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STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

March 24, 1981

SUBJECT: Section-by-section analysis of Work Order
Number 12-1161

TO: Representative Ramona L. Barnes

FROM: Tamara Brandt Cook
Legislative Counsel *TBC*

This draft makes no changes to existing laws relating to lesser sexual offenses or lesser degrees of assault, but instead deals with the crime of sexual assault in the first degree and assault in the first degree:

"Sec. 11.41.410. SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE FIRST DEGREE.
(a) A person commits the crime of sexual assault in the first degree if,

"(1) being any age, he engages in sexual penetration with another person without consent of that person;

"(2) being any age, he attempts to engage in sexual penetration with another person without the consent of that person and causes serious physical injury to that person;

"(3) being 16 years of age or older, he engages in sexual penetration with another person under 13 years of age or aids, induces, causes or encourages a person under 13 years of age to engage in sexual penetration with another person; or

"(4) being 18 years of age or older, he engages in sexual penetration with another person who is under 18 years of age and who

(A) is entrusted to his care by authority of law; or

(B) is his son or daughter, whether adopted, illegitimate, or stepchild.

"(b) Sexual assault in the first degree is a class A felony.

"Sec. 11.41.200. ASSAULT IN THE FIRST DEGREE. (a) A person commits the crime of assault in the first degree if

"(1) with intent to cause serious physical injury to another person, he causes physical injury to any person by means of a dangerous instrument;

"(2) with intent to cause serious physical injury to another person, he causes serious physical injury to any person; or

"(3) he intentionally performs an act that results in serious physical injury to another person under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life.

"(b) Assault in the first degree is a class A felony."

Sec. 1. The classification of assault in the first degree is changed from a class A felony, with a maximum term of imprisonment of not more than 20 years, to an unclassified felony.

Sec. 2. The classification of sexual assault in the first degree is changed from a class A felony, with a maximum term of imprisonment of not more than 20 years, to an unclassified felony.

Sec. 3. Sexual assault in the first degree and assault in the first degree are added to the list of unclassified felonies, the most serious crimes in the state.

Sec. 4. Sexual assault in the first degree and assault in the first degree are added to the list of unclassified felonies.

Sec. 5. Sexual assault in the first degree and assault in the first degree are included as an unclassified felony for

which a fine of up to \$75,000 may be imposed. Under existing law, a fine of \$50,000 may be imposed upon conviction of either crime.

Sec. 6. A minimum sentence of 25 years shall be imposed upon conviction of sexual assault in the first degree or murder in the first degree. Under existing law, the maximum sentence which may be imposed for sexual assault in the first degree is 20 years and the minimum sentence which may be imposed for murder in the first degree is 20 years. This section increases the sentences imposed for sexual assault in the first degree and murder in the first degree, making these crimes the most serious in the state.

Sec. 7. A minimum sentence of 5 years and not more than 99 years shall be imposed upon conviction of assault in the first degree.

Sec. 8. A person sentenced AS 12.55.125(i), added by this draft, may not have his term suspended or otherwise reduced.

Sec. 9. New minimum sentences are imposed when a defendant is convicted of several crimes committed in the course of a single criminal incident:

- (1) Murder in the first degree, kidnapping, and sexual assault in the first degree or assault in the first degree -- 99 years;
- (2) Murder in the second degree, kidnapping, and sexual assault in the first degree or assault in the first degree -- 75 years;
- (3) Murder in the first degree, and sexual assault in the first degree or assault in the first degree -- 60 years;
- (4) Sexual assault in the first degree or assault in the first degree, and murder in the second degree -- 50 years; and
- (5) Sexual assault in the first degree or assault in the first degree, and kidnapping -- 40 years.

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Sec. 10. No person serving a sentence under AS 12.55.125(i), added by this bill, may be released on parole until he has served the minimum term of imprisonment.

TBC:ljb

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS OF CSHB473

Sec. 1 Changes the name of Second Degree Sexual Assault to Third Degree Assault in the felony murder statute, AS 11.41.110(a)(3). The actual crime is the same and the classification is the same, B felony, but this change is needed because a part of present First Degree Sexual Assault is renamed Second Degree Sexual Assault. See Section 3.

Sec. 2 Changes Sexual Assault in the First Degree - nonconsensual penetration and attempted nonconsensual penetration with serious physical injury - from A felony, 0-20 years, to Unclassified Felony, 5-99 years.

Sec. 3 Takes two other forms of present Sexual Assault First Degree and changes to Sexual Assault Second Degree. The A felony, 0-20 years, does not change, only the name. These are basically statutory rape of a youth 12 years old or younger, and incest by parents. In 1980 Code.

Sec 4 Renames present Second Degree Sexual Assault to Third Degree Sexual Assault. Penalty of B felony, 0-10 years does not change. This crime, in 1980 code, basically covers sexual contact, not penetration, by coercion. Housekeeping change, in line with Sec. 3.

Sec. 5 Renames present Third Degree Sexual Assault to Fourth Degree Sexual Assault. Penalty of C felony, 0-5 years does not change. This crime, in 1980 Code, is basically penetration with a mentally incompetent or drunk person. Housekeeping change, in line with Sec. 4.

Sec. 6 Adds Sexual Assault First Degree (per Sec. 2 above) to list of other Unclassified Felonies in classification section. Housekeeping.

Sec. 7 Adds Sexual Assault First Degree (per Sec. 2, above) to a list of Unclassified Felonies in another classification section. Housekeeping.

Sec. 8 Changes name of Second Degree Sexual Assault to Third Degree Sexual Assault (per Sec. 4, above) in list of crimes for which a person can use deadly force to defend herself. Does same for penetration and penetration with serious injury - the only First Degree Sexual Assault crimes under this bill. Housekeeping, no substantive changes.

Sec. 9 Adds Sexual Assault First Degree to \$75,000 maximum fine list of other Unclassified Felonies.

Sec. 10. Housekeeping - adds (i) as an exception for 20 year minimum or First Degree Murder.

Sec. 11 Housekeeping - adds (i) as an exception to 5 year minimum for Second Degree Murder, Kidnapping, and First Degree Sexual Assault.

Sec. 12 Housekeeping - adds (i) to prohibition of Suspended Sentence, Suspended Imposition of Sentence and other Reduction.

Sec. 13 This is (i)! Establishes these Minimum Mandatory Sentences for combinations of the most violent crimes:

(1) 99 years - First Degree Murder plus two other Unclassified crimes. This could be:

- Three 1st° murders
- One 1st° + two 2nd°'s
- One 1st° + one 2nd° + one rape
- One 1st° + two rapes
- One 1st° + two kidnappings
- One 1st° + one kidnap + one rape

(2) 75 years - First Degree Murder plus one other Unclassified Crime. This could be:

- 1st° + rape
- 1st° + 2nd°
- 1st° + kidnapping
- Two 1st°'s

(3) 60 years - Three Violent Crimes, not including 1st°. This could be:

- Three rapes
- Three kidnappings
- Three 2nd°'s
- 2nd° + kidnap + rape
- Two 2nd° + one rape

(4) 50 years - Two Violent Crimes, not including 1st°. This could be:

- Two 2nd°'s
- Two rapes
- Two kidnappings
- One 2nd° + rape
- One 2nd° + kidnap
- One kidnap + one rape

All of the above must have been inflicted upon the victim or victims IN THE COURSE OF A SINGLE CRIMINAL INCIDENT.

(5). First Degree Sexual Assault with a prior conviction for First Degree Sexual Assault or a crime which would be a First Degree Sexual Assault in Alaska now. - results in a minimum of 20 years.

Sec. 14 Housekeeping - adds (i) above to minimum period prior to parole.

Sec. 15 Housekeeping - removes the "statutory rape" and "incest" from new First Degree Sexual Assault, as these are now called Second Degree Sexual Assault. No change in classification or penalty. See Sec. 3, supra.

of the

ALASKA NETWORK ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

I.

The position paper, undated and unsigned, states in paragraph 4 that the "Network" supports Sections 1-5 of HB473. The Network agrees that (1) forcible penetration and, (2) attempted forcible penetration would result in serious physical injury should be an unclassified felony, equivalent to kidnapping and second degree murder. This results in a minimum of a five-year term.

II.

The position paper does not comment on bill sections 6-12. These are mostly housekeeping sections (see sectional analysis attached), but bill sections 10, 11, and 12 are essential to the implementation of Section 13, which is opposed by the Network in the last paragraph. As an example, Section 12 is absolutely necessary to:

negate the possibility of Suspended Sentence, Suspended Imposition of Sentence, and other reduction of the 99, 75, 60, 50 and 20 year terms set in Section 13.

III.

The last paragraph of the Position Paper delineates the Network's opposition to the Bill. Upon careful examination of this paragraph, several questions arise as to how the Network arrived at their assessment of Section 13 - the section on minimum mandatory sentences which the Network opposes. The following are "excerpts" from the Position Paper with a brief explanation clarifying how HB473 addresses the Network's opposition to the Bill.

1. "... (Section 13) which creates mandatory sentences for the individual convicted of multiple crimes" implies that Bill Section 13 applies to all crimes, when in fact it applies only to the most serious ones recognized by our Criminal Code and probably the most universally condemned crimes in our society, (with the possible exception of treason in wartime).

- First Degree Murder
- Second Degree Murder
- Kidnapping
- Rape

An individual unacquainted with the realities of HB473 but having read this "Position Paper" would have no knowledge of which crimes were covered in Bill Section 13. Possibly the bill itself was attached to the Position Paper in each and every instance where the person received a copy. Nonetheless, the sentence itself seems to be a clear misinterpretation of Bill Section 13, regardless of the cause of the misconstruction.

2. The sentence "Simply in terms of blame worthiness, criminal cases are different from each other in ways that cannot be anticipated." [emphasis added] is equally surprising. Perhaps "blame worthiness" covers a wide spectrum of ideas, including the presence and type of mens rea of the crime ("intentionally, with knowledge, recklessly, with criminal negligence") and the question of whether the crime is a "strict liability" one, (D.W.I., commercial fishing, etc.) or degree of injury to a human being or property. In any event, most people would agree that crimes do differ, always have, and always will. However, the proposition that the people through its legislature cannot "anticipate" the "blame worthiness" differential between certain crimes, the specific ways that they are carried out, and their combinations with other crimes, is an unsupported, unqualified, and unjustified assumption, apparently one to be swallowed by the reader of the Position Paper along with the other assumptions therein. For example:

Could ordinary but reasonable people distinguish between and anticipate differences between "simple" kidnapping cases without injury - minimum mandatory term of five years under both present law and HB473 - and First Degree Murder after the kidnapping - minimum mandatory term of 75 years? The position paper assumes that these people could not so distinguish, and the legislature should not attempt to do so.

Could ordinary and reasonable people distinguish between a forcible rape of a 12 year old girl by a 40 year old man near a bike path (no kidnapping), and a similar instance where the rapist increased his possible minimum mandatory term from five years to 75 years by committing First Degree Murder after the rape? Could and should these people (and the Legislature which represents them) consider the differences in these crimes including all factors guiding laws of criminal punishment, not just deterrence. Should they consider the fact that the rapist coldly calculated his chances of apprehension and decided to eliminate the evidence by murdering the child. Could they consider that obviously the rapist had no remorse at all for the life that he had despoiled by the rape and already possibly psychologically destroyed, but took the ultimate step, murder of the child.

Is it really not possible to anticipate the "blame worthiness" differentials in these acts and similar ones?

Every legislature considers "blame worthiness" differentials whenever criminal statutes are enacted; else how would it be able to specify any penalty, regardless of minimum, maximum, presumptive or mandatory. To take the "no anticipation of blame worthiness" assumption to its logical extension, every crime would be of equal degree and would suffer equal punishment, all the way from littering to torture murder. Certainly there would be no need for Unclassified, A, B, C felonies, A, B, misdemeanors and violations in our Alaska Criminal Code. Penal laws, whether set by legislative bodies, monarchs, or any other form of human government, have always operated on the theory that ordinary and reasonable human beings were able to detect "blame worthiness" differentials between crimes.

Granted that there certainly are differentials in "blame worthiness", the Position Paper erroneously concludes that Bill Section 13 precludes the consideration of these differentials. Of course the people through legislative enactment of HB473 in its present form would in fact have considered these differentials. Obviously, as in any other enactments specifying terms of imprisonment, there are limitations on the discretion of prosecutors, courts, and parole boards. However, the prosecutors would continue to have discretion over which counts would be indicted and tried, (hopefully limiting that discretion to the question of the existence of sufficient evidence under the Department of Law's "no plea bargaining" rule). Likewise, the courts and parole boards would still retain discretion.

IV.

The last paragraph concludes "The Network prefers the current statutory scheme of presumptive sentencing, which specifies a "normal" sentence for each offense, but permits limited departures from the norm in atypical cases." [no emphasis added] This is a unusual statement in light of the prior support of the increase of rape to an Unclassified felony, removing it from the "presumptive sentencing" scheme. Presumptive sentences do not apply to Unclassified felonies. (AS 12.55.135) Even without the enactment of Bill Section 13, the penalty ranges for unclassified felonies are:

- First Degree Murder - 20-99
- Second Degree Murder - 5-99
- Kidnapping - 5-99
- Rape - 5-99

There are no presumptive sentences for any of these offenses, either in present law or in HB473. Presumptive

sentencing only applies to lessor crimes. Therefore, the presumptive sentence reference in the Position Paper refers to something not yet in law and not specifically suggested in the Position Paper.

Also, the Position Paper does not specify which are the "atypical" (or the "typical" for that matter) cases of multiple murder, kidnapping and rape. What could these be? Rape of a child under three with subsequent murder? Torture murder of a rape victim? Is there some distinction between the murder victims if they were in the same household, etc.? Need the murderer have previously completed a "rehabilitation course"?

The Position Paper seems to recognize the shortcoming of its own conclusions by placing quotes around the word normal. Perhaps the "normal" sentence for multiple murders, kidnappings, and rapes can and should be defined by the legislature. HB473 does exactly that. A copy of the committee sectional analysis of the bill is attached; the mandatory minimum sentences for combinations of murder and other unclassified felonies are listed under Section 13 on the second page of that analysis.



Jan 23, 1982

W.D. Cook

Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

P.O. Box 3356, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510

POSITION PAPER: House Bill 473

The Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault is a non-profit corporation composed of seventeen domestic violence, sexual assault, and adult crisis intervention programs throughout the State. Network programs are funded in part through grants and contracts awarded by the recently established Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in the Department of Public Safety.

Network programs have extensive experience dealing with the issue of sexual assault. Often victims contact our crisis centers immediately after the assault, involving our program advocates in the entire reporting and judicial process.

Based on experience with the offense of sexual assault and with the criminal justice system, the Network offers the following remarks regarding House Bill 473.

The Network supports that portion of House Bill 473 (Sections 1 - 5) which reclassifies sexual assault in the first degree, making it an unclassified felony. The crime of sexual assault is traumatic and dehumanizing. In Coker v. Georgia, 433 U.S. 584, 612 (1977), the United States Supreme Court commented on sexual assault:

Short of homicide, it is the "ultimate violence of self." It is also a violent crime because it normally involves force, or the threat of force or intimidation, to overcome the will and the capacity of the victim to resist. . . . Because it undermines the community's sense of security, there is public injury as well.

House Bill 473 by reclassifying sexual assault raises the penalty for those convicted of first degree sexual assault, thereby recognizing the gravity of the crime.

The Network is however, not in support of that section of the proposed legislation (Section 13) which creates mandatory sentences for the individual convicted of multiple crimes. Simply in terms of blame worthiness, criminal cases are different from each other in ways that cannot be anticipated. The mandatory sentencing requirements of Section 13 do not allow for these differences to be considered. The Network prefers the current statutory scheme of presumptive sentencing, which specifies a "normal" sentence for each offense, but permits limited departures from the norm in atypical cases.

Speech before AK. House of Representatives Re: HB473
From Prime Sponsor Rep. Ramona L. Goren's

MR. SPEAKER, HB473 IS INTENDED TO ADDRESS A CRIME PROBLEM IN ALASKA. I AM SURE THAT THE MEMBERS OF THIS BODY ARE FAMILIAR WITH THE SADDENING STATISTICS, ALASKA HAS ONE OF THE HIGHEST RAPE RATES OF ANY STATE IN THE NATION ON A PER CAPITA BASIS. ANCHORAGE HAS A RATE THAT IS TWO AND A HALF TIMES THE NATIONAL AVERAGE, BUT THIS EXTENDS TO RURAL ALASKA AS WELL.

IT IS EXTREMELY DISTURBING TO NOTE THAT RECENTLY THE NATIONAL AVERAGE FOR TIME SERVED IN PRISON STANDS AT 52 MONTHS FOR PEOPLE CONVICTED FOR FORCIBLE RAPE, PERSONS CONVICTED OF THE SAME CRIME IN ALASKA SERVE AN AVERAGE OF ONLY 14 MONTHS.

THE MAIL I HAVE RECEIVED SINCE HB473 WAS INTRODUCED IS INDICATIVE OF THE PUBLIC'S AWARENESS AND GREAT SENSE OF FRUSTRATION OVER THE INCREASE IN THIS TRAGIC CRIME. IN ADDITION TO THE SCORES OF LETTERS, TELEGRAMS, AND PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGES I HAVE RECEIVED, PLEADING FOR THIS LEGISLATURE TO TAKE ACTION AND PASS HB473, I HAVE RECEIVED A PETITION FROM THE PEOPLE OF BARROW, COMPLAINING OF INSENSITIVITY OF THE COURTS TO THE RAPE PROBLEMS THERE. ALSO, I HAVE FOR THE INSPECTION OF ALL MEMBERS, A PETITION SIGNED BY OVER 2000 ALASKA RESIDENTS, CALLING FOR MINIMUM MANDATORY SENTENCES FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT IN ALASKA. HB473 ESTABLISHES THIS.

FOR A FIRST TIME FORCEABLE RAPE CONVICTION, A RAPIST WILL RECEIVE A FIVE YEAR MINIMUM PRISON TERM NOT EXCEEDING 99 YEARS. THIS PARALLELS CURRENT SENTENCING FOR SECOND DEGREE MURDER AND KIDNAPPING. A SECOND OFFENSE RAPIST RECEIVES A 20 YEAR MINIMUM MANDATORY PRISON TERM.

HB473 ALSO CONTAINS A MULTIPLE CRIMES PROVISION, WHEREBY UNCLASSIFIED MULTIPLE FELONIES SUCH AS FIRST AND SECOND DEGREE MURDER, KIDNAPPING AND FORCEABLE RAPE OCCURRING IN A SINGLE CRIMINAL INCIDENT SHALL CARRY PERSCRIBED MINIMUM MANDATORY SENTENCING.

THE NEED FOR HB473 IS GREAT AND ITS PENALTY PROVISIONS REASONABLE IN RELATION TO OTHER SERIOUS FELONY PUNISHMENTS. CURRENTLY UNDER ALAKSA LAW, A FIRST TIME FORCEABLE RAPIST CAN RECEIVE A SUSPENDED SENTENCE, WITH NO TIME SERVED, NO PROTECTION FOR THE PUBLIC.

IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT WE RESPOND TO THE PUBLIC OUTCRY TO KEEP RAPISTS OFF THE STREETS. WE HAVE A RESPONSIBILITY TO ALL THE PEOPLE OF THIS STATE TO PROVIDE THE NECESSARY DIRECTION TO THE COURT SYSTEMS TO CARRY OUT THIS PUBLIC MANDATE FOR PROTECTION.

THE TIME TO DO IT IS NOW, NOT TOMORROW, OR NEXT MONTH. OR NEXT SESSION, BUT NOW.

THE PUBLIC HEARINGS HAVE BEEN HELD, THE TESTIMONY TAKEN, THE FACTS CLEARLY STATED-----

THE TIME IS NOW OURS, AND THE QUESTION BEFORE US WILL SOON BE----SHALL HB473 PASS THE ALASKA STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES?

I URGE YOUR SUPPORT IN ACCOMPLISHING THAT OBJECTIVE!

THANK YOU.

1980 CASES INVOLVING SEXUAL ASSAULT FIRST DEGREE
 Information provided by Alaska Judicial Council
 1980 Felony Sentencing Study

<u>URBAN</u>	<u>SENTENCE LENGTH (months)</u>	<u># OF PRIORS</u>	<u># OF CONTEMPORANEOUS CHARGES</u>	<u>PRESUMPTIVE SENTENCES</u>
*1	-0-	-0-	1	no
*2	96	Misdemeanor only	none	no
*3	54	-0-	none	no
*4	36	misd. only	none	no
*5	60	-0-	none	no
6	240	1 felony	1	yes
7	240	1 felony	4	no
*8	24	misd. only	none	no
*9	24	misd. only	none	no
10	180	1 felony	1	yes
<u>RURAL</u>				
1	60	1 felony	1	no
1	60	1 felony	1	no
*2	24	misd. only	none	no
*3	120	-0-	2	no
*4	12	-0-	none	no
*5	36	-0-	1	no
*6	60	misd. only	none	no
7	60	1 felony	none	no
*8	6	misd. only	none	no
*9	36	-0-	1	no
10	60	1 felony	none	no

- * 1) Average sentence for Sexual Assault First Degree -
 (first time felony offender) - under current law - 3.5 years
 - with "good time" provisions - 2.6 years
- 2) Minimum mandatory sentence Sexual Assault First Degree -
 (first time felony offender) - under HB 473 - 5 years
 - with "good time" provisions - 3.75 years
- 3) Average sentence for Sexual Assault First Degree -
 (all 1980 cases) - under current law - 5.8 years
 - with "good time" provisions - 4.3 years

1980 CASES WITH MULTIPLE CHARGES
INVOLVING SEXUAL ASSAULT FIRST DEGREE

URBAN (def. #)	PRIOR CONVICTIONS	CONTEMPORANEOUS CHARGE(S)	SENTENCE LENGTH (months)	TOTAL ACTIVE TIME TO SERVE (months)
1	-0-	sexual assault first degree sexual abuse of a minor	-0- -0-	-0- -0-
6	1 felony	sexual assault first degree burglary first degree	240 96	240 -- (<u>20 yrs.</u>) (concurrent sent.)
7	1 felony	sexual assault first degree murder first degree - 3 counts kidnapping	240 1,188 each ct. 360	1,188 -- (<u>99 yrs.</u>) (all sentences ran concurrent.)
10	1 felony	sexual assault first degree burglary first degree	180 48	180 -- (<u>15 yrs.</u>) (concurrent sent.)
<u>RURAL</u>				
1	1 felony	sexual assault first degree sexual assault first degree	60 60	60 -- (<u>5 yrs.</u>) (concurrent sent.)
3	-0-	sexual assault first degree kidnapping assault second degree	120 180 60	180 -- (<u>15 yrs.</u>) (all sent. ran concurrently.)
5	-0-	sexual assault first degree burglary	36 36	36 -- (<u>3 yrs.</u>) (concurrent sent.)
9	-0-	sexual assault first degree burglary	36 24	36 -- (<u>3 yrs.</u>) (concurrent sent.)

Spent in Jail U.S. Felon, NLJ Study

with state-by-state data. Average time served in the United States in the late 1960s for felonies were 79 months for homicide, 68 months for forcible rape, 29 months for negligent manslaughter, 44 months for robbery, 23 months for assault, 23 months for burglary, 17 months for larceny and 18 months for auto theft.

In 1977, certain states punished criminals far more severely in general than did other states. Although Massachusetts leads the list in time served for all felonies covered by the survey, at 53 months, the state actually is one of the more lenient states on penal matters in general. Its lengthy time-served statistic is partially a consequence of a low incarceration rate for crimes other than willful homicide, and the relatively high percentage of murderers serving extremely long sentences in its prison population. Utah, at 41 months for the average time served over all categories, was the next most punitive state, followed by Puerto Rico (40 months), South Carolina (32 months), and North Carolina and West Virginia (31 months each).

By contrast, seven states covered by the survey released prisoners who had served only an average of 18 months or less. These states were South Dakota (13 months), Delaware (15 months), North Dakota (16 months), New Jersey (17 months), and Illinois, Kansas and Missouri (18 months each).

Disparities Seen
Although the states show general agreement that murder and rape are the most serious offenses, several states punished less serious crimes more severely than others did rape. And the lack of overall standards in the United States actually allowed some states to require prisoners to serve more time on the average for relatively minor felonies than other states did for willful homicide.

For example, in South Carolina, prisoners convicted of robbery served an average of 46 months before parole in 1977. That's more time than the average prisoner convicted of willful homicide served in Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Pennsylvania or South Dakota. Similarly, in West Virginia, the average prisoner convicted of car theft served 41 months — nearly three times the average time served for forcible rape in the state. West Virginia's average time served for car theft was also higher than that for rape in Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico and Wisconsin.

