

From: Ben Luedtke
To: [Marijuana, CED ABC \(CED sponsored\)](#)
Subject: Great Northern Cannabis
Date: Saturday, June 6, 2020 9:44:51 AM

Hello and good day,

I've been going through the meeting documents for the upcoming meeting and I'm very disturbed that there is no discussion time allocated for Great Northern Cannabis's recent news article about intentionally selling moldy cannabis. I know since then they've all been basically fired. But I don't think that is nearly enough of a punishment for what they did, since they are still owners and get to keep the profits they made and continuing to keep profits. 100lbs even at \$1000/lb is a fuck ton of money and product to illegally sell. And we all know they got closer to \$3-5000/lb because they retail sold it out NOT wholesale.

Please please don't sweep this matter under the rug,
Ben

Sent from my iPhone

From: [CED AMCO REGS \(CED sponsored\)](#)
To: [Marijuana, CED ABC \(CED sponsored\)](#)
Subject: FW: Fair Treatment Under State and Local Marijuana Laws
Date: Wednesday, July 8, 2020 7:28:10 AM

This email is for the MCB.

Thank you
Jane

From: Fair Treatment [mailto:fair.treatment.ak.mj.laws@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, July 7, 2020 7:29 PM
Subject: Fair Treatment Under State and Local Marijuana Laws

Dear state and local officials,

I am writing to inform you of a major issue regarding the fair and equal enforcement of state and local marijuana laws, especially as it relates to "Industrial hemp" and CBD/CBG, and Delta 8 THC products, which are all federally legal, but regulated under state and local laws.

As it stands today, Industrial Hemp and its derivative products fall squarely and undeniably within the state and various localities' definition of "marijuana" and "marijuana products", such as AS 17.38, 3 AAC 306, AS 46.61, *et seq*, both in regards to regulation and required licensing, but also required state and local taxation.

The problem is there are many large chain stores such as Fred Meyer, Costco, even TrueValue Hardware, and dozens of other smaller businesses throughout the state in every community that are actively selling CBD/CBG, and Delta 8 THC products, but do not have the requisite AMCO licenses (retail and mfg.) nor are paying the appropriate marijuana state and local taxes. And worse, the state and various localities are prejudicially enforcing taxation and unequally requiring licensing from some but not others, such as Fred Meyers, Costco, TruValue, etc.

Then there is the issue of what "Industrial Hemp" products are allowable for sale by a licensed retail store. And it is commonplace that unlicensed and untaxed industrial hemp products are largely sold in licensed businesses as well.

I implore you to make this playing field fair. Further, it seems the Feds have opened the playing field, **BUT** Alaska has taken an overly-restrictive and unnecessary approach. I would suggest that Industrial Hemp fall outside the scope of required state and local regulation so long as federally compliant and with a "Certificate of Analysis" to comply with Federal law - this would allow all businesses to compete fairly - equally. If you disagree, then go arrest the CEO of Fred Meyer and Costco today - and make things FAIR for the small business. And make sure you collect the taxes that should have been

remitted. This is the fair thing to do - anything less is the King picking the winners and the losers unfairly. It is certain that biased selective enforcement or administration of laws is prejudicial enforcement of the law and an abuse of discretion that since the 1866 case of Yick Wo, has been held to be an unconstitutional infringement of the equal protection clause and 14th amendment of the US constitution.

And again, today, Costco, Fred Meyer and other large chain stores are selling hemp and CBD/CBG products that fall within Alaska's state and localities' regulations and statutes for licensure and taxation. So either enforce it - or take it off the books. I would suggest taking it off the books and allowing federally compliant products be sold freely.

You are hereby put on notice as to this serious constitutional administrative and enforcement issue. Again, I implore you to do the fair thing and treat all businesses equally.

Thank you,

John Doe
fair.treatment.ak.mj.laws@gmail.com

From: [CED AMCO REGS \(CED sponsored\)](#)
To: [Marijuana, CED ABC \(CED sponsored\)](#)
Subject: FW: Fair Treatment Under State and Local Marijuana Laws
Date: Wednesday, July 8, 2020 7:29:09 AM
Attachments: [MJ issues to AK gov.pdf](#)

Email for the MCB.

