement than the non-users, more acceptance of deviant behavior, more delinquent behavior and aggression, greater rebelliousness, poorer relationships with parents, and more associations with delinquent and drug-using friends.

Smoking marijuana can make driving dangerous. The cerebellum is the section of our brain that controls balance and coordination. When THC affects the cerebellum's function it can cause disaster on the road. Research shows that drivers have slower reaction times, impaired judgment, and problems responding to signals and sounds if driving while under the influence of THC.²

Addictive Potential

A drug is addicting if it causes compulsive, uncontrollable drug craving, seeking, and use, even in the face of negative health and social consequences. **Research suggests that roughly 9 percent of users become addicted to marijuana, with higher rates if the user starts at a young age (17 percent) and in those who use marijuana daily (25-50 percent).** While not everyone who uses marijuana becomes addicted, when a user begins to seek out and take the drug compulsively, that person is said to be dependent or addicted to the drug.

Long-term users who try to quit could experience withdrawal symptoms such as sleeplessness, irritability, anxiety, decreased appetite and drug craving. Withdrawal symptoms usually begin about a day after the person stops using marijuana, peaks in 2 to 3 days and may take about 1 to 2 weeks to subside.

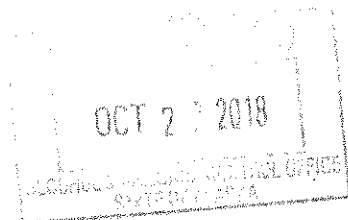
Some heavy users develop a tolerance to marijuana; meaning that the user needs larger doses to get the same desired results that he or she used to get from smaller amounts.

Immediate Signs of Weed Use – www.narconon.org

The most **immediate signs** of smoking weed are dilation of the blood vessels in the **eyes** (making them **bloodshot**), **increased heart rate, increased appetite and memory impairment**, along with **difficulty paying attention or solving problems**. But the **real reason** people abuse the drug is for the **euphoria** that may last **three to six hours**.

When monitoring for symptoms of weed use, there may be reactions of **anxiety, fear or panic**, especially if they are **new** to the **drug** or taking it in an unsettling location. **Hallucinations, paranoia** and **delusional behavior** can be **symptoms** of weed use that is very potent, or **consumption** of a **large amount**.

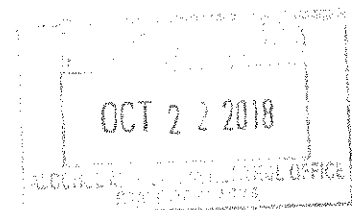
- Red, bloodshot eyes
- Laughter and glee when it is not warranted
- Euphoria
- Strongly increased appetite for snack foods or sweets
- Foggy, slow memory



- Artificially increased tendency to chatter or be sociable
- Lowered inhibitions
- Impaired judgment
- Dizziness
- Sedation, slow movement
- Lethargy, lack of activity

MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Key Points

- **Side effects** of marijuana use will be **variable** from **person to person**, depending upon strength and amount of marijuana used and if the user is **occasionally** or **chronically exposed** to **THC**.
- The **short-term** effects of marijuana use include **problems with memory and learning**; **distorted perception** (sights, sounds, time, touch); **difficulty in thinking** and **problem solving**; **loss of coordination** and motor skills; **increased heart rate**, **anxiety**, **bloodshot eyes**, **dry mouth**.
- People who smoke marijuana often have the **same respiratory problems** as **cigarette smokers**. These individuals may have **daily cough** and **phlegm**, **symptoms of chronic bronchitis**, and more **frequent chest colds**.
- **Research suggests that roughly 9 percent** of users become addicted to marijuana, with **higher rates if the user starts at a young age (17 percent)** and in those who use marijuana **daily (25-50 percent)**.
- The most **immediate signs** of smoking weed are dilation of the blood vessels in the **eyes** (making them **bloodshot**), **increased heart rate**, **increased appetite** and **memory impairment**, along with **difficulty paying attention** or **solving problems**.



METHODS TO PREVENT UNLAWFUL MARIJUANA CONSUMPTION – MHC/103

marjahanhandlers.com/course/alaska-marijuana-handler-certification-marijuana-basics-101-4-2/lessons/methods-to-prevent-unlawful-marijuana-consumption-mhc103-2

MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Lesson Introduction – MHC/103

Methods to determine and intervene to prevent unlawful Marijuana consumption.

MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Lesson Goals

- Student should be able to determine unlawful consumer consumption and acquisitions.
- Student should be able to intervene to prevent unlawful consumer consumption in the workplace.
- Student should be able to intervene to prevent underage marijuana use.

MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Lesson Outline

- 3 AAC 306.325 Access restricted at retail marijuana store.
- 3 AAC 306.345 Packaging and labeling.
- 3 AAC 306.350 Regulation of the marijuana industry.
- AS 17.38.50. The Regulation of marijuana – False Identification
- Underage Drinking: It's an Adult Problem – SAMHSA/CSAP – Video (Colorado #2)
- A parent's guide to preventing underage marijuana use – How does Marijuana Use Affect Adolescent Health? – <http://www.sdr.org>
- Lesson Key Points
- Lesson Quiz

3 AAC 306.325. Access restricted at retail marijuana store.

(a) A person under the age of 21 may not enter a retail marijuana store.....

3 AAC 306.345. Packaging and labeling.

(a) A retail marijuana store shall assure that.....

(b) In addition to labeling requirements provided in (a) of this section, a retail marijuana store shall affix a label to each package of marijuana or marijuana product that.....

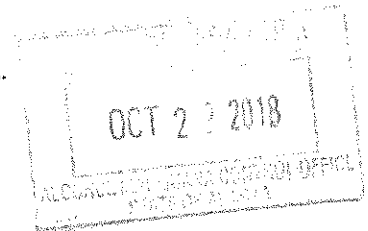
(3) contains the following statements:

(A) "Marijuana has intoxicating effects and may be habit forming and addictive;"

(B) "Marijuana impairs concentration, coordination, and judgment. Do not operate a vehicle or machinery under its influence;"

(C) "There are health risks associated with consumption of marijuana"

(D) "For use only by adults twenty-one and older. Keep out of the reach of children;" and



Marijuana is addictive.

Most teens who enter substance abuse treatment programs in Washington state report that marijuana is the main or only drug they use.

Teens who identify other drugs as their primary drug of choice often say they use marijuana too.

Adolescents who start using marijuana before the age of 14 are four times more likely to become addicted by the time they are adults.

Marijuana addiction is more common among teens than adults because their brains are still developing and vulnerable.

Some teens make the mistake of believing that marijuana can help reduce issues with ADHD or anxiety, and improve their focus in school.

But, in truth, adolescents who use marijuana can have:

- Increased difficulty memorizing things
- Distorted thinking and perception (exaggerated or irrational thoughts)
- Hallucinations
- Paranoia
- Depression
- Anxiety
- Depression
- A permanent decrease in IQ with prolonged use

Teens who use marijuana are actually more likely to experience school failure, which can lead to school drop out.

Adolescents addicted to marijuana often struggle with new mental health problems such as anxiety, depression and paranoia.

Marijuana addiction can also make existing mental health conditions worse.

When addicted to marijuana, adolescents often lack motivation and energy, and lose interest in activities they used to enjoy.

What can YOU do?

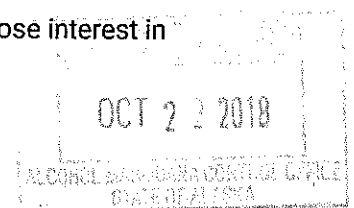
Even as teens, children care about what parents say.

One of the key reasons teens choose not to use drugs is because they know their parents don't approve of it.

Express a no use attitude.

Children whose parents have a positive attitude toward marijuana use are five times more likely to use marijuana by 8th grade.

Start early!



- Monitor your child's behavior to ensure the rules are being followed.
- Remain actively involved in your child's life and get to know his or her friends.
- Network with other parents so that you may support one another to keep your children away from drugs.

Keep lines of communication open.

- Eat dinner together. • Do fun family activities together. • Communicate the way your child does (texting, email, Facebook, Twitter).

Monitor your own behavior.

You are a role model for your child so think about what you do and the message it sends.

- Avoid heavy drinking around your child or teen. • Do not use marijuana around your child or teen.

What do I do if I find my teen is using marijuana or other drugs or breaking other family rules?

- Keep calm.
- Communication is key! When dealing with behavior problems it is important to communicate your disapproval of the behavior without making your child feel rejected or like they are a bad person.
- Remember the guidelines that were set and the consequences that go along with breaking them.
- Leave the door open for problem solving.

What do I avoid?

Don't overreact. This may lead your child to take greater risks to prove that they are independent.

When consequences feel overly punishing, your teen is more likely to:

- Rebel • Feel resentment • Take revenge and you may see the behavior get worse.

This is not the time for anger, accusations, name calling or sarcasm.

How can I tell if my teen is using marijuana?

Be aware of changes in your child's behavior, such as carelessness with grooming, mood changes, and relationship problems with family members and friends.

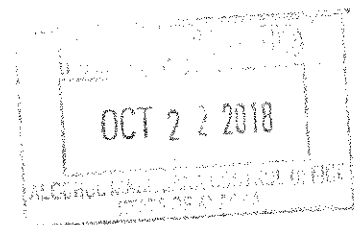
In addition, changes in grades, skipping school, lost interest in favorite activities, and changes in eating or sleeping habits could all be related to drug use.

If someone is high on marijuana, they might:

- Seem dizzy or uncoordinated • Seem silly and giggly for no reason • Have very red, bloodshot eyes
- Have a hard time remembering things that just happened

If someone uses marijuana often, they might:

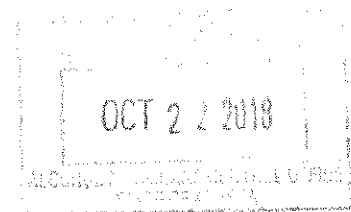
- Have an odor on clothes and in the bedroom
- Use incense and other deodorizers in living space
- Increase their use of perfume, cologne or breath mints
- Use eye drops
- Wear clothing or jewelry or have posters that promote drug use
- Have unexplained use of money or may steal money
- Have items used with drugs such as pipes, bongs, scales, rolling papers, blunt wraps or vapor pens



- Be aware – Children whose parents have a positive attitude toward marijuana use are five times more likely to use marijuana by 8th grade.
- Since teenagers who use marijuana often start by age 14, parents should start an ongoing conversation about drugs by 4th or 5th grade.
- **Set clear guidelines.**
- Communicate the importance of healthy behaviors and establish clear and specific rules about not using marijuana and other drugs.
- **Keep track of your child.**
- **You are a role model for your child so think about what you do and the message it sends.**
- Marijuana, no matter how it is used, is harmful to teen health. Some marijuana products that are eaten or vaporized are more potent than smoked marijuana.

Previous IDENTIFICATION AND EFFECTS OF MARIJUANA CONSUMPTION - MHC/102 - QUIZ

Next METHODS TO PREVENT UNLAWFUL MARIJUANA CONSUMPTION - MHC/103 - QUIZ



MEDICAL USES OF MARIJUANA – AS 17.37 – MHC/104

🌐 marijuanahandlers.com/course/alaska-marijuana-handler-certification-marijuana-basics-101-4-2/lessons/medical-uses-of-marijuana-as-17-37-mhc104-2

MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Lesson Introduction – MHC/104

Detailed study of state regulation AS 17.37.

MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Lesson Goals

Student should understand the state regulation as it pertains to the medical uses of Marijuana.

MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Lesson Outline

- Chapter 17-37 Medical Uses of Marijuana
- CNN News – Dr. Sanjay Gupta Admits Being Wrong About Medical Marijuana Americans Terribly Misled – Video
- Chapter 17-37 Medical Uses of Marijuana – *continued*
- CNN News – Obama Talks Medical Marijuana In Sanjay Gupta's 'Weed 3' – Video
- Chapter 17-37 Medical Uses of Marijuana – *continued*
- Lesson Key Points
- Lesson Quiz

Chapter 17.37 MEDICAL USES OF MARIJUANA

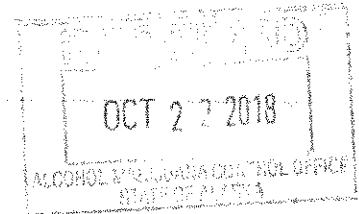
Sec. 17.37.010. Registry of patients and listing of caregivers.

(a) The **department** shall create and **maintain a confidential registry** of patients who have applied for and are entitled to receive a registry identification card according to the criteria set out in this chapter. The registry must also contain the **name of the primary caregiver** and the name of the **alternate caregiver of a patient**, if either is designated by the patient. Only one primary caregiver and one alternate caregiver may be listed in the registry for a patient. The **registry** and the information contained within it are **not a public record** under AS 40.25.100 – 40.25.295. **Peace officers and authorized employees of state or municipal law enforcement agencies shall be granted access** to the information contained within the department's confidential registry only

(1) for the purpose of verifying that an individual who has presented a **registry identification card** to a state or municipal law enforcement official is lawfully in possession of such card; or

(2) for the purpose of determining that an individual who claims to be lawfully engaged in the medical use of marijuana is registered or listed with the department or is considered to be registered or listed under (g) of this section.

(b) Except as provided in (a) of this section, a person, other than authorized employees of the department in the course of their official duties, may not be permitted to gain access to names of patients, physicians, primary or alternate caregivers, or any information related to such persons maintained in connection with the department's confidential registry.



(f) The **department** shall **review** the application and all information submitted under (c) and (d) of this section **within 30 days** of receiving it. The department shall notify the patient that the patient's application for a registry identification card has been denied if the department's review of the information that the patient has provided discloses that the information required under (c) of this section has not been provided or has been falsified or that the patient is not otherwise qualified to be registered. If the department determines that the primary caregiver or alternate caregiver is **not qualified** under this section to be a primary caregiver or alternate caregiver, or if the information required under this section has not been provided or has been falsified, the department shall **notify the patient** of that determination and shall proceed to **review the patient's application** as if a primary caregiver or alternate caregiver **was not designated**. The **patient** may **amend the application** and designate a **new primary caregiver or alternate caregiver** at any time. The department may not list a newly designated primary caregiver or alternate caregiver until it determines that the newly designated primary caregiver or alternate caregiver is qualified under this section and that the information required under this section has been provided. Otherwise, **not more than five days** after verifying the information, the **department** shall **issue** a registry identification **card** to the patient, and, if a primary caregiver for a patient has been listed in the registry, the department shall issue to the patient a duplicate of the patient's card clearly identified as the caregiver registry identification card, stating

(1) the patient's name, address, date of birth, and Alaska driver's license or identification card number;

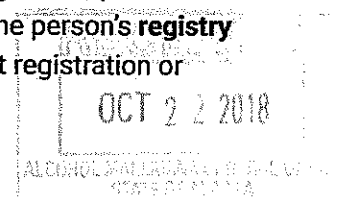
(2) that the patient is registered with the department as a person who has a debilitating medical condition that the patient may address with the medical use of marijuana;

(3) the dates of issuance and expiration of the registry identification card; and

(4) the name, address, date of birth, and Alaska driver's license or identification card number of the patient's primary caregiver and alternate caregiver, if either is designated.

(g) If the **department** **fails to deny** the application and **issue** a registry identification card within **35 days** of receipt of an application, the patient's application for the card is **considered** to have been **approved**. Receipt of an application shall be considered to have occurred upon delivery to the department. Notwithstanding this subsection, an application may not be considered to have been received before June 1, 1999. If the department subsequently registers a patient or lists a primary caregiver or alternate caregiver, if either is designated, or denies the application or listing, that registration or listing or denial revokes the approval that is considered to have occurred under this subsection.