In the category of willful homicide, Massachusetts was far and away the most punitive state, requiring the

PRISON TIME SERVED

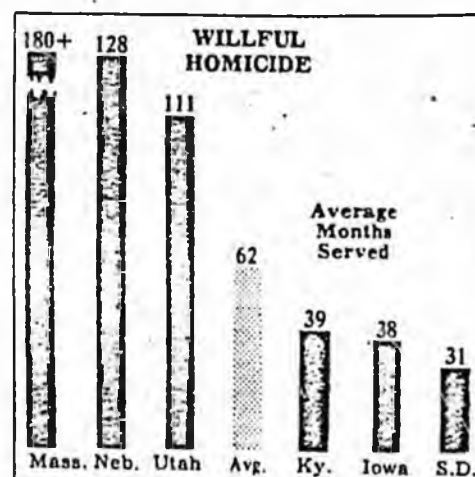
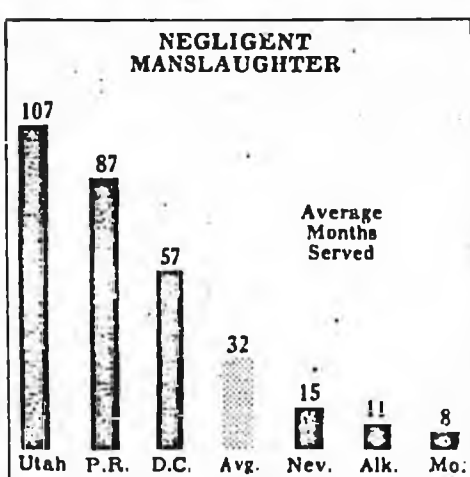
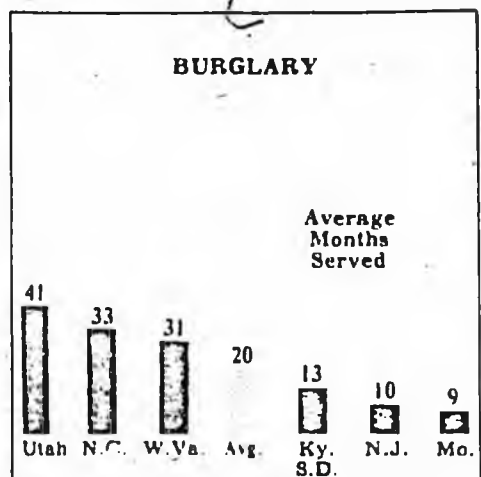
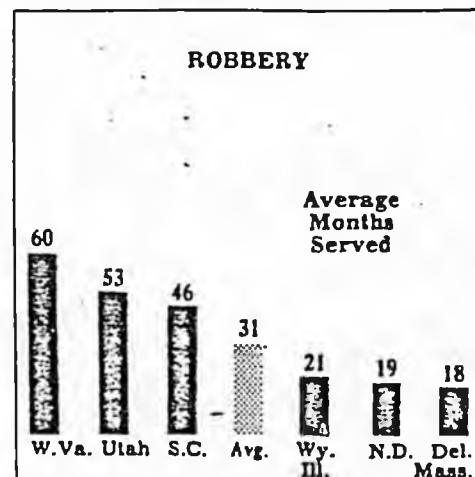
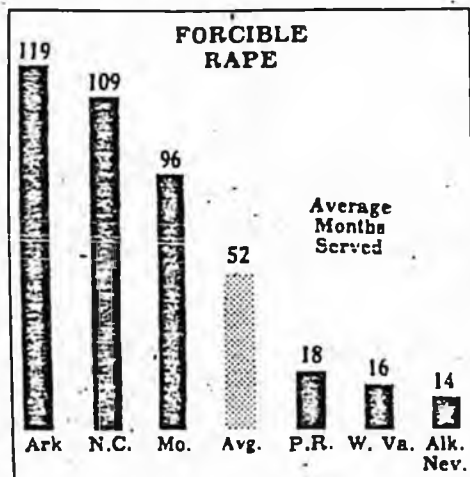
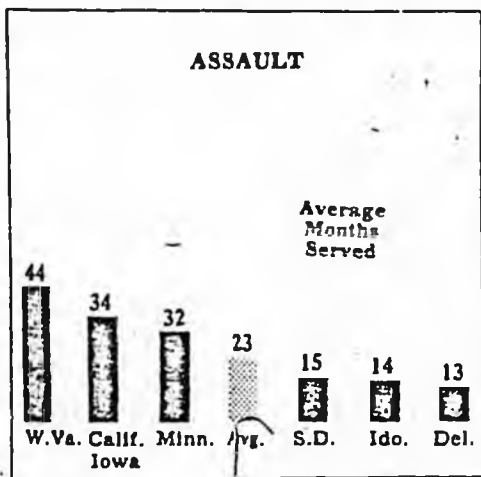
In Months

	Assault	Burglary	Car Theft	Forcible Rape	Larceny Theft	Negl. Manslaughter	Robbery	Willful Homicide	ALL FELONIES
ALABAMA	19	19	14	50	11	—	40	70	25
ALASKA**	28	—	—	14	26	11	23	—	22
ARIZONA*	21	18	15	36	18	—	25	58	23
ARKANSAS**	17	28	—	119	22	16	20	41	26
CALIFORNIA* 1	34	24	21	47	21	35	35	76	30
COLORADO*	21	16	—	34	18	22	27	79	20
DELAWARE	13	15	—	35	11	23	18	—	15
D.C.	21	30	35	70	18	57	39	70	31
FLORIDA	27	22	22	68	18	39	39	52	28
GEORGIA	23	25	18	62	16	28	35	63	28
IDAHO	14	21	13	42	23	23	33	45	22
ILLINOIS ⁷	20	15	13	46	13	21	21	40	18
IOWA**	34	20	22	—	17	—	30	38	21
KANSAS	19	16	—	31	15	15	29	69	18
KENTUCKY	18	13	16	35	11	17	28	39	18
LOUISIANA*	22	19	—	45	17	—	27	42	25
MAINE	16	16	—	28	16	31	28	74	20
MARYLAND	18	19	9	52	14	34	41	78	22
MASSACHUSETTS* 1	30	30	18	30	18	—	18	180+	53
MICHIGAN	28	22	16	—	18	46	33	99	24
MINNESOTA*	32	23	16	34	19	—	40	65	30
MISSOURI	19	9	11	96	11	8	31	72	18
NEBRASKA	25	23	28	37	22	30	37	128	25
NEVADA	21	20	21	14	19	15	25	89	23
NEW JERSEY	19	10	16	42	12	27	20	62	17
NEW YORK* 1	22	20	16	30	17	33	24	84	22
NORTH CAROLINA	23	33	17	109	19	38	43	87	35
NORTH DAKOTA	21	15	—	28	14	—	19	—	16
OHIO	27	22	29	47	16	32	39	86	26
PENNSYLVANIA	22	22	21	32	15	25	27	46	24
PUERTO RICO**	26	29	21	18	30	87	27	82	40
SOUTH CAROLINA	30	28	16	73	25	20	46	58	33
SOUTH DAKOTA	15	13	—	59	15	—	23	31	13
TEXAS	26	19	17	55	17	16	39	60	25
UTAH ¹	19	41	—	52	32	107	53	111	41
VIRGINIA	23	24	57	49	15	16	38	67	29
WEST VIRGINIA ¹	44	31	41	16	24	20	60	72	32
WISCONSIN ¹	23	22	16	32	15	18	29	96	26
WYOMING	24	20	18	46	24	30	21	54	23
NATIONAL AVERAGE ¹	23	20	17	52	16	32	31	62	25
FEDERAL CRIMES ¹	34	35	21	—	19	—	48	—	27
FEDERAL TERRITORIES	34	21	16	74	21	—	35	55	33

(*) 1977 LEAA data.
 (**) 1976 LEAA data.
 (1) Median figures only. State medians on time served are generally about one-third lower than average or mean time served.
 (2) Approximate average only. State supplied range figures, such as 24-36 months. Figures represent midpoint of range.
 (3) State parole board supplied figures for forcible rape and willful homicide. Other state figures did not agree with Uniform Parole Reports data and show lower penalties in most categories. Utah's self-reporting for 1977 runs as follows: assault (19), burglary (23), forcible rape (52), larceny theft (22), willful homicide (111), robbery (53), negligent manslaughter (25), all felonies (31).
 (4) Combines 1976 and 1977 figures for forcible rape.
 (5) National averages include only those states within the Uniform Parole Reports data. States not included in figuring the national averages were Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington.
 (6) Federal crimes refer to prisoners released from Federal Bureau of Prisons in 1977.
 (7) Illinois parole officials dispute the Uniform Parole Reports statistics for their state for willful homicide. State officials said that murderers in the state must serve 16 years or more for murder and that the overall average for willful homicide is far higher than reflected by the UPR data.

and Utah, at 111 months, were the next most punitive states in the category of willful homicide. However, since then state was closer to the 1976 figure of 63 months. Those paroled after serving time on

Crime-by-Crime Comparisons of Months Spent in Prison



Utah figures disputed by state parole officials, who contend correct figure is 23 months for burglary.

Utah figures disputed by state parole officials, who contend correct figure is 28 months for negligent manslaughter.

Kentucky figure disputed by state parole officials, who contend correct figure is close to national average. *Charts by HONNIE LEE LYONS*

Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Rhode Island and Tennessee. In most cases, time served in those jurisdictions has increased since then, officials speculated.

But in at least one state, Maine, the increased time served has not been an unqualified success. Last month, state legislators introduced a bill that would re-establish the discretionary parole system abolished by the state's determinate sentencing law.

Wide Deference

The lack of national standards relating to time served before parole

would apparently not be enough to sustain a constitutional attack on sentencing and parole procedures following the Supreme Court's decision in *Rummel v. Estelle*, 48 USLW 4261 last March.

In the *Rummel* decision, a five-man majority of the Supreme Court ruled that a mandatory life sentence imposed on a Texas prisoner for three petty property offenses involving a total of \$230 and classified as felonies by the state did not violate the Eighth Amendment's proscription against cruel and unusual punishment.

In the majority opinion, written by Justice William H. Rehnquist, the court rejected an attack on the Texas

habitual offender statute based on the theory of "proportionality," granting the state legislature wide deference to determine terms of imprisonment.

The Supreme Court's attitude varied sharply from that expressed by the American Bar Association in a 1979 Task Force study on sentencing alternatives and procedures. In that study, the principal conclusion of the ABA was that "above all, the role of the legislature in sentencing must be recognized as a limited one." The ABA emphasized that proportionality and equality in punishing similar defendants similarly should be highly significant principles in the criminal system.

FOIA REQUESTS

SELECTED INFORMATION ACT REQUESTS

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

FOI Office: (202) 525-5582
Data re: Whitworth Inc., a California corporation. 12-3. Req. by: George M. Turner Esq., Turner & Smart, of Pasadena, Calif. No information on file. 1-2.

Data re: Alhambra Motor Parts, others. 12-5. Req. by: David Brice Toy Esq., Toy & Rymer, of Los Angeles. Partially granted. 1-19. Exemptions: 3, 4.

Data re: General Motors Corp. automatic transmissions. 12-9. Req. by: Claude P. Rosser Jr. Esq., Alvin T. Prestwood, of Montgomery, Ala. Partially granted. 12-31. Exemptions: 3, 4.

Data re: LTV Corp. 12-9. Req. by: William F. Wallace III Esq., Howrey & Simon,

Data re: [redacted] Wolofsky, Mel Shuster, others. 12-1. Req. by: Warren L. Miller Esq., [redacted] & Miller, of Wash., D.C. Partially granted. 1-14. Exemptions: 3, 4, 5, 7A, D.

Data re: Investigation of American Express Co.'s purchase of the stock or assets of First Data Resources Inc. 12-11. Req. by: Stephen R. Bell Esq., Wilkinson, Cragun & Baker, of Wash., D.C. Denied. 12-29. Exemptions: 3, 5.

Data re: FOIA requests concerning Oldsmobile warranties. 12-11. Req. by: David A. Collins Esq., staff attorney, General Motors, of Detroit. Granted. 12-17.

Data re: Subaru of America Inc. or Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd. 12-11. Req. by: Kenneth D. Ludwig Esq., Steptoe & Johnson, of

Burbott, of Palm Springs, Calif. Denied. 11-17. Exemption: 4.

Copies of correspondence re: Haudek FOIA request concerning First National Bank of Chicago. 11-7. Req. by: Ricki Rhodarmar Tigert, of Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, of Wash., D.C. Granted. 11-13.

Data re: acquisition of Fidelity National Bank, of Concord, Calif. 11-10. Req. by: Rachel F. Robbins, of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy, of New York City. Partially granted. 11-25. Exemptions: 4, 5, 6, 8.

Data re: Citibank charter application for South Dakota. 11-17. Req. by: Stanley A. Carlson, of Davis, Wright and Todd, of Seattle. Granted. 11-20.

Data re: letters approving or denying applications under Change of Bank Control

YOUR SIGNATURE ON THE ATTACHED WILL ASSIST IN GETTING ALASKA STATE HOUSE BILL #473 PASSED. HOUSE BILL #473 SETS A MINIMUM MANDATORY PRISON TERM FOR FORCEABLE RAPE WHERE THE SENTENCE MAY NOT BE REDUCED OR SUSPENDED AND PAROLE NOT GRANTED UNTIL AT LEAST THE MINIMUM MANDATORY PRISON TERM IS SERVED.

FOR A FIRST TIME FORCEABLE RAPE CONVICTION, ONE WILL RECEIVE A 5 YEAR MINIMUM MANDATORY PRISON TERM NOT EXCEEDING 99 YEARS. A SECOND FORCEABLE RAPE CONVICTION CARRIES WITH IT A 20 YEAR MINIMUM MANDATORY PRISON TERM NOT EXCEEDING 99 YEARS.

YOUR ASSISTANCE IN THIS EFFORT IS GREATLY APPRECIATED.

SINCERELY,

J. B. Burt
J. B. BURT
1901 OTTER ST.
PH. 333-9862

P. S.

THIS BILL WAS INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE - RAMONA BARNES
AND CO-SPONSORED BY REPRESENTATIVES - JOE HAYES

MITCH ABGOD
CHARLES ANDERSON
MIKE BEIRNE
BERNIE BYLSMA
DAVID CUDDY
RICK HALFORD
E. J. HAUGEN
TERRY MARTIN
RAY METCALFE
JOE MONTGOMERY
PATRICK O'CONNELL
RANDY PHILLIPS

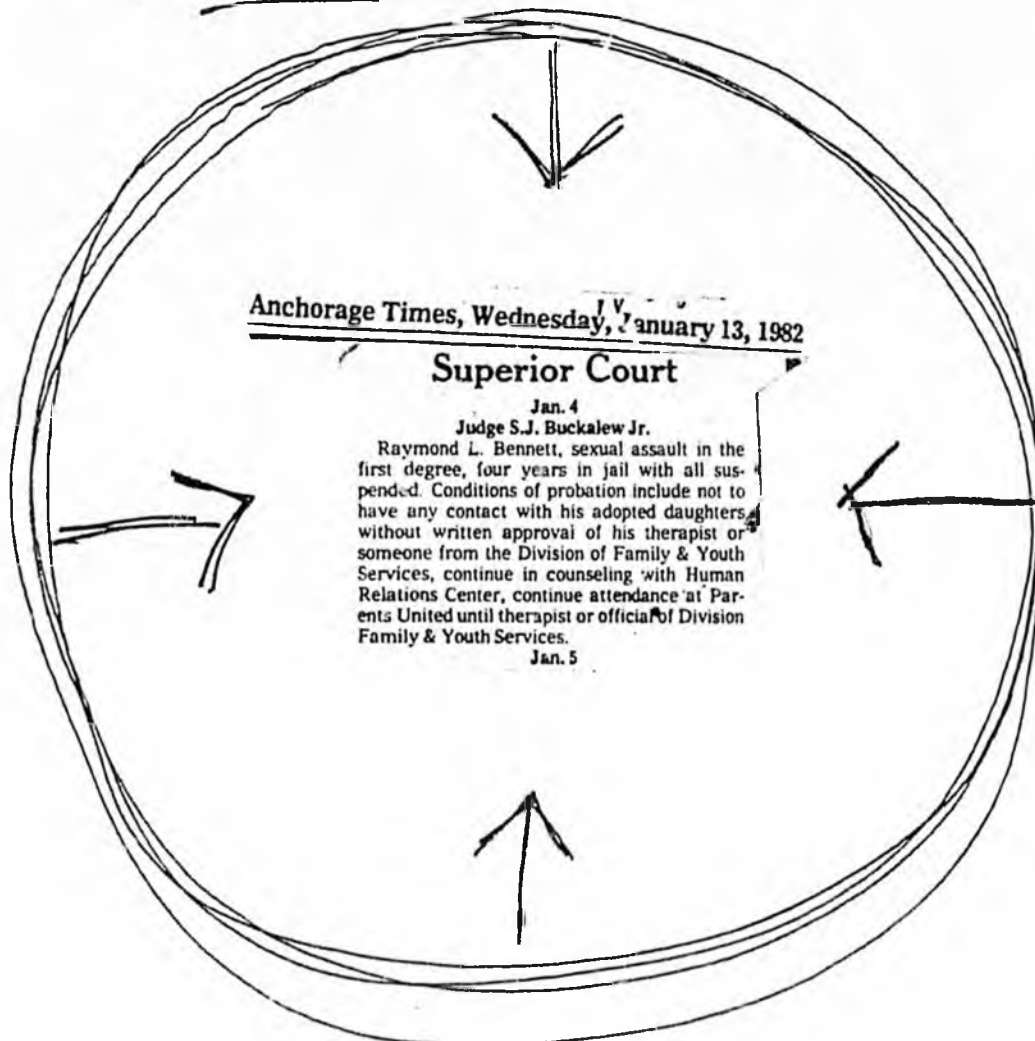
TO ALL LEGISLATORS:

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST THAT HOUSE BILL #473 BE PASSED PRIOR TO THE ADJOURNMENT OF THIS LEGISLATIVE SESSION. THIS IS AN EXCELLENT BILL AND SHOULD BE PASSED INTO LAW WITHOUT ANY CHANGES.

P.F. Whitstead
G.W. Cutler
E.L. Kent
M.D. Morrison
Ed Brown
John A. Freeman
Stanley Cameron
Devon A. Anderson
Charles Seals Jr.
Arden L. Plamen
J. Kilian Marx

#103 Northwood - Anchorage
3623 Lynn Dr.
PO Box 1206, Eagle River
5701 E. Europa Anchorage
SR 1 B Box 1756 Eagle River
1410 MEDFORD ANCHORAGE AK
SRD. 9777 Palmer ak
5766 S. Tahiti # 195 Anch.
3500 Hagen Circle Anch
2947 E. 80th Anch AK.
6460 Village Parkway, Anch

Note:



Date - January 4, 1982
Judge - S.J. Buckalew
Crime - Sexual Assault 1°
Sentence - 4 yrs. All suspended

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST House Bill No. 473
 Bill/Resolution No. _____
 Title "An Act changing the classification of and punishment for certain crimes
 Requested by Representative Barnes Date 1/8/82 against a person

II. FISCAL DETAIL Department of Health & Social Services
 Agency Affected _____
 Program Category Affected Offender Confinement, Reformation & Supervision
 BRU, Program, Or Subprogram(s) Affected Adult Confinement
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item
 amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
GENERAL FUND	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
FULL TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instruction, Section III)

There would be no fiscal impact resulting from enactment of this legislation in the first 5 years because of the current minimum sentence lengths for the crimes addressed in this bill. However, because of the longer sentences which would be required in Section 13, there will eventually be an impact on the number of prisoners in confinement under Alaska Statutes.

IV. DATE January 11, 1982

PREPARED BY Roger C. Lange *Roger C. Lange*

AGENCY Division of Adult Corrections
 PHONE 465-3376

Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)
 33-001 (Rev. 12/81)

*Jeanne C. Clark, Acting Director
 Division of Management & Budget*

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HB 473
 Title An Act Changing the Classification of and Punishment for Crimes
 Requested by House Judiciary Committee Date 1/8/82

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Alaska Court System
 Program Category Affected _____
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected _____
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

HB 473 changes the classification of and punishment for certain crimes against the person. This substantive change in criminal classification should have no fiscal impact on the Alaska Court System.

IV. DATE 1/12/82 PREPARED BY Richard P. Barrier
 AGENCY Alaska Court System
 PHONE 264-0545
 Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

Digest of Opinion: Sears, Roebuck & Co. sold Floyd Fullman, Jr., a rifle and ammunition, but did so in violation of Del. Code Ann. tit. 24, §904 (Michie 1975). At the time of this sale, §904 required two "freeholders resident in the county wherein the sale is made" to identify any purchaser of a deadly weapon. Fullman, however, did not produce two Delaware freeholders for the purpose of positively identifying him. He merely showed a Delaware driver's license with his picture on it and completed a Federal Firearm Transaction Record, Form 4473.

Although the Delaware statute does not define "freeholder," that term is generally understood to mean an owner of real property. *Gebelein v. Nashold*, Del. Ch., 406A2d 279 (1979).

During the course of a robbery, Fullman shot plaintiff Hetherton in the head, severely wounding him. Hetherton sued Sears alleging that the corporation was negligent in selling the weapons to Fullman without requiring that he be identified by two freeholders.

Sears challenges the constitutionality of §904, but Hetherton claims Sears has no standing to do so.

Quoting from *Baker v. Carr*, 369 U.S. 186, 204 (1962), the Supreme Court observed that the "gist of the question of standing is whether the party seeking relief has 'alleged such a personal stake in the outcome of the controversy as to assure that concrete adverseness which sharpens the presentation of issues upon which the court so largely depends for illumination of difficult constitutional questions.'" *Flast v. Cohen*, 392 U.S. 83, at 99-100 (1968).

[Text] There is little question that Sears risks suffering injury in fact to an interest arguably within the zone of interest to be regulated by §904. As the district court wrote: "The statutory requirement which Sears is challenging here created for Sears a legal duty to require anyone purchasing a firearm from Sears to produce two freeholders who would identify the purchaser. Sears' failure to perform this duty is presently exposing it to a very large potential liability and could lead to criminal prosecution. Thus, the statute is clearly causing Sears injury in fact and Sears had a weighty personal interest in demonstrating that the law was unconstitutional." District Court Opinion at A-3. The existence of potential civil and criminal liability when combined with the statute's clear intention to regulate the vendors of deadly weapons assures us that Sears had presented the "concrete adverseness" envisioned by *Flast* and *Baker*. [End Text] We now pass to the constitutional question.

[Text] The essence of Sears' argument is that the §904 requirement of two freeholder witnesses to the sale of a deadly weapon bears no rational basis to Delaware's legitimate interest in having purchasers positively identified and in deterring ex-felons, such as Fullman, who are not permitted to purchase firearms in Delaware, from buying guns. Hetherton counters that, since Delaware can totally ban the sale of firearms, non-freeholders are not being deprived of a right. Further, he contends the two freeholder requirement is rational in that it results in a more burdensome procedure for the purchase of weapons.

Hetherton's argument that Delaware has created no right to purchase firearms is misconceived. While it may be true that Delaware could ban the sale of all deadly weapons, it does not follow that the State, having abrogated its power to effect a total ban, can arbitrarily establish categories of persons who can or cannot buy the weapons. Clearly, Delaware could not limit the sale of firearms to men only or to members of certain religious groups. The question then is whether it is rational for Delaware to limit sales to persons who know two Delaware freeholders and can produce them as witnesses. We think that this question must be answered in the negative.

The Supreme Court has consistently looked askance at classifications based on the ownership of land. [End Text]

See, e.g., *Turner v. Fouche*, 396 U.S. 346 (1969), where the Court, using a rational relationship test, invalidated a Georgia statute limiting school board membership to freeholders. The Court found it difficult to envision legitimate reasons for distinguishing between property owners and non-property owners for purpose of school board membership.

[Text] It is clear to this court that Delaware's freeholder identification requirement is as anachronistic as the one in *Fouche*. As the lower court observed, many very responsible

citizens in Delaware do not own property. Renting has become increasingly more popular and even necessary as the cost of real estate has grown prohibitive, particularly in urban areas, for the average wage earner. For Delaware to assume that only citizens with the wealth and/or interest in owning real property are capable of participating in the regulatory functions of §904 is simply not rational. A leaseholder is fully qualified to provide the needed identification and is capable of possessing the same "attachment to the community" as a freeholder. We therefore reject Hetherton's contention that the "right" of non-freeholders to serve as witnesses to the character of firearms purchasers is not unconstitutionally infringed upon by §904. We find the same irrationality present in the fact that Delaware residents who know only leaseholders would be barred by §904 from lawfully purchasing weapons.

Similarly, the argument that the freeholder requirement makes the buying of deadly weapons more burdensome does not meet the test of rationality. The state may have an interest in restricting the sale of firearms; however, it cannot do so by creating irrational and unconstitutional classifications. As noted earlier, there is no rational basis to conclude that a freeholder would take the responsibility of identifying weapons purchasers more seriously than a leaseholder. If Delaware desired to burden the sale of firearms by restricting them to persons who are non-felons or otherwise stable members of the community, it should have done so by a more narrowly tailored statute. [End Text]

We agree with the district judge's observation that there is no reason to believe "non-freeholders will be less willing than freeholders to attempt to protect their communities by helping to prevent those who should not possess firearms from purchasing them."

[Text] As a deterrent to our nation's escalating violence, certainly a legislature may prohibit the sale of handguns to individuals who have records such as Fullman and certainly they can impose substantial civil liability on gun sellers like Sears who breach the statutory obligations. . . . To limit the options of prospective purchasers for guns to a requirement that only people who own real estate can identify the purchasers is no more constitutionally permissible than a requirement that only Catholics or Blacks or Indians can identify purchasers of handguns. Thus, though Sears may have avoided legal liability here because of a technical deficiency in the statute, the human and moral issues raised by this case are deeply troubling and the issue of gun control is one certainly appropriate for further legislative inquiry and correction. [End Text] —Higginbotham, J. Judge Weis dissents, arguing that Sears lacks standing to challenge §904.

(*Hetherton v. Sears, Roebuck & Co.*; CA3, 6/25/81)

MASS. LAW REQUIRING PARTS OF SEX OFFENSE TRIALS TO BE CLOSED IS VALID

Law serves valid state interests in protecting young victims, encouraging them to testify. ▶90.70 ▶278.05

A majority of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court finds nothing in *Richmond Newspapers, Inc. v. Virginia*, 448 U.S. 555, 27 CrL 3261 (1980), to undermine a state statute that, as construed in an earlier opinion, requires the closing of certain phases of sex offense trials involving youthful victims. The law is therefore upheld as a permissible effort by the state to protect such victims and encourage them to testify.

In its previous opinion, 401 NE2d 360 (1980), the court interpreted the statute to require closure only during the testimony of minor complainants, and to grant trial courts discretion to consider requests for exclusion of the public during additional segments of the trial as well. On this remand, ordered by the Supreme Court near the beginning of the 1980-81 Term, 28 CrL 4033 (1980), the

up in U.S. Supreme Ct 1981-82 session

majority poses three questions, focusing on the tradition of open proceedings, the effect of closure on the flow of information, and the state interests the statute is supposed to serve.

