

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1981-1982 86/2

1460 SHESS SB 69 - SB 89 146

18. If the driver believes an error exists on his driving record he may notify the Driver Improvement Bureau at the address listed on his notice and a further review will be conducted.
19. Extenuating circumstances involved in a particular offense will not be considered in any review of a driver's record.
20. A driver may have his driving privilege suspended for one month, three months, or for one year, depending on his driving record or previous point system action.
21. No limited license (restricted license, work permit, hardship license, etc.) may be issued to a driver who's driving privilege has been suspended for point accumulation.
22. A suspension for point accumulation is in addition to any suspension action imposed by the court as a result of a single offense.
23. A driver is required to surrender his driver's license to the Department when his driving privilege has been suspended.
24. Upon completion of the suspension period, a driver must apply for a "duplicate" license at a Driver License Office. The old, surrendered license will not be returned to him.
25. Proof of financial responsibility for the future (SR-22 insurance) is not required following a suspension for point accumulation.
26. A minimum sentence of imprisonment of not less than 10 days will be imposed upon a conviction of Driving While License Suspended. In addition, a driver's license or privilege to drive will be revoked for an additional year.

**INFORMATION REGARDING THE  
STATE OF ALASKA POINT SYSTEM**

If you are convicted of, or forfeit bail, for a moving traffic violation, points are assessed on your driving record based on the following point schedule.

**DRIVER'S LICENSE POINT ASSIGNMENT**

Type of Violation	Point Value
Operating a motor vehicle while privilege to do so is suspended, revoked, or in violation of a limitation.....	12
Driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic or dangerous drugs.....	10
Reckless driving.....	10
Fleeing or attempting to elude a Police Officer....	10
Speed Contest.....Racing.....	10
Leaving the scene of an accident.....	9
Negligent driving.....	6
Failure to yield to authorized emergency vehicles...6	
Failure to stop for school bus while bus is loading or unloading.....	6
Failure to obey official traffic control device in school zone, playground crosswalk, or park.....	6
Careless driving.....	4
Following too close.....	4
Failure to stop or yield.....	4
All other moving violations.....	2
Violation of oversize or overweight permits pertaining to restriction on hours of operation.....	3
 Speeding:	
In school zone or playground crosswalk.....	6
3 to 9 mph over limit.....	2
10 to 19 mph over limit.....	4
20 mph or more over limit.....	6
Violation of oversize or overweight permits pertaining to restriction on speed	
3 to 9 mph over limit.....	2
10 to 19 mph over limit.....	4
20 mph or more over limit.....	6

## THE ALASKA DEMERIT POINT SYSTEM

If you accumulate 12 points in twelve months or 18 points in 24 months, the Department of Public Safety is required to suspend your driving privilege. The suspension may be for one month, three months, or one year depending on your suspension record.

If you are sent a suspension notice and the notice is returned to the Department by the Post Office as unclaimed, refused, or otherwise undelivered, your suspension will become effective as stated in the notice without any further attempt at notification.

No limited driving privileges are available during a suspension for point accumulation.

### REDUCING YOUR POINT TOTAL

You can reduce your point total by safe driving. Driving one full year without a traffic conviction will give you a 2 point reduction of your point total. In addition, you will receive a credit point for each year of violation free driving that will reduce your current point total or may be applied to points accrued in the future if your current point total is zero. Also successful completion of an approved driver improvement course will reduce your point total by 2 points. One course reduction in any 12 month period is allowed. If you drive two successive years without a traffic violation conviction, your record will show no points.

DEFENSIVE DRIVING COURSES

Chris Anderson, DDC Coordinator  
Alaska Peace Officers Association  
P.O. Box 3520 DT  
Anchorage, Alaska 99510  
Telephone 337-7712

Approved 1-1-75

(Courses given in  
several locations)

Gunter Hutson  
The Alaska Railroad  
Pouch 7-2111  
Anchorage, Alaska 99510  
Telephone 265-2436

Approved 1-1-75

Harry J. Buccilli  
Driver's Educational School  
300 West 36th Avenue (Plaza Mall)  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503  
Telephone 276-3079

Approved 5-12-78

Edward Jones  
Federal Aviation Administration  
Alaska Region  
632 Sixth Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
Telephone 333-6565

Approved 1-1-75

(Courses given in  
several locations)

Rick G. Whitesell, Safety Coordinator  
Municipality of Anchorage  
Pouch 6-650  
Anchorage, Alaska 99502  
Telephone 264-4201

Approved 1-1-75

Quality Driving School  
670 West Fireweed Lane  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503  
Telephone 276-4914

Approved 12-18-79

Virginia Hyatt, Safety Manager  
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
Alaska Area Office  
813 D Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
Telephone 276-3800

Approved 11-28-77

Commander  
172 INF BDE (AK)  
Attention: AFZT-PA-AS (Safety)  
Fort Richardson, Alaska 99505 (Anchorage)  
Telephone 862-1191

Approved 4-4-79

Bryan Valle, Field Safety Engineer  
3530 Arundell Circle  
Ventura, California 93003 (Alaska Classes)  
Telephone 805/659-4841

Approved 2-26-80

DEFENSIVE DRIVING COURSES (Cont'd)

Shirley Koppenhaver,  
Associate Employee Development Advisor  
U.S. Postal Service  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701  
Telephone

Approved 1-3-78  
  
(Self-Instruction  
DDC)

Patrick Kidder  
Bureau of Land Management  
P.O. Box 1150  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707  
Telephone 452-4725

Approved 3-7-79

George P. Glady  
Fort Greely/Delta Junction DDC  
P.O. Box 764  
Fort Greely, Alaska 99790  
Telephone

Approved 12-21-78

DRIVER IMPROVEMENT STATISTICS

July 1, 1976 - June 30, 1980

	JUL 76 - JUN 77		JUL 77 - JUN 78		JUL 78 - JUN 79		JUL 79 - JUN 80		
	TOTAL	PER MONTH	TOTAL	PER MONTH	TOTAL	PER MONTH	TOTAL	PER MONTH	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-) FROM PREVIOUS THREE YEAR AVERAGE
WARNING LETTERS *	10681	890	16950	1412	16029	1336	15883	1324	+9%
CASE REVIEWS ** (Identified for Possible Suspension)	3641	303	6035	503	4761	397	4210	351	-13%
SUSPENSIONS	2072	173	3308	276	2821	235	2541	212	-7%
FORMAL HEARINGS (Driver Improvement Only)	40	3	72	6	32	3	0	0	-100%

16% of the letters were returned by the Post Office undelivered in the current fiscal year, a 3% reduction over '78 - '79.