(h) A **patient** or a **primary caregiver** who is **questioned** by a **state** or municipal law **enforcement official** about the patient's or primary caregiver's medical use of marijuana shall **immediately show** proper **identification** to the official and inform the official that the person is a registered patient or listed primary caregiver for a registered patient and either show the official (1) the person's **registry identification card**, or (2) a **copy** of an **application** that has been **pending** without registration or



(r) The **department** may **not register** a patient under this section **unless the statement** of the patient's **physician discloses** that the **patient** was personally **examined** by the physician **within the 16-month period** immediately preceding the patient's application. The department shall cancel, suspend, revoke, or not renew the registration of a patient whose annual resubmission of updated written documentation to the department under (k) of this section does not disclose that the patient was personally examined by the patient's physician within the 16-month period immediately preceding the date by which the patient is required to annually resubmit written documentation.

Sec. 17.37.020. Medical Use of Marijuana. [Repealed, Sec. 8 ch 37 SLA 1999]. Repealed or Renumbered

Sec. 17.37.030. Privileged medical use of marijuana.

(a) A patient, primary caregiver, or alternate caregiver registered with the department under this chapter has an affirmative defense to a criminal prosecution related to marijuana to the extent provided in AS 11.71.090.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by law, a **person is not subject to arrest, prosecution, or penalty in any manner for applying** to have the person's name **placed on** the confidential **registry** maintained by the department under AS 17.37.010.

(c) A **physician is not subject** to any penalty, including arrest, prosecution, or disciplinary proceeding, or denial of any right or privilege, for

(1) advising a patient whom the physician has diagnosed as having a debilitating medical condition about the risks and benefits of medical use of marijuana or that the patient might benefit from the medical use of marijuana, provided that the advice is based upon the physician's contemporaneous assessment in the context of a bona fide physician-patient relationship of

(A) the patient's medical history and current medical condition; and

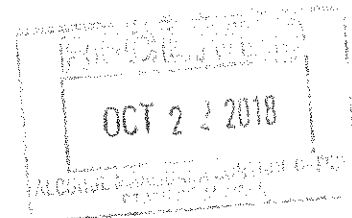
(B) other approved medications and treatments that might provide relief and that are reasonably available to the patient and that can be tolerated by the patient; or

(2) providing a patient with a written statement in an application for registration under AS 17.37.010.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, a person, including a patient, primary caregiver, or alternate caregiver, is **not entitled** to the **protection** of this chapter for the person's acquisition, possession, cultivation, use, sale, distribution, or transportation of marijuana for **nonmedical use**.

Sec. 17.37.040. Restrictions on medical use of marijuana.

(a) A patient, primary caregiver, or alternate caregiver may not



Not later than August 31, 1999, the department shall adopt regulations under AS 44.62 (Administrative Procedure Act) governing the manner in which it may consider adding debilitating medical conditions to the list provided in AS 17.37.070. After the adoption of the regulations, the department shall also accept for consideration physician or patient initiated petitions to add debilitating medical conditions to the list provided in AS 17.37.070 and, after hearing, shall approve or deny the petitions within 180 days of submission. The denial of a petition shall be considered a final agency action subject to judicial review.

Sec. 17.37.070. Definitions. In this chapter, unless the context clearly requires otherwise,

(1) **"alternate caregiver"** means a person who is listed as an alternate caregiver under AS 17.37.010;

(2) **"bona fide physician-patient relationship"** means that the physician obtained a patient history, performed an in-person physical examination of the patient, and documented written findings, diagnoses, recommendations, and prescriptions in written patient medical records maintained by the physician;

(3) **"correctional facility"** has the meaning given in AS 33.30.901;

(4) **"debilitating medical condition"** means

(A) cancer, glaucoma, positive status for human immunodeficiency virus, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or treatment for any of these conditions;

(B) any chronic or debilitating disease or treatment for such diseases, which produces, for a specific patient, one or more of the following, and for which, in the professional opinion of the patient's physician, such condition or conditions reasonably may be alleviated by the medical use of marijuana: cachexia; severe pain; severe nausea; seizures, including those that are characteristic of epilepsy; or persistent muscle spasms, including those that are characteristic of multiple sclerosis; or

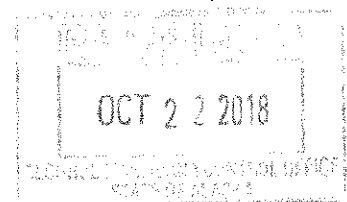
(C) any other medical condition, or treatment for such condition, approved by the department, under regulations adopted under AS 17.37.060 or approval of a petition submitted under AS 17.37.060;

(5) **"department"** means the **Department of Health and Social Services**;

(6) **"facility monitored by the department or the Department of Administration"** means an institution, building, office, or home operated by the department or the Department of Administration, funded by the department or the Department of Administration, under contract with the department or the Department of Administration, inspected by the department or the Department of Administration, designated by the department or the Department of Administration, or licensed by the department or the Department of Administration, for the care of

(A) juveniles; for the purposes of this subparagraph, "institution" includes a foster home and a group home, and a juvenile detention facility, a juvenile detention home, a juvenile work camp, and a treatment facility, as those terms are defined in AS 47.12.990;

(B) the elderly; for the purposes of this subparagraph, "institution" includes



MEDICAL USES OF MARIJUANA – AS 17.37 – MHC/104

○ marijuanahandlers.com/course/alaska-marijuana-handler-certification-marijuana-basics-101-4-2/lessons/medical-uses-of-marijuana-as-17-37-mhc104-2

MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Lesson Introduction – MHC/104

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Chapter 17.37 MEDICAL USES OF MARIJUANA

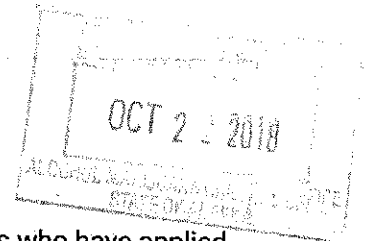
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(b) Except as provided in (a) of this section, a person, other than authorized employees of the department in the course of their official duties, may not be permitted to gain access to names of patients, physicians, primary or alternate caregivers, or any information related to such persons maintained in connection with the department's confidential registry.



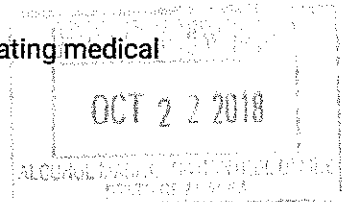
(f) The **department** shall **review** the application and all information submitted under (c) and (d) of this section **within 30 days** of receiving it. The department shall notify the patient that the patient's application for a registry identification card has been denied if the department's review of the information that the patient has provided discloses that the information required under (c) of this section has not been provided or has been falsified or that the patient is not otherwise qualified to be registered. If the department determines that the primary caregiver or alternate caregiver is **not qualified** under this section to be a primary caregiver or alternate caregiver, or if the information required under this section has not been provided or has been falsified, the department shall **notify the patient** of that determination and shall proceed to **review the patient's application** as if a primary caregiver or alternate caregiver **was not designated**. The **patient** may **amend the application** and designate a **new primary caregiver or alternate caregiver** at any time. The department may not list a newly designated primary caregiver or alternate caregiver until it determines that the newly designated primary caregiver or alternate caregiver is qualified under this section and that the information required under this section has been provided. Otherwise, **not more than five days** after verifying the information, the **department** shall **issue** a registry identification **card** to the patient, and, if a primary caregiver for a patient has been listed in the registry, the department shall issue to the patient a duplicate of the patient's card clearly identified as the caregiver registry identification card, stating

(1) the patient's name, address, date of birth, and Alaska driver's license or identification card number;

(2) that the patient is registered with the department as a person who has a debilitating medical condition that the patient may address with the medical use of marijuana;

(3) the dates of issuance and expiration of the registry identification card; and

(4) the name, address, date of birth, and Alaska driver's license or identification card number of the patient's primary caregiver and alternate caregiver, if either is designated.



(g) If the **department** **fails to deny** the application and **issue** a registry identification card within **35 days** of receipt of an application, the patient's application for the card is **considered** to have been **approved**. Receipt of an application shall be considered to have occurred upon delivery to the department. Notwithstanding this subsection, an application may not be considered to have been received before June 1, 1999. If the department subsequently registers a patient or lists a primary caregiver or alternate caregiver, if either is designated, or denies the application or listing, that registration or listing or denial revokes the approval that is considered to have occurred under this subsection.

(h) A **patient** or a **primary caregiver** who is **questioned** by a **state** or municipal law **enforcement official** about the patient's or primary caregiver's medical use of marijuana shall **immediately show** proper **identification** to the official and inform the official that the person is a registered patient or listed primary caregiver for a registered patient and either show the official (1) the person's **registry identification card**, or (2) a **copy** of an **application** that has been **pending** without registration or

THE REGULATION OF MARIJUANA – AS 17.38 – MHC/105

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MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Lesson Introduction – MHC/105

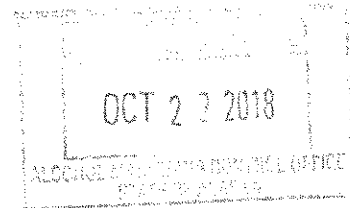
Detailed study of state regulation AS 17.38.

MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Lesson Goals

Student should understand the state regulation as it pertains to the regulation of Alaska's Marijuana industry.

MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Lesson Outline

- Chapter 17-38 The Regulation of Marijuana
- 2016 Marijuana Establishment Application Process – 4 Part Video Series
- Chapter 17-38 The Regulation of Marijuana – *continued*
- Lesson Key Points
- Lesson Quiz



Chapter 17.38 THE REGULATION OF MARIJUANA

Sec. 17.38.010. Purpose and findings..

- (a) In the interest of allowing law enforcement to focus on violent and property crimes, and to enhance individual freedom, the people of the state of Alaska find and declare that the use of **marijuana** should be **legal** for persons **21 years of age or older**.
- (b) In the interest of the health and public safety of our citizenry, the people of the state of Alaska further find and declare that the production and **sale of marijuana** should be regulated so that
- (1) individuals will have to show **proof of age** before purchasing marijuana;
 - (2) legitimate, taxpaying business people, and **not criminal** actors, will conduct sales of marijuana; and
 - (3) marijuana sold by **regulated businesses** will be **labeled** and subject to additional regulations to ensure that consumers are informed and protected.
- (c) The people of the state of Alaska further declare that the provisions of this Act are not intended to diminish the right to privacy as interpreted by the Alaska Supreme Court in *Ravin v. State of Alaska*.
- (d) Nothing in this Act proposes or intends to require any individual or entity to engage in any conduct that violates federal law, or exempt any individual or entity from any requirement of federal law, or pose any obstacle to federal enforcement of federal law.

Sec. 17.38.020. Personal use of marijuana..

(1) purchasing, attempting to **purchase**, or otherwise procuring or attempting to procure marijuana or marijuana products; or

(2) **gaining access** to a marijuana establishment.

(b)

A person who violates this section is guilty of a **violation** punishable by a **fine** of up to **\$400**.

Sec. 17.38.060. Marijuana accessories authorized..

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, it is **lawful** and shall not be an offense under Alaska law or the law of any political subdivision of Alaska or be a basis for seizure or forfeiture of assets under Alaska law for **persons 21 years** of age or older to **manufacture**, possess, or **purchase** marijuana accessories, or to distribute or **sell** marijuana accessories to a person who is 21 years of age or older.

Sec. 17.38.070. Lawful operation of marijuana-related facilities..

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the following acts, when performed by a **retail marijuana store** with a current, valid registration, or a **person 21 years** of age or older who is acting in the person's capacity as an owner, employee, or agent of a retail marijuana store, are **lawful** and shall not be an offense under Alaska law or be a basis for seizure or forfeiture of assets under Alaska law:

(1) **possessing, displaying, storing, or transporting** marijuana or marijuana products, **except** that marijuana and marijuana products may **not** be **displayed** in a manner that is **visible** to the **general public** from a public right-of-way;

(2) **delivering or transferring** marijuana or marijuana products to a marijuana **testing facility**;

(3) **receiving** marijuana or marijuana products **from** a marijuana **testing facility**;

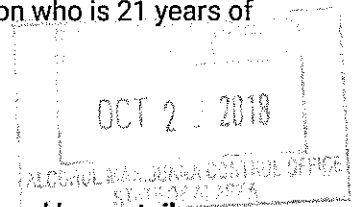
(4) **purchasing** marijuana **from** a marijuana **cultivation facility**;

(5) **purchasing** marijuana or marijuana products **from** a marijuana product **manufacturing facility**;
and

(6) **delivering, distributing, or selling** marijuana or marijuana products to **consumers**.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the following acts, when performed by a **marijuana cultivation facility** with a current, valid registration, or a **person 21 years** of age or older who is acting in the person's capacity as an owner, employee, or agent of a **marijuana cultivation facility**, are **lawful** and shall not be an offense under Alaska law or be a basis for seizure or forfeiture of assets under Alaska law:

(1) **cultivating, manufacturing, harvesting, processing, packaging, transporting, displaying, storing, or possessing** marijuana;



the activities conducted lawfully in accordance with

(a) – (d) of this section.

(f) Nothing in this section prevents the imposition of penalties upon marijuana establishments for violating this chapter or rules adopted by the board or local governments pursuant to this chapter.

(g) The provisions of AS 17.30.020 do not apply to marijuana establishments.

Sec. 17.38.080. Marijuana Control Board; appointment and qualifications.

(a) The **Marijuana Control Board** is established in the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development as a regulatory and quasi-judicial agency. The board is in the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development for administrative purposes only.

(b) The board members shall be **appointed** by the **governor** and confirmed by a majority of the members of the legislature in joint session. A member of the board may not hold any other state or federal office, either elective or appointive. The board consists of **five voting members** as follows:

(1) **one** person from the **public safety** sector;

(2) **one** person from the **public health** sector;

(3) **one** person currently residing in a **rural** area;

(4) **one** person actively engaged in the **marijuana industry**; and

(5) **one** person who is either from the **general public** or actively engaged in the **marijuana industry**.

(c) **Not more than two** members of the board may be **engaged** in the **same business, occupation, or profession**.

(d) A board **member representing** the **general public**, the **public safety** sector, the **public health** sector, **or a rural** area, or the member's immediate family member, **may not have a financial interest** in the marijuana industry.

(e) In this section,

(1) "financial interest" means holding, directly or indirectly, a legal or equitable interest in the operation of a business licensed under this chapter;

(2) "immediate family member" means a spouse, child, or parent;

(3) "marijuana industry" means a business or profession related to marijuana in which the person is lawfully engaged and that is in compliance with the provisions of state law, including this chapter and regulations adopted under this chapter;

(4) "public health sector" means a state, federal, or local entity that works to ensure the health and safety of persons and communities through education, policymaking, treatment and prevention of injury and disease, and promotion of wellness;



(1) propose and **adopt regulations**;

(2) **establish** by regulation the **qualifications** for licensure including fees and factors related to the applicant's experience, criminal justice history, and financial interests;

(3) **review applications** for licensure made under this chapter and may order the executive director to issue, renew, suspend, or revoke a license authorized under this chapter; and

(4) **hear appeals** from actions of the director and from actions of officers and employees charged with enforcing this chapter and the regulations adopted under this chapter.

(c) When considering an application for licensure, the **board may reduce** the area to be designated as the **licensed premises** from the area applied for if the board determines that a reduction in area is necessary to ensure control over the sale and consumption of marijuana on the premises or is otherwise in the **public interest**.

(d) The board shall adopt regulations under this chapter in accordance with AS 44.62 (Administrative Procedure Act).

(e) The **board may employ**, directly or through contracts with other departments and agencies of the state, enforcement agents and **staff** it considers necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter. The salaries of personnel of the board in the exempt service shall be set by the Department of Administration.