Jane

From: Fair Treatment [mailto:fair.treatment.ak.mj.laws@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, July 7, 2020 11:12 PM
Subject: Fwd: Fair Treatment Under State and Local Marijuana Laws

Dear state and local leaders,

Additional information for consideration and alternative arguments: 11 AAC 40 *et seq* does not seem to define what is "Industrial hemp" nor explains why it falls outside of AS 11.38.900 (10)'s definition of "marijuana" or "marijuana product" except for a broad exception. Further, it treats this same "genus" of cannabis differently in its regulatory scheme, including but not limited to the ease of application, inhouse testing, fee scheme, application, land use, security requirements, buffers, size, and other use restrictions. Next, if you take AS 3.05.100 (5) definition of "industrial hemp" it only exempts the plant *Genus: Cannabis, species Sativa* L. When read together, AS 11.38.900 (10) and AS 3.05.100 (5) do not exempt the genus Cannabis Indica, Cannabis Ruderalis, nor the numerous and similar chemical compounds found in all of the genus cannabis, but for the limit on Delta-9-THC. This is still problematic.

Moreover, AS 3.05.100(5) provides this gross definition of industrial hemp as:

""industrial hemp" means all parts and varieties of the plant *Cannabis sativa* L (emphasis added) containing not more than 0.3 percent delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol." This would lead one to believe that the industrial hemp of the genus cannabis and species indica and ruderalis do not fall within the exemption nor does it exempt the numerous and similar chemical compounds found in all of the genus cannabis, but for the .03% limit on Delta-9-THC. Compounds such as CBD, CBG, Delta-8-THC should still fall under the 11.38 and 3 AAC 306 regulatory and taxation scheme. This is still problematic. (please note AS 3.05.100 (5)'s definition of "industrial hemp" is near identical to federal definition 7 U.S. Code § 5940).

Finally, even if you disagree with all of these arguments and plain reads of the law and regs, the taxation issues still remain, at both various local levels and in enforcement of AS 46.61.010 and any applicable provision of title 43. And nothing in AS 46.61.010 appears

to exempt anything but industrial hemp which again is limited to the species sativa with less than .03% delta-9-THC. Again, the compounds, CBD, CBG, Delta-8-THC, and other various compounds found among the species sativa, indica, and ruderalis, are not exempted.

The time for reasonable, equal, fair treatment under the law is now.

John Doe

fair.treatment.ak.mj.laws@gmail.com

Attached is a copy of this letter with additional sources as to the scientific definition and genetics of cannabis.

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The time for reasonable, equal, fair treatment under the law is now.

John Doe
fair.treatment.ak.mj.laws@gmail.com

Below is some information from a source other than my own opinion that discusses the similarities and differences of the genus cannabis and its various species and subspecies. S you can see there is much variation and confusion from a scientific perspective.

Source 1:

The difference is in its use. Hemp and Marijuana both come from the same plant - Cannabis Sativa L. The term 'Hemp' commonly refers to the industrial/commercial use of the cannabis stalk and seed for textiles, foods, papers, body care products, detergents, plastics and building materials. The term 'marijuana' refers to the medicinal, recreational or spiritual use involving the smoking of cannabis flowers. Industrial hemp contains only about 0.3% - 1.5% THC (Tetrahydrocannabinoids, the intoxicating ingredients that make you high) while marijuana contains about 5% - 10% or more THC. Hemp fibre is the longest, strongest and most durable of all natural fibres. Hemp cultivation requires no chemicals, pesticides or herbicides. Grown in rotation with other crops such as corn and legumes, hemp farming is completely sustainable. Hemp produces four times as much fibre per acre as pine trees. Hemp tree-free paper can be recycled up to seven times, compared with three times for pine-pulp based papers. Hemp is easy to grow, and actually conditions soil where it grows. The seed and seed-oil are high in protein, essential fatty and amino acids, and vitamins. Hemp would be an ideal source of biomass for fuel, and hemp Ethanol burns very cleanly.