\* Prior to October 20, 1978 a personal interview was required to be scheduled for each individual identified by the case (one person per case)

WARNING LETTERS: 1/4/81 - 1/15/81

Anchor Point	1
Bethel	7
Chugiak	8
Copper Center	1
Cordova	2
Delta Junction	4
Dillingham	4
Dot Lake	1
Eagle River	27
Girdwood	2
Glennallen	1
Haines	3
Homer	5
Hoonah	2
Juneau	43
Kasilof	2
Kenai	35
Ketchikan	41
Klawock	1
Kodiak	17
Kotzebue	1
Moose Pass	1
Nome	8
North Pole	5
Old Harbor	1
Palmer	17
Petersburg	3
Quzinkie	2
Ridgeway	1
St. Marys	1
Seward	9
Shageluk	1
Sitka	26
Skagway	1
Soldotna	18
Sterling	3
Tok	1
Unalaska	3
Valdez	7
Wasilla	17
Willow	3
Wrangell	5

Note: Drivers are advised of the status of their accumulative driving points with a Notice of Point Accumulation when their point total has reached 6 to 11 points in 12 months or 9 to 17 points in 24 months.

PLEASE NOTE: THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED  
AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

WARNING LETTERS:    1/4/81 - 1/15/81

Anchor Point	1
Bethel	7
Chugiak	8
Copper Center	1
Cordova	2
Delta Junction	4
Dillingham	4
Dot Lake	1
Eagle River	27
Girdwood	2
Glennallen	1
Haines	3
Homer	5
Hoonah	2
Jurau	43
Kasilof	2
Kenai	35
Ketchikan	44
Klawock	1
Kodiak	17
Kotzebue	1
Moose Pass	1
Nome	8
North Pole	5
Old Harbor	1
Palmer	17
Petersburg	3
Quzinkie	2
Ridgeway	1
St. Marys	1
Seward	9
Shageluk	1
Sitka	26
Skagway	1
Soldotna	18
Sterling	3
Tok	1
Unalaska	3
Valdez	7
Wasilla	12
Willow	3
Wrangell	5

Note: Drivers are advised of the status of their accumulative driving points with a Notice of Point Accumulation when their point total has reached 6 to 11 points in 12 months or 9 to 17 points in 24 months.

DRIVER IMPROVEMENT STATISTICS

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\* Prior to October 20, 1978 a personal interview was required to be scheduled for each individual identified by the case (one person per case)



STATE OF ALASKA  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

BILL ANALYSIS

Department <b>Public Safety</b>	Sponsor (Principal) <b>Stimson</b>	Bill Number <b>SSSB 69</b>
Department Position <b>Neutral</b>		
Division Director <b>Robert J. Rowan</b> <i>RJR</i>	Date <b>3/9/81</b>	Commissioner <b>William R. Niemi</b> <i>WN</i>
		Date <b>3/10/81</b>

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE USE

Comments:

<input type="checkbox"/> Position Noted	By	Date
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SUMMARY

1. a) Related Bills (Similar or Conflicting) <b>None</b>	1. b) Other Agencies Affected by Bill <b>None</b>
2. a) Organizational Support for Bill	2. b) Organizational Opposition to Bill

3. Program Effects of Bill

The point system programs would need to be rewritten to identify, and notify, the drivers affected. Would require an additional clerical position to process paperwork.

4. Fiscal Impact  None  Fiscal Note Attached

5. Amendments Proposed:

**Line 14:** change "more than six points" to "six or more points", change "more than nine points" to "nine or more points".  
**Line 20:** delete "of the residence"; insert "by highway of the resident home post office" in its place.

6. Comments:

A warning letter is presently sent when an individual accumulates six or more points in 12 months or nine or more in 24 months. Reason for requested change on line 14 is for conformity with present law rather than have to set up a separate accounting system. The fiscal note prepared makes the assumption the warning letter, and notice of requirement to complete a D.I. course can be sent simultaneously.

"within 50 miles" is non restrictive as to mode of transportation. Some communities would be within 50 air miles of location where D.I. course is administered, however, may be inaccessible by road, or considerably more than 50 road miles away.

(2)

Department: Public Safety

Sponsor (Principal): Stimson

Bill Number: SSSB 69

We would have no way of programming computer to determine if a licensee's residence is within 50 miles of the location where D.I. course is offered. Thus ask "residence" be changed to "resident home post office" to enable determination by ZIP code.

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. SSSB 69 "An Act making a driver improvement course mandatory for  
Title certain drivers who receive driving demerit points  
 Requested by HESS Date 3-5-81

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Public Safety  
 Program Category Affected Life and Property Protection  
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Driver/Vehicle Services (Driver Services)  
 (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		23.1	24.9	26.9	29.1	31.4
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL		2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.3
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT		1.8				
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>34.7</b>

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	0	27.3	27.5	29.7	32.1	34.7
GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

	1	1	1	1	1
FULL TIME					
PART TIME					
TEMPORARY					

Assume effective date of 7/1/81

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

In FY 80 15,883 individuals reached the point level which will require a D.I. course. Additional correspondence, hearings, and records will be required to monitor and enforce new program. Present staff would be unable to handle the increase. Therefore, one new clerical position needed to handle increase.

PERSONAL SERVICES - FY'82 Salary Schedule - 8% inflation factor

1 clerk typist III, Range 8, 12 mos., Gen. Govt., Anchorage \$23,089

CONTRACTUAL 8% inflation factor

Postage 2,000  
 Forms printing 362  
**\$2,362**

EQUIPMENT (Typewriter, desk, chair, file cabinet and table) \$1,806

IV. DATE March 6, 1981 PREPARED BY Bill Brown  
 AGENCY Division of Motor Vehicles  
 PHONE 465-4335

Original: Legislative Finance  
 cc: Budget and Management  
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

Drivers' Educational School, Inc.



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: HARRY J. BUCCILLI  
DIRECTOR: PATRICIA L. BUCCILLI  
MANAGER: JERRY CRIDER  
SECRETARY TREASURER: DONALD NUSBAUM

MAIN OFF. 276-8079

PLAZA MALL  
300 WEST 36TH AVENUE  
ANCHORAGE, AK 99503

Alaska State Senate  
Senator Terry Stimson  
Pouch V  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Stimson

In reference to the National Safety Council's Defensive Driving Course; throughout the United States the Defensive Driving Course is taught to all types of organizations utilizing vehicles, persons receiving traffic tickets and for those who just want to be educated to the proper way of driving a vehicle. The course is the best in the nation and is claimed to have saved many lives and influenced approximately 23% to 27% of the drivers to drive more responsible and to be aware of traffic problems. It explains how to have an accident, so as to walk away from it uninjured and safe should the accident be unavoidable. In some states, such as Texas, they have a 3 point reduction on a person's driving record and a 10% reduction on their insurance policy each year for having taken the course.