(f) The board shall promptly notify all licensees and municipalities of major changes to this chapter and to regulations adopted under this chapter. However, if changes affect only specific classifications of licenses and permits, the board need only notify those licensees and municipalities directly affected by the changes. Current copies of this chapter and current copies of the regulations adopted under this chapter shall be made available at all offices in the state of the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development and the detachment headquarters and posts maintained by the division of Alaska state troopers in the Department of Public Safety.

Sec. 17.38.131. Enforcement powers.

The director and the persons employed for the administration and enforcement of this chapter may, with the concurrence of the commissioner of public safety, exercise the powers of peace officers when those powers are specifically granted by the board. Powers granted by the board under this section may be exercised only when necessary for the enforcement of the criminally punishable provisions of this chapter, other criminal statutes relating to substances or activities regulated or permitted under this chapter, regulations of the board, and other criminally punishable laws and regulations relating to marijuana.

Sec. 17.38.140. Appointment and removal of director; staff.

(a) The **director** of the **Alcoholic Beverage Control Board** appointed under AS 04.06.070 shall **serve** as the **director** of the **board**. The board may remove the director by a majority vote of the full membership of the board and a majority vote of the full membership of the Alcoholic Beverage

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ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL BOARD
STATE OF ALASKA

(b) In order to ensure that individual privacy is protected, the board shall 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 shall not be required to acquire and record personal information about consumers.

Sec. 17.38.200. Marijuana establishment registrations..

(a) Each **application or renewal application** for a registration to operate a marijuana establishment shall be **submitted** to the **board**. A **renewal application may be submitted up to 90 days** prior to the expiration of the marijuana establishment's registration.

(b) The board shall begin accepting and processing applications to operate marijuana establishments one year after February 24, 2015.

(c) Upon receiving an application or renewal application for a marijuana establishment, the board shall immediately forward a copy of each application and half of the registration application fee to the local regulatory authority for the local government in which the applicant desires to operate the marijuana establishment, unless the local government has not designated a local regulatory authority pursuant to AS 17.38.210(c).

(d) **Within 45 to 90 days after receiving an application or renewal application, the board shall issue an annual registration to the applicant** unless the board finds the applicant is not in compliance with regulations enacted pursuant to AS 17.38.190 or the board is notified by the relevant local government that the applicant is not in compliance with ordinances and regulations made pursuant to AS 17.38.210 and in effect at the time of application.

(e) 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 shall solicit and consider input from the local regulatory authority as to the local government's preference or preferences for registration.

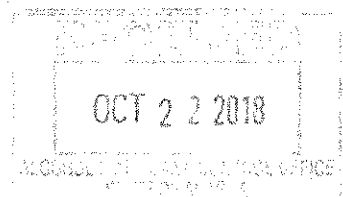
(f) Upon denial of an application, the board shall notify the applicant in writing of the specific reason for its denial.

(g) Every marijuana establishment registration shall specify the location where the marijuana establishment will operate. A separate registration shall be required for each location at which a marijuana establishment operates.

(h) Marijuana establishments and the books and records maintained and created by marijuana establishments are subject to inspection by the board.

(i) A marijuana establishment **may not be registered** under this chapter if a person who is an owner, officer, or agent of the marijuana establishment has been **convicted of a felony** and either

(1) less than five years have elapsed from the time of the person's conviction; or



(h) A local regulatory authority issuing a registration to an applicant shall do so within 90 days of receipt of the submitted or resubmitted application unless the local regulatory authority finds and notifies the applicant that the applicant is not in compliance with ordinances and regulations made pursuant to (b) of this section in effect at the time the application is submitted to the local regulatory authority. The local government shall notify the board if an annual registration has been issued to the applicant.

(i) A registration issued by a local government in accordance with (f) of this section or (g) of this section shall have the same force and effect as a registration issued by the board in accordance with AS 17.38.200. The holder of such registration shall not be subject to regulation or enforcement by the board during the term of that registration.

(j) A subsequent or renewed registration may be issued under (f) of this section on an annual basis only upon resubmission to the local government of a new application submitted to the board pursuant to AS 17.38.200.

(k) A subsequent or renewed registration may be issued under (g) of this section on an annual basis if the board has not adopted regulations required by AS 17.38.190 at least 90 days prior to the date upon which such subsequent or renewed registration would be effective or if the board has adopted regulations pursuant to AS 17.38.190 but has not, at least 90 days after the adoption of such regulations, issued registrations pursuant to AS 17.38.200.

(l) Nothing in this section shall limit such relief as may be available to an aggrieved party under AS 44.62 (Administrative Procedure Act).

Sec. 17.38.220. Employers, driving, minors, and control of property..

(a) Nothing in this chapter is intended to require an employer to permit or accommodate the use, consumptions, possession, transfer, display, transportation, sale, or growing of marijuana in the workplace or to affect the ability of employers to have policies restricting the use of marijuana by employees.

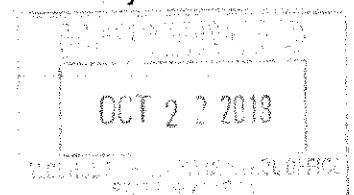
(b) Nothing in this chapter is intended to allow driving under the influence of marijuana or to supersede laws related to driving under the influence of marijuana.

(c) Nothing in this chapter is intended to permit the transfer of marijuana, with or without remuneration, to a person under the age of 21.

(d) Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit a person, employer, school, hospital, recreation or youth center, correction facility, corporation, or any other entity who occupies, owns, or controls private property from prohibiting or otherwise regulating the possession, consumption, use, display, transfer, distribution, sale, transportation, or growing of marijuana on or in that property.

Sec. 17.38.230. Impact on medical marijuana law..

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to limit any privileges or rights of a medical marijuana patient or medical marijuana caregiver under AS 17.37.



(13) “**marijuana testing facility**” means an entity registered to analyze and certify the safety and potency of marijuana;

(14) “**registration**” means registration or licensure, as determined by regulation;

(15) “**retail marijuana store**” means 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;

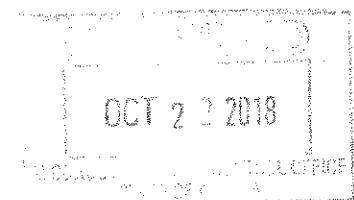
(16) “**unreasonably impracticable**” means that the measures necessary to comply with the regulations require such a high investment of risk, money, time, or any other resource or asset that the operation of a marijuana establishment is not worthy of being carried out in practice by a reasonably prudent businessperson.

MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Key Points

- Alaska find and declare that the use of **marijuana** should be **legal** for persons **21 years of age or older**.
- A person who violates this section is guilty of a **violation** punishable by a **fine** of up to **\$400**.
- **Lawful operation of marijuana-related facilities – retail marijuana store, cultivation facility.**
- **Lawful – delivering or transferring** marijuana or marijuana **products** to a **marijuana testing facility**; **delivering or selling** marijuana or marijuana **products** to a **retail marijuana store** or a **marijuana product manufacturing facility**.
- **Marijuana Control Board, five voting members.**
- The **board** shall **control** the **cultivation, manufacture, and sale** of marijuana in the state.
- Members of the **board serve** staggered **three-year terms**
- A **renewal application may be submitted up to 90 days** prior to the expiration of the marijuana establishment’s registration.
- **Within 45 to 90 days after receiving an application or renewal application, the board shall issue an annual registration to the applicant.**
- A **local government may prohibit** the operation of marijuana cultivation facilities, marijuana product manufacturing facilities, marijuana testing facilities, or retail marijuana stores through the **enactment** of an **ordinance** or by a **voter initiative**.
- **Nothing** in this chapter is **intended to require** an **employer** to permit or **accommodate** the **use, consumptions, possession, transfer, display, transportation, sale, or growing of marijuana** in the **workplace** or to affect the ability of employers to have policies restricting the use of marijuana by employees.

Previous MEDICAL USES OF MARIJUANA - AS 17.37 - MHC/104 - QUIZ

Next THE REGULATION OF MARIJUANA - AS 17.38 - MHC/105 - QUIZ



REGULATION OF MARIJUANA INDUSTRY – 3 AAC 306 – MHC/106

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MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Lesson Introduction – MHC/106

Detailed study of state regulation 3 AAC 306.

MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Lesson Goals

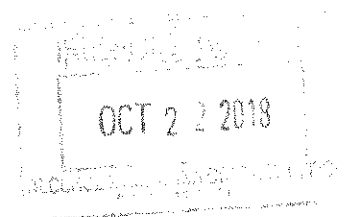
Student should understand the state regulation as it pertains to the regulation of Alaska's Marijuana industry.

MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Lesson Outline

- **Chapter 306. Regulation of Marijuana Industry.**
- 1. Licensing, Fees (3 AAC 306.005 – 3AAC 306.100)
- **MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Key Points**
- 2. Local Options (3 AAC 306.200 – 3AAC 306.260)
- **MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Key Points**
- 3. Retail Marijuana Stores (3 AAC 306.300 – 3AAC 306.360)
- **MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Key Points**
- 4. Marijuana Cultivation Facilities (3 AAC 306.400 – 3AAC 306.480)
- **MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Key Points**
- 5. Marijuana Product Manufacturing Facilities (3 AAC 306.500 – 3AAC 306.570)
- **MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Key Points**
- 6. Marijuana Testing Facilities (3 AAC 306.600 – 3AAC 306.675)
- **MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Key Points**
- 7. Operating Requirements for All Marijuana Establishments (3 AAC 306.700 – 3AAC 306.755)
- **MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Key Points**
- 8. Enforcement, Civil Penalties (3 AAC 306.800 – 3AAC 306.850)
- **MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Key Points**
- 9. General Provisions (3 AAC 306.905 – 3AAC 306.990)
- **MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Key Points**
- Lesson Quiz

Article 1. Licensing, Fees.

1. Licensing, Fees (3 AAC 306.005 – 3AAC 306.100)
2. Local Options (3 AAC 306.200 – 3AAC 306.260)
3. Retail Marijuana Stores (3 AAC 306.300 – 3AAC 306.360)
4. Marijuana Cultivation Facilities (3 AAC 306.400 – 3AAC 306.480)



(4) a **marijuana testing facility license**, granting authority for activities allowed under AS 17.38.070(d), and subject to the provisions of 3 AAC 306.600 – 3 AAC 306.675 and 3 AAC 306.700 – 3AAC 306.755.

3 AAC 306.010. License restrictions.

(a) The board **will not issue** a marijuana establishment license if the licensed premises will be located within 500 feet of a school grounds, a recreation or youth center, a building in which religious services are regularly conducted, or a correctional facility. The distance specified in this subsection must be measured by the shortest pedestrian route from the public entrance of the building in which the licensed premises would be located to the outer boundaries of the school, recreation or youth center, or the main public entrance of the building in which religious services are regularly conducted, or the correctional facility. This section **does not prohibit the renewal** of an existing marijuana establishment license or the transfer of an existing marijuana establishment license to another person **if the licensed premises were in use before the school, recreation or youth center, the building in which religious services are regularly conducted, or the correctional facility began use of a site within 500 feet.** If an existing marijuana establishment license for premises located within 500 feet of a school, a recreation or youth center, a building in which religious services are regularly conducted, or a correctional facility is revoked, or expires, the board will not issue another marijuana establishment license for the same premises unless the school, the recreation or youth center, the building in which religious services are regularly conducted, or the correctional facility no longer occupies the site within 500 feet.

(b) The board **will not issue** a marijuana establishment license if the licensed premises will be located in a liquor license premises.

(c) The board **will not issue** a marijuana establishment license when a local government protests an application under 3 AAC 306.060 on the grounds that that the applicant's proposed licensed premises are located in a place within the local government where a local zoning ordinance prohibits the marijuana establishment, unless the local government has approved a variance from the local ordinance.

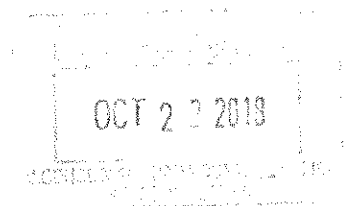
(d) The board **will not issue** a marijuana establishment license to a person that

(1) is prohibited under AS 17.38.100(i) from receiving a marijuana establishment license because of a **conviction of a felony**; if the applicant is a partnership, limited liability company, or corporation, the board will not issue a license if any person named in 3 AAC 306.020(b)(2) is prohibited under AS 17.38.100(i) from obtaining a license; in this paragraph, "conviction of a felony" includes a suspended imposition of sentence;

(2) has been **found guilty** of

(A) **selling alcohol without a license** in violation of AS 04.11.010; or

(B) **selling alcohol to a minor** in violation of AS 04.16.051 or AS 04.16.052; or



(2) "resident of the state" means a person who meets the residency requirement for voting in Alaska and is not registered to vote in any other state.

AS 17.38.084 3 AAC 306.020. Application for new license.

(a) An applicant for a new marijuana establishment license must file an application as provided in 3 AAC 306.025, on a form the board prescribes, with the information and documents described in this section, along with the application fee and the annual license fee set out in 3 AAC 306.100, and the fingerprint cards and fees required by 3 AAC 306.055(a). The application must be initiated electronically; the completed application and fees may be filed electronically, or mailed or delivered to the director at the office of the board.

(b) An application for a new marijuana establishment license must include

(1) the name of the applicant and any business name the applicant will use for the proposed marijuana establishment, along with the applicant's state business license number issued under AS 43.70;

(2) the name, mailing address, telephone number, and social security number of each proposed licensee and each affiliate of each proposed licensee; unless the context indicates otherwise, "licensee" means each individual named in an application that complies with this section; an individual to be identified as a "licensee" under this section includes

(A) if the applicant is an individual or a sole proprietor, the individual or sole proprietor;

(B) if the applicant is a partnership, including a limited partnership, each partner holding any interest in the partnership;

(C) if the applicant is a limited liability company, each member holding any ownership interest; and

(D) if the applicant is a corporation, each owner of any of the corporation's stock

(E) if the applicant is a local government, an authorized official of the local government.

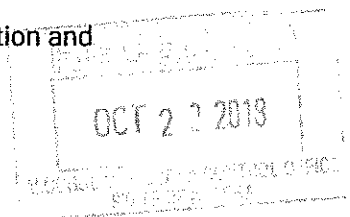
(3) for each applicant that is not an individual, the applicable documents and information as follows:

(A) for a partnership, including a limited partnership, the partnership agreement, the name of each general or managing partner, and a list of all partners with percentage of ownership of each partner;

(B) for a limited liability company, the limited liability company agreement, and a list of all members with the percentage of ownership of each member;

(C) for a corporation, the certificate of incorporation, the name of each corporate officer, and a list of all shareholders with percentage of ownership of each shareholder;

(D) for a local government, a resolution of the governing body approving the application and designating an official responsible for the proposed marijuana establishment.



(6) signage and advertising.

(d) An application for a marijuana establishment license must be signed by

(1) the applicant, if the applicant is an individual;

(2) an authorized general partner if the applicant is a partnership, including a limited partnership;

(3) a member who owns at least 10 percent of the limited liability company if the applicant is a limited liability company;

(4) the authorized officers of the corporation if the applicant is a corporation; or

(5) a designated official if the applicant is a local government.

(e) Each person signing an application for a marijuana establishment license must declare under penalty of unsworn falsification that

(1) the application is true, correct, and complete;

(2) the applicant has read and is familiar with AS 17.38 and this chapter; and

(3) the applicant will provide all information the board requires in support of the application.

3 AAC 306.025. Application procedure.

(a) An applicant shall initiate a new marijuana establishment license application on a form the board prescribes, using the board's electronic system.