Hemp and humanity have been linked for over 10,000 years. Hemp was our first agricultural crop, and remained the planet's largest crop and most important industry until late last century. Most of the non-Western world never stopped growing hemp, and today hemp for commercial use is grown mostly by China, Hungary, England, Canada, Australia, France, Italy, Spain, Holland, Germany, Poland, Romania, Russia, Ukraine, India and throughout Asia.

Differences Between Industrial Hemp and Marijuana

Industrial hemp is a variety of cannabis sativa that has a long history of use in the United States.

However, since the 1950s it has been lumped into the same category of marijuana, and thus the extremely versatile crop was doomed in the United States. Industrial hemp is technically from the same species of plant that psychoactive marijuana comes from. However, it is from a different variety, or subspecies that contains many important differences. The main differences between industrial hemp and marijuana will be discussed below.

Industrial hemp has low THC levels compared to marijuana specifically cultivated for personal psychoactive use. Whereas marijuana that can be smoked usually contains

between five and ten percent THC, industrial hemp contains about one-tenth of that. In order to get a psychoactive effect, one would need to smoke ten or twelve hemp cigarettes over a very short period of time.

The reason for the low THC content in hemp is that most THC is formed in resin glands on the buds and flowers of the female cannabis plant. Industrial hemp is not cultivated to produce buds, and therefore lacks the primary component that forms the marijuana high. Furthermore, industrial hemp has higher concentrations of a chemical called Cannabidiol (CBD) that has a negative effect on THC and lessens its psychoactive effects when smoked in conjunction.

Compared to cannabis sativa indica, cannabis sativa sativa (industrial hemp variety) has a much stronger fiber. This fiber can be used in anything from rope and blankets to paper. Marijuana fiber has a low tensile strength and will break or shred easily, making it a poor fibrous plant when compared to industrial hemp.

Source 2:

Over the last couple of years, CBD has hit the mainstream. You hear about from your health-savvy friends, the nightly news, and in magazine ads. You may have even noticed it on the shelves of your local supermarket or in your chiropractor's office.

This is in stark contrast to marijuana-based products. Unless you **reside in a state** where recreational or medical marijuana is legal, you are still unable to buy, sell, or possess anything derived from marijuana legally. Even if you live in a state with legal cannabis, you still must go to a licensed dispensary to access it.

Why are hemp and marijuana treated in such different ways? It all comes down to **one thing**: marijuana can get you "high," while hemp cannot.

With such an obvious distinction between marijuana and hemp, many people mistakenly assume that they are separate species. In fact, hemp and marijuana belong to the same genus and species, **Cannabis sativa**.

What Is Hemp and How Is it Different from Marijuana?

Even though hemp and marijuana are both the same species of plant, there are important ways in which they differ. Understanding these can help you navigate the cannabis market.

Chemical Composition: Hemp Won't Get You High

In the United States, **marijuana** is defined as any Cannabis sativa plant that has greater than 0.3 percent THC. THC, short for tetrahydrocannabinol, is the primary psychoactive

compound in cannabis. The more THC you consume, the more changes you will notice in your cognition and how you feel. In essence, THC gets you “high.”

Hemp plants are defined as any cannabis plant that has 0.3 percent or less THC. Even a plant with 0.4 percent THC would be classified as a marijuana plant, in spite of the fact that 0.4 percent isn't going to have a noticeable psychoactive effect.

Legality: Thanks to the Farm Bill, Hemp Is Legal

Prior to the 1930s, there was no national stigma against the use of cannabis, and people used it in whatever ways they pleased. It was commonly used for the production of paper, clothing, and rope, as a herbal medicine, and as a recreational drug.

But following **a pernicious smear campaign in the 1930s**, public opinion began to change. This led to the passing of the Marihuana Tax Act in 1937, the first legal restriction of cannabis. In 1970, all cannabis plants and products became illegal under the Controlled Substances act of 1970.

These restrictions killed cannabis agriculture in the United States. People were no longer able to grow cannabis plants for their fiber or medicinal benefits.

