OBJECTION(S)

From:	Jeff Sulfridge
To:	Marijuana Licensing (CED sponsored); donniedavisson@hotmail.com
Subject:	Objection for marijuana store in Tok Alaska, TOKIN UP # 20844 BL # 1114348
Date:	Wednesday, July 31, 2019 7:21:25 AM
Attachments:	Letter to AMCO, reason for not having a Marijuana store in Tok.docx

please find attached our letter of objection to a marijuana store in Tok Alaska.

Sincerely

Jeff & Shelly Sulfridge

Missionaries;
Northern Lights Missions, Tok Alaska
PO Box 889 Tok Alaska. 99780
Cell 907-505-9127 Office 907-883-5197

7/27/2019

Jeff & Shelly Sulfridge, Northern Lights Missions, Tok Alaska

Hello AMCO (to whom it may concern)

We are in protest (OBJECTION) of the marijuana store in Tok Alaska for several reason.

Store Name: TOKIN UP

License # 20844

Business License # 1114348

My wife and I work here in Tok and operate a faith based ministry to help the local people and we see so many people that are dependent on drugs and alcohol, we have worked and paid from our ministry to help two different individuals go to rehab for substance abuse issues. We understand that it is the discretion of the users to make sound and wise decisions but also we understand and believe that the presence of a local store along with the terminology of marijuana being legalized in our state is misinterpreted by many users and especially children and young adults.

The population of Tok by the latest census is only about 1200 people in a fifty mile radius, with this in mind there is no way the Tok community could support a marijuana store and therefore we know that the sellers will be targeting users that are passerby's and visitors to our state, I believe this will also increase issues at the borders because the drug will be almost impossible to regulate without increased cost of manpower to keep it from being illegally taken across the border.

Tok also has many kids that walk to and from school and the location of the store will be located along the path of these children, again our concern for interpretation of the law and also the safety of our children. The store would only be approximately 2500 ft from the school building.

And in addition to these issues the property selected for the store has minimal parking and access, therefore the state right of way will be used for access and parking, in my opinion this would mean that the state is promoting or supporting the activity through and by allowing the use of state property for said reasons.

Sincerely
Jeff Sulfridge
Evangelistic Missionary
Northern Lights Missions
PO Box 889 Tok, Alaska 99780

Northern Lights Missions

Received by AMCO 7.31.19

jeffsulfridge@gmail.com cell; 907-505-9127 office; 907-883-5197

Received by AMCO 7.31.19

PO Box 1016
Tok, AK 99780
August 6,2019

AMCO
550 W 7th Ave., Suite 1600
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Sirs:

I strongly object to the opening of the business **Tokin Up, AK entity #10099965, license # 20844.**

What kind of message does it send to tourists driving into Alaska on the Alaska Highway if, when entering the first community they come to, one of the first businesses they see is a marijuana store. The state and the community have gone to significant effort and expense to provide a very attractive and welcoming image to tourists as they visit Tok. I believe that the image presented by Tokin Up will dramatically degrade that image.

In addition to that, Tok and the surrounding communities already have a difficult problem with drug and alcohol abuse. The existence of a marijuana store in Tok cannot help but exacerbate this issue.

I would strongly recommend the article **"Marijuana,** Mental Illness, **and Violence"** that may be found at https://imprimis.hillsdale.edu/marijuana-mental-illness-violence/ This article points out several issues that could prove to be extremely difficult and expensive to deal with in a community as remote as Tok.

In conclusion, after a 35 year career in law enforcement, I have seen the negative results that can occur with the ready availability of marijuana in small communities.

Sincerely,

Douglas N. Harmon

Douglas N. Harmon

7018 0360 0001 9820 7714

U.S. Postal Service™
CERTIFIED MAIL® RECEIPT
Domestic Mail Only

For delivery information, visit our website at www.usps.com®.