The closure authorized by this statute does not conflict with tradition to the same extent as that authorized by the statute involved in *Richmond Newspapers*, the majority first concludes. The courts have long taken special steps, including closure, to compensate for the difficulty many sex offense victims, especially minors, have in testifying. Secondly, the flow of information about sex offense trials in general will not be completely cut off, the majority notes, since the statute does not apply to cases in which the complaint is an adult. Finally, the majority says the interests advanced by the state are properly addressed by the legislature through a statute of general application rather than, as the newspaper argues, by the courts on a case-by-case basis.

Justice Wilkins concurs for the most part but finds the mandatory aspect of the statute objectionable. (*Globe Newspaper Co. v. Superior Court*, 6/30/81)

Digest of Opinion: The statute, G.L.c. 278, §16A, reads in relevant part as follows: "At the trial of a complaint or indictment for rape, incest, carnal abuse or other crime involving sex, where a minor under eighteen years of age is the person upon, with or against whom the crime is alleged to have been committed, . . . the presiding justice shall exclude the general public from the court room, admitting only such persons as may have a direct interest in the case." In our prior opinion, we interpreted the statute to require closure only during the testimony of complainants who are minors and to grant trial courts discretion to consider requests to exclude the public from additional segments of the trial. The Supreme Court vacated our decision and remanded the case for reconsideration in light of *Richmond Newspapers*.

The *Globe* does not deny that there are instances where a minor victim may be psychologically unable to testify if confronted with a large group of spectators, or if the minor is aware that the testimony will become a matter of wide public knowledge. But the *Globe* says such a determination can be constitutional only if made in a case-by-case manner after a hearing. Additionally, the paper asserts that the standards set forth in the first opinion do not give adequate weight to the interests of the press and the public.

[*Text*] To test the mandatory closing requirement of G. L. c. 278, §16A, against the standard of *Richmond Newspapers* requires a threefold inquiry: (1) Does the closing of the testimony of the minor victim of a sexual assault violate the same tradition of open proceedings as the closing of an entire murder trial; (2) to what extent does the restriction impede the flow of information necessary to the functioning of democratic institutions; (3) are there substantial State interests underlying the statute, and if there are, can they be furthered by more tightly drawn regulations that will intrude to a lesser degree on the constitutionally protected interests of the press and public? [*End Text*]

The tradition of open trials has long been a part of the common law of this commonwealth, but there is at least one notable exception. In cases involving sexual assaults, portions of trials have been closed to some segments of the public, even when the victim was an adult. See e.g., *Latimore v. Sielaff*, 561 F2d 691, 21 CrL 2530 (CA7 1977). It is no longer possible to justify such closings as attempts to protect the public from offensive information. But more typically the motivation has been to overcome the difficulty the victim may have in publicly testifying about the details of such crimes. Historically there has been a recognition that significant interests are at stake in a trial involving a sexual assault, interests that may outweigh the public's right to unfettered access to the trial. A majority of the courts have upheld decisions to close part of trials when a minor victim of a sexual assault is testifying.

Under the statute in question, courtroom testimony of minors who are the victims of sexual assaults cannot be the subject of contemporaneous reporting by members of the press. But closure is not automatic when the victim is an adult, so the public will be able generally to observe the judicial system dealing with sexual assault charges.

The question we must resolve is whether the genuine state interests furthered by the statute justify this impact on First Amendment interests. *Globe* I identified the state interests as: (a) to encourage minor victims to come forward to institute complaints and give testimony; (b) to protect minor victims from public degradation, humiliation, demoralization, and psychological damage; (c) to enhance the likelihood of credible testimony from such minors, free of confusion, fright, or embellishment; (d) to promote the sound and orderly administration of justice; and (e) to preserve evidence and obtain just convictions.

We do not agree with the newspaper that a balancing of state interests against First Amendment rights is permissible only if undertaken on a case-by-case basis, and we perceive no such holding in *Richmond Newspapers*.

[*Text*] We believe that the Legislature, a coordinate branch of government, has power to act. We note additionally that, by their very nature, these substantial State interests would be defeated if a case-by-case determination were used. Ascertaining the susceptibility of an individual victim might require expert testimony and would be a cumbersome process at best. Only the most exceptional minor would be sanguine about the possibility that the details of an attack may become public. An examiner would have to distinguish between natural hesitancy and cases of particular vulnerability. To the extent that such a hearing is effective, requiring various psychological examinations in some depth, the victim will be forced to relive the experience. So, too, the families of youthful victims will be uncertain whether the reporting of a sexual assault will expose a child to additional trauma caused by the preliminary hearing as well as to public testimony at the trial. Implicit also in the *Globe's* argument that a State Legislature is without power to act to protect substantial State interests in the context of such trials. We do not believe *Richmond Newspapers* goes that far . . . and we are not disposed to reach such a conclusion. [*End Text*]

Nor do we agree that the statute is "underinclusive" because of its failure to prevent revelation of the victim's name. The statute is aimed at balancing the defendant's Sixth Amendment rights and the public's right to know against the minor victim's right to minimal harm in the process of testifying and the commonwealth's interests. In this light, the statute cannot be said to be fatally underinclusive.

An additional factor that supports the challenged closing is the specific state interest in protecting minors. This interest permits the state to protect juvenile offenders by closed hearings; it would be anomalous if the legislature were held to lack the power to protect juvenile victims of crime.

[*Text*] The statute, as it affects the testimony of minor victims, is fairly characterized as an attempt to reduce possible harm to a vulnerable group of individuals. Both precedent and empirical research support the Commonwealth's position that this concern is genuine and well-founded. . . . Logic and history indicate that the method chosen by the State will further this goal, while making increased reporting of sexual assaults more likely.

Balanced against this must be the impact that the closing of this testimony has on the public's knowledge about these trials. Although there is some temporary diminution of information, we cannot say that *Richmond Newspapers* requires the invalidation of the requirement, given the statute's narrow scope in an area of traditional sensitivity to the needs of victims. [*End Text*] — Liacos, J.

Concurrence: I agree with most of what the court has said. But I am not certain that the mandatory closing of a trial of a case involving a minor victim of a sex crime during his or her testimony is constitutionally permissible without specific findings by the judge that the closing is justified by overriding or countervailing interests of the commonwealth. I would not

foreclose the judge from concluding, on proper findings, that the trial should be entirely public —Wilkins, J. (Globe Newspaper Co. v. Superior Court; Mass SupJudCt, 6/30/81)

BOSTON'S LICENSING SCHEME FOR "ADULT THEATERS" INVALID IN PART

One criterion for denial suffers from unconstitutional vagueness. ▶254.45

A Boston ordinance used to deny licenses to peep-show operators in the city's adult entertainment district or "Combat Zone" is unconstitutional in part, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit says. Furthermore, the licensing denials involved in the present case are suspect despite the licensing authority's ostensible reliance on a provision that the court finds acceptable.

The ordinance provides in part that a license may be denied if its issuance would create a nuisance or "endanger the public health, safety, or order" by "unreasonably increasing" pedestrian traffic or noise, or by "increasing the incidence of disruptive conduct." While the "disruptive conduct" section skirts the edge of vagueness, these three sections are acceptable under First Amendment standards, at least on a facial analysis.

However the ordinance also provides for denial if a license would "otherwise significantly harm [] the legitimate protectible interests of the affected citizens of the city." This standard is purely subjective and open-ended, with the result that the licensing authority has unbridled discretion. Where First Amendment interests are at stake, such an ordinance cannot be upheld.

The licenses here were denied on the basis of not only the fourth criterion but also the "disruptive conduct" section. However, the court perceives a considerable factual basis for the applicants' claim that the licensing authority did not really evaluate the potential for disruption but, instead, simply denied the licenses in order to pave the way for the applicants' eviction and the eventual redevelopment of their lessor's building. The district court must evaluate this claim on remand, with particular attention to the protection of the applicants' First Amendment rights. (Fantasy Book Shop, Inc. v. City of Boston, 6/16/81)

Digest of Opinion: Boston's zoning restricts so-called adult uses to a single downtown adult entertainment district, popularly known as the "Combat Zone." All "theatrical exhibitions, public shows, public amusements and exhibitions of every description" are required to obtain a license before they may operate for pay. This licensing requirement has been enacted pursuant to a 1979 Massachusetts statute. As reenacted, the statute makes it a crime to operate a public amusement for pay without a license, and delegates the power to grant or deny licenses to local governments. In material part, the statute provides that: "[T]he mayor or selectmen shall grant such license or shall deny such license upon a finding that issuance of such license would lead to the creation of a nuisance or would endanger the public health, safety or order by: (a) unreasonably increasing pedestrian traffic in the area in which the premises are located or (b) increasing the incidence of disruptive conduct in the area in which the premises are located or (c) unreasonably increasing the level of noise in the area in which the premises are located." The city ordinance quotes this statute but adds a fourth criterion, (d), allowing denial of a license that would "otherwise significantly harm [] the legitimate protectible interests of the affected citizens of the city." The ordinance

also adds a general condition providing that "no application shall be denied if the anticipated harm is not significant or if the likelihood of its occurrence is remote."

This action was brought by three adult book stores that offer coin-operated motion pictures whose operation is within the scope of the ordinance. Their license applications were denied after hearings at which virtually all testimony focused on nearby residents' objections to the activities in the Combat Zone as a whole. Other testimony, offered by organizations interested in purchasing and redeveloping the building in which the stores operated, emphasized the importance of redevelopment to the community's financial well being and asserted that the continuance of the applicants' activities would be incompatible with that redevelopment. Appellee White, the city's mayor, has publicly stated his intention to eliminate the Combat Zone as a whole.

Prevost, director of the licensing office, denied the applications in letters that closely tracked the second and fourth criteria of the ordinance. She also asserted that "the anticipated harm is significant and the likelihood of its occurrence is not remote."

On this appeal from the denial of the applicants' request for injunctive or declaratory relief, we first address their claim that the ordinance is an invalid prior restraint. While there is a heavy presumption against the validity of prior restraints on First Amendment protected activities, a regulation directed primarily at conduct or noncommunicative aspects of protected expression is permissible, despite an incidental prior burden on expression, if it is justified by sufficiently strong permissible government interests. U.S. v. O'Brien, 391 U.S. 367, 377 (1968). We think this ordinance is not per se impermissible as a prior restraint under the O'Brien test.

[Text] First, a law requiring the licensing of routine commercial operations in an attempt to limit noise, traffic and disruption is clearly within a state's constitutional power. Second and third, those interests may well be said to be important, and are in themselves entirely unrelated to the suppression of expression. Finally, since the interests thus defined require regulation of public amusements whose content is within the First Amendment no less than they require regulation of any other public amusements, and since the market for coin-operated adult films as a whole is "essentially unrestrained", the regulation's inclusion of the latter is not broader than is essential to the furtherance of those interests. [End Text]

The applicants next claim that this sort of licensing scheme must provide various safeguards before any decisions denying the license may be given effect, including adequate administrative procedures, licensor-initiated judicial review, and prompt appellate review of that decision. While the cases they rely on did not involve facially content-neutral regulations, they argue that the safeguards are necessary because the ordinance has a content-specific effect. The defendants, on the other hand, argue that any positive correlation between the stated criteria of noise, traffic, and disruption, on the one hand, and a particular kind of film content, on the other, is purely accidental.

We think that where the ordinance has both facially neutral criteria and effectively non-neutral impacts, the full panoply of procedural safeguards do not apply unless a rejected applicant can demonstrate that, either in general or in a particular case, the neutral criteria asserted serve as a mere pretext for what were in fact content-directed decisions. Absent such a showing, a statute must be accepted as a valid police power/land use regulation not directly implicating First Amendment values. Therefore such a statute need not provide for prior licensor-initiated judicial review. However, the regulation must provide for adequate administrative procedures, including notice and a hearing, and expeditious decision by the administrator, along with the availability of prompt judicial review of a denial and appellate review of that decision. We see no reason to conclude that the licensing scheme here is procedurally deficient.

In addition, a party asserting that facial neutrality is a mere ruse for de facto content discrimination must be given an opportunity to prove that claim. Resolution turns on the inquiry into the substantive criteria. In this case, we find the first three criteria acceptable but the fourth impermissibly vague.

search for controlled substances. (U.S. v. Harrington, 10/23/81)

In its original opinion, the court held that Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973, 87 Stat 1091, completely removed the Customs Service's authority to investigate drug law violations, placing all such authority in the hands of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

The court rejected then, as it does now, the government's attempt to rely on isolated portions of the plan and the presidential transmittal memorandum as indicating an intent to place "primary" drug enforcement authority in the DEA while leaving secondary authority in other agencies. Such an interpretation, the court says, would do violence not only to the plain language of the plan but also to the policy underlying it. "Once all intelligence, investigative, and law enforcement functions had been transferred from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Attorney General Treasury had no such functions to perform. * * * [T]his court finds itself unable to read the [language of the plan] to mean less than it clearly says."

The court also rejects two new arguments raised by the government. First, the government claims that complete authority for the search can be found in the Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act, 31 USC 1101. While it is true that the affidavit filed by the agent made a "fleeting" reference to the Act, the court is unable to conclude that the warrant was issued with any consideration of that statute. The affidavit made a bald assertion that the agent believed that the individuals under investigation were violating the Act, but pointed to no specific, articulable facts to establish such a violation. Accordingly, the authority vested in customs officers by this statute has no relevance to the search in this case.

Finally, the court rejects the argument that, the lack of authority for the search notwithstanding, application of the exclusionary rule is not appropriate. Aware of a long line of cases holding that technical violations of Fed.R.Crim.P. 41 do not warrant invocation of the exclusionary rule, the court observes that the primary question in this case is whether this was a "mere" technical violation.

For the answer, the court turns to U.S. v. Soto-Soto, 598 F2d 545 (CA9 1975), which held that one federal law enforcement officer may not use the statutory authority given by Congress to another agency and that the evidence so acquired would be inadmissible. "In reading Soto-Soto, it is apparent that the Ninth Circuit felt that a very important policy would be served by the application of the exclusionary rule to a search conducted by an officer without statutory authority to do so: it would deter individual officers from ignoring the

delegations of authority painstakingly created by Congress." (Page 2119)

Prior Testimony Usable

POTENTIAL WITNESS' PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS MADE HER "UNAVAILABLE"

Testifying in court, which can be an unpleasant or frightening ordeal for many witnesses, can present serious risk of psychological harm to some. Such witnesses can be considered "unavailable," just as if they could not be located, the D.C. Court of Appeals holds. If other conditions are met, the prior testimony of such a witness may be admitted at trial, thus sparing the witness the need to appear personally. (Warren v. U.S., 10/9/81)

The defendant in this case was convicted of rape in 1973, but the conviction was later reversed. One of the alleged victims was excused from testifying at the retrial on the basis of psychiatrists' statements that a court appearance could lead to permanent psychological injury. Instead, the transcript of her testimony from the first trial was repeated to the second jury.

Observing that the issue is one of common law in this jurisdiction, the court notes that only two cases have expressly sanctioned findings of unavailability under similar circumstances. *People v. Gomez*, 103 CalRptr 80 (CalApp 1972); *People v. Lombardi*, 332 NYS2d 749 (AppDiv 1972), aff'd 303 NE2d 705 (1973). As in the instant case, both *Gomez* and *Lombardi* involved rape victims whose precarious mental conditions might have been aggravated by the ordeal of testifying. These cases are instructive, the court notes, as are Fed.R.Ev. 804(a)(4) and the corresponding Uniform Rule of Evidence, both of which allow findings of unavailability on the basis of existing mental illness or infirmity.

Defining "unavailability" to include mental conditions such as this witness' is a reasonable construction of the common-law rule, the court says. "We do not intend to sanction a new category of medical unavailability in all cases where witnesses are likely to suffer adverse emotional and psychological effects as a result of testifying against their assailants. But in the extreme circumstances presented here, we agree that the grave risks to the witness' psychological health justify excusing her live in-court testimony." The court identifies the following factors as relevant: "(1) the probability of psychological injury as a result of testifying, (2) the degree of anticipated injury, (3) the expected duration of the injury, and (4) whether the expected psychological injury is substantially greater than the reaction of the average victim of a rape, kidnapping or terrorist act." (Page 2113)

sentencing judge." limiting the sentences to a maximum of two years' imprisonment for Hamm and a maximum of six months for the others. The record indicates, however, that in the prosecutor's zeal to convict the leaders of the conspiracy, he may have misled at least one defendant into believing that the judge had already agreed to follow these sentencing recommendations.

When the first defendant was brought before the court for sentencing, the trial judge stated that he had not been informed of the modified plea agreement and would not be bound by it. The government then moved to dismiss the indictments against all the defendants under Rule 48(a). The district judge denied the motion, refused to let the defendants withdraw their pleas, and sentenced them to terms of imprisonment.

Rule 48(a) states that a federal prosecutor "may by leave of court file a dismissal of an indictment * * * and the prosecution shall thereupon terminate."

[Text] Our determination of the meaning of the "leave of court" requirement is essential to the proper disposition of this appeal. In deciding in what situations that leave can be denied, we must balance the constitutional duty of government prosecutors, as members of the Executive Branch, to "take care that the laws [are] faithfully executed" with the constitutional powers of the federal courts, most particularly the sentencing power of trial judges.

We hold that the "leave of court" requirement of Rule 48(a) is primarily intended to protect the defendant against prosecutorial harassment. The district court may not deny a government motion to dismiss a prosecution, consented to by the defendant, except in those extraordinary cases where it appears the prosecutor is motivated by considerations clearly contrary to the manifest public interest. [End Text]

See *U.S. v. Cowan*. In *Rinaldi v. U.S.*, the Supreme Court held that if the prosecutor's motion to dismiss was not "tainted with impropriety," and was not "motivated by considerations * * * clearly contrary to manifest public interest," the trial court could not properly deny the prosecutor's motion.

[Text] We continue to hold that even when the defendant consents to the motion to dismiss, the trial court, in extremely limited circumstances in extraordinary cases, may deny the motion when the prosecutor's actions clearly indicate a "betrayal of the public interest." *U.S. v. Cowan*, 524 F.2d at 514. As the Supreme Court indicated in *Rinaldi*, the trial judge must look to the motivation of the prosecutor at the time of the decision to dismiss. * * * Unless the court finds that the prosecutor is clearly motivated by considerations other than his assessment of the public interest, it must grant the motion to dismiss.

In this case, we find no evidence that the prosecutor was motivated by any considerations other than his evaluation of the public interest. The appellants were the principal government informants and witnesses in the prosecutions of the leaders of a large drug-smuggling conspiracy. The service they provided to the Government greatly exceeded that expected, or required, by the initial plea-bargaining agreement. As a result of their cooperation, the lives of a least two of the appellants were threatened and the prosecutor expressed considerable concern for the appellants' safety in prison. The prosecutor also indicated that the continued cooperation of the appellants would be needed in the prosecution of additional leaders of the drug-smuggling conspiracy. * * *

When it became clear to the United States Attorney that he could not assure the appellants that they would receive favorable sentences, he concluded, after "re-evaluat[ing] the magnitude of the information [given by the appellants] and following actions by unknown persons which created concerns for the safety of the witnesses," that the public interest would best be served by dismissing the indictments against the appellants. It must be emphasized that this is not a case in which the prosecutor entered into any agreement with the appellants to dismiss the charges if the judge did not abide by the sentencing agreement or presented the judge with the alternative of either going along with the sentencing agreement or the prosecutor would dismiss the charges. Nothing to that effect has been said or implied. Instead, this is a case in which the Government, in consideration of the appellants' extraordinary past cooperation, and in order to assure their continued

cooperation, to protect their lives and to set a positive example for others who may decide to cooperate, decided that it would best serve the public interest to dismiss the indictments against the appellants. Neither this court on appeal nor the trial court may properly reassess the prosecutor's evaluation of the public interest. As long as it is not apparent that the prosecutor was motivated by considerations clearly contrary to the public interest, his motion must be granted. * * *

The district court appears to have placed the burden on the prosecutor to show that dismissal itself would be in the public interest. The language of this court in *Cowan* and the Supreme Court in *Rinaldi* makes it clear that the motion should be granted unless the trial court has an affirmative reason to believe that the dismissal motion was motivated by considerations contrary to the public interest. As the district judge acknowledged, the prosecutor is the first and presumptively the best judge of where the public interest lies. The trial judge cannot merely substitute his judgment for that of the prosecutor.

We also disagree with the district judge's notion that the public interest can never be served by dismissing an indictment because of the defendants' past cooperation. The decision to dismiss may be the prosecutor's way of letting future conspiracy defendants know of the possible advantages of cooperation with the Government. It may very well be crucial to the prosecutor's credibility in future cases involving informants or defendants who testify in return for lenient treatment. Moreover, as we have explained above, the prosecutor was motivated not only by a desire to reward past cooperation but also by the need to assure the appellants' future cooperation and to protect their lives. [End Text]

We need not reach the issue of whether the judge should have permitted the defendants to withdraw their guilty pleas. — *Ainsworth, J.*

Concurrence: It would be intolerable to grant the prosecutor practical power to bargain away the trial court's sentencing discretion in advance, and I recognize that we come perilously close to doing so in the very broad dismissal power that we recognize for the prosecutor. Any calculated or premediated effort by the prosecutor to usurp the court's power must be brought to nothing. Since I see neither evidence nor finding of such an effort here, however, I concur. — *Gee, J.*

Dissent: The district judge expressly found that the government's motion to dismiss the indictments was "nothing more than a camouflaged attempt to limit the sentencing authority reserved to the judge." This finding is fully supported by the record. The prosecutor moved to dismiss because he disagreed with the sentences that he anticipated the judge would dispense. In federal courts, the determination of the length of a defendant's sentence is a function reserved to the district judge. Therefore, a dismissal motion inspired by the district judge's refusal to assess the sentence recommended by the prosecution is clearly contrary to manifest public interest and may be denied to protect the sentencing authority reserved to the judge.

The judge, however, should have allowed Butler, Evans, and Washington to withdraw their guilty pleas. These three relied on the prosecutor's statement that the judge had agreed to the recommended sentence. Although the record does not so clearly demonstrate that the two other defendants relied on this statement, the district court should reconsider their motions to withdraw. It is unclear whether, in denying the motions the first time, the judge considered our liberal interpretation of Fed.R.Crim.R. 32(d) in *U.S. v. Presley*, 478 F.2d 163 (1973). — *Reayley, Garza, Politz, and Sam D. Johnson, JJ.*

(*U.S. v. Hamm*; CAS (former) Unit A (en banc), 10/19/81)

**MENTAL STATE MADE WITNESS UNAVAILABLE
SO HER PRIOR TESTIMONY COULD BE USED**

*But rape defendant's second trial was flawed
by disclosure of presentence report. ▶ 120.20
▶ 300.120*

*Prior testimony of an alleged rape victim was properly
admitted at the retrial of her assailant, the District of*

Columbia Court of Appeals holds, under the common-law rule pertaining to "unavailable" witnesses. The victim was rendered "unavailable" for the second trial by her precarious mental condition, which made it dangerous for her to testify.

Only a few cases sanctioning this type of unavailability have been decided. However, the court considers those decisions sound and calls the trial court's action in this case "a reasonable construction of the witness unavailability rule." While not just any "adverse emotional or psychological effects" will excuse a witness from testifying, the expert testimony here showed that the risks faced by this witness were grave.

Nonetheless the defendant's trial was hampered by other errors that require reversal. In particular, the court stresses a violation of the local counterpart of Fed.R.Crim.P. 32, which forbids disclosure of the presentence report in advance of the verdict of guilt. Following the defendant's conviction at his first trial, he admitted to a probation officer that he had had sexual relations with two of the complainants; these admissions, contained in the presentence report, were read to the jury at the second trial. This amounted to a clear violation of the rule, the court says, and the error was extremely prejudicial. (Warren v. U.S., 10/9/81)

Digest of Opinion: Upon retrial before a jury after a prior reversal by this court, Davis v. U.S., 367 A2d 1254 (1976), defendant Warren was convicted of kidnapping while armed, rape while armed, and other offenses. Prior to the second trial, the motions judge ruled admissible the prior testimony of Marilyn Reed, one of the complainants, on the ground that she was "psychologically unavailable." Her testimony was presented by having a secretary from the U.S. Attorney's office play the complainant's role. The prosecutor read the questions asked at the first trial and the secretary responded by reading Reed's answers.

The prosecutor's principal argument at trial was the inconsistency between Warren's denial at the first trial of any knowledge of the complaining witnesses and his admission, in a presentence report, to sexual relations with two of the women, whom he alleged consented to those relations. In his defense, Warren argued only the likelihood of misidentification.

Warren argues that Reed was not "unavailable" within the meaning of the common law of his jurisdiction pertaining to admission of prior recorded testimony. See Henson v. U.S., 399 A2d 16, 19 (DC 1979). He argues first that admissibility of her testimony is governed by D.C. Code §14.303. However, that provision treats only the admissibility of former testimony of parties, not of former non-party witnesses.

He also argues that even under a common-law test, the introduction of the testimony was improper. While we are not bound by any statutory limitations, constitutional limitations have been set in Ohio v. Roberts, 448 U.S. 56, 27 CrL 3234 (1980). The constitutional question appears to be at what point, if any, it is no longer reasonable to require the government to produce witnesses at the risk of their psychological health. We need not resolve this question here, but pose it to underscore the inherent flexibility and ambiguity of the constitutional standard and to set the outer boundaries of our task of common-law interpretation.

Professor McCormick lists nine recognized categories of witness unavailability but adds that "[i]n principle probably anything which constitutes unavailability in fact ought to be considered adequate." Evidence, §253, at 609-12 (1972). To our knowledge, the type of witness unavailability in issue here has been expressly sanctioned in only two cases, both of which interpreted the meaning of medical unavailability under codified rules of evidence, People v. Gomez, 103 CalRptr 80 (CalApp 1972); People v. Lombardi, 332 NYS2d 749 (AppDiv 1972), aff'd 303 NED2d 705 (1973). In both cases the prior testimony of rape victims was admitted.