It wasn't until the passing of the **Farm Bill of 2014** that changes began to happen for hemp plants. This bill defined hemp plants as those with 0.3 percent or less THC and allowed for limited industrial hemp growth and research. However, it wasn't until the passing of the **Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018**, also known as the 2018 Farm Bill, that hemp agriculture and products became legal in all 50 states. This increased legality is largely to thank for the rapid acceleration in diversity and availability of hemp-derived CBD oil.

Marijuana, on the other hand, is still categorized as a **Schedule 1 drug**. This means that any marijuana-derived product is considered illegal under federal law. However, states have the ability to legalize medical marijuana and recreational marijuana, which is why people who live in certain states have access to the therapeutic benefits of the marijuana plant, while those in other states do not.

What Are Hemp and Marijuana Used For?

For many thousands of years, humans have been **selectively breeding cannabis plants**. Some of these plants were bred for their medicinal and psychoactive potential. These are the plants now known as marijuana plants, or drug plants, thanks to their naturally-high THC content.

Other cannabis plants were bred for their fiber or seeds to be used for things like fabric and textiles, food, supplements, and body products. These cannabis plants are now classified as industrial hemp plants so long as their THC levels are low enough. Today, hemp is well-known for its use in the creation of CBD products.

Appearance

Because industrial hemp and marijuana are used for different purposes, selective breeding has resulted in these two varieties **differing in their appearance**.

The majority of THC and other healthful compounds found in cannabis plants are located in the cannabis flower, meaning the more flower, the better. This has led to marijuana plants being shorter and bushier than hemp plants.

Industrial hemp plants were largely bred for their fiber, which is mainly found in the stalks of the plant. As a result, hemp plants are taller and skinnier than their marijuana counterparts.

Why Are Hemp and Marijuana Different? A Peek into Hemp and Marijuana's Genetics

Even though most botanists consider all cannabis plants to belong to the same species, they have often been split into **two varieties**: Cannabis sativa or Cannabis indica.

Most people experienced with cannabis are familiar with this distinction as it has long been used as a basis for describing different strains of marijuana. Marijuana that was more energetic or uplifting was classified as a sativa, while marijuana that was more relaxing or sedative was said to be an indica. Additionally, these two varieties were said to differ in their appearance.

Even though this categorization remains popular today, it has been **widely debunked** by scientists. It is the strain's chemical composition that will determine how it impacts you, and the labeling of a strain as indica or sativa does not align with where the plants evolved from.

Interestingly, a **study** examining the genotypes of 43 hemp samples and 81 marijuana samples identified a consistent difference between hemp and marijuana. Hemp is genetically more similar to C. indica and marijuana to C. sativa.

However, this same study revealed that marijuana and hemp plants still "share a common pool of genetic variation." There exist marijuana strains that are more similar genetically to hemp and visa versa. This confusing genetic mix is thanks to thousands of years of human travel with cannabis seeds and selective breeding.

Source 3: *Surely no member of the vegetable kingdom has ever been more misunderstood than hemp.* -David P. West in a report for the North American Industrial Hemp Council in 1998.

What is the difference between cannabis and hemp? In a word, semantics. From a practical standpoint, it's the THC concentration.

Cannabis and hemp are, scientifically speaking, the same plant. They share the same genus, Cannabis, and the same species, Sativa. Given that they are the same plant, it's fair to ask why they're viewed and treated so differently. The difference comes in breeding and use. Humans co-evolved with the cannabis plant. In fact, humans and cannabis are so intertwined that linguists often use a culture's word for cannabis to trace the history of its language.

Humans have bred cannabis for different uses. It's widely known that cannabis can produce fiber for clothing, paper, and construction. Its trichomes produce cannabinoids, including cannibidiol (CBD), which have multifarious medical uses. And, of course, the most well-known cannabinoid, delta 9 Tetrahydrocannabinol, commonly referred to as "THC", is used daily across the world as an intoxicant, spiritual aid, and medicine.