(b) As soon as practical after initiating a new marijuana license application, the applicant shall give notice of the application to the public by days at

(1) posting a copy of the application, on the form the board prescribes, for 10

(A) the location of the proposed licensed premises; and

(B) one other conspicuous location in the area of the proposed premises; and

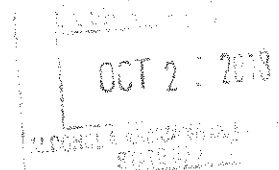
(2) publishing an announcement once a week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the area; in an area where no newspaper circulates, by announcements on a radio station serving the local area where the proposed licensee seeks to operate twice a week for three successive weeks during triple A advertising time; the newspaper or radio notice must state

(A) the name of the applicant;

(B) the name and location of the proposed premises;

(C) the type of license applied for along with a citation to a provision of this chapter authorizing that type of license; and

(D) a statement that any comment or objection may be submitted to the board; and amendments, and non-substantive changes by



United States post office station nearest to the proposed licensed premises. If there is no United States post office station within a radius of five miles of the proposed licensed premises, the petition must be signed by two-thirds of the permanent residents residing within a five mile radius of the proposed licensed premises.

(c) A petition authorized by this section must be on a form the board prescribes. The applicant must obtain the required signatures within the 90 day period immediately before submitting the petition to the board. A signature may not be added to or removed from the petition after the board has approved the application.

(d) In this section, "permanent resident" means a person 21 years of age or older who has established a permanent place of abode. A person may be a permanent resident of only one place.

AS 17.38.084 3 AAC 306.035. Application for renewal of license.

(a) On or before May 1 of each year, the director shall send notice that a **marijuana establishment must file a renewal application not later than June 30 of the current year.** The director shall send the notice to the marijuana establishment's electronic mailing address on file with the board. The notice will include a hyperlink for the marijuana establishment to access the electronic renewal application by means of the internet, along with instructions on using and submitting the form. The marijuana establishment must submit the completed renewal application electronically, along with the license renewal fee, to the director no later than June 30 of each year; if June 30 falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the deadline is extended to 4:30 p.m. on the first business day following June 30. A marijuana establishment must maintain a current electronic mailing address on file with the director. A marijuana establishment is not excused from filing a renewal application as required in this section even if the marijuana establishment fails to receive a renewal notice from the director.

(b) A marijuana establishment's renewal application must

(1) identify the license sought to be renewed by license number, license type, establishment name, and premises address;

(2) provide the information required for a new license application under 3 AAC 306.020(b)(1)-(9);

(3) report any change from the marijuana establishment's new license application or last renewal application, and pay the fee as provided in 3 AAC 306.100 for board review of any change in

(A) the name of the marijuana establishment business;

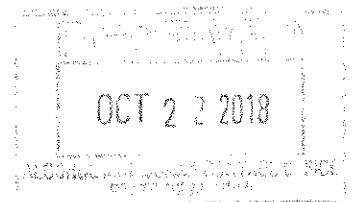
(B) the licensed premises from the last diagram submitted; and

(C) the marijuana establishment's operating plan;

(D) any new product a licensed marijuana product manufacturing facility wishes to produce;

(4) report, for each licensee listed in 3 AAC 306.020(b)(2),

(A) any criminal charge on which that licensee has been convicted in the previous two calendar years; and



(a) A licensed marijuana establishment shall, not later than 10 days after an ownership change as described in this section, report the change on a form prescribed by the board. In this section, an ownership change means

(1) if the licensee is a partnership, including a limited partnership, any change in the identity of the partners, or in the ownership percentages held by any partners;

(2) if the licensee is a limited liability company, any change in the identity of the members, or in the ownership percentage held by any member; or

(3) if the licensee is a corporation, any sale of corporate stock to a person not currently an owner, or any change of the percentage ownership of an existing shareholder.

(b) If any change required to be reported under this section will result in a change in controlling interest of the marijuana establishment license, the marijuana establishment must file an application for transfer of license to another person under 3 AAC 306.045.

AS 17.38.084 3 AAC 306.045. Application for transfer of a license to another person.

(a) A person may not receive or transfer a marijuana establishment license or a controlling interest in a marijuana establishment license issued to a partnership, including a limited partnership, a limited liability company, a corporation or a local government, without applying for and receiving the written consent of the board. Transfer of a license includes a sale of all or part of the interest of an individual owner.

(b) An application for transfer of a marijuana establishment license, or of a controlling interest in a marijuana establishment license issued to a partnership, a limited liability company, a corporation or a local government, must be filed in writing on a form the board prescribes, in compliance with the application procedure set out in 3 AAC 306.025. The application must name the current holder of the marijuana establishment license and the proposed transferee, including all persons listed in 3 AAC 306.020 if the transferee is a partnership, limited liability company, a corporation, or a local government. The application must contain the following information:

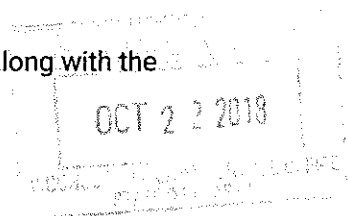
(1) the same information about each transferee as is required of an applicant for a new license under 3 AAC 306.020;

(2) a statement, under oath, executed by the current holder of the marijuana establishment license, listing all debts of the business, all taxes the business owes, current contact information for each creditor, and an affirmation that the current holder of the marijuana establishment license has submitted a copy of the transfer application to all creditors; and

(3) any other information required by the board for the type of marijuana establishment license sought to be transferred.

(c) When the board receives a complete application for transfer of a license to another person, the director shall immediately send written notice of the proposed transfer to

(1) each listed creditor of the current holder of the marijuana establishment license, along with the amount shown as owed to that creditor;



(b) A local government may recommend that the board approve an application for a new license, renewal of a license, or transfer of a license to another person subject to a condition. The board will impose a condition a local government recommends unless the board finds the recommended condition is arbitrary, capricious, and unreasonable. If the board imposes a condition a local government recommends, the local government shall assume responsibility for monitoring compliance with the condition unless the board provides otherwise.

(c) If a local government determines that a marijuana establishment has violated a provision of AS 17.38, this chapter, or a condition the board has imposed on the licensee, the local government may notify the board. Unless the director finds that the local government's notice is arbitrary, capricious, and unreasonable, the director will prepare the determination as an accusation against the licensee under AS 44.62.360 and conduct proceedings to resolve the matter as provided under 3 AAC 306.820.

AS 17.38.084 3 AAC 306.065. Public participation.

A person may object to an application for a new license, renewal of a license, or transfer of a license to another person by submitting a written statement of reasons for the objection to the board and the applicant not later than 30 days after notice of the application, but no later than the deadline for objections stated in a posted or published notice of the application. The objection must be sent to the applicant at the mailing address or electronic mail address provided in the notice of application. If the board determines to conduct a public hearing under this section, an interested person may give oral testimony at the public hearing.

AS 17.38.084 3 AAC 306.070. Hearing on public protest.

The board may, on its own initiative or in response to an objection or protest, hold a hearing to ascertain the reaction of the public or a local government to an application. The director will send notice of a hearing under this section as provided in AS 44.62.

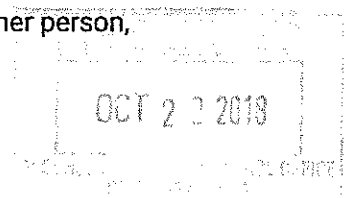
AS 17.38.084 3 AAC 306.075. Procedure for action on license application.

(a) The board will decide whether to grant or deny an application not later than 90 days after receiving the complete application. However, the board will not grant or deny the application before

(1) the time allowed for a protest under 3 AAC 306.060, unless the local government waives its right to protest; or

(2) the time allowed for an objection under 3 AAC 306.065 has elapsed.

(b) Not later than 7 days before the date set for board action on an application for a new license, renewal of a license, or transfer of a license to another person, the director will post a meeting agenda listing the matters scheduled for action at that meeting. The board may review an application for a new license, renewal of a license, or transfer of a license to another person, without additional notice to the applicant.



(3) that transfer of the license to another person would result in violation of the provisions of this chapter relating to identity of licensees and financing of licensees; or

(4) that the prospective transferee does not have the qualifications of an original applicant required under this chapter.

(d) If the board denies an application for a new license, renewal of a license, or transfer of a license to another person, the board will, not later than 15 days after the board meeting at which the application was denied, furnish a written statement of issues to the applicant, explaining the reason for the denial in clear and concise language, and identifying any statute or regulation on which the denial is based. The notice of denial will inform the applicant of the right to an informal conference under 3 AAC 306.085, and to a formal hearing under 3 AAC 306.090.

3 AAC 306.085. Informal conference.

(a) An applicant for a new license, renewal of a license, or transfer of a license to another person that is aggrieved by an action of the board denying the application may, no later than 15 days after the date of the written notice of denial, request an informal conference with the director or the board. An informal conference requested under this section must be held at a time and place convenient to the applicant and the board, but not later than the next scheduled meeting of the board. An informal conference may be conducted telephonically.

(b) If the informal conference does not resolve the matter to the applicant's satisfaction, the applicant may, within 15 days after the last day of the informal conference, request a formal hearing under 3 AAC 306.090 by filing a notice of defense in compliance with AS 44.62.380(b).

AS 17.38.084 3 AAC 306.090. Formal hearing.

An applicant for a new license, renewal of a license, or transfer of a license that is aggrieved by an action of the board denying the application may request a formal hearing by filing a notice of defense in compliance with AS 44.62.380 within 15 days after the date of the written notice of the denial, or as provided in 3 AAC 306.085(b) if the applicant requested and participated in an informal conference. Failure to file a notice of defense as provided in this section constitutes a waiver of the right to a formal hearing.

(b) When an aggrieved person requests a hearing under the section, the board may request the Office of Administrative Hearings to conduct the hearing in compliance with due process, the Alaska Administrative Procedure Act, AS 44.62.330 – AS 44.62.630, and the applicable regulations adopted by the Office of Administrative Hearings at 2 AAC 64.100 – 2 AAC 64.990.

3 AAC 306.095. Appeals.

(a) An **aggrieved applicant** or marijuana establishment license holder **may appeal** to the board regarding any action of the director, or an employee or agent of the board regarding an application for a new license, a license renewal, or a transfer of license to another person.

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MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Key Points

- A marijuana establishment may not operate in the state unless it has obtained the applicable marijuana establishment license from the board.
- The board will not issue a marijuana establishment license if the licensed premises will be located within 500 feet of a school grounds, a recreation or youth center, a building in which religious services are regularly conducted, or a correctional facility.
- The board will not issue a marijuana establishment license to a person that found guilty selling alcohol without a license, misdemeanor crime involving a controlled substance, conviction of a felony.
- The board will not issue a marijuana establishment license to an individual or a sole proprietorship unless the individual or proprietor is resident of the state.

Article 2. Local Options.

Section

200. Local options

210. Change of local option

220. Removal of local option

230. Procedure for local option election

240. Prohibition of importation or purchase after election

250. Effect on licenses of restriction on sale

260. Notice of the results of a local option election

2. Local Options (3 AAC 306.200 – 3AAC 306.260)

3 AAC 306.200. Local Options.

(a) If a majority of the persons voting on the question vote to **approve** the **option**, or if a local government's assembly or city council passes an ordinance to the same effect, the **local government shall adopt a local option to prohibit**

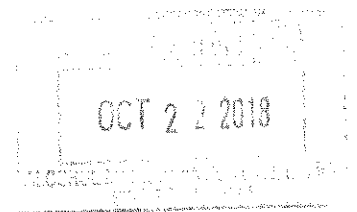
(1) **the sale or importation for sale of marijuana and any marijuana product;**

(2) the operation of any marijuana establishment, including one or more of the following license types:

(A) a retail marijuana store;

(B) a marijuana cultivation facility;

(C) a marijuana product manufacturing facility; or



When it receives a petition to adopt, change, or remove a local option under 3 AAC 306.200 or 3 AAC 306.220, the local government shall conduct the election in compliance with the initiative process under the local government's election ordinances and regulations and the applicable provisions of AS 29.

3 AAC 306.240. Prohibition of importation or purchase after election.

(a) If a majority of the voters vote to prohibit the importation for sale of marijuana and any marijuana product under 3 AAC 306.200(a)(3), or if the local government's assembly or city council passes an ordinance to the same effect, a person, beginning on the first day of the month after the results of the election are certified, may not knowingly bring, send, or transport marijuana or marijuana products for sale into the area within the boundary of the local government.

(b) A person who resides within the boundary of a local government that has adopted a local option under 3 AAC 306.200(a) may not purchase marijuana or a marijuana product from another person that has brought, sent, or transported marijuana or a marijuana product into the local government for sale in violation of the local option.

(c) Notwithstanding (a) or (b) of this section, a **licensed marijuana establishment may transport marijuana or any marijuana product through the boundaries of a local government that has prohibited importation or purchase of marijuana if the marijuana or marijuana product is shipped with an attached transport manifest** created in compliance with 3 AAC 306.750 and documenting that the shipment originates and terminates in a place that does not prohibit importation and purchase of marijuana or a marijuana product.

(d) In this section, (1) "bring" means to carry or convey or to attempt or solicit to carry or convey; (2) "send" means to cause to be taken or distributed or to attempt or solicit or cause to be taken or distributed, and includes use of the United States Postal Service; (3) "transport" means to ship by any method, and includes delivering or transferring or attempting or soliciting to deliver or transfer marijuana or marijuana products to be shipped to, delivered to, or left or held for pickup by any person.

3 AAC 306.250. Effect on licenses of restriction on sale.

If a majority of the voters vote under 3 AAC 306.200(a) to prohibit sale of marijuana and marijuana products or the operation of marijuana establishments, or if the assembly or city council passes an ordinance to the same effect, the board may not issue, renew, or transfer to another person, a license for a marijuana establishment with premises located within the boundary of the local government or in the unincorporated area within ten miles of the boundaries of the local government. A license for a marijuana establishment within the boundary of the local government or in the unincorporated area within ten miles of the boundary of the local government is void 90 days after the results of the election are certified. A license that expires during the 90 days after the certification of a local option election may be extended until it is void under this section, by payment of a prorated portion of the annual license fee.

3 AAC 306.260. Notice of the results of a local option election.

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355. Limit on quantity sold

360. Restriction on advertising of marijuana and marijuana product

3 AAC 306.300. Retail marijuana store license required.

(a) Except as permitted under AS 17.38.020, **a person may not sell, give, distribute, deliver, or offer to sell, give, distribute, or deliver marijuana or any marijuana product to a consumer unless the person has obtained a retail marijuana store license** from the board in compliance with this chapter, or is an employee or agent acting for a licensed retail marijuana store operating in compliance with this chapter. A person seeking a retail marijuana store license must

(1) submit an application for a retail marijuana store license on a form the board prescribes, including the information set out at 3 AAC 306.020 and 3 AAC 306.315; and

(2) demonstrate, to the board's satisfaction, that the applicant will operate in compliance with

(A) each applicable provision of 3 AAC 306.300 – 3 AAC 306.360 and 3 AAC 306.700 – 3 AAC 306.755; and

(B) each applicable public health, fire, safety, and tax code and ordinance of the state and the local government in which the applicant's proposed licensed premises is located.

(b) A licensee of any retail marijuana store, or an employee or agent of a retail marijuana store, may not have an ownership interest in, or a direct or indirect financial interest in any licensed marijuana testing facility.

3 AAC 306.305. Retail marijuana store privileges.

(a) A licensed **retail marijuana store is authorized to**

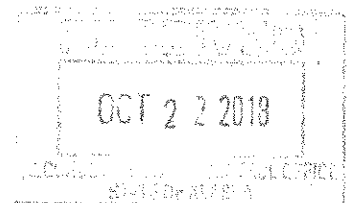
(1) **sell marijuana purchased from a licensed marijuana cultivation facility,** packaged and labeled as required under 3 AAC 306.345, 3 AAC 306.470, and 3 AAC 306.475 in an amount not exceeding the limit set out in 3 AAC 306.355, to an individual on the licensed premises for consumption off the licensed premises;

(2) **sell a marijuana product purchased from a licensed marijuana product manufacturing facility,** packaged and labeled as required under 3 AAC 306.345, 3 AAC 306.565, and 3 AAC 306.570, in an amount not exceeding the limit set out in 3 AAC 306.355, to an individual on the licensed premises for consumption off the licensed premises;

(3) **store marijuana** and marijuana products on the licensed premises in a manner consistent with 3 AAC 306.710 – 3 AAC 306.720;

(4) with prior approval of the board, permit consumption of marijuana or a marijuana product purchased on the licensed premises, in a designated area on the licensed premises.