The State of Alaska has one of the highest accident rates in the nation. One reason is poor traffic enforcement. The second reason is lack of proper driving instruction and the knowledge of traffic regulations instituted by the city and state. Therefore, if we do not attempt to educate the public on the proper way of driving, the purpose of the regulations is lost. This state has the lowest attempt for promoting traffic safety in the nation and our accident rate keeps getting higher and higher.

Bill #69 is the only bill at this time that would benefit all Alaskans and promote highway safety throughout the state. It will cut-down on the raising accident rate in this state and, inturn help prevent property damage, prevent injury and SAVE LIVES.

Sincerely,

*Harry J. Buccilli*  
HARRY J. BUCCILLI  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DEFENSIVE DRIVING COURSES

Chris Anderson, DDC Coordinator  
Alaska Peace Officers Association  
P.O. Box 3520 DT  
Anchorage, Alaska 99510  
Telephone 337-7712

Approved 1-1-75  
  
(Courses given in  
several locations)

Gunter Hutson  
The Alaska Railroad  
Pouch 7-2111  
Anchorage, Alaska 99510  
Telephone 265-2436

Approved 1-1-75

Harry J. Buccilli  
Driver's Educational School  
300 West 36th Avenue (Plaza Mall)  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503  
Telephone 276-8079

Approved 5-12-78

Edward Jones  
Federal Aviation Administration  
Alaska Region  
632 Sixth Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
Telephone 333-6565

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Rick G. Whitesell, Safety Coordinator  
Municipality of Anchorage  
Pouch 6-650  
Anchorage, Alaska 99502  
Telephone 264-4201

Approved 1-1-75

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Approved 12-18-79

Virginia Hyatt, Safety Manager  
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Services  
Alaska Area Office  
813 D Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
Telephone 276-3800

Approved 11-28-77

Commander  
172 INF BDE (AK)  
Attention: AFZT-PA-AS (Safety)  
Fort Richardson, Alaska 99505 (Anchorage)  
Telephone 862-1191

Approved 4-4-79

Bryan Valle, Field Safety Engineer  
3530 Arundell Circle  
Ventura, California 93003 (Alaska Classes)  
Telephone 805/659-4841

Approved 2-26-80

DEFENSIVE DRIVING COURSES (Cont'd)

Shirley Koppenhaver,  
Associate Employee Development Advisor  
U.S. Postal Service  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701  
Telephone

Approved 1-3-78  
  
(Self-Instruction  
DDC)

Patrick Kidder  
Bureau of Land Management  
P.O. Box 1150  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707  
Telephone 452-4725

Approved 3-7-79

George P. Glad  
Fort Greely/Delta Junction DDC  
P.O. Box 764  
Fort Greely, Alaska 99790  
Telephone

Approved 12-21-78

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2

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE SENATE:

By: Bradley

To: \_\_\_\_\_ SENATE BILL No. 72

HOUSE BILL No. \_\_\_\_\_

PAGE: 1

LINE: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 21 Delete [WORLD WAR I] and add UNITED STATES  
MILITARY SERVICE.

Line 22 Delete [were] and add are

Line 24 Delete [or Marine Corps] and add  
, Marine Corps, Air Force, Coast Guard or  
Alaska National Guard

2/4 called  
9:25 a.m.

Jack Chenoweth 3837  
requested legal opinion - will  
have same on Mon. 2/9/81

Introduced: 1/14/81  
Referred: State Affairs

*Bradford*  
*H. H. Brown*

*T. J. Brook*  
BY BRADLEY  
*Brook*

1 IN THE SENATE

2 SENATE BILL NO. 72

3 OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to veterans and public records."

7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

8 \* Section 1. AS 09.25 is amended by adding a new section to read:

9 Sec. 09.25.123. COPIES OF PUBLIC RECORDS FOR VETERANS. When a  
10 *or certified copy* copy of a public record is required by the Department of Commerce and  
11 Economic Development division of veterans' affairs or by the United  
12 States Veterans' Administration to be used in determining the eligi-  
13 bility of a person to participate in benefits made available by the  
14 division of veterans' affairs or by the United States Veterans' Admin-  
15 istration, the official custodian of the public record shall, without  
16 charge, provide the applicant for the benefits, a person acting on his  
17 behalf, or an authorized representative of the division of veterans'  
18 affairs or the United States Veterans' Administration with a certified

19 copy of the record.

20 Sec. 2. AS 26.10.070 is amended to read

21 Sec. 26.10.070. RECORD OF VETERANS OF WORLD WAR I. The Bureau of  
22 Vital Statistics shall compile a record of all persons who *are* bona  
23 fide residents of [THE TERRITORY OF] Alaska and who actively served in  
24 the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps since [BETWEEN] April 6,  
25 1917 [AND NOVEMBER 11, 1918]. The record shall be kept on file at  
26 the office of the bureau and shall be available and open to the inspec-  
27 tion of anyone desiring to inspect it. The record shall contain the  
28 name, age and place of residence at the time of entering service, place  
29 and date of commission, enlistment or induction, branch of service,

← *Sec. 2 - Records Office - Discharge papers DD 214 - free*

*Bunt*

*List of vet. names*

*Voluntary*

*The legislative decision carries great weight* SB 72

record of service and the date, place and nature of discharge.

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3030 - Debbie Behr

Introduced: 1/14/81  
Referred: State Affairs

1 IN THE SENATE

BY BRADLEY

2 SENATE BILL NO. 72

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

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12 States Veterans' Administration to be used in determining the eligi-  
13 bility of a person to participate in benefits made available by the  
14 division of veterans' affairs or by the United States Veterans' Admin-  
15 istration, the official custodian of the pub' record shall, without  
16 charge, provide the applicant for the benefits, a person acting on his  
17 behalf, or an authorized representative of the division of veterans'  
18 affairs or the United States Veterans' Administration with a certified  
19 copy of the record.