The trial judge's reference to these interpretations of out-of-state statutes was a proper means of obtaining guidance in formulating our common law. It is also useful to note Fed.R.Ev. 804(a)(4) and the corresponding Uniform Rule of Evidence, which provide that a declarant is unavailable if he "is unable to be present or to testify at the hearing because of death, or then existing physical or mental illness or infirmity." The mental infirmity part of this definition was applied in U.S. v. Benfield, 593 F2d 815, 25 CrL 2026 (CA8 1979). There a psychiatrist's testimony led the lower court to allow the witness to testify at a videotaped deposition at which defendant's counsel but not defendant would be present. The appellate court did not object to the finding of unavailability, but reversed on the basis of reliability.

[Text] In ruling as he did, Chief Judge Green cautiously extended the traditional definition of witness unavailability to include psychological unavailability of the type demonstrated in the case of Marilyn Reed, but to exclude the lesser degree of psychological infirmity demonstrated by Linda Jenkins. After evaluating the testimony of two psychiatrists, one of whom he personally appointed to obtain an independent, second opinion, he excused Reed from testifying because the experts agreed that she "would undergo far greater mental anguish than normally accompanies court appearances of the victims of rapes (and presumably other such crimes as kidnapping, terrorism, and hijacking) and that her appearance in court . . . would be likely to lead to severe psychosis, even possible suicide." [End Text]

The evidence supports this finding. Dr. Yochelson testified that Reed suffered from a severe mixed psychoneurosis with particular emphasis on depressive mood, phobic reaction and anxiety. He found that the depth of her depression had reached suicidal levels and that suicidal tendencies were still present. The trauma of another court appearance, he said, would most likely shatter her fragile adaptation to society, possibly leading to permanent psychological injury. The court also appointed an independent psychiatrist who substantially agreed with Dr. Yochelson's assessment of the severity of the injury that would befall Reed were she forced to relive the events of her rape through another court appearance.

[Text] The ruling below was not only supported by the evidence, but was also a reasonable construction of the witness unavailability rule. We do not intend to sanction a new category of medical unavailability in all cases where witnesses are likely to suffer adverse emotional or psychological effects as a result of testifying against their assailants. But in the extreme circumstances presented here, we agree that the grave risks to the witness' psychological health justify excusing her live in-court testimony. The expert testimony relating to Reed's mental health established that there was both a high likelihood of temporary psychological injury, perhaps even psychosis, and a possibility of permanent psychological injury. We also are persuaded of the correctness of the trial court's ruling because of the experts' agreement on the comparative severity of this victim's probable reaction to testifying again. * * * [W]e think that the following matters are relevant to the question of psychological unavailability: (1) the probability of psychological injury as a result of testifying, (2) the degree of anticipated injury, (3) the expected duration of the injury, and (4) whether the expected psychological injury is substantially greater than the reaction of the average victim of a rape, kidnapping or terrorist act. Just as in the case of physical infirmity, it is difficult to state the precise quantum of evidence required to meet the standard of unavailability. The factors should be weighed in the context of each other, as well as in the context of the nature of the crime and the pre-existing psychological history of the witness. [End Text]

Warren also complains of the fact that the jury was permitted to hear statements made by him to a probation officer. The statements were contained in a presentence report prepared after the first trial and essentially read to the jury by the probation officer.

[Text] Superior Ct. Cr. R. 32(b)(1) states in relevant part, that a presentence report "shall not be submitted to the court or its contents disclosed to anyone unless the defendant has pleaded guilty, or nolo contendere, or has been found guilty. . . ." Our reversal of appellant's convictions from the first trial effectively meant that he had not yet been found guilty at the time Officer

Swepton gave his testimony before the jury at the second trial. Resort to the presentence report was therefore impermissible under Rule 32(b)(1), a restriction which evidently was not considered by the trial court. [End Text]

In *Gregg v. U.S.*, 394 U.S. 489 (1969), which interpreted our rule's federal counterpart, the Court said it was clear that the presentence report "must not, under any circumstances, be submitted to the court's before the defendant pleads guilty or is convicted. Submission of the report to the court before that point constitutes an error of the clearest kind."

[Text] In appellant's case, "error of the clearest kind" has been committed. Statements by appellant in the presentence report were not only heard by the trial judge, but also by the jury. The fact that the report was prepared after the jury's verdict in the first trial is of no import, since that verdict was nullified as to appellant. The report contained information elicited from the appellant concerning the same case for which he was later separately retried. The very nature of a presentence report is directly in conflict with the adversary nature of a trial. Information, quite often prejudicial, is obtained and used in making discretionary decisions about sentencing. The reports are informal documents. Information in them can be based on hearsay or pertain to separate matters having no relation to the crime with which defendant has been charged. Counsel is not present during the interview upon which the report is based. It would be the essence of unfairness to use such information as evidence against the appellant.

The purpose of the sentencing report is to aid in the sentencing process. The primary objective of the presentence report is to focus light on the character and personality of the defendant and to discover those factors that underlie commission of the offense and defendant's conduct in general." Note, *Presentence Reports*, 58 GEO. L.J. 451, 455-56 (1970). This information is essential in making a discretionary decision of sentencing. Allowance of this information as evidence of defendant's guilt would have a chilling effect on the interview.

The evidentiary error committed with respect to allowance of Probation Officer Swepton's testimony must be characterized as highly prejudicial since the sole defense at trial was the unreliability of the complainant's identifications and, implicitly, the lack of connection between appellant and the crimes. The probation report testimony directly conflicted with this theory since it contained admissions by the defendant directly implicating him in two of the offenses. Swepton's testimony effectively removed the issue of identification from the case and left appellant with no credible theory of defense, unless jury could be convinced that appellant's statements to the probation officer were fabricated in hopes of a lenient sentence. This latter theory was unsuccessfully argued to the jury by defense counsel in closing. [End Text]

[In a section of the opinion not digested herein, the court also finds error in the admission of prior consistent hearsay statements. —ed.]

The cumulative impact of the errors noted in this case substantially influenced the jury's verdict. Accordingly, a new trial is necessary. —Kelly, J.

(*Warren v. U.S.*; DC CtApp, 10/9/81)

ERRORS IN CHOOSING GEORGIA FEDERAL GRAND JURIES HELD INSUBSTANTIAL

Statutory violation uncovered by defendants are not serious enough to require dismissal
►50.10

Over a period of several years, selection of federal grand juries in the Northern District of Georgia failed to comply with the Jury Selection and Service Act, 28 USC 1861 et seq., the former U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit says. However, the court goes on to hold that none of the violations was "substantial" and that a district court therefore erred in dismissing a number of indictments earlier this year. See *U.S. v. Northside Real-*

ty Associates, Inc., 510 FSupp 668 [reported sub nom. *U.S. v. Alexander*, 29 CrL 2202]. The district court's key error was to confuse the "random selection" required by the Act with "statistical randomness."

Rather than select the "starting number" from a drum filled with cards, as she was required to do by the district's Local Plan for implementing the Act, the jury clerk chose numbers from her head or by flipping pages of a book. These methods produced starting numbers that were not "random" in a statistical sense.

But the legislative history of the Act explicitly states that a jury selection system is sufficiently "random" if it prevents impermissible discrimination against individuals or groups, the court points out. No such discrimination has been shown here, and there is almost no possibility of using the clerk's system for discriminatory purposes. With similar reasoning, the court declares that the clerk's failure to post public notices concerning the selection of the starting numbers was not a substantial violation of the Act.

Because of misinterpretations of the Local Plan, the clerk and her assistants erroneously excused, exempted, or disqualified about 500 persons, out of the some 30,000 qualified jurors. This number was insignificant in a quantitative sense, the court says; moreover, the errors did not introduce forbidden subjectivity into the selection process. For the same reasons, the court finds no substantial violation of the Act in the erroneous granting of some 200 permanent excusals from jury service (*U.S. v. Bearden*, 10/19/81)

Digest of Opinion: The government appeals from the dismissal of five of the indictments: those charging antitrust violations by the "real estate" and "garbage case" defendants, and three charging individual defendants with various federal crimes.

The Act seeks to ensure that potential grand and petit jurors are selected at random from a representative cross section of the community and that all qualified citizens have the opportunity to be considered for service. It prescribes a general procedural scheme but provides that the details are to be worked out in the Local Plan adopted by each district. The Plan adopted by the Northern District of Georgia uses voter registration lists to create a master wheel computer tape. Qualified wheels are created for each of the district's four divisions, questionnaires for this purpose are mailed out and, when returned, are screened by the clerk's office.

To select a panel, an "increment" or "quotient" number is calculated by dividing the number of qualified jurors by the number needed. The clerk then selects a "starting number"; the first juror selected is the one whose place on the qualified wheel corresponds to the starting number. Thereafter the computer selects each qualified juror whose position falls one increment number farther down the list. Those selected have an opportunity to seek excusal on the basis of hardship or inconvenience.

The Act's timeliness requirement, §1867(a), requires that a motion to dismiss, plus a sworn affidavit, be filed before voir dire begins, or within seven days after the defendant discovered or could have discovered, by the exercise of diligence, the grounds for the motion, whichever is earlier. This requirement is to be strictly construed. The real estate defendants' challenges to the selection of the starting number and the failure to post notices do not appear to have been timely filed. A timely motion they filed did assert that there were not enough cards in the drum; but this is not sufficient to cause the violations they uncovered later to relate back to the original motion. Nor does it appear that they exercised diligence in investigating and inquiring about the selection of starting numbers and the posting of notices. However, it may be that they were misled or that infor-

Patricia E. Aune
P.O. Box 2962 • Palmer, Ak. 99645

December 1, 1981

Representative Ramona L. Barnes
Box 3382 Downtown Station
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Representative Barnes,

I was pleased to read the newspaper report concerning proposed changes in Alaska's laws on sexual abuse and family violence in the Anchorage Times, October 1981.

I am a strong supporter of court protection for victims of abuse, particularly minors. Abuse is extremely traumatic to the persons involved; the victim, family members, and the accused.

Victims of abuse are apt to suffer permanent emotional and mental damage. The open courtroom can add to the trauma. It is ironic that the juvenile offender is protected more than a juvenile victim. The victim does not need any more punishment.

As these laws are changed, please provide legal protection for the juvenile victim of abuse.

Sincerely,

Pat Aune
Patricia E. Aune

TO: The House Judiciary Committee

FROM: Suzanne Lombardi
Client Service Coordinator
Valley Womens Resource Center

RE: Testimony for House Bills on Sexual Assault and Violent Crime

The Valley Womens Resource Center has been serving victims of sexual assault and domestic violence in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough for the last year. I would like to thank the Judiciary Committee for this opportunity to express our opinions on the following bills:

HB 473 Regarding Sexual Assault

We are grateful to see that the Task Force has recognized the serious effects of these crimes and are pleased to see this legislation that will enforce stiffer penalties.

We would like to suggest that along with longer sentences that there be mandated treatment programs as well as funds appropriated for treatment not only within the prison system, but for outside as well.

We have found that assailants convicted of sexual assault are usually sentenced to time without parole, and therefore, upon release there is no treatment and no hold upon them. As a result the recidivism rate for this particular crime is extremely high.

HB 572 Domestic Violence/Emergency Injunctive Relief or TRO

We are pleased to see that the breakdown has been recognized between victims being informed of the TRO and the actual carrying through of this process.

At this time we are not sure that more legislation, or more paperwork will solve this gap. The problem in our area seems to be with the original bill. To our knowledge, some women have not been informed of either the Resource Center or the option of filing a TRO.

It is our opinion that more would be accomplished if the original HB 287 was more effectively enforced.

If the victims were made aware of the existence of the Center, and if possible, a call made at the scene of the incident to our advocates, the trained staff would be able to follow through with the action and accompany the person throughout the legal system. This would cut down on police time as well as put the victim in direct contact with the Resource Center for further support systems.

We would emphasize that our situation in the Valley may differ substantially from more inaccessible areas.

CONTINUED OVER →

Oct. 26 /1981

My name is Celia Warrior,

And I'm addressing the The House Judiciary Committee on House Bill 473, because I believe it being passed, will go a long way towards reducing the increasing crimes of SEXUAL CRIMES that are on the constant rise in our State of Alaska.

Also because of reading the police blotter as of early last spring of 81, I was becoming aware that these Sex offenders were not being punish, because a day or two later they were right back on the street committing the same offences, usually within a week or two. Looking into this more I found out the reason for all of them being let loose again so soon after they were apprehended that is the fault came to rest on account of the sentencing of these offenders being so lenient.

Research reveals the problems are exactly these!

1. The bails were way too low! They were required to make only 10% of the bail. I see they have toughened up on bails, because of the newly started Crime Commission back in or around July somewhere, and thats very good!

2. The Process that the offenders go through after their arrest is such that there is not information on Lack of information on the offenders past records(possibly he, is a repeater) on the Judges desk! by sentencing time! A good solution to that would be to appoint some people to the task of acting as a go between the Police and the Prosecuting Attorneys, This go-between would gather all the facts about the case, and about the offender, his convictions past records, ect.

3. Fleabargaining! They say it doesn't go on, but it does! Thats getting lighter sentences because of lack of evidence. Get the evidence!

4. Get a jail built, and the sooner the better! they approved of getting one built in a election a couple yrs. and all that needs to be done is to get the bonds sold. A good place place would be Fire Island! Its a military installation, not doing thing! and they couldn't get off of there to easily! Not a recreation like Eagle River!

The problem is that there was 326 cases other types of sex crimes, reported other than actual rapes. These are the ones that I m addressing to you now. they include Child enticement, Flashers, and actual assaults of the innocents, Children on the most part are not very observant of the persons that do this type of offences or the incidents that surrounded or what led up to the violation against their own, and after that its very hard to relate what happened to them to a third person. Simply because it was a tramatic situation for them at the time, and it does stay with them throughout their lives! And a lot of the time its ended up destroying their lives if they don't have support from their loved ones. Saddest of all is that this happens to the victims, and they are in returned to asshamed to report it to anyone, and they carry it inside where it does irreparable damage to their wellbeing!

These are some of these reported offences published in the Police Blotter -

of the Anchorage Times, and these occurred since Jan. 1981

Read a few of them, Also read the petition and the events surrounding it. the response from people who signed, and what they felt could resolved the problem!

Also say what this bill could do to prevent these crimes against people, and the one thing that could be ammended on House bill 473.

Page 3, section 6!

Thank You for listening to me.

Celia Warrior

2/1/1981

PTARMIGAN SCHOOL
ANCHORAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT

September 10, 1981

Dear Parents,

The police informed me of the following at 1:55 p.m. today:

1. There was a rape and assault of an elementary age child in the Creekside area yesterday.
2. The suspect was described as follows:
 - a. Male
 - b. 20 - 30 years old
 - c. Shoulder length dirty light brown hair
 - d. Wearing jeans, T-shirt and tennis shoes
3. The vehicle was described as follows:
 - a. 4 X 4 pickup
 - b. Dark red to maroon (solid color)
 - c. Decal painting of a sun burst on the front hood
 - d. An antennae on top of the cab

Please report any sighting of this person and/or vehicle to the school and/or the police. The police have requested that the license number be recorded and reported if the vehicle is sighted.

Thank you.

Charles P. Booth
Charles P. Booth
Principal, Ptarmigan

NOTE: The teachers have read and explained this flyer to your students.

I wrote an open letter to the school board in Aug
this year I received one answer to my request - I phoned
those running for Board positions - and 3 seemed concerned
& I wanted to do something about it. The rest were lukewarm &
I would check it out. I attended a board meeting early Sept 8/
and presented the open letter & a flyer from Creekside elementary
showing the recent serious situation which happened to a
student there. The board seemed concerned. I attended a Hazard
Committee meeting neither they nor the next board meeting
members gave a serious decision on the matter.
Taxes are paid for all children to attend school. All of
those living 1/4 mile from school are allowed the option
of walking or riding to school. But those in the walking
distance have no such option. This is discrimination, against
the walking minority. Where is the money that should be
appropriated for buses? There is money for athletic fields,
swimming pools & school repairs. What price do you put on a
child's life? Is our priorities on things or people? It would
be wise us to re-consider our priorities and values, up to what is a
regard for children. The winters are long & dark. For our children
to walk and the cold, should also be considered. The Hazard
conditions of present are intolerable, when it comes to the safety
of children. Busing would provide protection from molestation & rape.
Our children have the right to arrive alive and safe
unmolested during their school years. Safe from help
but they are not the whole answer. Let's do something in
addition, ahead of time. We should not have to accept these
Hazard conditions as a life style. Protect the children before
crime has a chance. Get busing throughout the city, consider
this as a serious alternative to walking. Protect our school
children against these violent sexual crimes consider an
Amendment to Alaska Statute 14.09.10 The Transportation of
pupils. The price the victim has paid is already too high
their lives are forever changed. There are cases where in matter
what rehabilitation measures have been used. that are aimed
to pick up their life again as before. Their future lives, suff
if they are able to have families, they are often unable to do so
because of it. Their self image suffers. Those who love them suff
may attempt suicide, some succeed - just for those who live and th
and it is never over. The future for some could be differ
let us go this school bus for

THE PRECEDING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM
LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE
ORIGINAL.

Dear Board Members of Anchorage School District
It is, with great concern, I write this letter.
Those of us, with children, who must walk to school
must consider their safety & well being.

Alaska winters can be severe, as is well known.
Not to mention the darkness, in the early am. and
when school is out daily. Last school year I received
several notices from school concerning questionable persons
on school grounds, as well as wooded areas. I believe
also, there were persons, driving vehicles, going to pick
up our children. Now I'm to understand, that persons
living within "Walking Distance", are not allowed a school bus
and only certain "Hazard Conditions" merit one. I believe
we have very valid "Hazard Conditions" as just mentioned
above.

What, if anything, is being done about it?
What is being done, to protect our children, so that they may
"arrive alive" & unharmed each school year?

We can not afford, that one of our little ones
should be victims of Crime, that costs immense money.
I, for one, do not want to read in our newspapers
again, this year, that another child's life has been
sacrificed, due to this intolerable situation. I do not
know what to do, just a concerned.

How can we get help?

Sincerely,
Henry R. Bender

Received
March 15, 1981
Anchorage School District

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM
LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE
ORIGINAL.

TO William Cook

KETCHIKAN DAILY NEWS

BOX 79
KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901
CA 5-3157

SUBJECT: Howard, Shewey

DATE: _____

FOLD ↑

For more info, refer to Supreme Court opinion File No. 14015 and Ketchikan Superior Court No. KE-78-446, both on Shewey.

Don't have sentence in print on Howards. The files are being reviewed by Office of Special Prosecution in Anchorage. You could see them there.

Jon Howard received four years with possibility of probation for 2nd degree sexual assault. Grady Howard got 30 years for two counts of 1st degree rape; no parole. Hope these help. Harry McIsland

PLEASE REPLY TO →

SIGNED

DATE

SIGNED

U.S. Felon, NLJ Study

With state-by-state data. Average time served in the United States in the late 1960s for felonies were 79 months for willful homicide, 68 months for forcible rape, 53 months for negligent manslaughter, 31 months for robbery, 23 months for assault, 23 months for burglary, 17 months for larceny and 18 months for auto theft.

In 1977, certain states punished criminals far more severely in general than did other states. Although Massachusetts leads the list in time served for all felonies covered by the survey, at 53 months, the state actually is one of the more lenient states on penal matters in general. Its lengthy time-served statistic is partially a consequence of a low incarceration rate for crimes other than willful homicide, and the relatively high percentage of murderers serving extremely long sentences in its prison population. Utah, at 41 months for the average time served over all categories, was the next most punitive state, followed by Puerto Rico (40 months), South Carolina (32 months), and North Carolina and West Virginia (31 months each).

By contrast, seven states covered by the survey released prisoners who had served only an average of 18 months or less. These states were South Dakota (13 months), Delaware (15 months), North Dakota (16 months), New Jersey (17 months), and Illinois, Kansas and Missouri (18 months each).

Disparities Seen

Although the states show general agreement that murder and rape are the most serious offenses, several states punished less serious crimes more severely than others did rape. And the lack of overall standards in the United States actually allowed some states to require prisoners to serve more time on the average for relatively minor felonies than other states did for willful homicide.

For example, in South Carolina, prisoners convicted of robbery served an average of 46 months before parole in 1977. That's more time than the average prisoner convicted of willful homicide served in Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Pennsylvania or South Dakota. Similarly, in West Virginia, the average prisoner convicted of car theft served 41 months — nearly three times the average time served for forcible rape in the state. West Virginia's average time served for car theft was also higher than that for rape in Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska,

In Months

	Assault	Burglary	Car Theft	Forcible Rape	Larceny Theft	Negl. Manslaughter	Robbery	Willful Homicide	ALL FELONIES
ALABAMA	19	19	14	50	11	—	40	70	25
ALASKA**	28	—	—	14	28	11	23	—	22
ARIZONA*	21	18	15	36	18	—	25	58	23
ARKANSAS**	17	26	—	119	22	16	20	41	26
CALIFORNIA*	34	24	21	47	21	25	35	76	30
COLORADO*	21	16	—	34	18	22	27	79	20
DELAWARE	13	15	—	35	11	23	18	—	15
D.C.	21	30	35	70	18	57	39	70	31
FLORIDA	27	22	22	68	18	39	39	52	28
GEORGIA	23	25	18	62	16	28	35	63	28
IDAHO	14	21	18	42	23	23	33	45	22
ILLINOIS*	20	15	12	46	13	21	21	40	18
IOWA**	34	20	22	—	17	—	30	38	21
KANSAS	19	16	—	31	15	15	29	69	18
KENTUCKY	18	13	16	35	11	17	28	39	18
LOUISIANA*	22	19	—	45	17	—	27	42	25
MAINE	16	16	—	28	16	31	28	74	20
MARYLAND	18	19	9	52	14	34	41	78	22
MASSACHUSETTS*	30	30	18	30	18	—	18	180+	53
MICHIGAN	28	22	16	—	18	46	33	99	24
MINNESOTA*	32	23	15	34	19	—	40	65	30
MISSOURI	19	9	11	96	11	8	31	72	18
NEBRASKA	25	23	28	37	22	30	37	128	25
NEVADA	21	20	21	14	19	15	25	89	23
NEW JERSEY	19	10	16	42	12	27	20	62	17
NEW YORK*	22	20	18	30	17	33	24	84	22
NORTH CAROLINA	23	33	17	109	19	38	43	87	35
NORTH DAKOTA	21	15	—	28	14	—	19	—	16
OHIO	27	22	29	47	16	32	39	86	26
PENNSYLVANIA	22	22	21	32	15	25	27	46	24
PUERTO RICO**	36	29	21	18	30	87	27	82	40
SOUTH CAROLINA	30	28	16	73	25	20	46	58	33
SOUTH DAKOTA	15	13	—	59	15	—	23	31	13
TEXAS	26	19	17	55	17	16	39	60	25
UTAH*	19	41	—	52	32	107	53	111	41
VIRGINIA	23	24	57	49	15	16	38	67	29
WEST VIRGINIA*	44	31	41	16	24	20	60	72	32
WISCONSIN	23	22	16	32	15	18	29	93	26
WYOMING	24	20	18	40	24	30	21	54	23
NATIONAL AVERAGE*	23	20	17	52	16	32	31	62	25
FEDERAL CRIMES*	34	35	21	—	19	—	48	—	27
FEDERAL TERRITORIES	34	21	16	74	21	—	35	55	33

(*) 1977 LEAA data.

(**) 1976 LEAA data.

(1) Median figures only. State medians on time served are generally about one-third lower than average or mean time served.

(2) Approximate average only. State supplied range figures, such as 24-36 months. Figures represent midpoint of range.

(3) State parole board supplied figures for forcible rape and willful homicide. Other state figures did not agree with Uniform Parole Reports data and show lower penalties in most categories. Utah's self-reporting for 1977 runs as follows: assault (19), burglary (23), forcible rape (52), larceny theft (22), willful homicide (111), robbery (53), negligent manslaughter (28), all felonies (31).

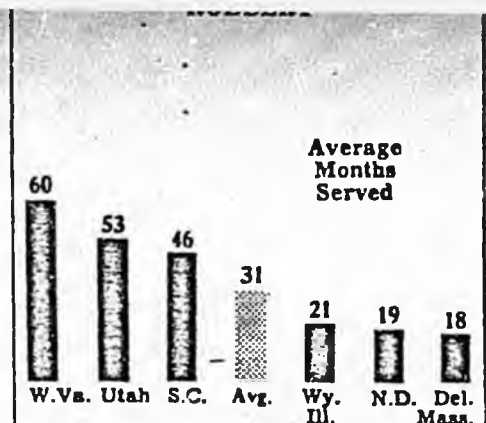
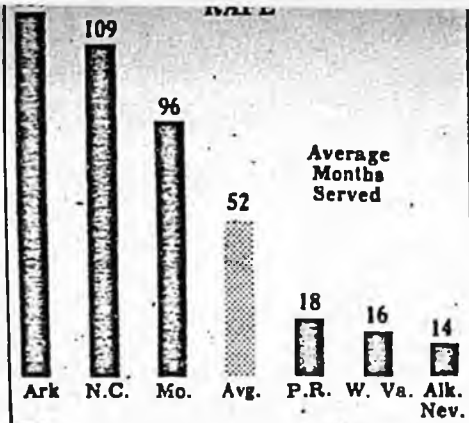
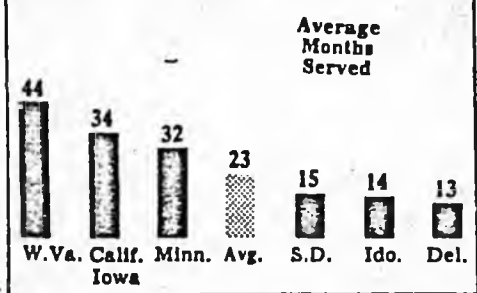
(4) Combines 1976 and 1977 figures for forcible rape.

(5) National averages include only those states within the Uniform Parole Reports data. States not included in figuring the national averages were Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington.