(b) This section does not prohibit a licensed retail store from refusing to sell marijuana or marijuana product to any consumer.



(1) each licensee, employee, or agent who is required or permitted to be physically present on the licensed premises at any time obtains a marijuana handler permit as provided in 3 AAC 306.700 before being licensed or employed at a retail marijuana store; and

(2) each licensee, employee, or agent has that person's marijuana handler permit card in that person's immediate possession, or a valid copy on file on the premises, at all times when on the licensed premises of the retail marijuana store.

3 AAC 306.325. Access restricted at retail marijuana store.

(a) A person under the age of 21 may not enter a retail marijuana store.

(b) Each entry to a retail marijuana store must be posted with a sign that says "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.

(c) An area of a retail marijuana store's licensed premises where marijuana or any marijuana product is stocked for sale, or dispensed for sale, is a restricted access area. The retail marijuana store must post signs, require identification, and escort visitors in compliance with 3 AAC 306.710.

3 AAC 306.330. Marijuana inventory tracking system.

(a) **A retail marijuana store shall use an inventory tracking system** as provided in 3 AAC 306.730 to ensure all marijuana and marijuana product in the store's possession is identified and tracked from the time the retail marijuana store receives any batch of marijuana or lot of marijuana product through the sale, transfer to another licensed marijuana establishment, or disposal of the batch of marijuana or lot of marijuana product.

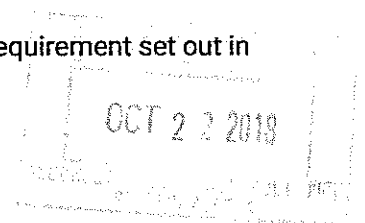
(b) When any marijuana from a marijuana cultivation facility or marijuana product from a marijuana product manufacturing facility is delivered or transported to the licensed premises of a retail marijuana store, the retail marijuana store shall immediately enter identification information for that batch of marijuana or lot of marijuana product into the retail marijuana store's inventory tracking system. **A retail marijuana store may not accept any marijuana or marijuana product that does not have a valid transport manifest generated from the inventory tracking system of the marijuana establishment that originated the delivery.**

(c) **A retail marijuana store shall reconcile each transaction from the store's point of sale system and current inventory to its inventory tracking system at the close of business each day.**

(d) A retail marijuana store shall account for any variance in the quantity of marijuana or marijuana product the store received and the quantity the store sold, transferred, or disposed of.

3 AAC 306.335. Health and safety requirements.

A retail marijuana store must comply with each applicable health and safety requirement set out in 3 AAC 306.735.



(b) A valid form of identification includes:

(1) an unexpired, unaltered passport;

(2) an unexpired, unaltered driver's license; instruction permit, or identification card of any state or territory of the United States, the District of Columbia, or a province of Canada;

(3) an identification card issued by a federal or state agency authorized to issue a driver's license or identification card.

3 AAC 306.355. Limit on quantity sold.

(a) A licensed retail marijuana store **shall not sell more than the following** quantity of marijuana or marijuana product in a single transaction:

(1) **one ounce** of useable marijuana;

(2) **seven grams** of marijuana **concentrate** for inhalation, or

(3) marijuana or marijuana products containing **more than 5600 Milligrams of THC**.

3 AAC 306.360. Restriction on advertising of marijuana and marijuana products.

(a) A retail marijuana store may have no more than three signs, visible to the general public from the public right of way, that identify the store by its business name. A sign may be placed in the store's window or attached to the outside of the licensed premises. The size of each sign may not exceed 4800 square inches.

(b) An advertisement for marijuana or marijuana product may not contain any statement or illustration that

(1) is false or misleading;

(2) promotes excessive consumption;

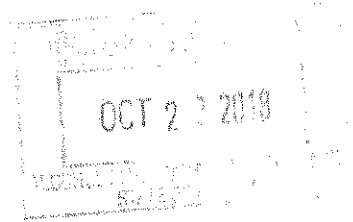
(3) represents that the use of marijuana has curative or therapeutic effects;

(4) depicts a person under the age of 21 consuming marijuana; or

(5) includes an object or character, including a toy, a cartoon character, or any other depiction designed to appeal to a child or other person under the age of 21, that promotes consumption of marijuana.

(c) A retail marijuana store may not place an advertisement for marijuana or a marijuana product, except as provided in (a) of this section,

(1) within one thousand feet of the perimeter of any child-centered facility, including a school, childcare facility or other facility providing services to children, a playground or recreation center, a public park, a library, or a game arcade that is open to persons under the age of 21;



420. Application for marijuana cultivation facility license

425. Marijuana handler permit required

430. Restricted access area

435. Marijuana inventory tracking system

440. Health and safety requirements

445. Standards for cultivation and preparation

450. Production of marijuana concentrate prohibited

455. Required laboratory testing

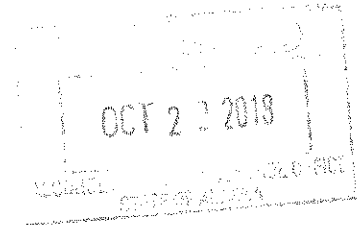
460. Samples

465. Random sampling

470. Packaging of marijuana

475. Labeling of marijuana

480. Marijuana tax to be paid



3 AAC 306.400. Marijuana cultivation facility license required.

(a) Except as provided under AS 17.38.020, a **person may not plant, propagate, cultivate, harvest, trim, dry, cure, package, or label marijuana grown at a place under that person's control, or sell marijuana grown at a place under that person's control to any marijuana establishment unless the person has obtained a marijuana cultivation facility license from the board** in compliance with this chapter, or is an employee or agent acting for a licensed marijuana cultivation facility. The board will issue the following types of marijuana cultivation facility licenses, with the privileges and subject to the prohibitions set out in sections 3 AAC 306.405 – 3 AAC 306.410:

(1) a standard marijuana cultivation facility license;

(2) a **limited marijuana cultivation** facility license to a person operating a marijuana cultivation facility with **fewer than 500 square feet** under cultivation.

(b) A person seeking a standard or limited marijuana cultivation facility license as provided in (a) of this section must

(1) submit an application for the applicable marijuana cultivation facility license on a form the board prescribes, including the information set out at 3 AAC 306.020 and 3 AAC 306.420; and

(2) demonstrate to the board's satisfaction that it will operate in compliance with

(A) each applicable provision of 3 AAC 306.400 – 3 AAC 306.480 and 3 AAC 306.700 – 3 AAC 306.755; and

(4) except as permitted under a marijuana product manufacturing facility license, extract marijuana concentrate, using any process described in 3AAC 306.555, at the licensed premises;

(5) sell marijuana that is **not packaged and labeled** in compliance with 3 AAC 306.470 and 3 AAC 306.475.

3 AAC 306.410. Limited marijuana cultivation facility: privileges and prohibited acts.

A licensed limited cultivation facility

(1) has the privileges set out in 3 AAC 305.405(a) and

(b), except that it must have fewer than 500 square feet under cultivation; and

(2) is subject to each prohibition set out in 3 AAC 306.405(c).

3 AAC 306.420. Application for marijuana cultivation facility license.

(a) An applicant for a new standard marijuana cultivation facility license or a new limited marijuana cultivation facility shall file an application on a form the board prescribes, including

(1) the information required under 3 AAC 306.020; and

(2) the proposed marijuana cultivation facility's operating plan, including, in addition to the information required under 3 AAC 306.020(c):

(A) the size of the space intended to be under cultivation;

(B) the growing medium to be used;

(C) fertilizers, chemicals, gases, and delivery systems, including CO2 management, to be used;

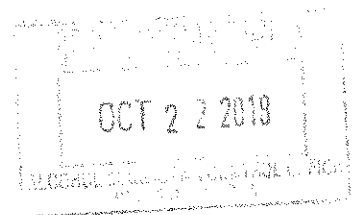
(D) the irrigation and waste water systems to be used;

(E) waste disposal arrangements;

(F) odor control; and

(G) the testing procedure and protocols the marijuana cultivation facility will follow.

(b) An applicant for a limited marijuana cultivation facility license must submit the information required for a new marijuana establishment license set out in 3 AAC 306.020, and (a)(2) of this section.



3 AAC 306.425. Marijuana handler permit required.

A marijuana cultivation facility must ensure that each licensee, employee, or agent who is required or permitted to be physically present on the licensed premises at any time

(c) A marijuana cultivation facility shall record in its marijuana inventory tracking system all marijuana used to provide a sample authorized under 3 AAC 306.460 for the purpose of negotiating sales, including

(1) the amount of each sample;

(2) the retail marijuana store or marijuana product manufacturing facility that received the sample; and

(3) the disposal of any expired or outdated promotional sample returned to the marijuana cultivation facility.

3 AAC 306.440. Health and safety requirements.

(a) A marijuana cultivation facility must comply with all applicable health and safety requirements set out in 3 AAC 306.735, and the additional requirements set out in this section.

(b) A marijuana cultivation facility shall ensure that any **licensee, employee, or agent who is present at the marijuana cultivation facility and in contact with any marijuana**

(1) **wears clean clothing** appropriate for the duties that person performs;

(2) **wears protective apparel**, such as head, face, hand and arm coverings, as necessary to protect marijuana from contamination; and

(3) practices **good sanitation** and health habits.

3 AAC 306.450. Production of marijuana concentrate prohibited.

A marijuana cultivation facility may not produce or possess marijuana concentrate that was extracted using any process described in 3 AAC 306.455 on its 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 and

(1) be in a separate room that

(A) is physically separated by a secure door from any cultivation area;

(B) has a sign that clearly identifies the room as a marijuana concentrate production area, and warns unauthorized persons to stay out; and

(2) comply with all applicable provisions of 3 AAC 306.500 – 3 AAC 306.570.

3 AAC 306.455. Required laboratory testing.

(a) Except as provided in (d) of this section, **a marijuana cultivation facility shall provide a sample of each harvest batch of marijuana produced at the facility to a marijuana testing facility, and may not sell or transport any marijuana until all laboratory testing required by 3 AAC 306.645 has been**

(c) A retail marijuana store that receives a marijuana sample may not sell the marijuana sample to a customer; and shall either

(1) return the marijuana sample to the cultivation facility that provided the sample; or

2) destroy the marijuana sample after use and document the destruction in its marijuana inventory control system.

3 AAC 306.465. Random sampling.

(a) **The board or the director will from time to time require a standard or limited marijuana cultivation facility to provide samples** of the growing medium, soil amendments, fertilizers, crop production aids, pesticides, or water for random compliance checks. The sample may be screened for pesticides and chemical residues, unsafe levels of metals, and used for other laboratory tests the director finds to be in the interests of the public. The marijuana cultivation facility shall bear all costs of testing under this subsection.

(b) When the board or the director orders random sampling under this section, the director will identify a licensed marijuana testing facility to perform the testing. The marijuana testing facility will collect the test samples; the marijuana cultivation facility shall cooperate to facilitate the collection of samples.

3 AAC 306.470. Packaging of marijuana.

(a) **A licensed marijuana cultivation facility shall package its marijuana bud and flower for sale as follows:**

(1) to a retail marijuana store, either

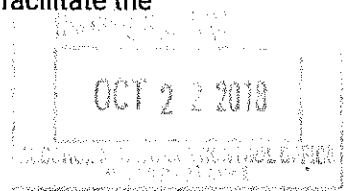
(A) in a **package not exceeding one ounce for resale** to consumers without additional handling by the retail marijuana store except to add the retail marijuana store's own identifying name or logo and license number; or

(B) in a **wholesale package not exceeding five pounds** for re – packaging by the retail marijuana store; or

(2) to a marijuana product manufacturing facility in a wholesale package not exceeding five pounds, consisting of a single strain or a mixture of strains as identified on the label.

(b) **When a licensed marijuana cultivation facility packages marijuana for a retail marijuana store to sell to a consumer without re-packaging, the packaging may not have any printed images, including cartoon characters, that specifically target individuals under the age of 21.** In addition, the packaging must protect the product from contamination and must not impart any toxic or damaging substance to the marijuana;

(c) Each package prepared in compliance with this section must be identified by a tracking label generated for tracking by the marijuana cultivation facility's marijuana inventory control system.



(3) the net weight of the marijuana in the package, not including weight of the shipping container, using a standard of measure compatible with the inventory tracking system; and

(4) a complete list of all pesticides, fungicides, and herbicides used in cultivation of the marijuana.

(e) If a marijuana cultivation facility transports wholesale marijuana to another marijuana establishment for sale at retail or for use in manufacturing a marijuana product, then a label must be affixed to the shipping container showing that a licensed marijuana testing facility has tested each harvest batch in the shipment as provided in 3 AAC 306.645. The label must report the test results, including the following information:

(1) a cannabinoid potency profile expressed as a range of percentages that extends from the lowest percentage to highest percentage of concentration for each cannabinoid listed from every test conducted on that strain of marijuana from the same marijuana cultivation facility within the last three months;

(2) a statement listing the results of microbial testing required by 3 AAC 306.645(b)(2);

(3) a statement listing the results of residual solvent testing required by 3 AAC 306.645(b)(3), if applicable;

(B) herbicides, pesticides, and fungicides; and

(C) harmful chemicals. (f) If a marijuana cultivation facility ships wholesale marijuana from a harvest batch that has not been tested for each contaminant listed in (e)(4) of this section, the label for that batch must include a statement identifying each contaminant listed in (e)(4) of this section for which that harvest batch has not been tested.

3 AAC 306.480. Marijuana tax to be paid.

(a) A **marijuana cultivation establishment**, including a standard marijuana cultivation facility and a limited marijuana cultivation facility was tested: 306.645(b)(2);

(4) a statement listing any of the following contaminants for which the product (A) molds, mildew and filth, in addition to the testing required by shall submit monthly reports to the Department Revenue and **pay the excise tax required** under AS 43.61.010 and AS 43.61.020 on all marijuana sold, or provided as a sample to any marijuana establishment.

MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Key Points

- A person may not plant, propagate, cultivate, harvest, trim, dry, cure, package, or label marijuana grown at a place under that person's control, or sell marijuana grown at a place under that person's control to any marijuana establishment unless the person has obtained a marijuana cultivation facility license from the board.
- Limited marijuana cultivation facility license to a person operating a marijuana cultivation facility with fewer than 500 square feet.
- Licensee may not have an ownership interest in licensed marijuana testing facility.
- Marijuana cultivation facility shall conduct within a fully enclosed secure indoor facility or greenhouse with rigid walls, a roof, and doors—full video surveillance.

(b) A person seeking any type of marijuana product manufacturing facility license must

(1) submit an application for a marijuana product manufacturing facility license on a form the board prescribes, including the information set out at 3 AAC 306.020 and 3 AAC 306.520; and

(2) demonstrate to the board's satisfaction that it will operate in compliance with

(A) each applicable provision of 3 AAC 306.500 – 3 AAC 306.570 and 3 AAC 306-700 – 3 AAC 306.755; and

(B) each applicable public health, fire, safety, and tax code and ordinance of the state and the local government in which the applicant's proposed licensed premises are located.

(c) A licensee of any marijuana product manufacturing facility, or an employee or agent of a marijuana product manufacturing facility, may not have an ownership interest in, or a direct or indirect financial interest in any licensed marijuana testing facility.