WASILLA, AK 99687

OFFICIAL USE

Certified Mail Fee $3.50
Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fee as appropriate) $0.00
- Return Receipt (hardcopy) $0.00
- Return Receipt (electronic) $0.00
- Certified Mail Restricted Delivery $0.00
- Adult Signature Required $0.00
- Adult Signature Restricted Delivery $

Postage $0.55
Total Postage and Fees $4.05

TOK AK 0780 04 AUG 19 2019 Postmark Here 99780 USPS

08/19/2019

Sent To Tokin Up
Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No. PO Box 874423
City, State, ZIP+4® Wasilla, AK 99687

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions

RECEIVED
AUG 21 2019
ALCOHOL BEVERAGE CONTROL OFFICE
STATE OF ALASKA

objection. postmark sent. 8.22.19

;

P.O. Box 1016

Tok, AK 99780

August 5, 2019

AMCO

550 W 7th Ave, Suite 1600

Anchorage AK 99501

To whom it may concern:

I have worked in the field of education since the 1970's. As drug usage in America has steadily increased, I have observed additional behavioral challenges in the classroom. I realize there are many factors to be considered as to why this is occurring, but from my recent teaching experiences in the Upper Tanana area I can say that drug usage is a major cause of behavioral issues in the classroom. In the Upper Tanana area, many families are dysfunctional and the children have to survive for the most part on their own. School is a safe environment for these children. When the children go home, there might be parties going on all night long involving alcohol and drugs. As a result, the students come to school without rest and in need of a decent breakfast, which the school provides. When I read the enclosed article entitled "Marijuana, Mental Illness, and Violence" by Alex Berenson, I thought the last thing we need is **TOKIN UP, Alaska License # 20844, Alaska Entity Number: 10099965,** in Tok, Alaska.

My husband served as a customs officer at Alcan for several years. Oftentimes, travelers would try to bring illegal drugs into Alaska. At one point, their cars were seized for doing so. To put a pot shop in Tok would be a money maker as travelers crossing the border are not legally able to transport drugs across the United States Border, so the Tok pot shop would be their first chance to get marijuana. Now think about this, tourists are probably on their way to Anchorage (over 350 miles away) or Fairbanks (about 200 miles away). The Alaska Highway is posted at 65 mph for the most part to Fairbanks and the Tok Cutoff even at 55 mph to Anchorage has dangerous sections of highway. Marijuana should not be sold in Tok, if for no other reason than to assure the safety of the tourists as well as the safety of other drivers on Alaskan highways.

Sincerely,

Judith Harmon

Judith Harmon

RECEIVED
AUG 21 2019
ALCOHOL MARIJUANA CONTROL OFFICE
STATE OF ALASKA

Objection. Postcard sent. 8-2-19

7018 0360 0001 9820 7707

U.S. Postal Service™
CERTIFIED MAIL® RECEIPT
Domestic Mail Only

For delivery information, visit our website at *www.usps.com®*.

WASILLA, AK 99687

OFFICIAL USE

Certified Mail Fee $ $3.50	0780 04
Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fee as appropriate) $ $0.00	
☐ Return Receipt (hardcopy) $ $0.00	
☐ Return Receipt (electronic) $ $0.00	
☐ Certified Mail Restricted Delivery $ $0.00	
☐ Adult Signature Required $ $0.00	
☐ Adult Signature Restricted Delivery $ $0.00	
Postage $ $0.70	Postmark Here
Total Postage and Fees $ $4.20	08/19/2019

TOK AK AUG 19 2019 USPS

Sent To: Tokin Up

Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No.: P.O. Box 874423

City, State, ZIP+4: Wasilla, AK 99687

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions

Marijuana, Mental Illness, and Violence

January 2019 • Volume 48, Number 1 • Alex Berenson

Alex Berenson
Author, *Tell Your Children: The Truth About Marijuana, Mental Illness, and Violence*

Alex Berenson is a graduate of Yale University with degrees in history and economics. He began his career in journalism in 1994 as a business reporter for the *Denver Post*, joined the financial news website TheStreet.com in 1996, and worked as an investigative reporter for *The New York Times* from 1999 to 2010, during which time he also served two stints as an Iraq War correspondent. In 2006 he published *The Faithful Spy*, which won the 2007 Edgar Award for best first novel from the Mystery Writers of America. He has published ten additional novels and two nonfiction books, *The Number: How the Drive for Quarterly Earnings Corrupted Wall Street and Corporate America* and *Tell Your Children: The Truth About Marijuana, Mental Illness, and Violence.*

The following is adapted from a speech delivered on January 15, 2019, at Hillsdale College's Allan P. Kirby, Jr. Center for Constitutional Studies and Citizenship in Washington, D.C.

Seventy miles northwest of New York City is a hospital that looks like a prison, its drab brick buildings wrapped in layers of fencing and barbed wire. This grim facility is called the Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Institute. It's one of three places the state of New York sends the criminally mentally ill—defendants judged not guilty by reason of insanity.