THC is only produced in the female plant. For this reason, some people understandably assume that hemp only comes from male cannabis sativa plants. But, female plants can be "hemp" plants, too. The difference is what cannabinoid is predominant in the particular strain. Generally speaking, a cannabis sativa plant that is CBD dominant, as opposed to THC dominant, is a hemp plant. From a scientific perspective, this is probably the most accurate distinction. However, legal definitions, which matter in practical usage, tend to focus on pinning down the THC to a percentage point. In the 2014 US Farm bill Congress defines hemp as "the plant Cannabis sativa L. and any part of such plant, whether growing or not, with a [THC] concentration of not more than 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis." Most states that have enacted hemp laws mimic the Federal definition.

Interestingly, this 0.3% THC ceiling, which is the current world-standard, is based on the work of Canadian scientist Ernst Small, who conducted research on cannabis and published "The Species Problem with Cannabis" in 1971. In his book, Small stated that there isn't a natural point at which the cannabinoid content could be used to distinguish strains of hemp and cannabis. Despite this he drew an arbitrary line on the continuum of cannabis types, and simply decided that 0.3 percent THC was the proper line. The line has held.

Despite being a dubious and unscientific distinction, it is likely that the 0.3% THC level will become the norm as more states roll out hemp legislation. For this reason, testing and quality control will be vitally important to hemp farmers and manufacturers of hemp-based products.

Source 4:

What's the difference between hemp and marijuana?

Hemp and marijuana are, taxonomically speaking, the same plant; they are different names for the same genus (*Cannabis*) and species.

"Hemp and marijuana even look and smell the same," says Tom Melton, deputy director of NC State Extension. "The difference is that hemp plants contain no more than 0.3 percent (by dry weight) of THC (tetrahydrocannabinol), the psychoactive substance found in marijuana. By comparison, marijuana typically contains 5 to 20 percent THC. You can't get high on hemp."

In other words, *Cannabis* plants with 0.3 percent or less of THC are hemp. *Cannabis* plants with more than 0.3 percent THC are marijuana.

Source 5:

The Basics Of Cannabis Distinctions

The first thing we should clear up is that the word “cannabis” is reserved for the plant genus. This means that both hemp and marijuana technically fall under the cannabis label. For many years, botanists have categorized the cannabis genus into the following three groups:

- *Cannabis sativa*
- *Cannabis indica*
- *Cannabis ruderalis*

Of these three, *sativa* and *indica* are probably the most familiar to you. Usually, cannabis connoisseurs draw the *sativa* v. *indica* distinction to help differentiate the physiological effects of each strain. *Sativa*-heavy strains are said to be more energizing while *indicas* are supposedly more sedating.

It's important to remember, however, that *sativas* and *indicas* were first split up due to their flowering patterns and features. Here are just a few of the key distinctions often ascribed to these two cannabis variants:

Indicas

- Short
- Fat leaves
- Fast-growing
- Enjoys mild climate

Sativas

- Tall
- Thin leaves
- Slow-growing

- Enjoys a humid climate

Ruderalis is a shrub-like variety of cannabis that evolved in harsh northern environments. Due to its history in regions with little light or warmth, ruderalis strains evolved unique genetics that allows them to flower automatically rather than relying on specific amounts of light.

Cultivators nowadays cross-breed ruderalis strains with indicas, sativas, or hybrids to create what are known as “autoflowering seeds.” These auto varieties are convenient due to their predictable flowering period, but they tend to have fewer cannabinoids than standard sativas or indicas. Most often new cannabis cultivators use auto seeds to gain valuable growing experience.

Hemp v. Marijuana: The Legal Distinction

So, why do we need a hemp v. marijuana distinction on top of all these cannabis varieties? A short answer is that drawing the line between hemp and marijuana helps a lot in the legal department.

You see, hemp is legally defined as a substance containing less than 0.3 percent of the high-inducing compound tetrahydrocannabinol (THC). Marijuana, on the other hand, could have 0.3 percent THC content or above.

Obviously, this makes it a lot easier for legal authorities to categorize what is and what is not legal. As of today, the U.S. legalized hemp at a federal level, but marijuana laws vary by state.

From: [CED AMCO REGS \(CED sponsored\)](#)
To: [Marijuana, CED ABC \(CED sponsored\)](#)
Subject: FW: marijuana business locations
Date: Wednesday, July 8, 2020 8:03:11 AM

This is for the MCB.