3 AAC 306.505. Marijuana product manufacturing facility privileges.

(a) Except as provided in 3 AAC 306.515, a licensed marijuana product manufacturing facility, including a marijuana concentrate manufacturing facility, is authorized to

(1) purchase marijuana from a marijuana cultivation facility or from another marijuana product manufacturing facility;

(2) extract marijuana concentrate in compliance with 3 AAC 306.555;

(3) manufacture, refine, process, cook, package, label, and store marijuana products approved under 3 AAC 306.525, including

(A) marijuana concentrate; or

(B) any product intended for consumption or use on the body that is comprised of marijuana and other ingredients, including edible products, ointments, salves, patches, or tinctures;

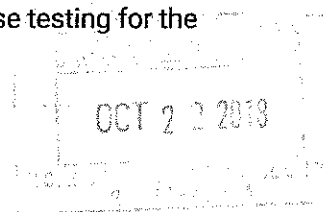
(4) sell, distribute, or deliver marijuana extract or any marijuana product only to a licensed retail marijuana store or to another licensed marijuana product manufacturing facility;

(5) provide and transport samples of marijuana concentrate or other marijuana product to a certified marijuana testing lab for testing;

(6) provide a sample of marijuana concentrate or a marijuana product approved under 3 AAC 306.525 to a licensed retail marijuana store for the purpose of negotiating a sale;

(7) store inventory in a restricted access area on the licensed premises as provided in 3 AAC 306.535; and

(8) transport marijuana in compliance with 3 AAC 306.750; or (9) conduct in-house testing for the marijuana product manufacturing facility's



(4) provide samples of any product other than marijuana concentrate to a licensed retail marijuana store for purposes of negotiating a sale.

3 AAC 306.520. Application for marijuana product manufacturing facility license.

An applicant for a marijuana product manufacturing facility license, including a marijuana concentrate manufacturing facility, must file an application on a form the board prescribes, and provide the information required under 3 AAC 306.020 and the following:

(1) a copy of a food safety permit if required under 18 AAC 31.020 from the Department of Environmental Conservation or a municipality with authority delegated under AS 17.20.072 and 18 AAC 31.945;

(2) a diagram of the proposed licensed premises required in 3 AAC 306.020(b), identifying the area where

(A) in-house testing, if any, will occur; and

(B) marijuana and any marijuana product, including marijuana concentrate, will be stored;

(3) in the applicant's operating plan required under 3 AAC 306.020(c), a description of

(A) the equipment and solvents, gases, chemicals, and other compounds used to create concentrates and the processes to be used;

(B) each marijuana product the applicant intends to process at this location; the product description must include the color, shape, texture, ingredients and standard production procedure to be used and the additional information required for product approval in 3 AAC 306.525;

(C) the packaging to be used for each type of product; and

(D) sample labels showing how the labeling information required in 3 AAC 306.570 will be set out; and Register ____)

(E) the applicant's plan for disposal of waste.

Editor's note: The form for an application for a marijuana product manufacturing facility license or a marijuana concentrate manufacturing license is available online as provided in the editor's note under 3 AAC 306.020.

3 AAC 306.525. Approval of concentrates and marijuana products.

(a) A marijuana product manufacturing facility, including a marijuana concentrate manufacturing facility, must obtain the board's approval for each product it will manufacture for sale or transfer to another licensed marijuana establishment. The board will not approve any product that is prohibited under 3 AAC 306.510(a)(4).

(b) An applicant for a marijuana product manufacturing facility license may request the board's approval of its intended products with a new license application by including, in its operating plan

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(c) Any area where marijuana or a marijuana product is stored must be moisture and temperature controlled and protected from pests and vermin.

3 AAC 306.540. Marijuana inventory tracking system.

(a) A marijuana product manufacturing facility shall use a marijuana inventory tracking system as provided in 3 AAC 306.730 to ensure that the marijuana product manufacturing facility identifies and tracks any marijuana or marijuana product from the time the marijuana or marijuana product is received, through

(1) use of the marijuana or marijuana product in manufacturing any other marijuana product;

(2) sale or transfer of the marijuana or marijuana product originally received, or any marijuana product manufactured at that marijuana product manufacturing facility to another licensed marijuana establishment; and

(3) disposal of any expired or outdated marijuana or marijuana product that is not sold or transferred to another licensed marijuana establishment.

(b) When marijuana from a marijuana cultivation facility or marijuana product from another marijuana product manufacturing facility is delivered or transported to the licensed premises of a marijuana product manufacturing facility, the marijuana product manufacturing facility shall immediately enter tracking information for that marijuana or marijuana product into the inventory tracking system. A marijuana product manufacturing facility may not accept any marijuana or marijuana product that does not have a valid transport manifest generated from the marijuana inventory tracking system of the licensed marijuana establishment that supplies the marijuana or marijuana product.

(c) A marijuana product manufacturing facility shall track any received marijuana or marijuana product to its use in a marijuana product, and shall reconcile each transaction to its inventory tracking system at the close of business each day.

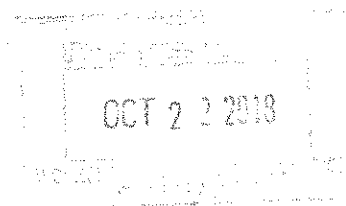
(d) A marijuana product manufacturing facility shall account for any variance in the quantity of marijuana or marijuana product the facility received, and the quantity the facility sold, transferred, or disposed of.

3 AAC 306.545. Health and safety standards.

(a) A marijuana product manufacturing facility shall comply with the health and safety standards set out in 3 AAC 306.735, the Alaska Food Safety Code, 18 AAC 31, if applicable, and any local kitchen-related health and safety standards for retail food establishments.

(b) In addition to inspection by the director or an employee or agent of the board, a marijuana product manufacturing facility is subject to inspection by local safety officials, including a local fire department, building inspector, or code enforcement officer.

3 AAC 306.550. Required laboratory testing.



(3) **solvent-based marijuana concentrate** may be produced using the **hydrocarbons N-butane, isobutane, propane, or heptane or other solvents or gases** the board approves that exhibit low to minimal potential human health-related toxicity; approved solvents must be of at least ninety-nine percent purity and must be used

(A) in a professional grade closed loop extraction system designed to recover the solvents;

(B) in an environment with proper ventilation; and

(C) with control of all sources of ignition if a flammable atmosphere is or may be present.

(c) A marijuana product manufacturing facility using a professional grade closed loop gas extraction system must ensure that ratings;

(1) every vessel is used in compliance with the manufacturer's stated pressure

(2) any CO2 used is of at least ninety-nine percent purity;

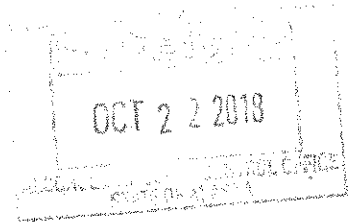
(3) any person using a solvent or gas to extract marijuana concentrate in the closed looped system must be fully trained on how to use the system, have direct access to applicable material safety data sheets, and handle and store the solvent and gas safely;

(4) a licensed engineer has certified that the professional grade closed loop system was commercially manufactured, is safe for its intended use, and is built to codes of recognized and generally accepted engineering practices;

(5) any professional grade closed loop system, and other equipment and facilities used in the extraction process must be approved for their use by the local fire code official and must meet any applicable fire, safety, and building code requirements.

(d) A marijuana product manufacturing facility may use heat, screens, presses, steam distillation, ice water, and other methods without employing solvents or gases to create kief, hashish, bubble hash, infused dairy butter, or oils or fats derived from natural sources, and other extracts.

(e) A marijuana product manufacturing facility may use food grade glycerin, ethanol, and propylene glycol solvents to create extracts. All ethanol must be removed from the extract in a manner to recapture the solvent and ensure that it is not vented into the atmosphere.



3 AAC 306.560. Potency limits per serving and transaction for edible marijuana products.

(a) A marijuana product manufacturing facility may not prepare any product with potency levels exceeding the following, as tested in compliance with 3 AAC 306.645:

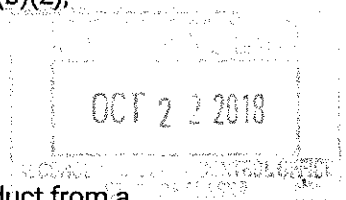
(1) for a single serving of marijuana product, five milligrams active tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) or Delta 9;

(2) in a single packaged unit of marijuana product to be eaten or swallowed, not more than ten servings, or fifty milligrams of active THC or Delta 9; the THC content must be homogenous, or evenly distributed throughout the marijuana infused product.

- (2) the production lot number assigned to the product in the package;
- (3) the net weight of the product in the package, not including weight of packaging, using a standard of measure compatible with the inventory tracking system;
- (4) a label containing the following statements:
- (A) "Marijuana has intoxicating effects and may be habit forming and addictive;"
 - (B) "Marijuana impairs concentration, coordination, and judgment. Do not operate a vehicle or machinery under its influence;"
 - (C) "There are health risks associated with consumption of marijuana;" and
 - (D) "For use only by adults twenty-one and older. Keep out of the reach of children"
 - (E) "Marijuana should not be used by women who are pregnant or breast feeding."
- (d) A marijuana product manufacturing facility transporting marijuana product to a retail marijuana store shall affix a label to the shipping container showing that a licensed marijuana testing facility has tested each lot of marijuana product in the shipment and giving the test results, including the following information:
- (1) a cannabinoid potency profile expressed as a range of percentages that extends from the lowest percentage to highest percentage of concentration for each cannabinoid listed from every test conducted on that production lot from the same marijuana product manufacturing facility within the last three months;
 - (2) a statement listing the results of microbial testing required by 3 AAC 306.645(b)(2);
 - (3) a statement listing the results of residual solvent testing required by 3 AAC 306.645(b)(3), if applicable; was tested:
 - (4) a statement listing any of the following contaminants for which the product
 - (A) molds, mildew and filth, in addition to the testing required by 3 AAC 306.645(b)(2);
 - (B) herbicides, pesticides, and fungicides, and
 - (C) harmful chemicals.
 - (e) If a marijuana product manufacturing facility ships wholesale marijuana product from a production lot of marijuana product that has not been tested for each contaminant listed in (d)(4) of this section, the label for that lot must include a statement identifying each contaminant listed in (d)(4) of this section for which that lot has not been tested.

MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Key Points

- **A person may not extract marijuana concentrate for sale, or formulate or manufacture any marijuana product for sale unless that person has obtained a marijuana product manufacturing facility license from the board.**



(a) The provisions of 3 AAC 306.600 – 3 AAC 306.675 apply to any person offering any service testing, analyzing, or certifying potency, moisture content, pesticide or solvent residue, mold, mildew, bacteria, or other contaminant in marijuana or any marijuana product to any other person including a marijuana establishment or any member of the public, whether for compensation or not, as a independent or third party testing facility.

(b) The provisions of 3 AAC 306.600 – 3 AAC 306.675 do not apply to any licensed marijuana establishment that controls marijuana testing equipment used solely for its own in- house testing of its own cultivated crop, of products produced or manufactured at its own facility, or of retail products placed or offered for sale in its marijuana retail store.

3 AAC 306.605. Marijuana testing facility license required.

(a) **A person may not offer or provide any marijuana testing service or test results unless the person has obtained a marijuana testing facility license** from the board in compliance with this chapter, or is an employee or agent acting for a licensed marijuana testing facility.

(b) A person seeking a marijuana testing facility license must

(1) submit an application for a marijuana testing facility license on a form the board prescribes, including the information set out at 3 AAC 306.020 and 3 AAC 306.615; and

(2) demonstrate to the board's satisfaction that the applicant will operate in compliance with (A) each applicable provision of 3 AAC 306.600 – 3 AAC 306.675, and 3 AAC 306.700 – 3 AAC 306.755; and

(B) each applicable public health, fire, safety, and tax code and ordinance of the state and the local government in which the applicant's proposed licensed premises are located.

(C) does not hold any marijuana establishment license in this state other than a testing facility license, or have any financial interest in common with any person who is a licensee of a marijuana establishment in this state other than a testing facility license; and

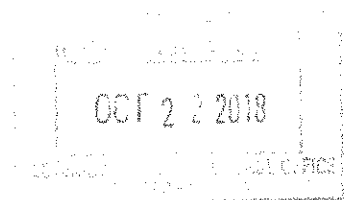
(D) meets the board's standards for approval as set out in 3 AAC 306.620 – 3 AAC 306.625.

(c) A licensee of any marijuana testing facility, or an employee or agent of a licensed marijuana testing facility may not have an ownership interest in, or a direct or indirect financial interest in any other licensed marijuana establishment.

3 AAC 306.610. Marijuana testing facilities: privileges and prohibitions.

(a) **A licensed marijuana testing facility may have any amount of marijuana and marijuana product on its premises at any given time provided that the testing facility's marijuana inventory tracking system and other records document that all marijuana and marijuana products are on the premises only for the testing purposes** described in 3 AAC 306.600 – 3 AAC 3306.675.

(b) A licensed marijuana testing facility may not



(3) examine compliance with any applicable requirement of 3 AAC 306.630 – 3AAC 306.675, and 3 AAC 306.700 – 3AAC 306.755, including

(A) qualifications of personnel;

will use;

(B) standard operating procedure for each testing methodology the facility

(C) proficiency testing results;

(D) quality control and quality assurance;

(E) security;

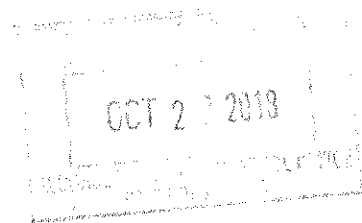
(F) chain of custody;

(G) specimen retention;

(H) space;

(I) records; and

(J) reporting of results.



(c) In this section, "approval" means the board or its contractor has examined the qualifications and procedures of the marijuana testing facility license applicant and found them generally in compliance with good laboratory practices; "approval" does not mean the board guarantees that the testing facility can or will protect the public from all potential hazards of marijuana including microbials, poisons or toxins, residual solvents, pesticides, or other contaminants.

3 AAC 306.625. Proficiency testing program.

(a) When an accredited proficiency testing program becomes available in the state, the board may require an applicant for a marijuana testing facility license to participate successfully in a proficiency testing program within 12 months before receiving a license. The proficiency testing program must require an applicant for a marijuana testing facility license or a participating licensed marijuana testing facility to analyze test samples using the same procedures with the same number of replicate analyses, standards, testing analysts, and equipment that will be used for product testing. Successful participation means the positive identification of 80 percent of the target analytes that the testing facility reports, and must include quantitative results when applicable. Any false positive results reported will be considered an unsatisfactory score for the proficiency test.

(b) Before renewing the license of a marijuana testing facility, the board may require the facility to participate in a proficiency testing program with documentation of continued performance satisfactory to the board. The license of a marijuana testing facility may be limited, suspended, or revoked if the facility fails to participate and receive a passing score in a proficiency testing program.

(2) notify the board of any alternative scientifically valid testing methodology the facility proposes to use for any laboratory test it conducts; the board may require third-party validation of any monograph, peer reviewed scientific journal article, or analytical method the marijuana testing facility proposes to follow to ensure the methodology produces comparable and accurate results.

(b) An applicant for a marijuana testing facility license and the holder of a marijuana testing facility license must observe good laboratory practices.

(c) The board or the board's contractor may inspect the practices, procedures, and programs adopted, followed, and maintained by the applicant or the licensed marijuana testing facility; and may examine all records of the applicant or the licensed marijuana testing facility that are related to the inspection. The board may require an applicant or a licensed marijuana testing facility to have an independent third party inspect and monitor laboratory operations to assess testing competency and the facility's compliance with its quality program. The board may require random validation of a marijuana testing facility's execution of all testing methodologies the facility uses. The marijuana testing facility must pay all costs of validation.