Until recently, my wife Jackie—Dr. Jacqueline Berenson—was a senior psychiatrist there. Many of Mid-Hudson's 300 patients are killers and arsonists. At least one is a cannibal. Most have been diagnosed with psychotic disorders like schizophrenia that provoked them to violence against family members or strangers.

A couple of years ago, Jackie was telling me about a patient. In passing, she said something like, *Of course he'd been smoking pot his whole life.*

Of course? I said.

Yes, they all smoke.

So marijuana causes schizophrenia?

I was surprised, to say the least. I tended to be a libertarian on drugs. Years before, I'd covered the pharmaceutical industry for *The New York Times*. I was aware of the claims about marijuana as medicine, and I'd watched the slow spread of legalized cannabis without much interest.

RECEIVED
AUG 21 2013
ALCOHOL MARIJUANA CONTROL OFFICE

Jackie would have been within her rights to say, *I know what I'm talking about, unlike you*. Instead she offered something neutral like, *I think that's what the big studies say. You should read them.*

So I did. The big studies, the little ones, and all the rest. I read everything I could find. I talked to every psychiatrist and brain scientist who would talk to me. And I soon realized that in all my years as a journalist I had never seen a story where the gap between insider and outsider knowledge was so great, or the stakes so high.

I began to wonder why—with the stocks of cannabis companies soaring and politicians promoting legalization as a low-risk way to raise tax revenue and reduce crime—I had never heard the truth about marijuana, mental illness, and violence.

***

Over the last 30 years, psychiatrists and epidemiologists have turned speculation about marijuana's dangers into science. Yet over the same period, a shrewd and expensive lobbying campaign has pushed public attitudes about marijuana the other way. And the effects are now becoming apparent.

Almost everything you think you know about the health effects of cannabis, almost everything advocates and the media have told you for a generation, is wrong.

They've told you marijuana has many different medical uses. In reality marijuana and THC, its active ingredient, have been shown to work only in a few narrow conditions. They are most commonly prescribed for pain relief. But they are rarely tested against other pain relief drugs like ibuprofen—and in July, a large four-year study of patients with chronic pain in Australia showed cannabis use was associated with *greater* pain over time.

They've told you cannabis can stem opioid use—"Two new studies show how marijuana can help fight the opioid epidemic," according to Wonkblog, a *Washington Post* website, in April 2018— and that marijuana's effects as a painkiller make it a potential substitute for opiates. In reality, like alcohol, marijuana is too weak as a painkiller to work for most people who truly *need* opiates, such as terminal cancer patients. Even cannabis advocates, like Rob Kampia, the co-founder of the Marijuana Policy Project, acknowledge that they have always viewed medical marijuana laws primarily as a way to protect recreational users.

As for the marijuana-reduces-opiate-use theory, it is based largely on a single paper comparing overdose deaths by state before 2010 to the spread of medical marijuana laws— and the paper's finding is probably a result of simple geographic coincidence. The opiate epidemic began in Appalachia, while the first states to legalize medical marijuana were in the West. Since 2010, as both the epidemic and medical marijuana laws have spread nationally, the finding has vanished. And the United States, the Western country with the most cannabis use, also has by far the worst problem with opioids.

Research on individual users—a better way to trace cause and effect than looking at aggregate state-level data—consistently shows that marijuana use leads to other drug use.

RECEIVED
AUG 21 2019

For example, a January 2018 paper in the *American Journal of Psychiatry* showed that people who used cannabis in 2001 were almost three times as likely to use opiates three years later, even after adjusting for other potential risks.

Most of all, advocates have told you that marijuana is not just safe for people with psychiatric problems like depression, but that it is a potential treatment for those patients. On its website, the cannabis delivery service Eaze offers the "Best Marijuana Strains and Products for Treating Anxiety." "How Does Cannabis Help Depression?" is the topic of an article on Leafly, the largest cannabis website. But a mountain of peer-reviewed research in top medical journals shows that marijuana can cause or worsen severe mental illness, especially psychosis, the medical term for a break from reality. Teenagers who smoke marijuana regularly are about three times as likely to develop schizophrenia, the most devastating psychotic disorder.

After an exhaustive review, the National Academy of Medicine found in 2017 that "cannabis use is likely to increase the risk of developing schizophrenia and other psychoses; the higher the use, the greater the risk." Also that "regular cannabis use is likely to increase the risk for developing social anxiety disorder."