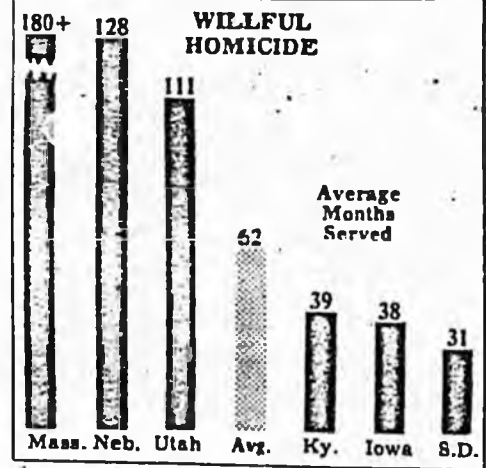
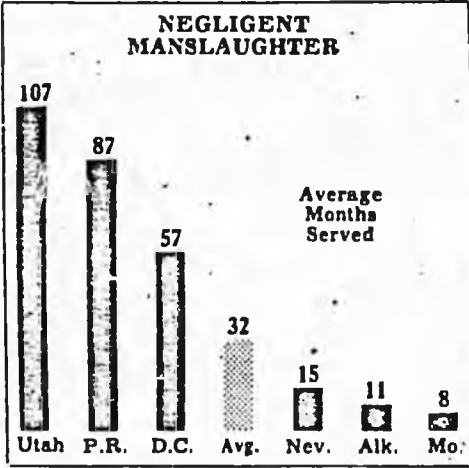
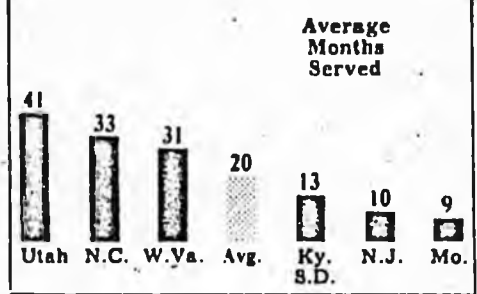
(6) Federal crimes refer to prisoners released from Federal Bureau of Prisons in 1977.

(7) Illinois parole officials dispute the Uniform Parole Reports statistics for their state for willful homicide. State Officials said that murderers in the state must serve 16 years or more for murder and that the overall average for willful homicide is far higher than reflected by the UPR.

ASSAULT



BURGLARY



Utah figures disputed by state parole officials, who contend correct figure is 23 months for burglary.

Utah figures disputed by state parole officials, who contend correct figure is 28 months for negligent manslaughter.

Kentucky figure disputed by state parole officials, who contend correct figure is close to national average. (Charts by HONNIE LEE LYONS)

Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Rhode Island and Tennessee. In most cases, time served in those jurisdictions has increased since then, officials speculated.

But in at least one state, Maine, the increased time served has not been an unmixed success. Last month, state legislators introduced a bill that would re-establish the discretionary parole system abolished by the state's determinate sentencing law.

Wide Deference

The lack of national standards relating to time served before parole

would apparently not be enough to sustain a constitutional attack on sentencing and parole procedures following the Supreme Court's decision in *Rummel v. Estelle*, 48 USLW 4261 last March.

In the *Rummel* decision, a five-man majority of the Supreme Court ruled that a mandatory life sentence imposed on a Texas prisoner for three petty property offenses involving a total of \$230 and classified as felonies by the state did not violate the Eighth Amendment's proscription against cruel and unusual punishment.

In the majority opinion, written by Justice William H. Rehnquist, the court rejected an attack on the Texas

habitual offender statute based on the theory of "proportionality," granting the state legislature wide deference to determine terms of imprisonment.

The Supreme Court's attitude varied sharply from that expressed by the American Bar Association in a 1979 Task Force study on sentencing alternatives and procedures. In that study, the principal conclusion of the ABA was that "above all, the role of the legislature in sentencing must be recognized as a limited one." The ABA emphasized that proportionality and equality in punishing similar defendants similarly should be highly significant principles in the criminal system.

FOIA REQUESTS

SELECTED INFORMATION ACT REQUESTS

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
 FOI Office: (202) 523-3582

Data re: Whitworth Inc., a California corporation. 12-3. Req. by: George M. Turner Esq., Turner & Smart, of Pasadena, Calif. No information on file. 1-2.

Data re: Alhambra Motor Parts, others. 12-5. Req. by: David Bruce Toy Esq., Toy & Farmer, of Los Angeles. Partially granted. 1-19. Exemptions: 3, 4.

Data re: General Motors Corp.

Data re: Sydney Wolofsky, Mel Shuster, others. 12-11. Req. by: Warren L. Miller Esq., Stein, Halpert & Miller, of Wash., D.C. Partially granted. 1-14. Exemptions: 3, 4, 5, 7A, D.

Data re: Investigation of American Express Co.'s purchase of the stock or assets of First Data Resources Inc. 12-11. Req. by: Stephen R. Bell Esq., Wilkinson, Cragun & Baker, of Wash., D.C. Denied. 12-29. Exemptions: 3, 5.

Data re: FOIA requests concerning Oldsmobile warranties. 12-11. Req. by: David

Burbott, of Palm Springs, Calif. Denied. 11-17. Exemption: 4.

Copies of correspondence re: Haudek FOIA request concerning First National Bank of Chicago. 11-7. Req. by: Ricki Rhodarmer Tigert, of Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, of Wash., D.C. Granted. 11-13.

Data re: acquisition of Fidelity National Bank, of Concord, Calif. 11-10. Req. by: Rachel F. Robbins, of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy, of New York City. Partially granted. 11-25. Exemptions: 4, 5, 6, 8.

Data re: Citibank charter application

ALASKA
STATE LEGISLATURE /

MEMORANDUM

August 17, 1981

TO: Representative Ramona Barnes

FROM: Joe L. Hayes, Speaker of the House

Enclosed are original petitions which Cecilia Warrior left with me. Her phone number is 276-7292.

Celia Warrior
632 North Pine Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

June 8, 1981

~~Sen. Brad Bradley~~
Sen. Ed Dankworth
Sen. Jalmar Kerttula
Rep. Ramona Barnes
Rep. Charles Anderson
Rep. Rick Halfo
Rep. Terry Martin
Rep. Joe Hayes
Rep. Russ Meekins

And all other concerned Senators and Representatives.

I am writing this letter to draw your attention to a most important situation this is going on: you have the opportunity to stop about 75% or at least slow down the crimes I'm going to point out below.

A House Bill sponsored by Rep. Ramona Barnes appears to be a good bill in that it deals with crimes against the person, and is asking tougher sentences to be handed down to the people committing these crimes against innocent victims. And even more alarming are statistics which are confirmed in our newspapers each day, that a majority of assaults are being carried out against our children. I'm not sure why this is? Could it be all the Lollipop Pornography that is exploiting our young which is so easy to obtain through numerous local smut peddlers and the liberal laws being passed isn't helping to curb the epidemic crime problem either!

I am, along with all these other people who signed these petitions, asking you to pass HB 473 without softening the sentences. And in fact we are asking you to work with Sen. Bradley as I have requested him to incorporate an ammendment to House Bill 473 that will raise the bail considerably on act of flashing and child enticement. As they stand now, they are on your law books as nothing more serious than a parking violation with the fine not much higher. Also, we ask that you make a law making it mandatory that these sex offenders have to pull a reasonable time in jail for these crimes as you have done regarding driving while drunk. The time should be longer so as they can have time to reflect upon what they did and hopefully that along with the higher bail they would have to pay this would deter them from committing these sexual offences once they get out.

I pray that these acts will never be against you, your wives, daughters or even sons. Who knows how deep the frustrations of the offenders run? The police reports bare this out. So we are asking all of you to search your hearts, draw upon your sense of right, pass House Bill 473, and work with Sn. Brad Bradley on the things we asked him to incorporate. We have conferred with

TELEGRAM

ALASCOM, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, AK 99802

#

04052 NL ANCHORAGE AK 50 01-13 1034A AST

FMS REP RAMONA BARNES

JUNEAU

0607

HOUSE BILL NBR 473 WHICH YOU INTRODUCED LAST YEAR WAS AN
OUTSTANDING BILL. WE ENCOURAGE YOU TO EVERYTHING WITHIN YOUR
POWER TO GET THIS TYPE OF LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THIS
LEGISLATIVE SESSION. YOU HAVE OUR FULL SUPPORT.

J B AND JESSIE BURT

1901 OTTER ST

ANCHORAGE AK 99504

June 8, 1981
RE: CRIME--HB 473

PAGE 2

Sen. Brad Bradley on this and are relying on his good judgement, and yours in this matter of great importance. Please don't let this year's session of the Legislature end without making Alaska's streets safe for women and children to walk again unafraid. And most important for the sake of our children's innocence to show them a good example with good sets of laws they can be guided by because some of these children are going to grow up to be our leaders and make laws as you are doing now. What excuse could you give when they would say to you, we are not taught any better when we were young. So please set a precedent for them now, so when that time comes you can say you did your best, and wouldn't their respect be priceless, also?

Well this is what we have to ask of you and we thank you for your times, and we pray that your decision is with us on the request state, and please act on it in this year's legislative session.

Again, we thank you.

Celia L. Warrior

Mrs. Christian Warrior
(Celia Warrior)
632 North Pine Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

*I've sent petitions with near 1000
to Sen. Brad Bradley, and if you would
like copies, I'm sure he will comply with
you.*

Thank You

PETITION

Whereas Alaska Courts show excessive leniency towards sex offenders, both in setting minimum bail and in handing out minimum sentences, and whereas it is no longer safe for a woman to walk down the street, or to send her children to school by themselves, Now, therefore, we, the undersigned Alaskan voters petition our legislators to enact legislation establishing mandatory minimum sentences for rape and other sex crimes and requiring bail be set high enough to keep these people off the streets.

PRINT NAME

SIGNATURE

ADDRESS

DATE

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
BEN F. DAVIS	Ben F. Davis	609 F. ST.	JUNE 18
Angela Lisby	Angela Lisby	6019 E. 12 th	June 18
Juanita Gardner	Juanita Gardner	605 Mombord	June 18
Lena McNeil	Lena Wood	1204 Norman Apt 76	June 18
Alice Schachtel	Alice Schachtel	P.O. Box 837 Anchorage	6-18-81
Marni Brown	Marni Brown	635 West 45 th	6/18/81
Linda C Neff	Linda C Neff	3730 Peckin	6/18/81
Cynthia Andrews			
Ronald Hewitt	Ronald Hewitt	Po Box 8-245 Anch	6/18/81
Edda Hahn	Edda Hahn	1428 Turing	6/18/81
Cheryl Gagnon	Cheryl Gagnon	7531 Peck Ave #C	6/18/81
Gaby Hekzema	Gaby Hekzema	3401 Eureka Dr #B	6/18/81
Christine J. Mayne	Christine J. Mayne	10037 Marmot Circle	6/18/81
Mary Wilson		1020 E. 15 th Ave.	6/18/81
Gyrene Lindblom	Yvonne Lindblom	120 Footehill Drive Eagle River 99577	
Sandra Tetnowski	Sandra Tetnowski	7800 De Barr #222 Anch. AK 99509	

PETITION

Whereas Alaska Courts show excessive leniency towards sex offenders, both in setting minimum bail and in handing out minimum sentences, and whereas it is no longer safe for a woman to walk down the street, or to send her children to school by themselves, Now, therefore, we, the undersigned Alaskan voters petition our legislators to enact legislation establishing mandatory minimum sentences for rape and other sex crimes and requiring bail be set high enough to keep these people off the streets.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Wena R. Harbaugh	<i>Wena R. Harbaugh</i>	281 G. Ave. Ft. Richardson AK FT. RICHARDSON	5 June 81
Patricia A. Barnett	<i>Patricia A. Barnett</i>	330 E. GILKANA ST. PALMER AK 99577	7 June 81
Sharon L. Harbaugh	<i>Sharon L. Harbaugh</i>	281 G. Ave. Ft. Richardson AK 99505	7 June 81
David C. Brainerd	<i>David C. Brainerd</i>	SR Bx 144A Eagle River AK 99577	7 June 81
Bernard L. Ricketts Jr	<i>Bernard L. Ricketts Jr</i>	420 D 6 th St. Ft. Richardson AK 99505	7 June 81
BRINDA J. Ricketts	<i>Brinda J. Ricketts</i>	420 D 6 th St. Ft. Richardson AK 99577	7 June 81
Jeff Johnston	<i>Jeff Johnston</i>	P.O. Box 914 Eagle River AK 99577	6-7-81
Eleanor A. Johnston	<i>Eleanor A. Johnston</i>	P.O. Box 914, Eagle River, AK 99577	6-7-81
DAVID REYNOLDS	<i>David Reynolds</i>	P.O. BOX 2709, PALMER, AK 99577	6-7-81
Connie Reynolds	<i>Connie King Reynolds</i>	P.O. Box 2709 Palmer AK 99577	6-7-81
Billie Turnbull	<i>Billie Turnbull</i>	P.O. Box 274 Eagle River AK 99577	6-7-81
Verde H Moore	<i>VERDE H MOORE</i>	3202 TOWA DR 503	6-18-81
Marilyn Fairbrother	<i>Marilyn Fairbrother</i>	P.O. Box 664 Anchorage AK 99510	
Mikie Jankowski	<i>Mikie Jankowski</i>	6017 E 12 th Ave Anchorage AK 99504	7/5/81
Melody Hopkins	<i>Melody Hopkins</i>	5150 Abbott Road Chugiak, Alaska 99507	
Katherine Callahan	<i>Katherine Callahan</i>	At. Rt. Box 650 99562	6/18/81

Whereas Alaska Courts show excessive leniency towards sex offenders, both in setting minimum bail and in handing out minimum sentences, and whereas it is no longer safe for a woman to walk down the street, or to send her children to school by themselves, Now, therefore, we, the undersigned Alaskan voters petition our legislators to enact legislation establishing mandatory minimum sentences for rape and other sex crimes and requiring bail be set high enough to keep these people off the streets.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Gregg A. Turnbull	<i>Gregg A. Turnbull</i>	PO Box 247 Eagle River, AK 99577	6/7/81
DIANNE S. TUCK	<i>Dianne S. Tuck</i>	P.O. Box 1123 Eagle River, AK. 99577	6-7-81
Edward R Tuck JR.	<i>Edward R Tuck JR.</i>	PO Box 1123 Eagle River AK 99577	6-7-81
KERRY E. JAMES	<i>Kerry E. James</i>	396 H BULKANA AVE FT. RICH ALASKA	6-7-81
Connie L. James	<i>Connie L. James</i>	326 H. Bulkana Ave H. Rich Alaska	6-7-81
ANGIE SCHULZ	<i>Angie Schulz</i>	P.O. BOX 177 GAKONA, ALASKA 99586	6-7-81
MIKE SCHULZ	<i>Mike Schulz</i>	P.O. BOX 177 GAKONA AK 99586 Box 5484	6-7-81
Barbara Johnson	<i>Barbara Johnson</i>	FT. Richardson AK 99505	6-7-81
Jean H Johnson	<i>Jean H Johnson</i>	PO Box 5-484 FT. Richardson AK 99505	6-7-81
DAN M. GROSS	<i>Dan M. Gross</i>	527 Meadow Creek Dr. EAGLE RIVER, AK. 99577	6-7-81
Naren Gross	<i>Naren Gross</i>	527 Meadow Creek Dr. Eagle River AK 99577	6/7/81
Anton J. Becker	<i>Anton J. Becker</i>	Chugiak So. side Apt #23 Box 999 S. Chugiak Alaska	6/7/81
Bonnie A. Fischback	<i>Bonnie A. Fischback</i>	6130 Winding way Aach 99527	6/10/81
Jo Anne Bryant	<i>Jo Anne Bryant</i>	3731 Resurrection Chugiak Foothills Apt. 202 AK 99577	6/18/81
Charlene Stanton	<i>Charlene Stanton</i>	SRA BOX 1458-A Anchorage, AK 99502	"
Judy Akeo	<i>Judy Akeo</i>	4113 C 4th Ave Anchorage, AK 99507	6/19/81

PETITION

Whereas Alaska Courts show excessive leniency towards sex offenders, both in setting minimum bail and in handing out minimum sentences, and whereas it is no longer safe for a woman to walk down the street, or to send her children to school by themselves, Now, therefore, we, the undersigned Alaskan voters petition our legislators to enact legislation establishing mandatory minimum sentences for rape and other sex crimes and requiring bail be set high enough to keep these people off the streets.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
WANDA SPIROVSKI			
Grego Cimporescu		834 Floden	6-11-81
AKMA BOLTON	Alma Bolton	1936 9 th and Ketchikan Rd. 41107 4 th Burr Space 305	6/11/81
KELLY WILTS	Kelly Wilts	Anch 99504	6/11/81
Erene Nick	Erene Nick	4420 East 2nd space 41 Anchorage 99504	6-11-81
Patricia Ann Courtney	Patricia Ann Courtney	Box 1733 Star Road A Anchorage, Alaska 99502	6-11-81
RENÉE Coddins	Renée Coddins	306 W PARK	6-11-81
Laura Corbett	L AURIE Corbett	8115 Bragan	6-11-81
Blythe BAKER	Blythe A. Baker	PO Box 322, Anchorage	6-11-81
BARBARA LOPETRONE	Barbara Lopetron	10601 Nekuseti 99502	4/18/81
NARA CARNEY	Nara Jean Carney	534 N. Kane St	6/18/81
Esther Kaygood	Esther Kaygood	3938 Cope St #27	4/18/81
MARIANN CARL	Mariann Carl	3543 Mt Hood Dr	6-18-81
LINDA HOOKER	Linda Hooker	4222 Reka	6-18-81
ROSEMARY H RODRIGUEZ	Rosemary H Rodriguez	4210 Peterkin	6-18-81

PETITION offenders

Whereas Alaska Courts show excessive leniency toward sex-defenders, both in setting minimum bail and in handing out minimum sentences, and whereas it is no longer safe for a woman to walk down the street, or to send her children to school by themselves, Now, therefore, we, the undersigned Alaskan voters petition our legislators to enact legislation establishing mandatory minimum sentences for rape and other sex crimes and requiring bail be set high enough to keep these people off the streets.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Helen Houston	<i>Helen Houston</i>	2209 Julia Place	
Amy Salama	Gary Salama	700 W 45 Ave.	
Rena Woodard	JAMES A. WOODARD	705 W. 6th AV #201 AUG AK 99501	
Tracy Hays	<i>Tracy Hays</i>	4650 Edinburgh	
Kathleen Loomis	Kathleen A. Loomis	1203 Chugach Way #1	6/19/81
Natalie S. Curry	Natalie S. Curry	4640 Reka	
Patricia Kelley	Patricia Kelley	2201 E. 3rd	6/18/81
Cynthia Simmons	Cynthia Simmons	400 Gamble St	6/20/81
Beth Anderson	Beth Anderson	PO Box 852 Waiella, AK	6/20/81
LAUREL GADOLA	Mrs. Laurel Gadola	7313 Peck Ave # B	6/20/81
Christie A. Sweeney	Christie A. Sweeney	3031 No. Circle 99507	6/22/81
Martina Arnakis	Martina Arnakis	4530 Aela Dr. 99504	6/22/81
^{copy} Lisa Hill	Lisa Hill	9210 Jupiter Dr.	6/22/81
Yvaine Macon	Yvaine Macon	7148 LEWIS Pl	6/22/81
Dorinda Kelly	Dorinda Kelly	1307 SPRING ST	
LASHAUNA MACON	Lashauna Macon	7148 LEWIS Pl.	6/22/81
TEASHA MAACON	Teasha Macon	7148 Lewis Place	
Esther B. Samuels	Esther B. Samuels	911 East 20th St. APT A	

PETITION

Whereas Alaska Courts show excessive leniency towards sex offenders, both in setting minimum bail and in handing out minimum sentences, and whereas it is no longer safe for a woman to walk down the street, or to send her children to school by themselves, Now, therefore, we, the undersigned Alaskan voters petition our legislators to enact legislation establishing mandatory minimum sentences for rape and other sex crimes and requiring bail be set high enough to keep these people off the streets.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Kathleen M. Riley	Kathleen M. Riley	99507 SRA Box 1470K Anch. AK (8141 E. 6th Ave.) 99508	5-27-81
Betty W. Kelley Carmelia Buschman	Betty W. Kelley	P.O. Box 8639, Anch 99507	5-27-81
Carmelia Buschman Patricia C. Stiles	Carmelia A Buschman	SRA Box 6061 Anch	5-27-81
Patricia C. Stiles	Patricia C. Stiles	4218 Vauck Dr, Anch. 99504	5-27-81
Cathy J. Morgan	Cathy J. Morgan	3201 Spinnaker Dr. Anch. 99507	5/27/81
Eileen C. Apodaca	Eileen Apodaca	8710 Kathleen Dr. Anch. AK 99502	5/27/81
Kathryn A. Centoni	Kathryn A. Centoni	SRA 1570C Anch. 99507	5/27/81
Lorraine Belgium	Lorraine Belgium	4337 Dorothy Anch. 99504	5/27/81
Betty Lou A. Lutje	Betty Lou A. Lutje	SRA Box 314 Anch. 99507	5/27/81
Madge D. Mayfield	Madge D. Mayfield	SRA 1444-C Anch. AK	5-27-81
KERI BARTER	Keri Barter	5331 Tudor Top Circle	5-27-81
Judith S. Moerdin	Judith S. Moerdin	St. Pt., Box 2040 99502	5-27-81
Jeanne Kasnowski	Jeanne Kasnowski	S.R.A. Box 1624 K 99502	5/27/81
Shirley A. Germaine	Shirley A. Germaine	SRA Box 365A 99501	5/27/81
Jay Berkow	Jay Berkow	3814 Barbawa A 99504	5/27/81
Nancy N. Heckart	Nancy N. Heckart	Anchorage 99502 SRA Box 192T	5/27/81
Jan Vrsalovic	Jan Vrsalovic	SRA Box 1622 E 99507	5/27/81

Janis Fisher	Janis Fisher	9011 Granite Pl.	5-28-81
		3135 Donnington Dr	
Henry E. McKnuckles	Henry E. McKnuckles		5-28-81
Joe DUGAN	Joseph Dugan	801 Airport	HAS 5844
Sara E. Ewing	Sara E. Ewing	SRA Box 33-T	Anch. 99507 5/29/81
Margaret Johnson	Margaret Johnson	P.O. Box 10-1721	5/29/81
		Anch. AK 99511	5/1/81
Anne M. Preslar	Anne M. Preslar	SRA Box 1619	99507
Sharon L. Jeffers	Sharon L. Jeffers	1829 E 46 th	5/30/81
Sherry L. Mart-march	Sherry L. Mart-march	SRA 378W	6/2/81

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PETITION

Whereas Alaska Courts show excessive leniency towards sex offenders, both in setting minimum bail and in handing out minimum sentences, and whereas it is no longer safe for a woman to walk down the street, or to send her children to school by themselves, Now, therefore, we, the undersigned Alaskan voters petition our legislators to enact legislation establishing mandatory minimum sentences for rape and other sex crimes and requiring bail be set high enough to keep these people off the streets.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Kathleen M. Riley	Kathleen M. Riley	99507 SRA Box 1470K Anch. AK (8141 E. 13th Ave.) 99508	5-27-81
Betty J. Kelley	Betty J. Kelley	P.O. Box 8639, Anch.	5-27-81
Carmella Buschman	Carmella A Buschman	99507 SRA Box 6061 Anch.	5-27-81
Patricia C. Stiles	Patricia C. Stiles	4218 Kaucer Hbr, Anch. 99504	5-27-81
Cathy J. Morgan	Cathy J. Morgan	3201 Spinnaker Dr. Anch. 99507	5/27/81
Eileen C. Apodaca	Eileen Apodaca	Anch. Ak 8710 Kathleen Dr. 99502	5/27/81
Kathryn A. Centoni	Kathryn A. Centoni	SRA 1590C Anch. 99507	5/27/81
Lorraine Belgum	Lorraine Belgum	Anch. 4337 Dorothy 99504	5/27/81
Betty Lou A. Lutje	Betty Lou A. Lutje	Anch. SRA Box 316 99507	5/27/81
Madge D. Mayfield	Madge D. Mayfield	Anch SRA 1444-C AK	5-27-81
KERI BARTER	Keri Barter	5331 Tudor Top Circle	5-27-81
Judith S. Moedein	Judith S. Moedein	St. Pt., Box 2040 99502	5-27-81
Jeanne Krasnowski	Jeanne Krasnowski	S.R.A. Box 1624K 99507	5/27/81
Shirley A. Germaine	Shirley A. Germaine	SRA Box 365A 99507	5/27/81
Jay Berkow	Jay Berkow	3814 Barbara A 99504	5/27/81
Nancy N. Heckart	Nancy N. Heckart	Anchorage 99502 SRA Box 192T	5/27/81
Jan Vrsalovic	Jan Vrsalovic	SRA Box 1622E 99507	5/27/81

Janis Fisher Janis Fisher 9011 Granite Pl. 5-28-81
3135 Donnington Dr.