Editor's note: Cannabis Inflorescence: Standards of Identity, Analysis, and Quality Control, Revision 2014, published by the American Herbal Pharmacopoeia may be obtained from the American Herbal Pharmacopoeia, P.O. Box 66809, Scotts Valley, California 95067, or at the Internet address <http://www.herbal-ahp.org/>

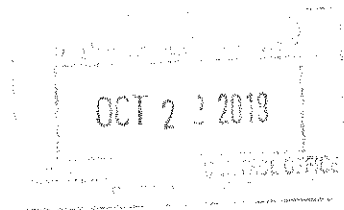
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: Recommended methods for the identification and analysis of cannabis and cannabis products: Manual for use by national drug analysis laboratories (2009).is available at the internet address <https://www.unodc.org/documents/scientific/ST-NAR-40-Ebook.pdf>

OECD Principles of Good Laboratory Practice and Compliance Monitoring published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development as revised as of 1997 is available at the internet address

3 AAC 306.640. Standard operating procedure manual.

(a) **An applicant for a marijuana testing facility license and a licensed marijuana testing facility must have a written procedures manual** with detailed instructions explaining how to perform each testing method the applicant or marijuana testing facility uses, and minimum standards for each test. The written procedures manual must be available to each employee of the marijuana testing facility at all times. A standard operating procedures manual must cover at least the following procedures:

- (1) sample preparation for each matrix that will be tested;
- (2) reagent, solution, and reference standard preparation;
- (3) instrument setup, where applicable;
- (4) standardization of volumetric reagent solutions, as applicable;
- (5) data acquisition; and
- (6) calculation of results;



(ii) if the THC content of an edible marijuana product is not homogenous;

(2) microbial testing for the listed substances on the listed marijuana products is required as follows:

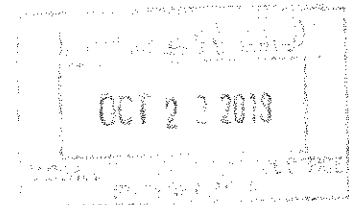
(3) testing for the listed residual solvents and metals on the listed marijuana products is required as follows:

PLEASE SEE CHART ON ATTACHED REGULATIONS

3 AAC 306.650. Chain of custody.

A marijuana testing facility must establish an adequate chain of custody and sample requirement instructions that include

- (1) issuing instructions for the minimum sample requirements and storage requirements;
- (2) **documenting the condition of the external package** and integrity seals utilized to prevent contamination of, or tampering with, the sample;
- (3) **documenting the condition and amount of sample provided** at the time the sample is received at the facility;
- (4) **documenting each person handling the original samples, aliquots, and extracts;**
- (5) **documenting any transfer of samples, aliquots, and extracts** to another marijuana testing facility for additional testing or at the request of the marijuana cultivation facility or marijuana product manufacturer that provided the testing sample;
- (6) maintaining a current list of authorized personnel and restricting entry to the facility to those authorized persons;
- (7) securing the facility during non-working hours;
- (8) securing short-term and long-term storage areas when not in use;
- (9) using a secured area to log in and aliquot samples;
- (10) ensuring samples are stored appropriately; and
- (11) documenting the disposal of samples, aliquots, and extracts.



3 AAC 306.655. Marijuana inventory tracking system.

A marijuana testing facility shall use an inventory tracking system as provided in 3 AAC 306.730 to ensure all marijuana transported to the marijuana testing facility's premises is identified and tracked from the time the marijuana arrives at the testing facility to the use and destruction of the marijuana in testing, or disposal in compliance with 3 AAC 306.740.

(2) to the director within 72 hours when results of tested samples exceed allowable levels.

(b) A marijuana testing facility shall establish procedures to ensure that reported results are accurate, precise, and scientifically valid. To ensure reported results are valid, a marijuana testing facility must include in all final reports: sample;

(1) the name and location of the marijuana testing facility;

(2) the unique sample identifier assigned by the testing facility;

(3) the marijuana establishment or other person that submitted the testing sample;

(4) the sample identifier provided by the person that submitted the testing

(5) the date the facility received the sample;

(6) the chain of custody identifier;

(7) the date of report;

(8) the type of product tested;

(9) the test results;

(10) the units of measure; and

(11) any other information or qualifiers needed for interpretation of the test method and the results being reported, including any identified and documented discrepancy.

(c) A marijuana testing facility may amend a final report for clerical purposes except that test results may not be amended.

3 AAC 306.675. Records retention.

A marijuana testing facility shall maintain the business records required under 3 AAC 306.755 for the period of time specified in that section. The books and records required under 3 AAC 306.755(a)(1) include:

Authority:

(1) test results;

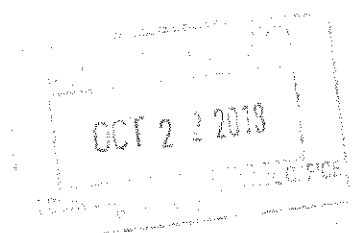
(2) quality control and quality assurance records;

(3) standard operating procedures;

(4) chain of custody records;

(5) proficiency testing records;

(6) analytical data to include printouts generated by the instrumentation;



730. Marijuana inventory tracking system

735. Health and safety standards

740. Waste disposal

745. Standardized scales

750. Transportation

755. Business records

Regulation of Marijuana Industry – 3 AAC 306.700.

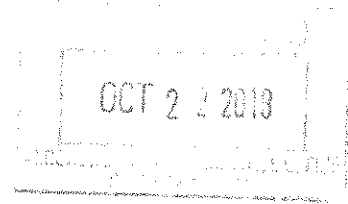
(a) A **marijuana establishment** and **each licensee, employee, or agent** of the marijuana establishment who sells, cultivates, manufactures, tests, or transports marijuana or a marijuana product, or who checks the identification of a consumer or visitor, must **obtain a marijuana handler permit** from the board **before being licensed or beginning employment** at a marijuana establishment.

(b) To obtain a marijuana handler permit, a **person must complete** a marijuana handler permit **education course** approved by the board, **pass a written test** demonstrating an understanding of the course material, and **obtain a certificate** of course completion from the **course provider**. The topics that an approved marijuana handler permit education **course covers** must include:

- (1) AS 17.37, AS 17.38, and this chapter;
- (2) the **effects of consumption** of marijuana and marijuana products;
- (3) how to **identify a person impaired** by consumption of marijuana;
- (4) how to **determine valid identification**;
- (5) how to intervene to **prevent unlawful marijuana consumption**; and
- (6) the **penalty for an unlawful act** by a **licensee, an employee, or an agent** of a marijuana establishment.

(c) To obtain a marijuana handler permit, a person who has completed the marijuana 97 Register 217, April 2016 COMMERCE, COMMUNITY, AND EC. DEV. handler permit education course described under (b) of this section shall **present the course completion certificate** to the **director**. The director shall issue a marijuana handler **permit card valid for three years** from the date of issue. A person may renew a card issued under this section by passing a written test demonstrating an understanding of the course subjects.

(d) A licensee, employee, or agent of a marijuana establishment shall **keep the marijuana handler permit card** described in (c) of this section in that person's **immediate possession** or a **valid copy on file on the premises at times when on the licensed premises** of the marijuana establishment.



(2) obtain a visitor identification badge before entering the restricted access area;
and

(3) be escorted at all times by a licensee, or an employee or an agent of the marijuana establishment.

3 AAC 306.715. Security alarm systems and lock standards.

(a) **Each licensee, employee, or agent of a marijuana establishment shall display an identification badge issued by the marijuana establishment at all times when on the marijuana establishment's licensed premises.**

(b) The licensed premises of a marijuana establishment must have (1) exterior lighting to facilitate surveillance;

(2) a security alarm system on all exterior doors and windows; and

(3) continuous video monitoring as provided in 3 AAC 306.720.

(c) A marijuana establishment shall have policies and procedures that

(1) are designed to prevent diversion of marijuana or marijuana product;

(2) prevent loitering;

(3) describe the use of any additional security device, such as a motion detector, pressure switch, and duress, panic, or hold-up alarm to enhance security of its licensed premises;
and

(4) describe the actions to be taken by a licensee, employee, or agent of the marijuana establishment when any automatic or electronic notification system alerts a local law enforcement agency of an unauthorized breach of security.

(d) A marijuana establishment must use commercial grade, non-residential door locks on all exterior entry points to the licensed premises.

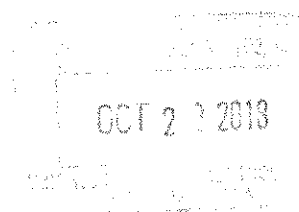
3 AAC 306.720. Video surveillance.

(a) **A marijuana establishment shall install and maintain a video surveillance and camera recording system** as provided in this section. The video system must cover

(1) each restricted access area and each entrance to a restricted access area within the licensed premises;

(2) each entrance to the exterior of the licensed premises;

(3) each point-of-sale area.



licensed marijuana establishment, or use in manufacturing a product, to a completed sale of marijuana or marijuana product, or disposal of the harvest batch of marijuana or production lot of marijuana product.

(b) All marijuana delivered to a marijuana establishment must be weighed on a scale certified in compliance with 3 AAC 306.745.

3 AAC 306.735. Health and safety standards.

(a) A marijuana establishment is subject to inspection by the local fire department, building inspector, or code enforcement officer to confirm that no health or safety concerns are present.

(b) A marijuana establishment shall take all reasonable measures and precautions to ensure that

(1) any person who has an illness, an open sore or infected wound, or other potential source of infection may not come in contact with marijuana or a marijuana product while the illness or source of infection persists;

(2) the licensed premises have

(A) adequate and readily accessible toilet facilities that are maintained in good repair and sanitary condition; and

(B) convenient hand-washing facilities with running water at a suitable temperature; the marijuana establishment shall require employees to wash or sanitize their hands, and must provide effective hand-cleaning, sanitizing preparations, and drying devices;

(3) each person working in direct contact with marijuana or a marijuana product shall conform to good hygienic practices while on duty, including (A) maintaining adequate personal cleanliness; and

(B) **washing hands thoroughly in an adequate hand-washing area before starting work**, after using toilet facilities, and at any other time when the person's hands may have become soiled or contaminated;

(4) litter, waste, and rubbish are properly removed; the waste disposal equipment must be maintained and adequate to

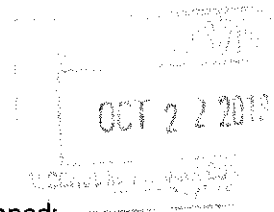
(A) avoid contaminating any area where marijuana or any marijuana product is stored, displayed, or sold; and

(B) prevent causing odors or attracting pests;

(5) floors, walls, and ceilings must be constructed to allow adequate cleaning, and must be kept clean and in good repair;

(6) adequate lighting is installed in any area where marijuana or a marijuana product is stored, displayed, or sold, and where any equipment or utensil is cleaned;

(7) screening or other protection adequately protects against the entry of pests;



(c) A marijuana establishment shall

(1) **give the board at least 3 days notice in the marijuana inventory tracking system** required under 3 AAC 306.730 **before making the waste unusable and disposing** of it; except that the director may authorize immediate disposal on an emergency basis; and

(2) keep a record of the final destination of marijuana waste made unusable. (d) Marijuana plant waste must be made unusable by grinding the marijuana plant waste and mixing it with at least an equal amount of other compostable or non-compostable materials. A marijuana establishment may use other methods to make marijuana waste unusable if the board approves the method in advance. Material that may be mixed with the marijuana waste includes

(1) compostable materials including food waste, yard waste, vegetable based grease or oils, or other wastes approved by the board when the mixed material can be used as compost feedstock or in another organic waste method such as an anaerobic digester with approval of any applicable local government entity; or

(2) non-compostable materials including paper waste, cardboard waste, plastic waste, oil, or other wastes approved by the board when the mixed material may be delivered to a permitted solid waste facility, incinerator, or other facility with approval of any applicable local government entity.

(e) When marijuana or a marijuana product is found by, or surrendered to, a law enforcement officer including an airport security officer, the officer may dispose of the marijuana or marijuana product as provided in this section or by any method that is allowed under any applicable local ordinance.

3 AAC 306.745. Standardized scales.

A marijuana establishment shall use certified scales in compliance with AS 45.75.080, the Alaska Weights and Measures Act. A marijuana establishment shall

(1) maintain registration and inspection reports of certified scales; and

(2) upon request by the board or the director, provide a copy of the registration and inspection reports of the certified scales to the board or the director for review.

3 AAC 306.750. Transportation.

(a) A licensed marijuana establishment shall **transport marijuana** as follows:

(1) a **marijuana cultivation facility may transport marijuana to another marijuana cultivation facility, a marijuana product manufacturing facility, a marijuana testing facility, or a marijuana retail store;**

(2) a **marijuana product manufacturing facility may transport a marijuana product to another marijuana product manufacturing facility, a marijuana testing facility, or a marijuana retail store;**

(3) a **marijuana testing facility may transport marijuana or a marijuana product to the facility from which it received the marijuana or another marijuana testing facility; and**

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- (4) records related to advertising and marketing;
- (5) a current diagram of the licensed premises including each restricted access area;
- (6) a log recording the name, and date and time of entry of each visitor permitted in a restricted access area;
- (7) all records normally retained for tax purposes;
- (8) accurate and comprehensive inventory tracking records that account for all marijuana inventory activity from seed or immature plant stage until the retail marijuana or retail marijuana product is sold to a consumer, to another marijuana establishment, or destroyed; and
- (9) **transportation records for marijuana and marijuana product** as required under 3 AAC 306.750(f).
- (b) A marijuana establishment shall provide any record required to be kept on the licensed premises to an employee of the board upon request. Any record kept off premises must be provided to the board's employees within three business days after a request for the record.
- (c) A marijuana establishment is required to exercise due diligence in preserving and maintaining all required records. Loss of records and data, including electronically maintained records, will not be considered an excuse for a violation of this rule. Failure to retain records required under this section may be interpreted by the board as a license violation affecting public safety.

MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Key Points

- **A marijuana establishment and 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, must obtain a marijuana handler permit from the board before being licensed or beginning employment at a marijuana establishment.**
- **A marijuana establishment license will be issued for a specific licensed premises.**
- **A marijuana establishment shall use a marijuana inventory tracking system capable of sharing information with the system the board implements**
- **A marijuana establishment is subject to inspection by the local fire department, building inspector, or code enforcement officer to confirm that no health or safety concerns are present**
- **Any toxic cleaning compound, sanitizing agent, and pesticide chemical must be identified and stored in a safe manner.**
- **Marijuana cultivation facility may transport marijuana to another marijuana cultivation facility.**
- **The marijuana establishment that originates the transport shall use the marijuana tracking system.**
- **Marijuana establishment shall maintain all books and records necessary to fully account for each business transaction.**

Article 8. Enforcement and Civil Penalties.

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(c) The director, an enforcement agent, an employee of the board, or a peace officer may issue an advisory notice when an incident occurs or a defect is noted that could result in a violation of a statute, regulation, or municipal ordinance. An advisory notice may result from an inspection report, but is not a basis for administrative action unless the incident or defect

(2) providing access to business records at reasonable times when requested by the director, an enforcement agent, an employee of the board, or a peace officer.

3 AAC 306.805. Report or notice of violation.

(a) The director, an enforcement agent, continues or is not corrected.

(d) **The director, an enforcement agent, an employee of the board, or a peace officer may issue a notice of violation when an inspection report or other credible information shows a marijuana establishment is in violation** of AS 17.38, this chapter, or other law relating to marijuana. The notice of violation must be delivered to the marijuana establishment at its licensed premises, and to the board. The notice must describe any violation, and cite the applicable statute, regulation, or order of the board. A marijuana establishment that receives a notice of violation may respond to the notice orally or in writing, and may, within ten days after receiving the notice, request an opportunity to appear before the board. A notice of violation may be the basis of a proceeding to suspend or revoke a marijuana establishment's license as provided under 3 AAC 306.810.