Jane

From: E H [mailto:aehuddleston@outlook.com]
Sent: Wednesday, July 8, 2020 7:32 AM
To: CED AMCO REGS (CED sponsored) <amco.regs@alaska.gov>
Subject: Re: marijuana business locations

Residential neighborhoods needs to be added in the regulations. We're getting marijuana businesses approved to be in residential areas in the Mat Su Borough. We have children playing in residential neighborhoods and this isn't acceptable.

Sent from my iPhone

On Jul 8, 2020, at 7:25 AM, CED AMCO REGS (CED sponsored) <amco.regs@alaska.gov> wrote:

Good morning,

Statutes and regulations regarding commercial marijuana can be found on our website here:
<https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/amco/MarijuanaRegulations.aspx> . The answer to your question is in 3 AAC 306.010:

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 ground, 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 ground, the outer boundaries of the recreation or youth center, the main public entrance of

the building in which religious services are regularly conducted, or the main public entrance of the correctional facility. This section does not prohibit the renewal of an existing marijuana establishment license, a license conversion under 3 AAC 306.047, or the transfer of an existing marijuana establishment license to another person if the licensed premises were in use before the school ground, recreation or youth center, the building in which religious services are regularly conducted, or a 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 ground, 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 ground, 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 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 17.38.200(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 17.38.200(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;

(B) selling alcohol to an individual under 21 years of age in violation of AS 04.16.051 or 04.16.052; or

(C) a misdemeanor crime involving a controlled substance, violence against a person, use of a weapon, or dishonesty within the preceding five years; or UPDATED:

(3) has, within two years before submitting an application, been convicted of a class A misdemeanor relating to selling, furnishing, or distributing marijuana or operating an establishment where marijuana is consumed contrary to state law. (Eff. 2/21/2016, Register 217; am 2/21/2019, Register 229)

Thank you
Jane Sawyer
AMCO-Regulations
907-269-0490

From: E H [<mailto:aehuddleston@outlook.com>]

Sent: Tuesday, July 7, 2020 5:04 PM

To: CED AMCO REGS (CED sponsored) <amco.regs@alaska.gov>

Subject: marijuana business locations

I was wondering if there were laws in regards to marijuana businesses locations. For example, alcohol sales must not be located near schools, churches or residential neighborhoods. Does the law on locations for alcohol sales apply to marijuana businesses? The marijuana business is booming and I think location regulation would be a healthy growth for communities in Alaska by keeping marijuana businesses away from schools, churches and residential neighborhoods. Thank you for your prompt and courteous attention.

Sincerely yours,

Esther Huddleston

ae_huddleston@outlook.com

907-376-1480

From: [Marijuana Licensing \(CED sponsored\)](#)
To: [Marijuana, CED ABC \(CED sponsored\)](#)
Subject: FW: Applicants license #17952, #12550, #12935, #17692
Date: Thursday, July 9, 2020 7:03:35 AM

For Board.

Jane

From: E H [mailto:aehuddleston@outlook.com]
Sent: Wednesday, July 8, 2020 5:08 PM
To: Marijuana Licensing (CED sponsored) <marijuana.licensing@alaska.gov>
Subject: Applicants license #17952, #12550, #12935, #17692

I'm deeply concerned about the Marijuana Control Board allowing marijuana businesses to operate in residential neighborhoods. The problem with marijuana businesses in residential neighborhoods is that you have children playing in those neighborhoods, it decreases property values in neighborhoods and it brings outside traffic into residential neighborhoods. A law needs to be added in the regulations banning marijuana businesses from being in residential neighborhoods. In the Mat Su Borough we're experiencing these struggling issues in regards, to marijuana business; please deny applicants who are wanting to have their businesses in neighborhoods. I'm listing those applicants as follows:

Alaska Frosted Flowers license #17952, comment deadline 7/25
495 W. Sunflower Drive
Wasilla, AK 99654

Frontier Farmers license #12550, comment deadline 7/30
6284 N. Carrie Street
Wasilla, AK 99654