Henry E. McKnuckles Henry E. McKnuckles 5-28-81

Joe DUGAN Joseph Dugan 801 Airport Hts 99411
Sara E. Ewing Sara E. Ewing SRA Box 33-7 Anch. 99507 5/29/81

Margaret Johnson Margaret Johnson P.O. Box 10-1721 5/29/81
Anch. AK 99511

Anne M. Preslar Anne M. Preslar SRA Box 1619 99507 6/1/81

Sharon L. Jeffers Sharon L. Jeffers 1827 E 80th 5/30/81

Sherry L. Markovich Sherry L. Markovich SRA 33301 6/1/81

PETITION

Whereas Alaska Courts show excessive leniency towards sex offenders, both in setting minimum bail and in handing out minimum sentences, and whereas it is no longer safe for a woman to walk down the street, or to send her children to school by themselves, Now, therefore, we, the undersigned Alaskan voters petition our legislators to enact legislation establishing mandatory minimum sentences for rape and other sex crimes and requiring bail be set high enough to keep these people off the streets.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
CHARLES H BANISTER	<i>Charles H Banister</i>	1508 CRESCENT	29 MAY 81
LYNNE E PRATT	<i>L Pratt</i>	6047 Cheviot	29/5/81
CHARLES R. FROST	<i>Charles R Frost</i>	6047 CHEVIOT	29 MAY 81
GARY B WORRELL	<i>Gary B Worrell</i>	1250 E 8 th Ave #1047	6/8/81
MATHEW H DALL	<i>Mathew A. Dall</i>	1522 COPPER LN	6/9/81
PETER B. BIE	<i>P. B. Bie</i>	208 BONNELL ST 99504	6/09/81
TIM W. HUDNICK	<i>Tim W. Hudnick</i>	PO BOX 577 Girdwood AK 99587	6/8/81
JOHN R. CARPENTER	<i>John Carpenter</i>	PO Box 742 EAGLE RIVER, AK 99577	6/9/81
KRIS SPEAR	<i>Kris Spear</i>	5RA box 1568 Anch. AK 99507	6/9/81
LARRY COLLINS	<i>Larry Collins</i>	4-700 A 715 ST EAFB AK 99506	8/8/81
Charles E.	<i>Charles E.</i>	1280 E 17 ave #138 anch. AK 99501	8/8/81

PRINT NAME

SIGNATURE

ADDRESS

DATE

Crim. Stoppage - Police, media - Public:

Keep it simple Non-profit (donations funded) hot line -
caller kept secret? (Results) TV Summaries

Does stop child abuse - white collar. Law into
own hands? No - No vigilante groups / indirect -
help from the jail inmates.

MARIE HOWLER

PETITION

Whereas Alaska Courts show excessive leniency towards sex offenders, both in setting minimum bail and in handing out minimum sentences, and whereas it is no longer safe for a woman to walk down the street, or to send her children to school by themselves, Now, therefore, we, the undersigned Alaskan voters petition our legislators to enact legislation establishing mandatory minimum sentences for rape and other sex crimes and requiring bail be set high enough to keep these people off the streets.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Shirley Keldner	Shirley Keldner	801 Erickson apt #31	6-2-81
DONNA J. WITMAN	Donna J. Witman	13126 Bay Circle Anch	6/3/81
SANDRA J. BEEL	Sandra J. Beel	4206 Rollins Dr. Anch	6/3/81
MARY IMIG	Mary Imig	650 W. 20th Anch	6/3/81
ROBERTOY PARR	Brendley Parr	3938 Cumbergate Anch	6/3/81
CATHY FREER	Cathy Freer	2708 W. 30th #1 Anch	6/3/81
CARLA MCGEE	Carla McGee	4833 LORETTA LANE	6/3/81
JUE HILL	JUE HILL	1040 W. 19th Anch	6/3/81
TERESA MCKINNEY	Teresa McKinney	7016 WIEMER RD #18	6/3/81
ROBERT MCKINNEY	ROBERT MCKINNEY	Box 1344 ANCHORAGE AK	6/3/81
NANCY TORELL	Nancy Torell	724 W. 19th Anch	6/3/81
SHIRLEY I. DOVIES	Shirley Davies	1635 Grand St. Anch 99503	6/3/81
DICK L. WALLING	Dick L. Walling	Box 410 Palmer, AK	6-3-81
Snowden W. Miller	Snowden W. Miller	P.O. Box 547 Anchorage AK	6-3-81
Jewel Hillstrom	Jewel Hillstrom	P.O. Box 129 Palmer AK	6-3-81
JOANNE F. TITTON	Joanne F. Titton	4040 Folke #8 anch 99504	6-3-81

Maria Nowlen

PETITION

Whereas Alaska Courts show excessive leniency towards sex offenders, both in setting minimum bail and in handing out minimum sentences, and whereas it is no longer safe for a woman to walk down the street, or to send her children to school by themselves, Now, therefore, we, the undersigned Alaskan voters petition our legislators to enact legislation establishing mandatory minimum sentences for rape and other sex crimes and requiring bail be set high enough to keep these people off the streets.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
MARILYN WALDAL	Marilyn Waldal	52A Box 6201 Palmer	6-2-81
Merle Carlson	Merle Carlson	8741 Muldoon Rd	6-2-81
Grace Hilbert	Grace Hilbert	3220 Muldoon Rd #2 99504	6-2-81
CORAZON FOX	Corazon Fox	3640 W. 84 Ave #1	6-2-81
JANET A. GADDIE	Janet A. Gaddie	P.O. Box 2321 Anchorage, AK. 99510	6-2-81
JUDY PALMA	Judy Palma	1101 La Loma 99504	6-2-81
MARILYN DAGGETT	Marilyn Daggett	2221 Muldoon Ct #135 99504	6/3/81
KAREN KNOBLE	Karen Knoble	2301 W 36 th	6/3/81
PATRICIA GERONDALE	Patricia Gerondale	Box 2092 Anchorage	6/4/81
PENNY McCLURG	Penny McClurg	1016 W 25 th - ANCH.	6-3-81
ROSEMARIE PAPARICH	Rosemarie Paparich	1144-A JUKIEAU DR ANCH	6-3-81
MARY SANDERS	Mary Sanders	4068 W. 88 th Apt #1	6/3/81
DIANNA CONYERS	Dianna Conyers	5200 SHARON # A	6/3/81
Isabelle Vincent	Isabelle Vincent	5630 Haterkeyn Ave.	6/3/81
ESTELLE MOMMSEN	Estelle J. Mommson	3906 Lava Drive 99503	6-3-81
Janet Holbert	Janet Holbert	3637 Thompson 99504	06-03-81

Maria Howland

PETITION

Whereas Alaska Courts show excessive leniency towards sex offenders, both in setting minimum bail and in handing out minimum sentences, and whereas it is no longer safe for a woman to walk down the street, or to send her children to school by themselves, Now, therefore, we, the undersigned Alaskan voters petition our legislators to enact legislation establishing mandatory minimum sentences for rape and other sex crimes and requiring bail be set high enough to keep these people off the streets.

PRINT NAME

SIGNATURE

ADDRESS

DATE

Maria McLaughlin	Maria McLaughlin	3841 Amber Bay Ln	6-2-81
BARBARA J BAILEY	Barbara J Bailey	2449 Ronny Place	6-2-81
PAMELA CARVER	Pamela Carver	625 W 46th	6-2-81
CAROLETTA WAINER	Caroletta Wainer	5901 E 6th Sp 270	6-2-81
RETA JORDAN Reta Jordan	Reta Jordan	3707 E 65th	6-2-81
Justine Hedges	Justine Hedges	3500 Kachemak P.	6-2-81
BERTINA M LEA	Bertina M. Lea	PO Box 1714 ⁹⁹⁵¹⁰ Anch	6-2-81
FRANLIE HASKIN	Franlie Haskin	7830 Leffler Dr.	6-2-81
ALMA JONES	Alma Jones	5500 Kachemak - Anch. ⁹⁹⁵⁰²	6/4/81
D.J. HOWELL	D.J. Howell	5901 E 6th #208 99504	6/3/81
Colleen Thompson	Colleen Thompson	6437 E 31st ANCH ALASKA 99504	6/3/81
Shelma Whitescove	Shelma Whitescove	3111 E 17th Anch. AK	6/3/81
K. Walling	K. Walling	POB 410 Palmer 99645	6/3/81
C. Holcombe	Carol Holcombe	Anch, AK 99502 1305 MacAlister Dr.	6/3/81
Jackie Rial	Jackie Rial	3541-Admiralty Bay Dr	6/3/81
Brenda Swanson	Brenda Swanson	P.O. Box 423 Eagle River	6/3/81

Marie Nowlan

PETITION

Whereas Alaska Courts show excessive leniency towards sex offenders, both in setting minimum bail and in handing out minimum sentences, and whereas it is no longer safe for a woman to walk down the street, or to send her children to school by themselves, Now, therefore, we, the undersigned Alaskan voters petition our legislators to enact legislation establishing mandatory minimum sentences for rape and other sex crimes and requiring bail be set high enough to keep these people off the streets.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
NOWLAN, Marie	Marie Nowlan	Anch Ak, 501 N. Biegus	2 June 81
HULQUIST GERALDINE	Geraldine Hulquist	Sp. 416 801 Airport Hgts	2 June '81
Finkbiner, BOBBIE	Bobbie Finkbiner	99687 Box 872 Wasilla, AK	2 June 81
Shelmerdine Phyllis A	Phyllis A. Shelmerdine	P.O. Box 8130 Anchorage AK 99510	6-2-81
To Ann R. Davids	Ann R. Davids	6501 E 9th Anch 99504	6-2-81
Theresa A Jackson	Theresa A Jackson	Anchorage 801 Airport Hgts # 322	6/2/81
Helen Dickerson	Helen Dickerson	5110 Trena Ave. 99507	6-2-81
Kay Harper	Kay Harper	6701 E 16th Anchorage AK	6-2-81
Hazel Ballinger	Hazel Ballinger	905 Muldoon Rd SP 451 Anchorage AK 99504	6-2-81
Glenda Ligon	Glenda Ligon	801 Airport Hgts # 431	6/2/81
Jacqueline Kinsey	Jacqueline Kinsey	6207 Air Guard Rd	6/2/81
Wanda L. Piland	Wanda Piland	4300 Arctic Sp 12A	6/2/81
Ruby D Hatcher	Ruby D Hatcher	317-A ST APT 519 Anchorage AK	6/2-81
Betty Palmer	Betty Palmer	1101 S. Fair, Anchorage AK	6/3/81
Betty Stepp	Betty M. Stepp	4400 N. F.K. Anch - 99508	6-3-81
MARY McKenna	Mary McKenna	1231 W 17th Ave	6/4/81

PETITION

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
PATRICIA MEADE	Patricia Meade ✓	SRA Box 81x ^{ANCH.} 99507	5-20-81
FAYE D. BRICKEY Faye Brickey	Faye Bricky ✓	618 W 74 th #2	5/20-81
JACK CUTTLE	Jack Cuttle ✓	SRA BOX 75C	5/20/81
BRADLEY K BRISSON	Bradley K Brison	PO Box 10-1303 ^{ANCH AK 99511}	5/20/81
JOHN T. STEVENSON	John T. Stevenson	Box 75C SRA ^{ANCH AK 99511}	5/20/81
ROY CASSEL	ROY CASSEL	1508 W. 43	5/20/81
WILLIAM M THOMPSON	William M Thompson	283 MacLennan Rd Box 34	5/20/81
JOHN MEADE	John Meade	S.R.A. Box 81x ^{ANCH. AK 99507}	5/20/81
Genevieve Stroud	Genevieve Stroud	601 Darwin #1 ^{ANCH AK 99504}	5/23/81
FAYE MEDINA	Faye Medina	2301 E 52 nd	5/23/81
IDETTA PAULSEN	IDETTA PAULSEN	3506 E 19 th	5/23/81
Debra Ames	Debra Ames	6716 E. 16 th #13 Anchorage AK 99504	5/24/81
GERI JACOB	Geri Jacob	5132 E 20 th ave #2 Anchorage 99504	5/24/81
Ann Rubenoff	Ann Rubenoff	5757 S. Tahiti 99507	5/24/81
ANICE K TAMAR	Anice K Tamar	5831 Fiji St 99507	5/24/81
Thomas Arvidson	Thomas Arvidson	342 Taylor #13	5/24/81

PETITION

Whereas Alaska Courts show excessive leniency towards sex offenders, both in setting minimum bail and in handing out minimum sentences, and whereas it is no longer safe for a woman to walk down the street, or to send her children to school by themselves, Now, therefore, we, the undersigned Alaskan voters petition our legislators to enact legislation establishing mandatory minimum sentences for rape and other sex crimes and requiring bail be set high enough to keep these people off the streets.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
EARL SHEENMAN	<i>Earl Sheenman</i>	1321 MARTEAU ST	5/29/81
E. Cindy Sheenman	<i>Cindy Sheenman</i>	1321 Marten St	5/29/81
<i>Peggy Deen</i>	<i>Peggy A. Deen</i>	mile 25.5 N. Kenai	5/29/81
Anne Reamer	<i>Anne Reamer</i>	601 N. Klevin	5/29/81
<i>Tony L. Moore</i>	<i>Tony L. Moore</i>	11 6	" "
Martha Hobson	<i>Martha Hobson</i>	707 N Bonn	5/29/81
DONALD D. CASAJOUAS	<i>Donald D. Casajouas</i>	927 MEDFORD	5/29/81
GENEVIEVE TAYLOR	<i>Genevieve Taylor</i>	400 TURPIN Rd. Apt #3	5/29/81
Angie Gray	<i>Angie Gray</i>	400 Turpin # 3	5/29/81
Molly Rankin	<i>Molly Rankin</i>	203 Bunnell	5/29/81
Debra L. Burkhard	<i>Debra L. Burkhard</i>	Box 125, Jay Lake, Chugiak	5-29-81
<i>Kay Buffone</i>	<i>KAY BUFFONE</i>	3200 W 28 th Ct	2-29-
JAMEY REAL	<i>Jammy Real</i>	2628 Shepherdia	2-29-
Michelle S. Garcia	<i>Michelle S. Garcia</i>	1925 Columbine	5-29-
Beth Adams	<i>Beth Adams</i>	220 Columbine #38	5-29-
COLEEN SELLARS	<i>Coleen Sellars</i>	3940 Checkmate Dr	5-29-

PETITION

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Robert T. Moreland	<i>Robert T. Moreland</i>	705 Muldoon Rt 175	5-20-81
John P. Woscickowski	<i>John P. Woscickowski</i>	502 JORDAN Cir.	5-20-81
Tom Ravuthis	<i>Tom Ravuthis</i>	2100 IULIAN DR	5-20-81
William M. Intero	<i>William M. Intero</i>	24-353-C ORCHARD CT	5-20-81
Sammy L. Leach	<i>Sammy L. Leach</i>	P.O. BOX 988 (99510)	5-20-81
Joyce A. Ewell	<i>Joyce A. Ewell</i>	1102 Wildrose CT	5-20-81
Joseph W. Lix	<i>Joseph W. Lix</i>	6939 Stella Plk	5-20-81
Nancy L. Lix	<i>Nancy L. Lix</i>	6939 Stella Pl.	5/20/81
Joe Inlander	<i>Joe Inlander</i>	5711 Bx 30-H	5/20/81
Paul M. Brandon	<i>Paul M. Brandon</i>	4610 RENA DRIVE APT #21 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504	5/20/81
RAY MORTON	<i>Ray Morton</i>	2711 Brutton	5/20/81
J.R. Spurlack	<i>J.R. Spurlack</i>	Anchorage, Alaska 99504 3636 Checkmate Dr.	5-20-81
Irvin E. Griffith	<i>Irvin E. Griffith</i>	SR Box 2324 Eagle River AK 99577	5-20-81
Irvin E. Griffith	<i>Irvin E. Griffith</i>	1146 Sunrise Anch. Ak 99504	5-20-81
Julia K. Drummond	<i>Julia K. Drummond</i>	5810 E. Northern Lights, #D	
Eddie Gardner	<i>Eddie Gardner</i>	Anchorage, Ak 99504	5-20-81

PETITION

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Yashar Mehmedov	Yashar Mehmedov	2604 W. A. Hts. #5	5-28-81
Denise Teske	Denise Teske	4425 15 th Ave	5/28/81
Mary Brown	MARY BROWN	Box 1090 Wasilla	5/28/81
Jean Brown		Sal Airport Hts. Rd	5/28/81
JACK MILLER	Jack Miller	3121 N. Program	5/28/81
MARK A. MURRAY	Mark A. Murray	SRA Box 71X Anch	5/28/81
Teresa Dreillette	Teresa Dreillette	Box 2907 Kenai	5-28/81
Jayce Layman	Jayce A. Layman	2400 Tagalak	5/28/81
Mary Keyes	Mary C. Keyes	3825 Westminster Way	5/28/81
Howard Shore	Howard C. Shore	4313 E 8th	5-28-81
Linda S. Shore	Linda S. Shore	4313 E. 8 th Ave.	5-28-81
Johanna Johnson	Johanna Johnson	801 AIRPORT Hts #113	5/28/81
Robert N. Holmes	Robert N. Holmes	3417 TARDWATER #5	5-28-81
Sonia Holmes	Sonia Holmes	P.O. Box 8-405	5-28-81
Darryl Jordan	DARRYL JORDAN	1101 W 2 nd Ave	5-28-81
GILIA E. AQUINO	Gilia E. Aquino	3500 Silver #4	5-28-81

PRINT NAME

SIGNATURE

ADDRESS

DATE

Lori Stroud	Lori Stroud	6717 Ruth St	June 6 81
Susan Clark	Susan Clark	3901 Patricia 99504	6/6/81
Kathy Goll	Kathy Goll	6425 Colgate 99504	6-6-81
DINAN LATE	Dinan Late	10 Inlet Cir. 99507	6-6-81
Geneva Lee	Geneva Lee	6025 Standen Dr	6-6-81
Mary J. Netsch	Mary J. Netsch	3900 Patricia Ln.	6-6-81
MARY F. NETSCH	Mary Frances Netsch		6-6-81
LORETTA BAILEY	Loretta J. Bailey	3910 Patricia Ln (SRA Box 85F)	6-6-81
Spelt Fletcher	Spelt Fletcher	9551 Briem Rd	6-7-81
Anne Lanier	Anne Lanier Spelt A	Abbott Loop. RD.	6-6-81
Laura Liddington	LAURAL LIDDINGTON	5824 Craig Dr.	6-7-81
DONNA WATSON	Donna J. Watson	3101 Dorrington Dr	6-7-81
Robin Garrett	Robin Garrett	3222 Campbell Crest Rd	6-6-81
M.K. Williams	Mike Williams	3222 Campbell Ave	6-6-81
FRANCINE TRYGSTAD	Francine Trygstad	641446 Talcott Ak	6-6-81
Carol Lake	Carol Lake	1578 Palberson St Anch.	6/6/81
Cynthia Summers	Cynthia Summers	2505 W 43 rd	6-8-81
Sharon Knechtler	Sharon Knechtler	SRA 1307 D	6-8-81
Karelyn Black	Karelyn Black	5222 E 20 th	6-8-81

PETITION

of Senders

Whereas Alaska Courts show excessive leniency toward sex offenders, both in setting minimum bail and in handing out minimum sentences, and whereas it is no longer safe for a woman to walk down the street, or to send her children to school by themselves, Now, therefore, we, the undersigned Alaskan voters petition our legislators to enact legislation establishing mandatory minimum sentences for rape and other sex crimes and requiring bail be set high enough to keep these people off the streets.

PRINT NAME

SIGNATURE

ADDRESS

DATE

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
MURTHE FINELOW	Murthe Aulin	Box 48 Idlana AK	6-5-81
Charles E. Finnum	Charles E. Finnum	348 Idaho Anchor AK	6-5-81
Tonnie Benhardson Tonnie Benhardson	Emmie Benhardson	4930 Knight Lily	6-5-81
Stella Eken	Stella Eken	2205 Boniface #47	6-5-81
Sherry McBarnes Sherry M. Barnas	Sherry M. Barnas	2221 Muldoon Sp. 6	6/5/81
ANNIE M NELSON	Annie M Nelson	2205 BONIFACE #37A	6-5-81
DEBRA MCGHAN	Debra M. Mcghan	J.R. Box 5268 (Wasilla) Ak.	6-5-81
Kelli Prentice	Kelli Prentice	3324 Creekside Anch.	6-5-81
Linda Gentry	Linda Gentry	5307 Carbo Ave Anch	6-5-81
Cynthia Glover	Cynthia Glover	4548 Reka Dr	6-5-81
Sharon Johnson	Sharon Johnson	1419 Columbine	6-5-81
Carol Wasaty	Carol Wasaty	400 Bunnell Anch #3	6-5-81
LISA TUER	Lisa Tuer	7800 Rebar Rd #353	6-6-81
Jill Eshenbaugh	Jill Eshenbaugh	6045 E. 6 th Ave	6-6-81
Antonia L. Merrill	Antonia L. Merrill	705 Muldoon Rd. Sp. 17	6-6-81
ALFRED C. RAMENTO	Alfred C. Ramento	4924 E. 43 rd AVE #3B	6-6-81
Patty Kelly	Patricia A. Kelly	7729 Maryland	6-6-81
Jane Olson	Jane Olson	7820 Island Dr. #4	6-6-81

PETITION

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Tommy Bishop	Tommy Bishop	2520 W. 27	5-21-81
Clyde Plunkett	Clyde Plunkett	4901 Fockee st.	5-21-81
Gene Henderson	Gene Henderson	8922 Forest Valley Dr	5-21-81
JOHN MOWBRAY	John Mowbray	2211 Cordova	5/21/81
Colleen Quisenberry	Colleen Quisenberry	SRA BOX 2073-E (99507) 99687	5/21/81
JANICE SWARTZBACKER	Janice Swartzbacker	St. Rt. Box 5280, Unalakleet	5/21/81
Jon Futzwater	Jon Futzwater	P.O. Box 2862 Anchorage	5/21/81
Linda Kipisa Edgeworth	Linda Edgeworth	2531 LYUONA ANCH 99502	5/21/81
Kent Dylus	KENT DYLUS	3900 MALASPINA	5/21/81
Craig Johnson	Craig Johnson	1906 W 15th #1	5/21/81
Wm. J. Coakley Jr	Wm. J. Coakley Jr	7847 Jewel Lake Dr	5/21/81
Hilmi J. Crowl	HILMI J. CROWL	2231 Belair	5/21/81
Karen Reeves	KAREN REEVES	5215 E 26th #8	5/21/81
Eugene Miner	Eugene Miner	7301 Chad St Anchorage	5/21/81
Benjamin Green	Benjamin Green	645 E. 79th Avenue	5/21/81
Ann Pence	Ann Pence	SP. Box 1568	5/21/81
June Peave	June Peave	432 E 5th Ave	5/23/81

PETITION

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
ANNA LUCE	Anna Luce	438 Mumford	5-21-81
Connie K OLSEN	Connie K Olsen	935 E 20th ave	5-21-81
ROY SABIN	Roy W. Sabin	604 - W. 26 th Ave #272	5-21-81
J. S. Lane	J. S. Lane	803 W 5th Circle	5/21/81
J A HARRIS	J A Harris	1444 Gambel Ave	5/21/81
Londa Hale	Londa Hale	P.O. Box 401344	5/21/81
Jan Shaver	Jan Shaver	2241 Radiant Cir	5/21/81
Thomas D Krontz	Thomas D. Krontz	Box 354 Etmendot AFB	5/21/81
Melanie Sims	Melanie Sims	3321 Eureka #1	5/21
W. B. Hartman	Dreg Larsen	moving -	
Nita Hartman	Nita Hartman	213 E 8 th Y	5/21
Mary Taylor	MARY TAYLOR	531 - W - 3rd	5/21
Maxine Byrd Whaley	Maxine Byrd Whaley	P.O. Box 8216 Mt. View, AK	5/21
Cecila Lair	Cecila Lair	732 W Hoyt	5/21
Joe Pabak	Liz	750 W	
Rachel Kormooka	Rachel Kormooka	744 Bloss	5/21
Jenny Peshrub	Jenny Peshrub	3704 E 18 th Ave	5/21

PETITION

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PRINT NAME

SIGNATURE

ADDRESS

DATE

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Billie F Dickerson	Billie F. Dickerson	6360 Polyzote Dr.	5-20-81
Bernard L. Sipl	B. L. Sipl	30-3847 Coy. D. AFB	5-20-81
Leon H. Lucas	Leon H. Lucas	709 Copperbush Ct Anch	5-20-81
Loretta Boyd	Loretta Boyd	4307 Harrison	5-20-81
Robert L. Easterling	Robert L. Easterling	533 E Dye Ave	5-20-81
Janie Easterling	Janie Easterling	533 E Dye Ave	5-20-81
Elaine S. Daw	Elaine S. Daw	3845 Baxter Rd	5-20-81
ELAINE WILT	Elaine Wilt	705 Muldoon #211	5-20-81
PREVETTE, MICHAEL B	Michael B. Prevette	325 N. E. LINDA AVE FT RICH	5/20/81
Tribbley, John L.	John L. Tribbley	2-17 N Chilkoot Ave FT. RICH	5/20/81
WHISENANT MIKE	Michael B. Whisenant	361 B 6TH ST. FT. RICH	5/20/81
Trotter Carl A	Carl A. Trotter	440 G DYEA ST FT RICH	5/20/81
McDonnell Charles R.	Charles R. McDonnell	120th AVENUE FT Richardson	5/20/81
David M. Harper	David M. Harper	3150 GAMBEL 94503	5/20/81
Doug Ballou	Doug Ballou	4703 Kenel #13	5/20/81
JACOB J WIPF	Jacob J. Wipf	Anchorage AK 99504	5/20/81
David Cruise	David Cruise	Box 187, HQ Co Fort Richardson AK	5/20/81

PETITION

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
SHARON L. ALLEN	Sharon L. Allen	2018 Barrealis St ⁹⁹⁵⁰³	5/15/81
LEAH H. COLLINS	Leah Young	22577 Flower	5/15/81
Dora L. Langs	DORA L. LANGS	805 N. Flower #3	5/15/81
Mary J. Nelson	216 McCauley A.D.	Mary J. Nelson	5-18-81
Beverly McCord	3230 Potankin #20	Beverly McCord	5-15-81
Nehann Chickalieson	Nehann Chickalieson	620 Fairbanks St 99504	5/15/81
Louise Shoemaker	1200 W. Diamond #123	Louise A. Morel	5-18-81
Chapaula L. Ayers	Chapaula L. Ayers	Anchorage	5-19-81
Margaret Ennis	4329 San Roberto #1	Anch Margaret Ennis	5-21-81
(Print)	(SIGNATURE)	(address)	(DATE)
Mayle Spencer	Mayle Spencer	3701 Furber #54H Anch	5-21-81
Janice M. Kitive	Janice M. Kitive	381 Bolin Dr Apt 4	5-23-81
Debbie Turbe	Debbie J. Turbe	350 Bolin Dr.	5-23-81
Rachel D. Kennedy	Rachel D. Kennedy	4208 N. Star Anch. AK 99503	5-23-81
Marjorie A. Head	Marjorie A. Head	3911 E 7th Apt 15	5/23/81
Donald Janke	604 W 14th Ave APT 1	Donald Janke	5/23/81
Alma Duboc	5141 Chena apt 2	Alma Duboc	5/23/81
Aurea Duboc	5141 Chena Apt 2	Aurea Duboc	5/23/81