20 \* Sec. 2. AS 26.10.070 is amended to read:

21 Sec. 26.10.070. RECORD OF VETERANS ~~OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES~~. The Bureau of  
22 Vital Statistics shall compile a record of all persons who ~~are~~ were bona  
23 fide residents of [THE TERRITORY OF] Alaska and who actively served in  
24 the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps since [BETWEEN] April 6, 1917  
25 1917 [, AND NOVEMBER 11, 1918]. The record shall be kept on file at  
26 the office of the bureau and shall be available and open to the inspec-  
27 tion of anyone desiring to inspect it. The record shall contain the  
28 name, age and place of residence at the time of entering service, place  
29 and date of commission, enlistment or induction, branch of service,

who are alive SB 72

record of service and the date, place and nature of discharge.

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1/19/81

Sen. Bradley

SB 72, "An Act relating to veterans and public records."

Senate Bill 72

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# STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

## DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH C - JUNE 1981

465-2200

January 29, 1981

Honorable Brad Bradley  
Alaska State Legislature  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

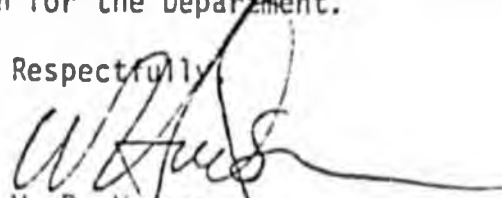
Dear Senator Bradley:

Re: Senate Bill No. 72

In regard to your request for a position paper on Senate Bill 72, this bill would have little or no impact on the Department of Administration. Therefore, we take no position on the bill.

Thank you for your request. If you have any questions, please call me or Judy Crondahl, Legislative Liaison for the Department.

Respectfully,



W. R. Hudson  
Commissioner

WRH/mjc  
cc: Keith Specking  
Judy Crondahl

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. Senate Bill No. 72

Title "An Act relating to veterans and public records"

Requested by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Health and Social Services

Program Category Affected Administrative Services

BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Vital Statistics

(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 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT			.6			
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>.6</b>			

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND			.6			
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

Two or three filing cabinets for record storage.

Original: Legislative Finance  
 cc: Budget and Management  
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

Prepared by: Alan P. G... Date: Jan 30, 198  
 Division/Office: \_\_\_\_\_ PH: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Department of Health & Social Services

Approval DHSS Mgt. & Bdgt: N... Date: 4/30/81

POSITION PAPER

SENATE BILL NO. 72

"An Act relating to veterans and public records."

The Bureau of Vital Statistics currently is custodian of two bound volumes of records of 2,088 members of the armed forces. The books were given to the Bureau with the following inscription:

"The following is a list of the men and women who served in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States during the World War between April 1917 and November 1919 and who gave Alaska as their place of residence at the time of enlistment."

This list is compiled from the records of the Adjutant General's Office, Bureau of Navigation and the Headquarters of the United States Marine Corps."

Provided that these records can be obtained from the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, the Department of Health and Social Services recommends passage of Senate Bill No. 72.

Recommended by:

*Joan P. Brooks*

Joan P. Brooks  
State Registrar  
Bureau of Vital Statistics

Date:

*Jan. 30, 1981*

Approved by:

*Helen D. Beirne*

Helen D. Beirne  
Commissioner

Date

*1/30/81*

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

POUCH Y STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU ALASKA 99811  
907 465 3800

MEMORANDUM

February 13, 1981

SUBJECT: Veterans records -- SB 72  
(Work Order No. 12-0578)

TO: Senator Vic Fischer, Chairman  
Senate State Affairs Committee  
Attn: Nancy Groszek ←

FROM: Thomas A. Sofo AS  
Legislative Counsel

It is my understanding that based upon the results of the meeting held on the morning of February 11, 1981, with Senator Bradley, his staff, and others, and on his representation at that meeting that he would copy your office with any revised drafts of SB 72, there is no longer any need to proceed with the research for an opinion considering the confidentiality of veterans discharge records. Based on that understanding, I shall consider this work order request closed. Let me know if I can be of any further assistance to you in this matter.

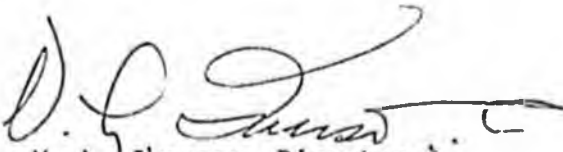
TAS:ljb

# MEMORANDUM

# State of Alaska

TO: Memorandum for the Record

DATE: February 9, 1981

  
FROM: V. L. Iverson, Director  
Division of Administrative Services

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO: 465-3082

SUBJECT: Addendum to DHSS  
Position Paper on  
SB 72

In order to obtain the best possible information with respect to the availability of information from the Federal records centers concerning those veterans addressed in SB 72, telephone discussions were conducted with staff of The Adjutant General's Office, U. S. Army, Washington, D.C. and the U.S. Army Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri.

Lt. Col. Luther Ray, Executive Officer TAGO (phone 202-695-0163), stated that the retained records of discharged military personnel of all the services are maintained at the National Personnel Records Center, General Services Administration (GSA) 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri, 63132. He said that the personnel records of military personnel in the active National Guard or Reserve, and retired military service members, are retained by their respective services as long as the former remain in active status or until the latter die. Then their records are turned over to the National Personnel Records Center, GSA. Col. Ray furnished the name and telephone number of the senior Army official with direct responsibility for active NGUS and USAR military personnel records and for the records of living Army retired personnel. He is Brig. General Charles Briggs, Commander, U. S. Army Reserve Component Personnel and Administration Center, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri, 63132 (telephone 314-263-7701).

Although Gen. Briggs was absent on official travel status (TDY), Lucille Campbell, who has 30 years of service in the U. S. Army Reserve Component Personnel and Administrative Center and its predecessor agencies, made herself available to address the questions generated by SB 72. After a briefing of the general circumstances that prompted this inquiry to be made, Ms. Campbell responded in essence as follows to the questions that are set forth in summary form below:

Q: SB 72 would require that the Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics keep on file a record of all Alaskans who are veterans of the military services that "...shall contain the name, age, and place of residence at the time of entering service, place and date of commission, enlistment or induction, branch of service, record of service and the date, place and nature of discharge...." May all those data elements be made available by GSA and the military service permanent records centers at the request of persons duly empowered under Alaska Statute to obtain and maintain such data?

February 9, 1981

A: All of the data elements except the specific numbered/lettered street address or P.O. box number and the nature of discharge could be furnished at the request of the State's duly authorized representative. The city or town and the State from which the person entered the service could legally be provided but any more specific address and the nature of discharge are protected under the Privacy Act.