DYZ Alaska license #12935, comment deadline 7/31
350 N. Pioneer View Circle
Wasilla, AK 99654

Mr. Happy Farms license #17692, comment deadline 8/06
3900 N. Sierra St.
Wasilla, AK 99654

Sincerely yours,
Esther Huddleston
aehuddleston@outlook.com
907-376-1480

From: Jason Johnson
To: [Marijuana, CED ABC \(CED sponsored\)](#)
Subject: Unacceptable Sign
Date: Friday, July 10, 2020 8:07:44 PM

I am writing as I understand marijuana has been legalized and shops are popping up everywhere. I have a problem with a sign that has been erected on the Palmer-Wasilla Hwy behind the bus barn in Palmer. This is totally unacceptable and needs to be taken down. Like I said I understand the people voted and its legal but this is too much in your face and unacceptable. I have attach a picture below.

Please let me know what can be done about this.

Jason Johnson



From: [Marijuana Licensing \(CED sponsored\)](#)
To: teri@badgramm3r.com
Cc: [Marijuana Licensing \(CED sponsored\)](#); [CED AMCO Enforcement \(CED sponsored\)](#); [Marijuana, CED ABC \(CED sponsored\)](#)
Subject: RE: Drive Throughs
Date: Wednesday, July 22, 2020 1:15:57 PM

Good afternoon, Teri,

As you requested, this email will reach the MCB members and will be seen by them at one of their meetings.

I would like to answer your question, though. The emergency regulation Curbside/Window Pick-up that allow for what I can only assume you mean by “drive throughs” is in the works to become permanent through November 15, 2020. This permanent status will be temporary only through November 15, 2020. Without speaking for the board, I imagine that they, in the future, would assess the need to extend this regulation further depending on the health concerns regarding Covid.

What I can say is that the board does not intend to make Curbside/Window Pick-up permanent indefinitely.

If you would like to add your email address to our regulations email list, please let me know.

I hope this answers your question.

Respectfully,

Jane P Sawyer
Regulations Specialist
Alcohol & Marijuana Control Office
550 W 7th Avenue, Ste. 1600,
Anchorage, AK 99501
907-269-0350

From: Teri Zell [<mailto:teri@badgramm3r.com>]
Sent: Wednesday, July 22, 2020 12:03 PM
To: CED AMCO Enforcement (CED sponsored) <amco.enforcement@alaska.gov>; AMCO Local Government Only (CED sponsored) <amco.localgovernmentonly@alaska.gov>
Subject: Drive Throughs
Importance: High

I wanted to reach out and if you could forward to the MCB, the matter of the drive throughs. Although temporary at this time, we would like to address the nature of this new way to purchase and ask that it become permanent..

We have customers and employees who are “at risk” every day from Covid-19. When you gave us the opportunity to use a drive through, Covid was still in its infancy. At this point in time we have

had an additional 95 cases reported in one day, setting a record high. More and more stores are requiring wearing masks and setting up sneeze guards. We have had many, many people who are quite frightened of Covid-19 come through the drive-through. They are relieved that they do not have to be around people and we go the extra mile if they are concerned. For example, we had one gentleman that had been in self-quarantine from underlying conditions for **4 months**. He called ahead and we prepared for him. It was the only way he could feel safe to purchase.

This virus is going to be around for a bit and with the new increased contraction rate, this new tool will help to flatten the curve and protect both customers and employees and keep both much safer in this environment.

Please come check us out to see how this is working for us. We have the drive through open 12 hours a day, 4 of which the sales room floor is not open.

Thank you!

Teri Zell

Bad Gramm3r



From: Ben Luedtke
To: [Marijuana, CED ABC \(CED sponsored\)](#)
Subject: Fwd: Great Northern Cannabis
Date: Wednesday, July 22, 2020 11:41:49 AM

Hello,

I'm following up on my previous email about concerns that Great Northern cannabis is getting a Pass on their violations. The marijuana control board needs to treat every single company and individual with the same standards. I'm concerned I'm having to email multiple times as well. If this continues, I will have to forward to my messages to the offices that direct & dictate your offices.