PETITION

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
BILLY DON BRUCE	<i>Don Bruce</i>	1340 S. BRAGDON ANCHORAGE, AK 99504	5/20/81
CARL W. HOOPES	<i>Carl W. Hoopes</i>	2900 W. NO. LIGHTS ANCH. AK. 99503	5/20/81
TOM BAIRD	<i>Tom Baird</i>	1406 JUNEAU AVE FORT RICHARDSON, AK 99505	5/22/81
<i>Kyle Howard</i>	<i>Kyle Howard</i>	7048 Timothy St Anchorage, AK 99502	5/20/81
MICHAEL G. CLUFF	<i>Michael G. Cluff</i>	17038 Timothy St AN, AK 99502	5/20/81
CHARLES McCLAIN	<i>Charles G. McClain</i>	PO Box 10-1544 ANCH 99511	5/20/81
BRUCE WERTH	<i>Bruce Werth</i>	5830 RAYMOND A.V.C. AK. 99507	5-20-81
CURTIS H. LIND	<i>Curtis H. Lind</i>	5310 LOUIS PL EAGLE RIVER, AK 99577	5-20-81
<i>Red Shannon</i>	"Red" SHANNON	1540 "C" St. Box 3114, ECB	5-20-81
Loy R. Bolt	↔ Loy R. Bolt	5627 Tongue Anchorage, AK. 99504	5-20-81
<i>Warren Davis</i>		1415 JUNEAU ANCHORAGE 99504	5-24-81
John S. Smoot	<i>John S. Smoot</i>	1001 BIRCHFACE HWY SP 5-B, Anch	5-24-81
<i>Sylvia Fredericks</i>	<i>Sylvia Fredericks</i>	3315 E 17th Anchorage AK	5-24-81
SAM MAGGERISE	SAM MAGGERISE	1613 Elmendorf Dr.	5-24-81
Janet Snyder	<i>Janet Snyder</i>	8740 Kathleen, Anchorage.	5-24-81
Mark S. Snyder	<i>Mark S. Snyder</i>	8740 Kathleen Anchorage	5-24-81
<i>Karen S. Gaines</i>	KAREN S. GAINES	SRA Box 1315 Anch.	5/24/81

PETITION

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
MARIE D. TALBOT	Marie D. Talbot	1302 W. 47 TH AVE	5/23/81
PAULA L. ANDERSON	Paula L. Anderson	614 EAST 20 TH Apt C	5/23/81
OPAL MAGGARD	Opal Maggard	8125 Duten	5/23/81
MERILYN SHERMAN	Marilyn Sherman	4841 Fairway	5/23/81
Robert L. Gredigian	Robert L. Gredigian	179 Oklahoma #10	5/23/81
Helen E. Johnnie	Helen E. Johnnie	1314 Garden St Anch Anch	5-23-81
LETA TROWBRIDGE	Leta Trowbridge	3701 Cushman Sp#47A	5/24/81
NORALEE SPRUIELL	Noralee Spruiell	5-750B H Street E.A.F.B	5-24-81
Nancy Brugma	Nancy Brugma	4224 Irene Drive	5/24/81
KARON BURNS	Karon Burns	2205 W. 48 th Anch Anch	5-24/81
PAULA TISHER	Paula J. Tisher	2726 Seclusion Dr	5/24/81
MARGARET ANNE CAILL	Margaret Anne Caill	703 W TUOOR Ave	5/24/81
GENEVA PHILLIPS	Geneva Phillips	516 W. 15 TH Ave	5/24/81
Antea Mackey	Antea Mackey	6152 E-12 th	5/24/81
RAMONA J. BRAUN	Ramona J. Braun	4150 Edinburg Dr Anch AK	5/24/81
Ida M. Clark	Ida M. Clark	601 E. 15 th Juneau #6	5/24/81
STEPHEN J. KOPY	Stephen J. Kopy	1530B KARLUK STR. ANCH.	5/27/81

PETITION

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Lori O. Pouts	Lori O. Pouts	7440 Old Harbor Anch. ak 99504	5-23-81
MARY KENNEDY	Mary Kennedy	3701 Eureka St. 4A Anchorage, Alaska 99503	5-23-81
MARY A McLIN	Mary A McLin	3721 Checkmate DR	5-23-81
DOROTHY M. MANN	Dorothy M. Mann	2304 Turnagain Pt. Anch.	5-23-81
S. Ann Septon	S. ANN SEPTON	3210 ROSELHA	5-23-81
JULIE JOHNNIE	Julie Johnnie	1903 Kuskokwim	5-23-81
JUDITH FRANK	Judith Frank	PO Box 3-396 ECH ANCH	5-23-81
M.V. MARSHALL	Mary V. Marshall	P.O. Box 3396	5-23-81
Joy Sewell	Joy Sewell	3907 Carolina Dr. #1 Anch. AK.	5-23-81
Randi Evans	Randi Evans	4011 Altoona Anchorage, AK 99502	5/23/81
LAUREN J. FOX	Lauren J Fox	P.O. Box 2994 Palmer, ak 99645	5/23/81
MADALYN KEITH	Madalyn Keith	3500 Mountain View Dr Anch 4	5/23/81
Jancy Pomeroy	Jancy Pomeroy	926 W-26 th #207-49503	5-23-81
Jean Fogarty	Jean Fogarty	1110 W 6 th Anch 4	5-23-81
Cindy Johnson	Cindy Johnson	1200 W. Alameda #72 Anch. AK. 99502	5-23-81
FATICIA A THOMAS	Faticia A. Thomas	Gen. Del. Eagle River AK	5-23-81
LAVERNE SHIMER	Laverne Shimer	P.O. 4-975 Anch	5-27-81

PETITION

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Kenneth Lipscomb	Kenneth Lipscomb	E 6 AV.	20
Linwood W. Pierce	Linwood W. Pierce	1831 Greendale Dr.	20 May 81
Dwight D. Clift	Dwight D. Clift	1300 Cross Rd.	5-20-81
Wanda Clift	Wanda Clift	1300 Cross	5-20-81
Carole A. Kersbergen	Carole A. Kersbergen	3453 Chukchok	5-20-81
Patricia Taylor	Patricia Taylor	7922 Ptarmigan Cr	5-20-81
Caryl Wilson	Caryl Wilson	SRA	5/20/81
Christy B. Hatfield	Christy B. Hatfield	425 E Klutna Blvd	5/20/81
Anita Ashcraft	Anita Ashcraft	4840 E. 43 rd Anch. apt. B4 (04)	5/20/81
Bell Hatfield	Bell Hatfield	425 B E Klutna St	5/20/81
Jim Wilson	Jim Wilson	7500 Beluga Cir	5/20/81
Jim Wilson	Jim Wilson	5801 Mileg	5/20/81
William C. Rogers	William C. Rogers	3320 Pussycat	5-20-81
R.T. Robinson	R.T. Robinson	5876 Kenneyhill	5-20-81
Harold A. Lewis	Harold A. Lewis	2928 Downington	5-20-81
Mark F. Wilder	Mark F. Wilder	731 S. BELLOU #7	5-20-81
Bennie Smith	Bennie Smith	5752 Conover Dr.	20 May 81

PETITION

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
SAMUEL CLEMENS	<i>Samuel Clemens</i>	2003 E. 37 th	5/29/81
C. Froiland	C. Froiland	Religious about politics? P.O. Box 4-806	5/29/81
PATRICIA DULEY	<i>Patricia Duley</i>	7800 Debar Rd #155	5-29-81
Mabel Lambert	Mabel Lambert	7800 Debar #153	5/29/81
Gene Alto	<i>Gene Alto</i>	Box 132 Egegik A	5-29-81
C. Muscio	<i>C. Muscio</i>	P.O. Box 3-392 SCR	5/29/81
C Bowman	<i>C Bowman</i>	8221 Majestic Dr	5/29/81
Irene Petersen	<i>Irene N. Petersen</i>	1046 Mila Anch	5/29-81
JOHN L.G. AMOR	<i>John L.G. Amor</i>	SR2 4626 Park 49567 Chugiak AK	5/29/81
Sally C Foster	<i>Sally C Foster</i>	4210 Northwood Anch 49503 5208H Kodiak	5/29/81
DAVID HARVARD	<i>David Harvard</i>	EIELSON AFB AK 99702	5/29/81
Picardo Hernandez	<i>Picardo Hernandez</i>	SR-1B Box 142 Eagle River ALASKA 99577	5/29/81
Lisa Amor	<i>Lisa Amor</i>	SR2 Box 4636 Park AK Chugiak	5/29/81
Ruth Sheridan	<i>Ruth W. Sheridan</i>	4704 Kenai	5-29-81
IRENE SANTANA	<i>Irene Santana</i>	PSC#2 BOX 3052 ELMERDORF	5-29-81
SALLY A. WILLIAMSON	<i>Sally A. Williamson</i>	PSC#2 BOX 4539	5-29-81
Carol J. Henderson	<i>Carol J. Henderson</i>	PSC#2 Box 3821 Elmerdorf	5-29-81

PETITION

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Sven Hestonson	<i>Sven Hestonson</i>	add number Box 35	5/28/81
Junie Pettin	<i>Junie Pettin</i>	8570 KATHLEEN Junie Pettin BOX 3881 99504	5/28/81
Sunday L Simien	<i>Sunday L Simien</i>	99504	5/28/81
Jane M Liebing	<i>Jane M Liebing</i>	SRD Box 9975 Palmer AK 99645	5/28/81
ANTHONY P ZILKA	<i>Anthony P. Zilka</i>	3326 W. C 4TH AVE ANCH	5/28/81
SANTA KOENIG	<i>Santa L. Koenig</i>	801 N. BURNING 99514	5/28/81
David Randolph	<i>David Randolph</i>	P.O. BOX 360 99510	5/28/81
Charles Geleide	<i>C. P. Geleide</i>	3520 E. 42ND Ave. #5 99504	05/28/81
Jean Miller	<i>Jean Miller</i>	anch. Box 4031, SRA 99507	5/28/81
Rodcon Brown	<i>Rodcon Brown</i>	3358 LORE Rd.	5-28-81
Sharon L. Kirby	<i>Sharon L. Kirby</i>	7013 Terry Pl. 10	5-28-81
ETTIE NEWLANDS	<i>Ettie Newlands</i>	1115 Ingra Street	5-28-81
Martha Mazurek	<i>Martha Mazurek</i>	30390B Cherry	5/28/81
Clyde L. Haumschild	<i>Clyde L. Haumschild</i>	4026 E 7TH AVE	5/28/81
TANZIA MASER	<i>Tanzia Maser</i>	9599 BRAYTON #499	5/28/81
Venita J. FALER	<i>Venita J. Falor</i>	540 Irvine	5/28/81
Edna T. M...	<i>Edna T. M...</i>	30-3900 Cherry Dr	5/28/81

PETITION

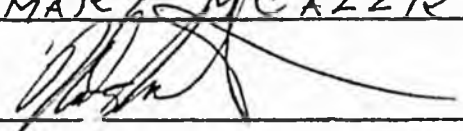
Whereas Alaska Courts show excessive leniency towards sex offenders, both in setting minimum bail and in handing out minimum sentences, and whereas it is no longer safe for a woman to walk down the street, or to send her children to school by themselves, Now, therefore, we, the undersigned Alaskan voters petition our legislators to enact legislation establishing mandatory minimum sentences for rape and other sex crimes and requiring bail be set high enough to keep these people off the streets.

PRINT NAME

SIGNATURE

ADDRESS

DATE

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Teresa L. Lorrinc	Teresa L. Lorrinc	99504 3236 E 17 th Anchorage	5/29/81
Elaine Williams	Elain Williams	21-696 E Apricot St EAFB	5/29/81
Lisa Flowers	Lisa Flowers	4388 Roka Dr.	5/29/81
Mary McCall	MARY MCALLER	801 Airport Hts ^{Ap 257}	5-29-
NEIL C ROBERTS		6131 WINDING WAY 99504 ^{Ap}	5-29-81
Roger D Billings	Roger D Billings	5200 Kulu Apt 7 99504 ^{Anch}	5-29-81
Lucy A. Kuzuraff	Lucy A. Kuzuraff	5200 TAKU APT I	5/29/81
Jack R Becker	Jack R Becker	7219 Madelyne Anchorage AK	5/29/81
Dorinda R Belk	Dorinda R. Belk	P.O. Box 724 Eagle River Ak	5-29-81
Sherri D Melton	Sherri D. Melton	705 Muldoon RD #148 Anchorage Alaska 99504	5-29-81
Kerry L. Gordon	Kerry L. Gordon	4110 DeBarr Sp. 6 G. 99504	5-29-81
Jane Vergason	JANE Vergason	Street 192 A 99502	5-29-81
Joe A Bushong	Joe A Bushong	1545 S. Houff #14 99502	5-29-81
JERRY BAGUESCHI	Jerry Bagueschi	3316 ^{#7} Harvard	5-29-81
Lawrence D. Cole	Lawrence D. Cole	1605 Muovara	5-29-81
Margaret A. Blackard	Margaret Blackard	801 Airport Hts 99504	5/29/81
Linda Graves	Linda Graves	446 B 24th	5/29/81

PETITION

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Mikie J. Burns	Mikie J. Burns	824th Bliss St	5/28/81
Lexie A Mitmoen	Lexie A Mitmoen	2413 Sprucewood	5-28-81
Judi Jaime	Judi Jaime	2411 Sprucewood	5-28-81
Cynthia Swartwood	Cynthia Swartwood	617 Mumford St #4	5-28-81
Wayne Swartwood	WAYNE SWARTWOOD	" " "	5-28-81
Cathie Nicolet	Cathie M. Nicolet	1416 Otton Street	5-28-81
Sue Benson	Sue Benson	P.O. Box 325 - Chugiak	5/28/81
MACK L. MICKELSON	Mack L. Mickelson	5040 S. 24th ANCH, AK	5-28
ROY SPRINKLE	Roy Sprinkle	3007 Dawson St	5-28
NANCY S. BARNES	Nancy S. Barnes	4319 E 5th AVE	5-28-81
Chris Blankenship	Chris Blankenship	2701 1/2 W. 30th Ave.	5-28-81
Donna	Donna	703x 536	5-28-81
John Paulus	JOHN PAULUS	2571 Apartment B.	5-28-81
Ursula Smith	Ursula Smith	4502 McPhee #3	5-29-81
Lori Smith	Lori Smith	721 N Burn #A	5-29-81
Barbara Lampie		3405 Cirila	5/29/81
Ingeborg Loftin	Ingeborg Loftin	721 N Burn apt A	5/29/81

PETITION

Whereas Alaska Courts show excessive leniency towards sex offenders, both in setting minimum bail and in handing out minimum sentences, and whereas it is no longer safe for a woman to walk down the street, or to send her children to school by themselves, Now, therefore, we, the undersigned Alaskan voters petition our legislators to enact legislation establishing mandatory minimum sentences for rape and other sex crimes and requiring bail be set high enough to keep these people off the streets.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
ISABEL HASKINS	Isabel Haskins	7020 TRAFFORD DR. ANCH. AK. 99504	5/27/81
Judy L BAYS	Judy L Bays	821 E 12 th St	5/28/81
Jack B. Anderson	Jack B. Anderson	1520 KANAKA	5/28/81
Michael Fleming	Michael F. Fleming	7800 Debarr Rd #316	3/27/81
Brenda Allman	Brenda Allman	P.O. Box 10-291 99511	5/27/81
William R. Popp	W. R. Popp	9499 Brighton SP225 99504	5/27/81
NICOLE A. POPP	Nicole A. Popp	9499 Brighton #225	5-27-81
Richard D Simpson	Richard D Simpson	2811 Buskin Cir EAGLE RIVER AK	5/27/81
Jean Simpson	Jean Simpson	2811 Buskin Cir. ER	5-27-81
Andrea C. Lindsey	Andrea C Lindsey	1200 Columbine #305	5-28-81
Cathy L. Sines	Cathy A. Sines	416 B Prairie	5-28-81
Margie Thompson	Margie Thompson	21-368 #B Citrus Eminence	5-28-81
Arthur Hennewitt	Arthur Hennewitt	Ry. Dr. Bldg #2-43 ANCH. AK 99503	5/28/81
Hazel Laek	Hazel Laek	6952 Weiner Apt 1 ANCH. AK. 99502	5/28-81
Emma Davis	EMMA DAVIS	3209 Richmond Anch. AK	5/28/81
A.M. Luey	A.M. LUEY	4200 E. 4th #A16	5/28/81
Scott Hubner	Scott Hubner	P.O. Box 227 W. KHA, AK.	5/29/81

PETITION

Whereas Alaska Courts show excessive leniency towards sex offenders, both in setting minimum bail and in handing out minimum sentences, and whereas it is no longer safe for a woman to walk down the street, or to send her children to school by themselves, Now, therefore, we, the undersigned Alaskan voters petition our legislators to enact legislation establishing mandatory minimum sentences for rape and other sex crimes and requiring bail be set high enough to keep these people off the streets.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
JERRY BROOKSHIER	Jerry Brookshier	2100 IVAN DR. Anch AK	5/20/81
Toni A. ERME	Toni A. Erme	705 Muldoon #105	5/20/81
Jo Anne Cotter	Jo Anne Cotter	2221 Muldoon #157	5-20-81
Ricky D. Jaw Duke	Ricky D. Jaw Duke	5441 1/2, H. Res. AK	5-20-81
Billie C. Anderson	Billie C. Anderson	1560 Colgate Anch AK	5/20/81
Jim Neher	Jim Neher	PO Box 10-771 Anch AK	5-20-81
Sue Neher	Sue Neher	PO Box 10-771 Anch AK	5-20-81
Mary K. Neher	Mary K. Neher	SRA Box 1688 R. Anch, AK 99504	5-20-81
Mike Neher	Mike Neher	SRA Box 1688R Anch AK	5/20/81
JONATHAN L. DUNN	Jonathan L. Dunn	8831 PIONEER DR. Anch, AK 99504	5-20-81
DIANE L. CARTER	Diane L. Carter	713 Maryland, Anch AK 99504	5/28/81
Floyd E. Carter	Floyd E. CARTER	7700 MARYLAND Anch AK 99504	5/28/81

PETITION

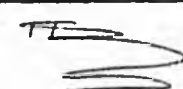

Whereas Alaska Courts show excessive leniency towards sex offenders, both in setting minimum bail and in handing out minimum sentences, and whereas it is no longer safe for a woman to walk down the street, or to send her children to school by themselves, Now, therefore, we, the undersigned Alaskan voters petition our legislators to enact legislation establishing mandatory minimum sentences for rape and other sex crimes and requiring bail be set high enough to keep these people off the streets.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
MARY King	Mary King	509 A. Beagaw #B	5/21/81
Toni Beers	Toni Beers	525 N. Beagaw	5/21/81
MARTHA GAERTE	Martha Gaerte	3162 Tawerton #3	5/21/81
^{DWANE M. GAERTE} Dwane M. Gaerte	Dwane M. Gaerte	3162 Tawerton Apt #3	5/21/81
JOHNNIE WINES	Johnnie Wines	527 N. Klevin Apt 4	5/21/81
Edith Wines	Edith Wines	527 N. Klevin ^{Apt.} 4	5/21/81
JUDY GROSS	Judy A Gross	SEA Box 34L	5/21/81
Greg Larsen	Gugy F. Larsen	821 N. Hoyt.	5/21/81
Karen Silvernail	Karen SILVERNAIL	4405 PARSON	5/21/81
Vicki Thompson	VICKI THOMPSON	4610 PARSONS	5/21/81
PAT CANNON	PAT CANNON	4610 PARSON	5/21/81
John Santacrose	JOHN Santacrose	4610 Parson's	5/21/81
KAREN BOOKER	Karen Booker	801A Inport Heights ^{Sp. 113}	5/23/81
Coy B. Steed	COY B. STEED	809 N. FLOWER ST	5/23/81
Lucy C. Eiverum	LUCY C. EIVERUM	2021 CHANDALAR DR	5/23/81

PETITION

offenders

Whereas Alaska Courts show excessive leniency toward sex offenders, both in setting minimum bail and in handing out minimum sentences, and whereas it is no longer safe for a woman to walk down the street, or to send her children to school by themselves, Now, therefore, we, the undersigned Alaskan voters petition our legislators to enact legislation establishing mandatory minimum sentences for rape and other sex crimes and requiring bail be set high enough to keep these people off the streets.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Sandra L. Johnson	<i>Sandra Johnson</i>	4504 Juneau Street Anchorage, AK 99503	5/20/81
Ann Vick	<i>Ann Vick</i>	140 Eagle #300 Anch. 99501	5/20/81
Alice Staude	<i>Alice Staude</i>	928 E. 8th Ave apt 6 Anchorage, Alaska	5/20/81
Polly Nekkeroff	<i>Polly Nekkeroff</i>	Natuck. AK. 99633	5/20/81
David DiTullo	<i>David A. DiTullo</i>	4301 Peterkin Mt View	5/20/81
Kari Daggett	<i>Kari G. Daggett</i>	337 E 24th Apt 5	5/20/81
<i>Ernie Norwood</i>	<i>Ernie Norwood</i>	909 Chugach #39	5/20/81
Kevin D. Norand	<i>Kevin D. Norand</i>	7800 Debarre Rd. Sp. 490	20 May, 81
Thomas Flaherty	<i>Tom Flaherty</i>	2221 M. Idouard	20 May, 81
Judy Lancelotti	?		5/20/81
Sherrill Miller	?		5/20/81
Lisa VanHorn	<i>Lisa VanHorn</i>	249 Zappre Pl. #4	5/20/81
Judy Billiard	<i>Judy Billiard</i>	6530 East 10th Apt #1	5/20/81
Ronnie Garrison	<i>Ronnie Garrison</i>		
Kunigunde GARRISON	<i>Kunigunde Garrison</i>	1734 Parkway Dr.	5/20/81

PEITION

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
LYNDA M CORNELL	<i>Lynnda M Cornell</i>	3309 Whyming	5/23/81
CHRISTY A. DONALD	<i>Christy A. Donald</i>	1001 Bonifacio 12F	5/28/81
ROSCOE L. MITCHELL	<i>Roscoe L. Mitchell</i>	532 N. Pine ST	5/23/81
LARRY D. ST. JOHN	<i>Larry D. St. John</i>	308 Price ST	5/23/81
TERRENCE L. BUTMAN	<i>Terrence L. Butman</i>	20-960A Cherry Dr EAFD	5/23/81
George A. GATES	<i>George A. Gates</i> 408 N. Flower Apt #3	408 N. Flower Apt #3	5/23/81
Dorothy Pfeiffer	<i>Dorothy Pfeiffer</i>	4231 Hillcrest Dr	5/23/81
WILLIAM H. THOMPSON	<i>William H. Thompson</i>	119 KLEVIN ST.	5-23-81
Chris Ham	<i>CHRIS HAM</i>	4200 E 4th	5/23/81
Linda Boegel	<i>Linda Boegel</i>	4800 Kenai Ave	5-23-81
Melissa Gannon	<i>MELISSA GANNON</i>	128 N KLEVIN	5-23-
Hugo Forest	<i>HUGO FOREST</i>	ANCHorage 99510 P.O. Box 1083	5/23/81
Dawn Santz	<i>Dawn Santz</i>	—	5/23/81
JOANNE GALVAN	<i>Joanne Galvan</i>	—	5/23/81

We, the undersigned residents of the state of Alaska, ask for a law that would give a mandatory sentence with no parole for the individual convicted of sexual assault.

NAME

ADDRESS

Kass Friend

SR 2 BOX 145
Eagle River, AK 99577

JOHN M LARSEN

BOX 256
COPPER CENTRE, AK. 99573

Kate Danyluk

Copper Center, AK. 99573

Ken Larsen

4929 KNIGHTS WAY
ANCHORAGE

Wilma Larsen - 4929 Knight Way
Anch.

Steve Up

SR2 Box 145
Eagle River AK 99577

PETITION

Whereas Alaska Courts show excessive leniency towards sex offenders, both in setting minimum bail and in handing out minimum sentences, and whereas it is no longer safe for a woman to walk down the street, or to send her children to school by themselves, Now, therefore, we, the undersigned Alaskan voters petition our legislators to enact legislation establishing mandatory minimum sentences for rape and other sex crimes and requiring bail be set high enough to keep these people off the streets.