Q: If the Bureau of Vital Statistics obtained authorization from the former military service member to get the specific address from which the service was entered and/or the nature of the discharge rendered could GSA/your center then furnish the Bureau such data?

A: Yes. The signed authorization of the former military member, or of his/her next of kin if the former service member is deceased, would permit us to furnish the data.

Q: Can GSA and the military services personnel records centers screen out the names of persons who entered military service from Alaska?

A: No. Records are maintained of literally millions of persons who have prior military service. All of our filing systems for military personnel records are alphabetically indexed by name. A number of similar inquiries have been received from various States over past years, in my experience. However, the systems for filing such records have always been alphabetical (numerically supported by service or social security number) with further subdivision by era, in most instances. To determine the place of entry into service would require human screening of each of the millions of files, which is obviously wholly infeasible.

Q: If the Bureau of Vital Statistics, by advertisement statewide, obtains names, identifying numbers, if available, and dates or approximate dates of service of persons who entered services from Alaska or are now residing in Alaska, and obtained the requisite signed authorizations to obtain restricted data, would GSA and the military personnel records centers provide the Bureau with the data required by SB 72?

A: Yes; given adequate time to respond and payment for the cost of searching indexes, locating and obtaining the records, extracting the data onto forms provided by the Bureau, transmitting the completed forms to the Bureau and returning the military personnel records to file.

Q: What is the cost of each transaction to provide the required data on each individual?

A: That would have to be computed, so I cannot even guess what each case would cost. I suggest that you write the Director of the National Personnel Center, GSA and the Commander of the U.S. Army Reserve Component Personnel and Administration Center to obtain statements of cost per transaction.

The foregoing presents the substance of the telephone discussions but is not a verbatim account.

# STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

## DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH C - JUNEAU 99811

465-2200

January 29, 1981

Honorable Brad Bradley  
Alaska State Legislature  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Bradley:

Re: Senate Bill No. 72

In regard to your request for a position paper on Senate Bill 72, this bill would have little or no impact on the Department of Administration. Therefore, we take no position on the bill.

Thank you for your request. If you have any questions, please call me or Judy Crondahl, Legislative Liaison for the Department.

Respectfully,



W. R. Hudson  
Commissioner

WRH/mjc  
cc: Keith Specking  
Judy Crondahl

ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. Senate Bill No. 72  
 Title "An Act relating to veterans and public records"  
 Requested by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Department of Health and Social Services  
 Agency Affected \_\_\_\_\_  
 Program Category Affected Administrative Services  
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Vital Statistics  
 (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 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT			.6			
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>.6</b>			

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND			.6			
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

Two or three filing cabinets for record storage.

Original: Legislative Finance  
 cc: Budget and Management  
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

Prepared by: [Signature] Date: Dec 30, 198  
 Division Office: \_\_\_\_\_ PH: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Department of: Social Services

POSITION PAPER

SENATE BILL NO. 72

"An Act relating to veterans and public records."

The Bureau of Vital Statistics currently is custodian of two bound volumes of records of 2,088 members of the armed forces. The books were given to the Bureau with the following inscription:

"The following is a list of the men and women who served in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States during the World War between April 1917 and November 1919 and who gave Alaska as their place of residence at the time of enlistment.

This list is compiled from the records of the Adjutant General's Office, Bureau of Navigation and the Headquarters of the United States Marine Corps."

Provided that these records can be obtained from the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, the Department of Health and Social Services recommends passage of Senate Bill No. 72.

Recommended by:

*Joan P. Brooks*

Joan P. Brooks  
State Registrar  
Bureau of Vital Statistics

Date:

*Dec. 30, 1981*

Approved by:

*Helen D. Beirne*

Helen D. Beirne  
Commissioner

Date

*1/30/81*

Memo sent  
Bradley

1/19/81

Fiscal Note

~~Dick Roundtree~~ ~~465-4600~~

~~Louis Richardson~~

→ Katie Wallin 465-2504  
→ called 1/20/81 - re: fiscal note &  
background info

→ called again 1/29/81 - re: fiscal  
note; she sd it would be zero  
but will double check

1/29/81 - called Debbie Behr <sup>HESS</sup> re:  
fiscal note left call back

1/30/81 - T/C w/ Katie Wallin  
Commissioner will be there to  
testify

1/30/81 - T/C w/  
Debbie Behr HESS-3030 -  
will send over info on bill

1/30/81 - T/C w/ Judy Crondahl - Dept. of  
Adm. Bill has no fiscal note

2/11/81

- records compiled by public agencies  
are public documents  
don't find a reason not to - just  
update  
enact

Frank Lee —

Bureau of  
1 Record - discharge papers filed ~~at~~  
free (comparable w/ other states)

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THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. SB 73  
 Title An Act classifying murder in the first degree as a capital felony,  
 Requested by Sen. Fischer Date 1/20/81  
and establishing sentencing prodecures for capital felonies."

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Law  
 Program Category Affected Administration of Justice  
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Prosecution  
 (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.						
<b>TOTAL</b>	Unknown					

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS Unknown

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

This bill requires imposition of capital punishment for the crime of first degree murder in the presence of certain aggravating factors enumerated in section 12.55.180 of the bill. Obviously, should these factors be present, a most vigorous and lengthy defense can be expected from defendants' counsel. The amount of state resources required to prosecute capital cases is unquantifiable at this time. It is bound, however, to be considerable, both at the trial and appellate levels. Recent experience in other states suggests that very protracted and expensive litigation may be necessary to implement the provisions of the Act. The Territorial Legislature abolished the death penalty in Alaska in 1957, and we simply do not have any historic data upon which we can make an accurate projection.

*Richard I. Pegues*

IV. DATE January 21, 1981 PREPARED BY Richard I. Pegues Dir Admin Services  
 AGENCY Department of Law  
 PHONE 465-3695  
 Original: Legislative Finance  
 cc: Budget and Management  
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

S

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COMMISSIONERS  
JOHN W. ABBOTT, CHAIRMAN  
SUSAN A. BURKE, VICE CHAIRMAN  
PATRICK M. RODEY  
FRED E. BROWN  
L.S. KURTZ, JR.  
WM. GRANT CALLOW

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE  
POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99111  
(907) 465-4878

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
BILLY G. BERRIER

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chairman, Alaska Legislative Council

FROM: John W. Abbott, Chairman *John W. Abbott*  
Alaska Code Revision Commission

DATE: January 9, 1981

RE: Bill on recording and recorded documents

Pursuant to authority granted in AS 24.20.075(c), the Alaska Code Revision Commission has prepared the attached bill on recording and recorded documents and asks that it be introduced in the legislature.