***

Over the past decade, as legalization has spread, patterns of marijuana use—and the drug itself—have changed in dangerous ways.

Legalization has not led to a huge increase in people using the drug casually. About 15 percent of Americans used cannabis at least once in 2017, up from ten percent in 2006, according to a large federal study called the National Survey on Drug Use and Health. (By contrast, about 65 percent of Americans had a drink in the last year.) But the number of Americans who use cannabis *heavily* is soaring. In 2006, about three million Americans reported using cannabis at least 300 times a year, the standard for daily use. By 2017, that number had nearly tripled, to eight million, approaching the twelve million Americans who drank alcohol every day. Put another way, one in 15 drinkers consumed alcohol daily; about one in five marijuana users used cannabis that often.

Cannabis users today are also consuming a drug that is far more potent than ever before, as measured by the amount of THC—delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol, the chemical in cannabis responsible for its psychoactive effects—it contains. In the 1970s, the last time this many Americans used cannabis, most marijuana contained less than two percent THC. Today, marijuana routinely contains 20 to 25 percent THC, thanks to sophisticated farming and cloning techniques—as well as to a demand by users for cannabis that produces a stronger high more quickly. In states where cannabis is legal, many users prefer extracts that are nearly pure THC. Think of the difference between near-beer and a martini, or even grain alcohol, to understand the difference.

These new patterns of use have caused problems with the drug to soar. In 2014, people who had diagnosable cannabis use disorder, the medical term for marijuana abuse or addiction, made up about 1.5 percent of Americans. But they accounted for eleven percent of all the psychosis cases in emergency rooms—90,000 cases, 250 a day, triple

RECEIVED
AUG 21 2019
ALCOHOL MARIJUANA CONTROL OFFICE
STATE OF ALASKA

the number in 2006. In states like Colorado, emergency room physicians have become experts on dealing with cannabis-induced psychosis.

Cannabis advocates often argue that the drug can't be as neurotoxic as studies suggest, because otherwise Western countries would have seen population-wide increases in psychosis alongside rising use. In reality, accurately tracking psychosis cases is impossible in the United States. The government carefully tracks diseases like cancer with central registries, but no such registry exists for schizophrenia or other severe mental illnesses.

On the other hand, research from Finland and Denmark, two countries that track mental illness more comprehensively, shows a significant increase in psychosis since 2000, following an increase in cannabis use. And in September of last year, a large federal survey found a rise in serious mental illness in the United States as well, especially among young adults, the heaviest users of cannabis.

According to this latter study, 7.5 percent of adults age 18-25 met the criteria for serious mental illness in 2017, double the rate in 2008. What's especially striking is that adolescents age 12-17 don't show these increases in cannabis use and severe mental illness.

A caveat: this federal survey doesn't count individual cases, and it lumps psychosis with other severe mental illness. So it isn't as accurate as the Finnish or Danish studies. Nor do any of these studies *prove* that rising cannabis use has caused population-wide increases in psychosis or other mental illness. The most that can be said is that they offer intriguing evidence of a link.

***

Advocates for people with mental illness do not like discussing the link between schizophrenia and crime. They fear it will stigmatize people with the disease. "Most people with mental illness are not violent," the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) explains on its website. But wishing away the link can't make it disappear. In truth, psychosis is a shockingly high risk factor for violence. The best analysis came in a 2009 paper in *PLOS Medicine* by Dr. Seena Fazel, an Oxford University psychiatrist and epidemiologist. Drawing on earlier studies, the paper found that people with schizophrenia are five times as likely to commit violent crimes as healthy people, and almost 20 times as likely to commit homicide.

NAMI's statement that most people with mental illness are not violent is of course accurate, given that "most" simply means "more than half"; but it is deeply misleading. Schizophrenia is rare. But people with the disorder commit an appreciable fraction of all murders, in the range of six to nine percent.

"The best way to deal with the stigma is to reduce the violence," says Dr. Sheilagh Hodgins, a professor at the University of Montreal who has studied mental illness and violence for more than 30 years.

RECEIVED
AUG 21 2019
ALCOHOL MARIJUANA CONTROL OFFICE

The marijuana-psychosis-violence connection is even stronger than those figures suggest. People with schizophrenia are only moderately more likely to become violent than healthy people when they are taking antipsychotic medicine and avoiding recreational drugs. But when they use drugs, their risk of violence skyrockets. "You don't just have an increased risk of one thing—these things occur in clusters," Dr. Fazel told me.