PRINT NAME

SIGNATURE

ADDRESS

DATE

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Celia Warriner ✓	Celia Warriner	632 N. Pine St ⁹⁹⁵⁰⁴	5/19/81
Theresa REED ✓	THEYESA REED	2936 Wesleyan Dr ⁹⁹⁵⁰⁴	5-19-81
Marie Hanson ✓	MARIE Hanson	7944 Boundary Ave	5-19-81
Sandra L. Lott ✓	SANDRA L. LOTT	3701 Parsons St	5-20-81
Gloria Sullivan ✓	Gloria Sullivan	4220 Peterkin #2	5-20-81
Rosemary ✓	ROSEMARY YARBROUGH		5-20-81
JENNIFER PERRET ✓	JENNIFER PERRET	P.O. Box 10-1994, Anch. 99511	5-20-81
Richard K. Downing ✓	RICHARD K. DOWNING	5201 Chena #2 Anch. Ak. 99504	5-20-81
Antonio Sparrow ✓	ANTONIA C. SPARROW	2050 Waldron Ave, AK 99507	5-20-81
Gary P. Thompson ✓	GARY P. THOMPSON	5001 Roger Drive	5/20/81
ROSEMARY DENKEM ✓	ROSEMARY DENKEM	2481 Drake Drive	5/20/81
Linda F. Peters ✓	Linda F. Peters	P.O. Box 678 Eagle River AK 99577	5/20/81
Helen Peters ✓	HELEN PETERS	P.O. B-678 Eagle River, 99577	5/20/81
N.E. Cannington ✓	N.E. CANNINGTON	P.O. Drame 3400 RT, Anch.	5/20/81
Terry Lund ✓	TERRY LUND	SRA Box 294 99507	5/20/81
FRANCES M. PETERSON ✓	FRANCES M. PETERSON	1136 E street city	5/20/81

PETITION

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
KATHERYD ALLEN	Katheryd Allen ✓	1202 Columbine L-72	5/28/81
Kim Swiger	Kim Swiger ✓	3911 E 7th AVE # Anch. AK. 99509	5/28/81
Sheila A. Magby	Sheila A. Magby ✓	8621 Kushtaka Cir	5/28/81
MARGARET M Smith	Margaret M. Smith ✓	8641 Main St	5/28/81
Zelma D. Vian	Zelma D. Vian ✓	8641 47th St	5/28/81
TERRY L. HUTCHISON	Terry L. Hutchison ✓	601 N KLEVIN Anch. AK. 99504	5/28/81
Beverly Hutchison	Beverly Hutchison ✓	601 N KLEVIN Anch 99504	5/28/81
SAMUEL BAUMGARDNER	Samuel Baumgardner ✓	5209 CARIBOU AVE 99504	5/28/81
JAMIE R BARNABY	Jamie R Barnaby ✓	4333 San Ernesto 99504 Apt 304A Anch, AK	5/28/81
Lance Wortham	Lance Wortham ✓	3200 Turnagain #1	5/28/81
Valencia V Carter	Valencia V Carter ✓	1609 W Broadway	5/28/81
Rose Jerue	Rose Jerue ✓	Bethel, Alaska	5/28/81
Anne Saldano	Anne Saldano ✓	Bethel, ALASKA	5/28/81
Nancy Smith	Nancy Smith ✓	3400 Woodland	5/28/81
Lenka Stepan	Lenka STEPAN ✓	615 Elmendorf Dr.	5/28/81
Holly ODD	Holly ODD ✓	1427 H St. ANCH	5/28/81

PETITION

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
ROLLAND D. GAINES	<i>Rolland D. Gaines</i>	SRA Box 1315 Anch. 99502 5831 Fiji	5/24/81
Shirley Johnson	<i>Shirley Johnson</i>	P.O. Box 8309 - 99508	5/24/81
Marlene Gallagher	<i>Marlene Gallagher</i>	1605. Klevin # 85	5-24-81
Roger Courtney	<i>ROGER COURTNEY</i>	3307 BONIFACE #143	5-24-81
April G. Handl	<i>APRIL G. HAINDL</i>	341 TAYLOR (MT VIEW)	24 MAYS
David P. Fredericks	<i>David P. Fredericks</i>	3315 C17th St Anch.	5/24/81
Rita Niemann	<i>Rita Niemann</i>	625 S. Lake St.	5/24/81
Melvinia Christensen	<i>Melvinia Christensen</i>	2825-E-18th AVE City	5-27/81
Jamene Christensen	<i>Jamene Christensen</i>	2825-E-18th AVE City	5/27/81
E. Helen Joseph	<i>E. Helen Joseph</i>	Apt 4 735 Price St N. Mt View	5/27/81
Greg Andrew	<i>Greg Andrew</i>	3501 E 42 Ave	5/27/81
Peter Joseph	<i>Peter Joseph</i>	Apt 4 735 Price St	5/27/81
Fran Andrew	<i>Fran Andrew</i>	3501 E 42nd	5/27/81
MARYANNE MENDONSA	<i>Maryanne Mendonca</i>	3500 Mt View #30	5/27/81
Linda Publicover	<i>Linda Publicover</i>	5901 E 6th 159	5/27/81
Kelly Carstens	<i>Kelly Carstens</i>	5901 E 6th 159	5/27/81

PETITION

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
CAROLYN I. Glover	Carolyn I. Glover ✓	9101 Brayton Dr.	5/26/81
ROBB M. BAERMAN	Robb M. Baerman ✓	9101 Brayton Dr.	5/26/81
Evelyn Hadfield	Evelyn Hadfield ✓	8050 Lake Otis	5/27/81
RICHARD K PHILLIPS	Richard K Phillips ✓	9101 BRAYTON #305	5/27/81
Tarret L. Moss	Tarret L. Moss ✓	9101 Brayton Dr. #301	5/27/81
Therese A. Jones	Therese A. Jones ✓	9101 Brayton Dr. #301	5/27/81
VALERIE D. DOYLE	Valerie D. Doyle ✓	1961 WICKERSHAM ⁹⁹⁵⁰¹	5/27/81
Susan White	Susan White ✓	9101 Brayton Dr. #205	5/27/81
KAREN LUNDGREN	Karen Lundgren ✓	9101 Brayton Dr. #202	5/27/81
PAUL E. GLOVER	Paul E. Glover ✓	9101 Brayton #306	5/27/81
George L. Steinberg	George L. Steinberg ✓	9101 Brayton #306	5/27/81
Kenneth L. Anderson	Kenneth L. Anderson ✓	9101 Brayton Dr. #303	5/27/81
DANIEL P. GLOVER	Daniel P. Glover ✓	9101 Brayton Drive #305	5/27/81
BURTON CARNEY	Burton Carney ✓	9101 Brayton Dr. #104	5/28/81
Andrew Holstrom	Andrew Holstrom ✓	4321 Thompson #22	5/28/81
Jewel M. Nestegard	Jewel M. Nestegard ✓	Brook Park Alaska 99633	5/28/81

PETITION

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
DONNA L. SMITH	<i>Donna L. Smith</i> ✓	3911 E. 7 th AVE #2 ANCHORAGE AK 99504	5/26/81
HELEN JOLLY	<i>Helen Jolly</i> ✓	320 McCARREY APT 12	5/26/81
WILLIAM ALDRIDGE BESSIE ALDRIDGE BESSIE ALDRIDGE	<i>William Aldridge</i> ✓ ✓ ✓	5741 N 13 th ST 741 N. BUNN	5/26/81 5/26/81
DAMON DIPIETRO	<i>Damon DiPietro</i> ✓	816 N. BUNN ST. #6	5-26-81
PATRICK OWEN	<i>Patrick Owen</i> ✓	1548 Latouche #1	5-26-81
KRISTI SARRIS	<i>Kristi Sarris</i> ✓	925 N. LANE	5/26/81
BRENDA SARRIS	<i>Brenda Sarris</i> ✓	5750 Glenn Hwy.	5/26/81
CLARENCE DUNN	<i>Clarence Dunn</i> ✓	5750 Glenn Hwy	5-26-80
TAMARA THUMAKER	<i>Tamara Thumaker</i> ✓	615 N. LANE #4	5-26-81
JUDY BUNDY	<i>Judy Bundy</i> ✓	615 N. LANE #1	5-26-81
JANINE RENKHAUS	<i>Janine Renkaus</i> ✓	717 W. Bliss #3	5/26/81
KATHY THOMAS	<i>Kathy THOMAS</i> ✓	5150 TAKU DR APT 1	5/27/81
ANGELA GRIER	<i>Angela Grier</i> ✓	636 N. Bunn	5-27-81
LOUISE ROGERS	<i>Louise Rogers</i> ✓	3741 Richmond apt.	5/27/81
SOPHIE CREAMER	<i>Sophie Creamer</i> ✓	6705 Catty. St	5/27/81

PETITION

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Gary Sandstrom	GARY SANDSTROM ✓	352 to park	5/20/81
Linda A. Miller	Linda A. Miller ✓	801 Airport Hgts #439	5/20/81
MERRIANNE DRINKALL	Merrianne Drinkall ✓	SRA Box 2304 Anchorage	5/21/81
Flora C. Nichols	Flora C. Nichols ✓	P.O. Box 6390 Gresham	5/21/81
Miles S. Muzio	Miles S. Muzio ✓	584-D E. Nth Hts Anch, AK 99504	5/21/81
Bill Lindahl	Bill Lindahl ✓	P.O. Box 4-2110 Anchorage AK 99509	5/23/81
Verlon C Pearce	Verlon C Pearce ✓	801 Erickson Apt 4, Anch, AK	5/27/81
PATRICK HUNSTIGER	Patrick Hunstiger ✓	SRA Box 4058-F Anch, AK. 99504	5-26-81
Jerry Nichols	Jerry Nichols ✓	PO Box 6390 ANCH 99503	5-26-81
Lee YARBROUGH	Lee Yarbrough ✓	SRA 1630 (Bible) Anch. AK 99507	5/27/81
Bob Flores	Bob Flores ✓	672 W. 3rd Apt. 531 Anchorage AK	5/26/81
MIKE PITTS	Mike Pitts ✓	512 N. 3rd Anchorage AK 99501	5-28-81
James WATSON	James Watson ✓	5300 Lake Otis Pkwy Anchorage	5-29-81
Robert Kittleson	Robert Kittleson ✓	SRA Box 14444 Anchorage AK 99502	5/28/81
Red Sims	R.L. Red Sims ✓	283 MULDOON Anch AK. 99504	5/24/81
CLIFFORD B. HODGINS	Clifford B. Hodgins ✓	6425 Barclay Ct. Anchorage, AK 99504	5/28/81

PETITION

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PRINT NAME

SIGNATURE

ADDRESS

DATE

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Cindy Cupp	Cindy Cupp ✓	401 Mumford #3	5-29-81
Douglas Hurlburt	Douglas Hurlburt ✓	801 Airport Hs. sp 252	5/29/81
Sandra Parker	Sandra Parker ✓	#1106 Noman #14	5/29/81
Juanita Williams	JUANITA WILLIAMS ✓	3927 E 7th # A	5/29/81
Nancy Fells	Nancy Fells ✓	21-581 E Lemon AVE EAFB AK 99506	5/29/81
Bessie Hall	Bessie Hall ✓	709 N Park #2 ANCH AK 99506	5/29/81
Helen Roggenbuck	Helen Roggenbuck ✓	1328 Valarian City	5/29/81
Collene Ostrunk	Collene Ostrunk ✓	1200 W Diamond	5/29/81
Melby Hill & Ruston	Melby Ruston ✓	1801 TOK LAT	5/29/81
Roy Cappadona	Roy Cappadona ✓	Moving	5/29/81
JOHN A. REDBURN	John A. Redburn ✓	2014 MCARNEY ST	5/29/81
Barbara Williams	Barbara Williams ✓	4110 DeBarr #29F	5/29/81
Ronda Williams	Ronda Williams ✓	4110 DeBarr #29F	5/29/81
Pius Savage Jr	Pius SAVAGE JR ✓	717 N. Hoyt #3	5/29/81
Linda K Murphy	Linda K Murphy ✓	723 Hollywood Dr	5/29/81
Wendy E. Miller	Wendy E. Miller ✓	8801 Pioneer	5/29/81

PETITION

OFFENDERS

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Sullivan Josephine	Josephine M. Sullivan ✓	1600 W 11 th apt 27	5/12/81
McKenzie Mary A.	Mary A. McKenzie ✓	1335 12 th Ave	5/12/81
Ettie Mc Gregor	Ettie Mc Gregor ✓	1501 W. 11th Ave #21	5/26/81
Caroline E. May	Caroline E. May ✓	2600 Broadway 99514	5/26/81
BEGGARD MARGARET	Margaret Begard ✓	3412 Westlawn St 99504	5/26/81
MARY ELLEN IRISH	Mary Ellen Irish ✓	227 S. Hoyt St.	5/26/81
JAMES L. BRENNER	James L. Brenner ✓	4011 E. 54th	5/26/81
Cynthia A. BOOK	Cynthia A. Book ✓	Chugiak, AK 99567 SPANBOX 8060 Oberg Rd	5/26/81
Marion M. McCullough	Marion M. McCullough ✓	94 Whiskaway Rd Eagle River, AK 99577	5/26/81
DONALD L. BARNEY	Donald L. Barney ✓	1077 Hollywood Dr #635	5/26/81
VIRGINIA PAULK	Virginia Paulk ✓	355 - J - St	5-26/81
CHRISTINE McCLAIN	Christine McClain ✓	7160 Runway 99572	5/26/81
Nona McVicker	Nona McVicker ✓	3007 Arctic Circle #65 (07)	5/26/81
Cecilia Nelson	Cecilia Nelson ✓	Anchorage	5/27/81
JAMES D. WERNING	James D. Werning ✓	3520 W 88 APT 505	5/27/81
Ruth David	Ruth David ✓	4819 E. 64th Ave	5/27/81
Kim Covington	Kim Covington ✓	1900 Columbia St #510	5/27/81

PETITION

Whereas Alaska Courts show excessive leniency towards sex offenders, both in setting minimum bail and in handing out minimum sentences, and whereas it is no longer safe for a woman to walk down the street, or to send her children to school by themselves, Now, therefore, we, the undersigned Alaskan voters petition our legislators to enact legislation establishing mandatory minimum sentences for rape and other sex crimes and requiring bail be set high enough to keep these people off the streets.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Bennett Smith	<i>[Signature]</i> ✓	2614 W 33rd	5/24/81
FAY SINGLY SMITH	<i>[Signature]</i> ✓	2614 W. 33rd,	5-20-81
JAMES STRAUS	<i>[Signature]</i> ✓	6400 E 8th Anchorage	5/24/81
Truman Kveen	<i>[Signature]</i> ✓	PO BOX 4051 ANC	5/20/81
James D Cameron	<i>[Signature]</i> ✓	8317 Sewel Lake #D Ach.	5/20/81.
Calvin W Klaus	<i>[Signature]</i> ✓	4507 Piper Anch 99107	5/20/81
Angy Guzman	<i>[Signature]</i> ✓	4521 Parsons	5/22/81
Ilene Kakaruk	<i>[Signature]</i> ✓	744 N. Bliss HB	5/22/81
Linda C. NEFF	<i>[Signature]</i> ✓	3730 PETERKIN	5/22/81
Helan Blasteroid	<i>[Signature]</i> ✓	601 E. 15th	5-22-81
Melody Haynes	<i>[Signature]</i> ✓	1200 W. Diamond 99502	5/22/81
OSCAR HAYNES	<i>[Signature]</i> ✓	11	11
DONNA PEDERSEN	<i>[Signature]</i> ✓	3011 Lois Dr. #101 99503	5/22/81
M. F. Taylor	<i>[Signature]</i> ✓	3230 Rosella St. 99504	5/23/81
Troy McDade	<i>[Signature]</i> ✓	632 N. Pine	5/23/81
Robert Nolan	<i>[Signature]</i> ✓	Moved	5/23/81

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
CHARLES CHRIS COATS	<i>Charles Chris Coats</i> ✓	4908 E. 43 RD APT. D-3 ANCHORAGE, AK 99504	5-20-81
MARIA A. COATS	<i>Maria A. Coats</i> ✓	4908 E 43RD APT D-3 ANCHORAGE AK 99504	5-20-81
LONNIE W. FAIRCHILD	<i>Lonnice W. Fairchild</i> ✓	21-462H Citrus EAFB, AK. 99506	5-20-81
Liz Fairchild	<i>Liz Fairchild</i> ✓	21-462H Citrus EAFB, AK. 99506	5-20-81
Diane Wright	<i>Diane Wright</i> ✓	PO BOX 4-GGG 99509	5-20-81
Ronald G Clark	<i>Ronald G Clark</i> ✓	24-331 F ASTOR 99506	5-20-81
CHARLES A. BARNES	<i>Charles A. Barnes</i> ✓	21-521D LEMON AVE EAFB 99506	5-20-81
JERRY BREW	<i>Jerry Brew</i> ✓	6229 Cummins	5-20-81
DAVE ANGLIN	<i>Dave Anglin</i> ✓	21-463G CITRUS ELMENDOR	5-20-81
Sherri Harshman	<i>Sherri Harshman</i> ✓	2448 Brooks	5-20-81
Phyllis Clark	<i>Phyllis Clark</i> ✓	24-331 F ASTOR 99506	5-20-81
Betty L. Diettel	<i>Betty L. Diettel</i> ✓	24-334 D DAISY CT. 99506	5-20-81
Michael L. Diettel	<i>Michael L. Diettel</i> ✓	24-334 D Daisy Ct EAFB, AK 99506	5/20/81
Rebecca J Leight	<i>Rebecca J Leight</i> ✓	3011 KERRY Circle Anch AK 04	5/20/81
CHARLES TACKETT	<i>Chas Tackett</i> ✓	1211 BOSTON ST	5-20-81
James D. Kennedy	<i>James D. Kennedy</i> ✓	6671 E 9th St	5-20-81

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
COLEEN ADAMS	Coleen M. Adams ✓	4314 San Roberto #1	5/29/81
Genevieve Fales	Genevieve B. Fales ✓	1431 W. 9th Ave, Anch.	5/29/81
BARBARA A. Small	Barbara A. Small ✓	5024 Klondike Ave.	5/29/81
John m Small JR	John m Small ✓	5024 Klondike Ave	5/29/81
Mary Hollis	Mary Hollis ✓	2219 Alder dr.	5/29/81
Chris Werre	Chris Werre ✓	2010 Jr. 46 th Ave	5-29-81
Wilma F. Taylor	Wilma F. Taylor ✓	P.O. Box 268 EAGLE RIVER, AK 99577	5-29-81
Joanne Metz	Joanne Metz ✓	741 N. Hoyt St. 99504	5-29-81
Patricia Grattias	Patricia A. Grattias ✓	2201 E. 3rd RD 99501	5-29-81
Brenda Leys	Brenda Leys ✓	2218 Sunrise Dr.	5-29-81
JANETT PATRICK	Janett Patrick ✓	3340 Tanwater	5-29-81
Donald Dunlap	Donald Dunlap ✓	3017 Richmond #1	5-29-81
FLOYD G MARTIN	Floyd G. Martin ✓	801 Airport Hgts #188	5-29-81
Dorothy Williams	DOROTHY WILLIAM ✓	433 Eagle #25	5/29/81
Paula Terency	PAULA TERENCY ✓	1811 Jarvis Ave.	5/29/81
Ruth A. Briggs	Ruth A. Briggs ✓	SR Box 65 Eagle River	5/29/81

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
ELIZABETH GHESSIK	Elizabeth G Gheissik ✓	P.O. Box 741, Eagle River	5/29/81
MARRIE HALES	Marqie Hales ✓	1001 Boniface	5/29/81
Gloria Bradley	GLORIA Bradley ✓	1091 W 26 th Ave.	5/29/81
Hazel M Brandon	HAZEL McBRANDON ✓	801 AIRPORT HTS #227	5/29/81
Timothy E. Arnold	Timothy E. Arnold ✓	601 N KLEVIN #5	5/29/81
Janice K. Colchicki	Janice K. Colchicki ✓	5901 E. 6 th Ave Sp 246	5/29/81
Brian Whittle	BRIAN Whittle ✓	362 SHAW CIRCLE	5/29/81
Hisako Chinen	Hisako Chinen ✓	1923 Logan St	5/29/81
BURTON A BLANCHARD	Burton A Blanchard ✓	705 Muldoon SP 42	5-29-81
Mary L Dean	MARY L. DEAN ✓	3500 Emigman	5-29-81 99504
George Gursley	George Gursley ✓	3155 W. 43. #4	5-29-81 243 1909
Nedo Giacompero	Nedo W Giacompero ✓	920 SKLEVIN #1	5/29/81
HARRY HOERTER	Harry E Hoerter ✓	801 Airport Hts #96	99504 29 May 81
Margie Rosa	Margie Rosa ✓	4344 Reka Dr.	29 May 81
GILBERT WOLVERTON	Gilbert W Wolverson ✓	3523 THOMPSON	29 MAY 81
Martha Bellinger	MARtha Bellinger ✓	5200 Tak. Dr Apt 1 99504	5/29/81

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
S. A. COLLINS	Shirley Collins ✓	1600 OTTER	5-27-81
C. B. GATTER C. B. GATTER	C. B. Gatter ✓	4403 E. 5th AVE	5-27-81
CHARLES R. JOHNS	Charles Johns ✓	111 MALDOON APT 7	5-27-81
Joseph A. Ansite	Joseph G. Ansite ✓	2800 DeBarre SP # Anchorage Alaska	5-27-81
D. JOANN HENSON	D. JoAnn Henson ✓	8241 Primrose Dr. 99504	5-27-81
Kurt F. Heimerman	Kurt F. Heimerman ✓	3703 Lois Dr	5-27-81
James W. Johnson	JAMES W. JOHNSON ✓	625 DELAWARE PL.	5/27/81
Michelle Boyer	Michelle Boyer ✓	9361 CAMPBELL TERR.	5/27/81
ERIC AFUALO	Eric Afualo ✓	9800 DEBARR # 470 9800 DEBARR # 470	5/27/81
JOE D. STRAH	Joe Dean Strah ✓	1426 PRIMROSE	5/27/81
MARY G. PENN	Mary G. Penn ✓	1541 MEDERA	5/27/81
Stephen M. Mead	Stephen M. Mead ✓	275 S. BURN	5/27/81
Barbara Roberson	Barbara Roberson ✓	7470 A'S ST. EMMA	5/27/81
Susan King	Susan King ✓	1604 St. Dennis St	5-27-81
Richard C. White	Richard C. White ✓	Box 2873 Soldotna Ak	5-27-81
Nora Reynolds	NORA Reynolds ✓	541 Irwin #3B	5-27-81

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Esther Brothers	Esther Brothers ✓	STR Rt. B Box 668 - Palmer AK	5/29/81
Evangelina Esgland	Evangelina Esgland ✓	Dillingham Alaska Box 176 99576	5/29/81
Tim Hauck	Tim Hauck ✓	2800 WEBER ST 120 99504	5/29/81
EDWARD GREEN	Edward W Green ✓	5847 Deban #17 99504	5/29/81
P. RESTON Childers	Preston Childers ✓	99504 KENAI P.O. Box 10779 ALASKA	5/29/81
Marti Andrews	Marti Andrews ✓	1328 W 12 th ave	5/29/81
Libby Ponder	Libby Ponder ✓	301 Airport Hts space 42 pentler park	5/29
Robert A. Prokoff	✓	P.O. Box 2306	5/29
Couchitz Akale	3504 E 14 Ave ✓		5/29
Lynda Ponder	Rolanda Parker ✓	4000 W 50th 99502	5-29
Marty Pope	Marty Pope ✓	General Delivery Dillingham, Alaska 99576	5-29
Amy GARROUETTE	Amy S Garrouette ✓	99504 7750 Mauland Ave	5-29
Cathy Kagle	Cathy Kagle ✓	P.O. Box 257 Plain Creek	5-29
Cathy Rosin	Cathy Rosin ✓	P.O. Box 1895 Seldovia, ak.	5-29
James Robinson	James Robinson ✓	Box 8492 City	5-29
Lynn Vodnick	Lynn Vodnick ✓	3488 Eide St. #8	5-29

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
RONALD L. PETROS	Ronald Petros ✓	4451 JAMES DR. ANCH.	5-28-88
G.A. Buhite	G.A. Buhite ✓	SRA. Box 6/87 Palmer	5/28/88
Lynn Johnson	Lynn Johnson ✓	Homer, AK. 99603	5-28-88
John W Lewis	John W LEWIS ✓	1703 Cleveland 99503	5-28-88
Alex Galios	ALEX GALIOS ✓	99504 SPACE 217 801 AIRPORT HEIGHTS RD ANCH	5-28-88
Daisy L. Matos	Daisy L. Matos ✓	2456 BLUEA AVE	5-28-88
Rose Bourgaull	ROSE BOURGAULL ✓	9550 Albatross	5-28-88
Danelle Stuart	Danelle Stuart ✓	400 Brown	5-28-88
NORBERT LAQUE	Norbert Laque ✓	3310 Admiralty Bay	5-28-88
SUZANNE BROWN	Suzanne Brown ✓	SRA BOX-314 99507	5-28-88
Pat Lisenburg	Pat Lisenburg ✓	9000 A Amanda Anch. 99502	5/28/88
PHYLLIS FIELDS	Phyllis M. Fields ✓	1019 MEDFRA ANCH 99501	5/28/88
ROY E. FIELDS	Roy E. Fields ✓	1019 MEDFRA ANCHORAGE 99501	5/28/88
Shirley Turner	Shirley Turner ✓	800 LATHY ST	5/28/88
Linda Huls	Linda Huls ✓	7148 Madelynn Anchorage 99504	5-28-88
Cherie J Cottrill	Cherie J Cottrill ✓	1300 Sunrise Dr. Anch.	5/28/88

AMENDMENT

①

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE:

BY: ^{Buckholdt} Clocksinger & Smith

TO: CS HOUSE BILL No. 473 (Jud.)

SENATE BILL No. _____

PAGE: 4

LINE: 4

AS 12.55.015 is amended by adding a new subsection as follows:

"(b) A court, in imposing sentence on a defendant convicted of sexual assault in the first, second, third or fourth degree, may order the defendant to participate in a program of treatment for sex offenders. Participation in such a program may be ~~imposed~~ imposed as a condition of probation, a condition of suspended execution of sentence, or a condition of suspended imposition of sentence."

Renumber accordingly

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. CS for House Bill No. 473 (Judiciary Committee)
 Title "An Act changing the classification and punishment....certain crimes..."
 Requested by _____ Date _____

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Public Safety
 Program Category Affected Administration of Justice/Public Protection
 BRU, Program, Or Subprogram(s) Affected Alaska State Troopers
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						
	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						
	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instruction, Section III)

No fiscal impact is anticipated.

Francis C. Allan

IV. DATE February 3, 1982 PREPARED BY Francis C. Allan
 AGENCY Department of Public Safety
 PHONE 269-5691
 Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)
 33-001 (Rev. 12/81)

mito