The bill was transmitted previously near the end of the 1980 session. Although the review process was completed in the Legislative Affairs Agency, the bill was not introduced. Apparently it was not practical to introduce it in the last legislature, since there was not enough time remaining for committee work and passage. It is offered now for submission to the new legislature.

Although many provisions in the bill come from, or are based upon, the Uniform Simplification of Land Transfers Act, that Act has not been adopted in any state and is not suitable for adoption as a whole.

As noted in the attached commentary, the bill gathers together and clarifies provisions on recording that are scattered throughout Alaska Statutes, and lays a suitable framework for future use of technological advances in a centralized recording system.

The state recorder, title companies, banks and bar association representatives have participated in meetings with the commission while the bill was being drafted. Many of the suggestions of these participants have been incorporated in the draft bill.

JWA/dr/chw

Enclosures

cc: Hon. Jay S. Hammond, Governor  
Hon. Jay A. Rabinowitz, Chief Justice  
Myrton R. Charney, Executive Director  
Legislative Affairs Agency

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# TELEGRAM

ASSOCIAT. INC.

PHONE: 506-6442

JULIETT, AK 99802

#

62293 POM ANCHORAGE AK 15 43-24 21P AST

PMS SENATOR VIG FISCHER

JULIETT AK

APPRECIATE YOUR CONCERNED REVIEW OF SRS2. IF REPEALED EFFECTIVE  
DATE 1-82. PREFER NO REPEAL. RESPECTFULLY,

KEVIN (PAT) PARFELL

BOX 1776 ANCHORAGE AK 99514

1 13 2 11 5 23

(f) Repealed by § 10 ch 1 SSSLA 1980 and § 9 ch 2 SSSLA 1980. (§ 1 ch 70 SLA 1975; am § 2 ch 110 SLA 1978; am §§ 8—11 ch 113 SLA 1980; am § 10 ch 1 SSSLA 1980; am § 9 ch 2 SSSLA 1980)

**Effect of amendments.** — The 1978 amendment added a former third sentence of subsection (e).

Section 8, ch. 113, SLA 1980, the first 1980 amendment, effective June 21, 1980, and retroactive to January 1, 1980, in former subsection (c), made numerous changes in the tax column of the table. Sections 9 and 10 of ch. 113 rewrote former subsection (d) and subsection (e). Section 11 of ch. 113, effective June 21, 1980, and retroactive to January 1, 1979, added former subsection (f).

The second 1980 amendment, effective September 25, 1980 and retroactive to January 1, 1980, repealed subsections (a)-(d) and (f), concerning income tax on individuals and fiduciaries.

The third 1980 amendment, effective September 25, 1980, and retroactive to January 1, 1979, made the same changes

as the second 1980 amendment.

**Editor's note.** — As to legislative findings and intent, see § 1, ch. 110, SLA 1978, in the 1978 Temporary and Special Acts and Resolves.

Section 4, ch. 110, SLA 1978, provides: "This Act applies to taxable income earned or received after December 31, 1977."

Section 52, ch. 113, SLA 1980, effective June 21, 1980, makes sections 8—10 of the Act applicable to tax years beginning after December 31, 1979. Section 51 of the Act, effective June 21, 1980, makes section 11 of the Act applicable to tax returns for tax years beginning after December 31, 1978.

For legislative findings and purpose of the second and third 1980 amendments, see § 1, ch. 1, SSSLA 1980, and § 1, ch. 2, SSSLA 1980, in the 1980 Temporary and Special Acts and Resolves.

**Sec. 43.20.012. Limitation on application of chapter; credits.** The tax imposed by this chapter does not apply to individuals or to fiduciaries. However, an individual may file a return under this chapter in order to receive a tax credit under AS 43.20.013. (§ 2 ch 1 SSSLA 1980; § 2 ch 2 SSSLA 1980)

**Effective date.** — Section 13, ch. 1, SSSLA 1980, and § 11, ch. 2, SSSLA 1980, provide that this section take effect September 25, in accordance with AS 01.10.070(c). Section 12 of ch. 1 provides that this section is retroactive to January 1, 1980, and § 10 of ch. 2, provides that

this section is retroactive to January 1, 1979.

**Editor's note.** — For legislative findings and purpose of the enacting legislation, see § 1, ch. 1, SSSLA 1980, and § 1, ch. 2, SSSLA 1980, in the 1980 Temporary and Special Acts and Resolves.

**Sec. 43.20.013. Individual tax credits.** (a) [Effective until January 1, 1981] A resident individual is entitled to a tax credit not to exceed \$50 for

(1) A contribution made in a calendar year to a person or organization for use exclusively

- (A) for a political campaign for a candidate for
  - (i) President or Vice President of the United States, whether or not the candidate will be voted on in a primary election in Alaska;
  - (ii) United States senator from Alaska;
  - (iii) United States representative from Alaska;
  - (iv) governor or lieutenant governor of Alaska;
  - (v) the Alaska legislature;
  - (vi) delegate to an Alaska constitutional convention;
  - (vii) electoral confirmation as a judge or justice of a court in Alaska;

or

(viii) municipal office in Alaska; or  
 (B) by a group seeking to influence the outcome of a ballot proposition or question in Alaska; and  
 (2) dues paid in a calendar year to a nonprofit organization organized primarily for the purpose of influencing elections in Alaska.  
 (a) [Effective January 1, 1981] A resident individual is entitled to a tax credit not to exceed \$100 for  
 (1) a contribution made in a calendar year to a person or organization for use exclusively  
 (A) for a political campaign for a candidate for  
 (i) President or Vice President of the United States, whether or not the candidate will be voted on in a primary election in Alaska;  
 (ii) United States senator from Alaska;  
 (iii) United States representative from Alaska;  
 (iv) governor or lieutenant governor of Alaska;  
 (v) the Alaska legislature;  
 (vi) delegate to an Alaska constitutional convention;  
 (vii) electoral confirmation as a judge or justice of a court in Alaska;  
 or  
 (viii) municipal office in Alaska; or  
 (B) by a group seeking to influence the outcome of a ballot proposition or question in Alaska; and  
 (2) dues paid in a calendar year to a nonprofit organization organized primarily for the purpose of influencing elections in Alaska.  
 (b) A resident individual is entitled to a tax credit equal to 16 percent of the tax credit claimed by the individual on his federal income tax return for household and dependent care services necessary for his gainful employment.  
 (c) The commissioner of revenue shall pay the amount of a tax credit allowed by this section to a resident individual who makes a return as provided in AS 43.20.012. A credit under this section shall be paid in the manner provided in AS 43.20.030(e) for the payment of refunds and payment may not be made without an appropriation for that purpose. (§ 2 ch 1 SSSLA 1980; am § 9 ch 1 SSSLA 1980; § 2 ch 2 SSSLA 1980)

**Effect of amendment.** — Section 9, ch 1, SSSLA 1980, effective January 1, 1981, substituted "\$100" for "\$50" in the introductory language of subsection (a).