Along with alcohol, the drug that psychotic patients use more than any other is cannabis: a 2010 review of earlier studies in *Schizophrenia Bulletin* found that 27 percent of people with schizophrenia had been diagnosed with cannabis use disorder in their lives. And unfortunately—despite its reputation for making users relaxed and calm—cannabis appears to provoke many of them to violence.

A Swiss study of 265 psychotic patients published in *Frontiers of Forensic Psychiatry* last June found that over a three-year period, young men with psychosis who used cannabis had a 50 percent chance of becoming violent. That risk was four times higher than for those with psychosis who didn't use, even after adjusting for factors such as alcohol use. Other researchers have produced similar findings. A 2013 paper in an Italian psychiatric journal examined almost 1,600 psychiatric patients in southern Italy and found that cannabis use was associated with a ten-fold increase in violence.

The most obvious way that cannabis fuels violence in psychotic people is through its tendency to cause paranoia—something even cannabis advocates acknowledge the drug can cause. The risk is so obvious that users joke about it and dispensaries advertise certain strains as less likely to induce paranoia. And for people with psychotic disorders, paranoia can fuel extreme violence. A 2007 paper in the *Medical Journal of Australia* on 88 defendants who had committed homicide during psychotic episodes found that most believed they were in danger from the victim, and almost two-thirds reported misusing cannabis—more than alcohol and amphetamines combined.

Yet the link between marijuana and violence doesn't appear limited to people with preexisting psychosis. Researchers have studied alcohol and violence for generations, proving that alcohol is a risk factor for domestic abuse, assault, and even murder. Far less work has been done on marijuana, in part because advocates have stigmatized anyone who raises the issue. But studies showing that marijuana use is a significant risk factor for violence have quietly piled up. Many of them weren't even designed to catch the link, but they did. Dozens of such studies exist, covering everything from bullying by high school students to fighting among vacationers in Spain.

In most cases, studies find that the risk is at least as significant as with alcohol. A 2012 paper in the *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* examined a federal survey of more than 9,000 adolescents and found that marijuana use was associated with a doubling of domestic violence; a 2017 paper in *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology* examined drivers of violence among 6,000 British and Chinese men and found that drug use—the drug nearly always being cannabis—translated into a five-fold increase in violence.

Today that risk is translating into real-world impacts. Before states legalized recreational cannabis, advocates said that legalization would let police focus on hardened criminals

RECEIVED
AUG 21 2019
ALCOHOL MARIJUANA CONTROL OFFICE

rather than marijuana smokers and thus reduce violent crime. Some advocates go so far as to claim that legalization *has* reduced violent crime. In a 2017 speech calling for federal legalization, U.S. Senator Cory Booker said that "states [that have legalized marijuana] are seeing decreases in violent crime." He was wrong.

The first four states to legalize marijuana for recreational use were Colorado and Washington in 2014 and Alaska and Oregon in 2015. Combined, those four states had about 450 murders and 30,300 aggravated assaults in 2013. Last year, they had almost 620 murders and 38,000 aggravated assaults—an increase of 37 percent for murders and 25 percent for aggravated assaults, far greater than the national increase, even after accounting for differences in population growth.

Knowing exactly how much of the increase is related to cannabis is impossible without researching every crime. But police reports, news stories, and arrest warrants suggest a close link in many cases. For example, last September, police in Longmont, Colorado, arrested Daniel Lopez for stabbing his brother Thomas to death as a neighbor watched. Daniel Lopez had been diagnosed with schizophrenia and was "self-medicating" with marijuana, according to an arrest affidavit.

In every state, not just those where marijuana is legal, cases like Lopez's are far more common than either cannabis or mental illness advocates acknowledge. Cannabis is also associated with a disturbing number of child deaths from abuse and neglect—many more than alcohol, and more than cocaine, methamphetamines, and opioids combined—according to reports from Texas, one of the few states to provide detailed information on drug use by perpetrators.

These crimes rarely receive more than local attention. Psychosis-induced violence takes particularly ugly forms and is frequently directed at helpless family members. The elite national media prefers to ignore the crimes as tabloid fodder. Even police departments, which see this violence up close, have been slow to recognize the trend, in part because the epidemic of opioid overdose deaths has overwhelmed them.