Best regards,
Ben Luedtke

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Ben Luedtke <bennyboy_ak@hotmail.com>
Date: June 6, 2020 at 9:44:46 AM AKDT
To: "marijuana@alaska.gov" <marijuana@alaska.gov>
Subject: Great Northern Cannabis

Hello and good day,

I've been going through the meeting documents for the upcoming meeting and I'm very disturbed that there is no discussion time allocated for Great Northern Cannabis's recent news article about intentionally selling moldy cannabis. I know since then they've all been basically fired. But I don't think that is nearly enough of a punishment for what they did, since they are still owners and get to keep the profits they made and continuing to keep profits. 100lbs even at \$1000/lb is a fuck ton of money and product to illegally sell. And we all know they got closer to \$3-5000/lb because they retail sold it out NOT wholesale.

Please please don't sweep this matter under the rug,
Ben

Sent from my iPhone

From: Benjamin Luedtke
To: [Marijuana, CED ABC \(CED sponsored\)](#)
Subject: Houston grass station/calm & collective
Date: Wednesday, July 22, 2020 11:49:40 AM

Hello,

Is there any news or update on the allegations made against Calm & Collective that they had septic water in their plants water as well as Use if Eagle 20 pesticide? Seems only right to share industry facts & violations with the public.

Thank you

Sent from my iPhone

Date: July 20, 2020

To: Marijuana Control Board

From: Gregory Smith, Managing Member of Nome Grown LLC #18545 and #17594

PO Box 808, Nome, AK, 99762

Dear AMCO and Board Members,

I would like to take a moment to thank you for your service to the industry and to congratulate the actions and efforts put forth regarding the COVID-19 pandemic.

When the Emergency Order that allowed rural entities the option of shipping product on a common carrier was put into place, it allowed rural business to utilize such services as Alaska Airlines "GoldStreak". Marijuana retailers in Nome were provided the temporary opportunity to access products that could not previously be transported at a price that rendered us competitive with the rest of the legal market. It also illuminated the inequalities that rural locations must face and carry due to the current regulations.

In their current form, we assume an average increase of 36% to be compliant. Ultimately, rural stores are penalized monetarily due to increased costs inherent to their location and the limitations imposed while remaining compliant with the current regulatory environment. We cannot offer competitive pricing for marijuana and marijuana products as we do not have the same access to marijuana and marijuana products as non-rural shops. This in turn create two problems; first, this incentivizes rural community members not to shop local, but to shop in larger, more accessible communities such as Anchorage, and stock up before returning home. Secondly, this also opens the door of possibility of community members turning to black market marijuana that is neither tested, taxed, or regulated. This is an unwarranted result of the current regulations, and it hurts rural small business owners like me and so many others serving the small communities. Due to the increased cost of transport during Covid times and the regulations as written, results in it becoming virtually impossible to compete with black market prices. This in turn hurts public safety and health; it makes it so less folks buy from local licensed shops, and more buy from black market sources which is the exact opposite intent of the regulated marijuana industry.

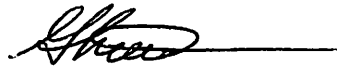
I am writing to you today to suggest amending the current regulations to enable a more level playing field as well as keeping public safety at foremost. I believe allowing product to be transported not only on one's personal carry-on baggage but also in checked luggage will address some of the objectives above. Allowing checked marijuana and/or marijuana product in baggage would reduce the need for repeat trips. Thus, assisting in decreasing the chances of introducing COVID-19 into rural small

communities and reducing costs. Security can be maintained via the employment of requirements such as:

1. Use of TSA approved locks that enable TSA to check contents of luggage.
2. The carrier would go on the plane with the luggage and have:
 - a. Physical handler card on them and a copy of their handler card in the luggage
 - b. A trip manifest copy in the luggage
 - c. Other measures can be implemented as deemed appropriate to ensure the public's safety and security.

I would like to thank the board for taking the time to consider my humble suggestions and look forward to the wisdom of your decisions.

Warm Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Gregory Smith', followed by a horizontal line.

Gregory Smith/ Nome Grown LLC