**Effective date.** — Section 13, ch 1, SSSLA 1980, and § 11, ch 2, SSSLA 1980, provide that this section take effect September 25, in accordance with AS 01 10 070(c). Section 12 of ch. 1 provides

that this section is retroactive to January 1, 1980, and § 10 of ch. 2, provides that this section is retroactive to January 1, 1979.

**Editor's note.** — For legislative findings and purpose of the enacting legislation, see § 1, ch. 1, SSSLA 1980, and § 1, ch. 2, SSSLA 1980, in the 1980 Temporary and Special Acts and Resolves.

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SLA 1978

Introduced: 1/14/81  
Referred: Finance

1 IN THE SENATE

BY COLLETTA

2 SENATE BILL NO. 82

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act repealing the campaign contribution tax credit  
7 for individuals; and providing for an effective date."

8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

9 \* Section 1. AS 43.20.013 is repealed.

10 \* Sec. 2. [This Act is retroactive to January 1, 1981, and applies to  
11 individual tax years after December 31, 1980.]

12 \* Sec. 3. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-  
13 070(c).

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# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

POUCH 5  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

February 4, 1981

The Honorable Vic Fischer  
Chairman  
Senate State Affairs Committee  
Room 205 - Behrends Building  
Juneau, Alaska

Re: Senate Bill No. 82

Dear Senator Fischer:

Senate Bill No. 82, an Act repealing the campaign contribution tax credit for individuals, was introduced in the Senate on February 14, 1981 and was referred to the Senate Finance Committee. Subsequently, on January 16, 1981 the Bill was given an additional referral to the Senate State Affairs Committee.

For the consideration of the Senate State Affairs Committee, I am enclosing copies of Fiscal Notes prepared by Mr. Gary Jenkins, Director, Audit Division and Vincent Wright, Research Section of the Department of Revenue concerning the proposed legislation.

Sincerely,



R. D. Stevenson  
Special Assistant

cc: The Honorable Don Bennett  
The Honorable M. E. Dankworth  
Co-Chairmen  
Senate Finance Committee

Joseph K. Donohue  
Deputy Commissioner  
Department of Revenue

Gary Jenkins, Director  
Audit Division  
Department of Revenue

Vincent Wright  
Research Section  
Department of Revenue

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. SB 82  
 Title An Act repealing the campaign contribution tax credit for individuals  
 Requested by Senate Finance Committee Date 1/22/81

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Revenue  
 Program Category Affected Revenue Collection And Management  
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Audit Division  
 (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) - None

	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

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars) - None

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

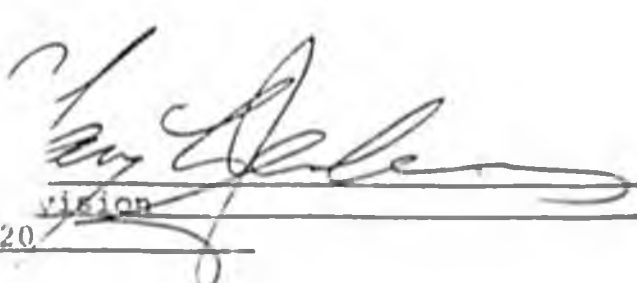
POSITIONS - None

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

There will be no effect on the administrative costs of the audit division from the repeal of the refundable credit provisions. This bill would repeal both the political contribution and child care credits.

IV. DATE 2/3/81

PREPARED BY   
 AGENCY Audit Division  
 PHONE 465-2320

Original: Legislative Finance  
 cc: Budget and Management  
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. SB 82  
 Title Repealing the campaign contribution tax credit for individuals  
 Requested by Senate Finance Committee Date 1/21/81

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected \_\_\_\_\_  
 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						

Millions  
FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND					
FEDERAL FUNDS					
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)					
Savings to the State (Political contributions and child care.)		(1.63)	(2.8)	(2.8)	

POSITIONS

FULL TIME					
PART TIME					
TEMPORARY					

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

The aforementioned figures reflect the projected upward adjustment in the political contribution credit from \$50 to \$100.

The figures indicated the savings to the State as a result of repeal of the refundable credit portion of AS 43.20.013. Claims for refundable tax credits for 1979 and 1980 would be permitted and payments would be made on those claims.

IV. DATE 1/21/81 PREPARED BY Vincent D. Wright  
 AGENCY Revenue  
 Original: Legislative Finance PHONE 465-2391  
 cc: Budget and Management  
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

---

## CAMPAIGN FINANCING

### Statement of position\*

as announced by national board, January 1974:

The League of Women Voters of the United States believes that changes must be made in the methods of financing political campaigns in order to make our government more accountable, more representative and more responsive to all of our citizens.

The goals of a campaign finance system should be:

- to ensure the public's right to know;
- to combat corruption and undue influence;
- to enable candidates to compete more equitably for public office;

To achieve these goals, the League favors a system of combined private and public funding and supports the following campaign financing measures:

#### Disclosure

- Require full and timely disclosure of all campaign contributions and expenditures.
- Require each candidate to designate one central committee to coordinate, control and report all financial transactions.

#### Limitations

- Limit the size and type of contributions from all sources, including stringent limits on the use of cash.
- Limit total expenditures consistent with full discussion of the issues and adequate exposure of the candidates.
- Limit expenditures for the broadcast media if there are no limits on *total* expenditures.

#### Enforcement

- Establish an independent body to monitor and enforce the campaign finance laws.

#### Base of funding

- Encourage broad-based contributions from the general public and the use of tax credits and deductions.
- Provide public financing including income tax checkoff and supplemental government appropriations.
- Equalize the use of government services, such as franking, for challengers and incumbents.

#### Use of the broadcast media

- Modify the equal time law to facilitate debate and discussion of issues by major candidates, yet allow reasonable opportunities for all candidates to present their views.

#### Length of campaigns

- Limit the length of campaigns.