So the black tide of psychosis and the red tide of violence are rising steadily, almost unnoticed, on a slow green wave.

***

For centuries, people worldwide have understood that cannabis causes mental illness and violence—just as they've known that opiates cause addiction and overdose. Hard data on the relationship between marijuana and madness dates back 150 years, to British asylum registers in India. Yet 20 years ago, the United States moved to encourage wider use of cannabis and opiates.

In both cases, we decided we could outsmart these drugs—that we could have their benefits without their costs. And in both cases we were wrong. Opiates are riskier, and the overdose deaths they cause a more imminent crisis, so we have focused on those. But soon enough the mental illness and violence that follow cannabis use will also be too widespread to ignore.

RECEIVED
AUG 21 2019
ALCOHOL MARIJUANA CONTROL OFFICE

Whether to use cannabis, or any drug, is a personal decision. Whether cannabis should be legal is a political issue. But its precise legal status is far less important than making sure that anyone who uses it is aware of its risks. Most cigarette smokers don't die of lung cancer. But we have made it widely known that cigarettes cause cancer, full stop. Most people who drink and drive don't have fatal accidents. But we have highlighted the cases of those who do.

We need equally unambiguous and well-funded advertising campaigns on the risks of cannabis. Instead, we are now in the worst of all worlds. Marijuana is legal in some states, illegal in others, dangerously potent, and sold without warnings everywhere.

But before we can do anything, we—especially cannabis advocates and those in the elite media who have for too long credulously accepted their claims—need to come to terms with the truth about the science on marijuana. That adjustment may be painful. But the alternative is far worse, as the patients at Mid-Hudson Forensic Psychiatric Institute—and their victims—know.

RECEIVED
AUG 21 2013
ALCOHOL MARIJUANA CONTROL OFFICE
STATE OF ALASKA

From: Michael Cuber
To: donniedavisson@hotmail.com
Cc: Marijuana Licensing (CED sponsored)
Subject: Fwd: Public Notice Marijauna Establishment # 20844
Date: Wednesday, July 31, 2019 10:29:40 AM

Please accept CC as proof of Objection notification as per Marijuana Control Office email instructions.

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

> **From:** Michael Cuber <shipboardmedic@gmail.com>
> **Date:** July 26, 2019 at 8:49:34 PM AKDT
> **To:** marijuana.licensing@alaska.gov
> **Subject: Public Notice Marijauna Establishment # 20844**
>
> I'm submitting my objection to the Toking Up licensing here in Tok Ak, for the following reasons:
> 1. No one in my Family Residence at MP 1317.5 Alaska Highway was ever contacted for objection or support of the proposed distribution business in question, and the validity of their collected Support or Opposion data in regards to their licensing is questionable.
> 2. As an EMS provider with 14 years experience working in this area, and as a past member of Interior Regional EMS Board, I can state that the majority (roughly 75%) of our emergency responses envolve drugs and alcohol to include Marijauna.
> Almost every domistic assault I've responded to has envolved Alcohol and Marijauna, and other drugs, as well as every rape, and multiple injury auto accidents involving youths under 21 years of age.
> The State has not divised adequate means beyond "Carding" to insure that minors will not be illegally consuming the distributed product. In fact a large number of youth I've had contact with acknowledge smoking with their parents.
> Perhaps tagents could be used in these products to insure they can be traced to the distributing shop which should be closed after X number of violations of its product making it way to children--in my opinion. Buttom line is there is no way to prevent more Marijauna from being supplied to our local children!
> 3. The establishment next door was an Adventist owned Healthfood and Bible Book store, and the business is still owned by this family who may use it in the future as an extension of their Private School, Artic Lights Academy which has been running for the past 8 years.
> 4. This business being granted a business license to dispense Marinauna will not benefit the overall health of the Tok community, or surrounding villages which have already suffered from decades of drug and alcohol abuse introduced by our modern civilization in the last 100 years--it will only make the problem worse!
> Sincerely,
> Michael W Cuber
> Tok Resident

907-883-2725

Sent from my iPhone

From: Marijuana Licensing (CED sponsored)
To: "Jerry Cnossen"; Marijuana Licensing (CED sponsored); donniedavisson@hotmail.com; johnathon.j.guest@gmail.com
Subject: RE: license Application #20844
Date: Friday, July 26, 2019 2:45:00 PM

Received. Thank you.

Objections are considered by the board when and if the application is considered by the board. Please know that we do not let the objector(s) know when the application(s) he/she is objecting to goes in front of the board.