3 AAC 306.810. Suspension or revocation of license.

(a) **The board will suspend or revoke a marijuana establishment license issued under this chapter if any licensee is convicted of a felony, or a crime listed in 3 AAC 306.010 (c) (2) or (3),** or if the board becomes aware that a licensee did not disclose a previous felony conviction or a conviction of a crime listed in 3 AAC 306.010(c)(2) or (3).

(b) The board **may suspend or revoke a license** issued under this chapter, refuse to renew a license, or impose a civil fine, if the board finds that a licensee for any marijuana establishment

(1) **misrepresented a material fact** on an application for a marijuana establishment license, or an affidavit, report, or signed statement under AS 17.38 or this chapter; or

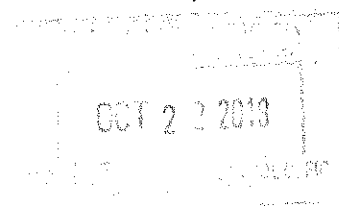
(2) **is following any practice or procedure that is contrary to the best interests of the public,** including

(A) using any **process not approved** by the board for extracting or manufacturing marijuana concentrate or products; or

(B) **selling or distributing any marijuana concentrate or product that has not been approved** by the board;

(3) failed, within a reasonable time after receiving a notice of violation from the director, to correct any defect that is the subject of the notice of violation of

(A) AS 17.38 or this chapter;



3 AAC 306.825. Summary suspension to protect public health, safety, or welfare.

(a) If the director finds that a person holding a marijuana establishment license has acted and appears to be continuing to act in a way that constitutes an immediate threat to the public health, safety or welfare, the director may issue an order immediately suspending the license of that person, and ordering an immediate stop to the activity that constitutes the threat to the public health, safety, or welfare.

(b) When the director issues a summary suspension under this section, the director shall immediately give the marijuana establishment subject to the summary suspension order notice of the reasons for the summary suspension, and of the time and place for an expedited hearing before the board. Unless the marijuana establishment subject to the summary suspension order requests a delay, the hearing will be held within five days after the director gives notice of the reasons for the summary suspension and the scheduled hearing.

3 AAC 306.830. Seizure of marijuana or marijuana product.

(a) The **director, an enforcement agent, an employee of the board, or a peace officer acting in an official capacity, may seize marijuana** or any marijuana product from a licensed or previously licensed marijuana establishment if the marijuana establishment has

(1) any marijuana or marijuana **product not properly logged into the marijuana establishment's marijuana inventory tracking system;**

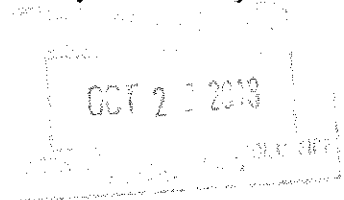
(2) any **adulterated marijuana food or drink product forbidden** under 3 AAC 306.510(a)(4); or

(3) any marijuana or marijuana product that is **not properly packaged and labeled** as provided in 3 AAC 306.465 and 3 AAC 306.470 or 3 AAC 306.565 and 3 AAC 306.570;

(4) **not renewed its license** as required under 3 AAC 306.035.

(b) If the director, an enforcement agent, an employee of the board, or a peace officer acting in an official capacity, seizes marijuana or a marijuana product under this section, the director shall update the marijuana inventory control tracking system to reflect the seizure and ensure that the seized items are stored in a reasonable manner. The director shall immediately give the marijuana establishment from which the marijuana or marijuana product was seized notice of the reasons for the seizure and the time and place of a hearing before the board. Unless the marijuana establishment from which the marijuana or marijuana product was seized requests a delay, the hearing will be held within ten days after the director gives notice of the reasons for seizure and the scheduled hearing. If the seizure occurs in connection with a summary suspension under 3 AAC 306.825, the hearing will be combined with a hearing on the summary suspension.

(c) If the marijuana establishment from which the marijuana or marijuana product was seized does not request or participate in a hearing under this section, or if, after a hearing the board finds that seizure of the marijuana or marijuana product was justified, the marijuana or marijuana product will be destroyed by burning, crushing, or mixing with other material to make the marijuana or marijuana product unusable as provided in 3 AAC 306.740.



(B) **selling or distributing any marijuana concentrate or product that has not been approved** of AS 17.38 or this chapter.

(b) In a proceeding under 3 AAC 306.810 – 3 AAC 306.830, the board may impose a civil fine, **not to exceed the greater of**

(1) **an amount that is three times the monetary gain realized by the marijuana establishment, licensee, or person as a result of the violation, as determined by the board;**

(2) **\$10,000 for the first violation;**

(3) **\$30,000 for the second violation; or**

(4) **\$50,000 for the third or subsequent violation.**

3 AAC 306.845. Appeal.

(a) An aggrieved party may appeal to the board regarding any action of the director, an enforcement agent, or an employee of the board charged with enforcing AS 17.38 or this chapter, including suspending or revoking a license, seizing marijuana or a marijuana product, or imposing a civil fine.

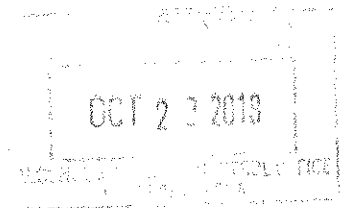
(b) A person aggrieved by a final decision of the board suspending or revoking a license under this chapter, or imposing a civil fine may appeal to the superior court under AS 44.62.560.

3 AAC 306.850. Surrender or destruction of license.

A license issued under this chapter must be surrendered to the director, an enforcement agent, or an employee of the board on demand if the director or board so orders. A license issued under this chapter must be surrendered within 10 days after the marijuana establishment loses or vacates the licensed premises. If a license is destroyed, the marijuana establishment shall promptly notify the board.

MARIJUANA HANDLERS™ – Key Point

- **If an individual who is the sole licensee of a marijuana establishment dies, the marijuana establishment shall cease operation.**
- **The director, an enforcement agent, an employee of the board, or a peace officer may issue a notice of violation when an inspection report or other credible information shows a marijuana establishment is in violation.**
- **The board will suspend or revoke a marijuana establishment license issued under this chapter if any licensee is convicted of a felony, or a crime listed in 3 AAC 306.010 (c) (2) or (3).**
- **May suspend or revoke a license, misrepresented a material fact, following any practice or procedure that is contrary to the best interests of the public, process not approved, selling or distributing any marijuana concentrate or product that has not been approved.**
- **Director, an enforcement agent, an employee of the board, or a peace officer acting in an official capacity, may seize marijuana.**



(a) If an individual who is the sole licensee of a marijuana establishment dies, the marijuana establishment shall cease operation. A personal representative appointed by the superior court for the estate of the deceased licensee may submit to the director a written request to reopen the business, along with a copy of the court order appointing the personal representative. If the licensed marijuana establishment is in good standing, and the personal representative is not a person prohibited from holding a marijuana establishment by AS 17.38.100(i), the director shall grant permission to the personal representative to operate the business on the licensed premises subject to (b) of this section. In this section, "good standing" means the marijuana establishment

- (1) has a valid current license;
- (2) has paid all fees due under this chapter, and all local taxes due; and
- (3) has no unresolved suspension or revocation proceedings against it.

(b) A personal representative authorized to operate a marijuana establishment under (a) of this section must submit an application for a transfer of ownership to another person in compliance with 3 AAC 306.045 within 90 days after obtaining the director's approval to operate. The board may extend the time allowed in this section for another 90 days if the personal representative requests the additional time.

(c) This section does not authorize the transfer of a marijuana establishment license unless the board approves the personal representative's application for transfer of license to another person.

3 AAC 306.990. Definitions.

(a) In AS 17.38 and this chapter,

(1) "**affiliate**" means a person that directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with, a partnership, limited liability company, or corporation subject to this chapter;

(2) "**assisting**" does not include

(A) using, displaying, purchasing, or transporting marijuana in excess of the amount allowed in AS 17.38.020;

(B) possessing, growing, processing, or transporting marijuana plants in excess of the number allowed in AS 17.38.020;

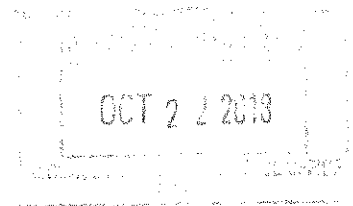
(C) growing marijuana plants for another person in a place other than

(i) that other person's primary residence; or

(ii) a garage, shed, or similar place under the other person's control;

(3) "**delivering**"

(A) means handing to a person who purchases the product on licensed premises only;



(A) means a representative who is authorized to act for a licensee, the board, or the director;

(B) includes a contractor or subcontractor;

(3) **"batch"** or **"harvest batch"** means a specifically identified quantity of plant trim, leaf, and other usable product from marijuana plants that are uniform in strain, cultivated in one place and under the same conditions, using the same medium and agricultural chemicals including pesticides and fungicides, and harvested at the same time;

(4) **"bud and flower"** means the hairy, sticky, or crystal-covered parts of mature female marijuana plants generally harvested for their high potency content;

(5) **"business day"** means a day other than a Saturday, Sunday, or a state holiday;

(6) **"CBN"** means cannabinol;

(7) **"CBD"** means cannabidiol;

(8) **"CBDA"** means CBD Acid;

(9) **"clones"** or **"cuttings"** means small starter plants (A) shorter than eight inches tall; and

(B) used to propagate marijuana plants;

(10) **"compensation"**

(A) means money, bartered objects or services, or anything else of value, whether given as payment or voluntarily as a donation, when accepted by a person who gives, distributes, or delivers marijuana to another;

(B) includes a cover charge, a delivery charge, and a packaging charge;

(11) **"concentrate"** or **"marijuana concentrate"** means resin, oil, wax, or any other substance produced by extracting or isolating cannabinoids, THC, or other components from a marijuana plant or from materials harvested from a marijuana plant;

(12) **"consumer"**

(A) means an individual who purchases and uses marijuana or a marijuana product; and

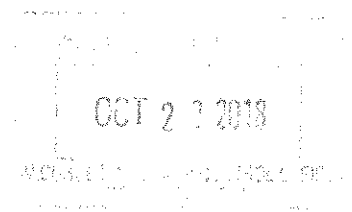
(B) does not include any marijuana establishment that re-sells marijuana or incorporates marijuana into a manufactured product; species;

(13) **"contaminant"** means one or more of the following:

(A) harmful microbials, including Escherichia coli (E. coli). or Salmonella

(B) residual solvents;

(C) poisons or toxins;



(B) does not include holding a formerly valid license that has expired or that the board has suspended or revoked;

(22) **"licensee"** means each individual identified in 3 AAC 306.020 who must be listed in an application for a marijuana establishment license under this chapter;

(23) **"licensed premises"** means any or all designated portions of a building or structure, or rooms or enclosures in the building or structure, at the specific address for which a marijuana establishment license is issued, and used, controlled, or operated by the marijuana establishment to carry out the business for which it is licensed;

(24) **"lot"** or **"production lot"** means a group of marijuana products that were prepared at the same time from the same batch of marijuana, using the same recipe or process;

(25) **"marijuana"** has the meaning given in AS 17.38.900;

(26) **"marijuana cultivation facility"** has the meaning given in AS 17.38.900;)

(27) **"marijuana infused product"**

(A) means a product that contains marijuana or marijuana concentrate and is intended for human use;

(B) does not include bud and flower marijuana;

(28) **"marijuana plant"** means a living organism of the genus Cannabis capable of absorbing water and inorganic substances through its roots, and synthesizing nutrients in its leaves by photosynthesis;

(29) **"marijuana product"** has the meaning given in AS 17.38.900;

(30) **"marijuana product manufacturing facility"** has the meaning given in

(31) **"peace officer"** has the meaning given in AS 01.10.060;

(32) **"person"** has the meaning given in AS 01.10.060;

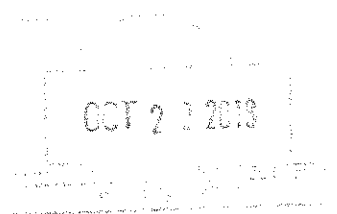
(33) **"process"** or **"processing"** means harvesting, curing, drying, trimming of a marijuana plant;

(34) **"propagate"** means to cause a marijuana plant to grow by planting clones or cuttings, and nurturing them into viable plants up to 8 inches in height;


(35) **"recreation or youth center"** means a building, structure, athletic playing field, or playground

(A) run or created by a local government or the state to provide athletic, recreational, or leisure activities for minors; or

(B) operated by a public or private organization licensed to provide shelter, training, or guidance for persons under 21 years of age;

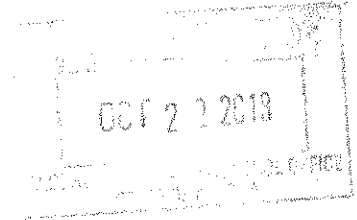


MARIJUANA BUSINESS AND CAREERS – MHC/107

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INTRODUCTION

Legalization of marijuana has opened up an entirely new industry. What was once illegal has now become legal and viable as one's profession. **Jobs** will be **available directly within the industry** and **outside of the industry** in the form of **ancillary jobs** complimentary to the industry. This lesson will provide you with job examples and other resources.



JOB EXAMPLES

Analytical Chemist

There's a lot more to weed than meets the eye. Heather Despres is the lab director of Denver-based cannabis products testing facility CannLabs, where her scientists and chromatographers **test for potency, pesticides, heavy metals, and microbial bodies**. Despres's job is to make sure her clients' products are safe for human consumption and their quality remains consistent.

Budtender

A bud tender is dispensary employee, **similar to a pharmacist**, who works **behind the counter** and showcases the store's different products. They are usually very knowledgeable and will help guide you through your marijuana experience. Remember, they are there to help; if you have any questions from strain types to ingestion methods, feel free to ask.

Extractor

A **big part of the future** of the cannabis industry will come from **edibles** like **gum, mints, and tinctures**. **THC concentrates** have been around for centuries, but industrial extraction equipment and pharmaceutical-grade solvents are helping to refine their development and increase their potency. The popularity of these products is providing a steady stream of work for the master extractors who oversee the process at companies like Gold Coast Extracts and Exotic Genetix.

Security Operator

Armed guards might seem a bit over the top, but to **protect their assets** and ensure compliance with government regulations, pot businesses need assistance with security and delivery for dispensaries and grow houses. This is the job of people like military veteran Dominic Powelson, a security supervisor with Blue Line Protection Group, who **drives an armored truck** around Denver **dropping off dozens of pounds of pot** and **picking up tens of thousands of dollars** in cash.

Tour Guide

Colorado Cannabis Tours founder Michael Eymer picks up tourists in a **party bus**, gives them cannabis flowers and THC concentrate vape pens, and lets them partake safely before **showing** them around Denver **dispensaries** and a **grow facility**. Eymer, who launched the company in 2014, also offers a VIP tour during the 4/20 pot-smokers' holiday with comedy icon and famous toker Tommy Chong.

Trimmer

There is a whole process — or art — to making the finished product look perfect for customer sale. Trimming, although incredibly tedious, can be attractive to many people. Essentially, the process **entails taking buds from the plants and chopping off the larger leaves** to leave an aesthetically pleasing product. This also helps cut down on excess weight, which ensures customers are getting the most for their money. The job doesn't pay extremely well, but trimming is a job that needs to be done.

Weed Critic

As with the beer and wine businesses, marijuana has its own **connoisseurs** and critics. Perhaps the best known is Jake Browne, who **reviews pot strains** for The Denver Post's weed-centric site The Cannabist. A comedian and former buyer for dispensaries, Browne mixes his knowledge of the plant with a healthy dose of humor to detail his experience with each variety.