It is your responsibility to check back with us or check our agenda that is published on our website seven days before each meeting if you want to speak to the marijuana control board about your objection.

Respectfully,

Jane Sawyer
Occupational Licensing Examiner
Alcohol and Marijuana Control Office
907-269-0350

From: Jerry Cnossen <jerry_cnossen@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, July 25, 2019 11:52 AM
To: Marijuana Licensing (CED sponsored) <marijuana.licensing@alaska.gov>; donniedavisson@hotmail.com; johnathon.j.guest@gmail.com
Subject: license Application #20844

My first desire would be for the license to be refused. This small community has more drug problems now than it can handle. This isn't going to help that at all. We don't need to import more drugs. The crime rate is extremely high here and will only get worse with higher drug prices which is what you get with legal retail stores.

At the very least, the company name is totally unacceptable. To tie the community name directly to drugs is not desirable at all. It isn't funny or necessary. If the license is approved it will be bad enough having a retail drug outlet here, defamation of the community's name is a slap in all of our faces. They/You are not welcome here.

Jerry Cnossen
Tok, AK

Sent from Mail for Windows 10

From: Marijuana Licensing (CED sponsored)
To: "S J"; Marijuana Licensing (CED sponsored); johnathon.j.guest@gmail.com; donniedavisson@hotmail.com
Subject: RE: NO pot shop in Tok
Date: Tuesday, July 30, 2019 1:01:00 PM

Received. Thank you.

This objection will be considered by the board when and if the application is considered by the board. Please know that we do not let the objector(s) know when the application(s) he/she is objecting to goes in front of the board.

It is your responsibility to check back with us or check our agenda that is posted on our website seven days before the meeting if you want to speak to the marijuana control board about your objection.

Thank you
Jane Sawyer

AMCO Staff
State of Alaska-DCCED
Alcohol and Marijuana Control Office (AMCO)
550 W 7th Avenue Ste. 1600
Anchorage, AK 99501
907-269-0350

From: S J <lostntok@gmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, July 28, 2019 10:12 AM
To: Marijuana Licensing (CED sponsored) <marijuana.licensing@alaska.gov>; johnathon.j.guest@gmail.com; donniedavisson@hotmail.com
Subject: NO pot shop in Tok

I am writing to object to a pot store in Tok. We have too much drug and alcohol addiction and not enough law enforcement in Tok, without adding to it with a store selling marijuana.
I also question the legitimacy of the person or persons opening the store. On two different occasions I had either one or two people come by my home trying to get signatures, when the second person, who was alone came by, I questioned why he was there, that someone had already come by, he said that someone was impersonating him....red flag to me.
We also have an issue with break-ins, this will be a prime target and will encourage more crime. We have 4 native villages within 50 miles of Tok, really not a good idea to provide marijuana this close. They have enough addiction, abuse, and violence issues, as well as not having enough money to pay their bills and feed their families. If people want to purchase marijuana bad enough let them drive to Fairbanks.
NO POT STORE IN TOK.

From: Marijuana Licensing (CED sponsored)
To: "Gary Cocozzo"; donniedavisson@hotmail.com; johnathon.j.guest@gmail.com; Marijuana Licensing (CED sponsored)
Subject: RE: No pot shop
Date: Friday, July 26, 2019 2:33:00 PM

Received. Thank you.

Objections are considered by the board when and if the application is considered by the board. Please know that we do not let the objector(s) know when the application(s) he/she is objecting to goes in front of the board.

It is your responsibility to check back with us or check our agenda that is published on our website seven days before the meeting if you want to speak to the marijuana control board about your objection.

Respectfully,
Jane Sawyer
Occupational Licensing Examiner
Alcohol and Marijuana Control Office
907-269-0350

From: Gary Cocozzo <garycocozzo@yahoo.com>
Sent: Sunday, July 21, 2019 9:47 AM
To: donniedavisson@hotmail.com; johnathon.j.guest@gmail.com; Marijuana Licensing (CED sponsored) <marijuana.licensing@alaska.gov>
Subject: No pot shop

We do not need a marijuana shop here in Tok for many reasons. Tok has many issues with drug and alcohol abuse. We have a meth problem here and an alcohol problem already. Marijuana will only add to the problem. So yes I object to a pot shop here in Tok.

I am referring to license # 1114348
Business name:Tokinup