#### Application of position

The League's position on campaign financing reflects our continuing concern for open and honest elections and for maximum citizen participation in the political process. We therefore support broad based citizen involvement in campaigns, including volunteer efforts and limited financial contributions. Recognizing, however, that limited private contributions alone cannot provide adequate funding, the League favors the use of public funds, in addition, to finance political campaigns.

**Goals** — "To enable candidates to compete more equitably for public office" reflects two distinct concerns: first, that differences in candidates' personal wealth and other financial resources not be a necessary consideration in seeking public office; second, that insofar as possible there be an equalization of opportunity for challengers and incumbents.

**Disclosure** — "Full and timely disclosure" means full disclosure of contributions before elections and full disclosure of expenditures and other financial transactions by a stated deadline.

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\*This position is applicable to all federal campaigns for public office — presidential and congressional, primaries as well as general elections. It may also be applied to state and local campaigns.

"One central committee" does not imply a limit to the number of campaign committees that may work for a candidate. It means that each candidate would have a central financial committee to account for all campaign contributions and expenditures and to report these financial transactions to the appropriate regulatory body.

**Limitations** — The League believes that limits on contributions and expenditures should be realistic and reasonable: high enough to be enforceable and to allow both for discussion of the issues and for visibility of the candidates. Limits should not be so low as to affect challengers adversely.

"Type of contributions" refers to contributions in goods and services, such as office space and personnel, telephone and mail, use of credit cards, etc., as well as money.

The "use of cash," i.e. currency without written instrument, should be limited to *small* amounts but not so limited as to prevent out-of-pocket contributions by citizens.

**Enforcement** — An "independent body" refers to an elections commission to centralize reporting and overseeing of campaign receipts and expenditures of each candidate and to enforce the campaign financing laws. Such a commission must be adequately funded and staffed, with powers to investigate, to subpoena and to initiate court action against violators. Strong penalties should be provided for violations.

**Base of funding** — The League favors a mixed system of private and public funding of campaigns that encourages small individual contributions; increases the use of tax credits and deductions and the income tax check-off; and makes additional government funds available to bona fide candidates who have demonstrated substantial public support.

The League believes that the government should supply some services such as telephone, office space and candidate information, partly to help equalize the assets of incumbents and challengers. The League believes that incumbents should not be allowed to use the franking privilege before elections or, conversely, that challengers be extended some free mailing privileges.

**Use of the broadcast media** — The effect of the equal time provision has been to lessen the amounts of public service time available to major political candidates. Because the League believes that political campaigns should be characterized by full discussion of the issues, we favor changes in this law which would give bona fide candidates more opportunity to discuss substantive questions.

**Length of campaigns** — The League believes that the length of campaigns should be shortened, for example, by limiting the time period between primaries and general elections. Campaigns should be long enough, however, to allow for discussion of the issues and adequate visibility of all candidates, especially challengers.

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March 9, 1981

Mr. Chairman and Members of the State Affairs Committee:

1:30  
PM

Several members of the League of Women Voters have been brainstorming ideas for funding day care. We thought we might share our ideas with you.

I think we all agree that we want quality day care for our children and we all want access to day care. The ideas presented here for your consideration are our ideas and do not represent any action activities on our part.

Suggestions for day care...

- 1) Build day care facilities into all new state buildings. The facilities should accomodate from 25 to 50 children. Facilities would be open to use by any users, and not necessarily restricted to folks working in the building.
- 2) State could provide a direct subsidy along the lines of Revenue Sharing of \$30.00 per day, per child to licensed day care facilities including licensed home, day care mothers.

Centers and home day care mothers would continue to charge a daily user fee to parents.

The state/local subsidy for low/moderate income families would continue to assist families with the user fee.

- 3) A bonus of \$100,000 to \$500,000 annually to day care centers providing quality care and education programs. The bonus would be paid after evaluation based on criteria developed by parents and experts in the field of earlv child development.
- 4) State tax break given to businesses that provide day care on their premises for employee children.

The federal Revenue Act of 1971 provided for this type of tax break.

- 5) Meal subsidies keeping pace with the cost of food.
- 6) Special funding for staff training and continuing education which will enable staff to provide for quality day care.

7) Reimbursement for relatives providing day care

Margaret E. Holland

Margaret E. Holland  
League of Women Voters  
of Alaska  
Action Chair

8926 Birch Lane  
Juneau, Alaska 99801  
789-0424 / 465-4070

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COMMITTEE REPORT  
SENATE

FURTHER: Finance

1/15/81

Date: 2/12/81

Mr. President:

The Committee on STATE AFFAIRS has had SB 86  
expenditure of state money

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass  do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for SB 86  same title  
 new title
- and recommends DO PASS
- And attaches a "Letter of Intent"  New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING  
DO PASS

[Signature]  
[Signature]  
[Signature]  
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MEMBERS HAVING  
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Signature]  
[Signature]  
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 \_\_\_\_\_  
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[Signature]  
 CHAIRMAN



# Alaska State Legislature

## Senate

### Committee on State Affairs

Pouch V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Official Business

FEB. 13, 1981

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE REPORT

ON

CSSB 86 ENTITLED "AN ACT RELATING TO EXPENDITURE OF STATE MONEY FOR RELOCATION OF THE STATE CAPITAL, AND AMENDING THE LAW ADDED BY THE INITIATIVE POPULARLY KNOWN AS THE 'FRANK INITIATIVE'; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE."

#### BILL SUMMARY

The Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 86 would amend AS 44.06.196, popularly known as the "FRANK Initiative", in the following ways:

- 1) It specifies that the proposition that must be put before the voters prior to any expenditures for capital relocation would include all "bonded and appropriated" costs, rather than "bondable" costs;
- 2) The Legislature would determine the total cost to the state for the move; and
- 3) It removes the requirement that the new capital city be planned for a population of 30,000 people.

These amendments are necessary if the existing statutes for capital relocation are to be pursued.

#### BACKGROUND

In 1974 Alaskan voters approved an initiative to move the capital (AS 44.06.100 - 44.06.190). Two years later the same voters selected Willow as the new capital site. The New Capital Site Planning Commission was then established to plan the new city and to determine its cost (AS 44.06.200 - 44.06.260). By law the new capital city had to be designed for a population of 30,000 people. Using some of the best talent in the country, the New Capital Site Planning Commission completed its work in time to put a bond proposition before the voters in 1978. The bond proposition amounted to more than \$900,000,000 and the proposition was defeated.

At this same election in 1978, Alaskans approved what is popularly known as the "FRANK Initiative". This law required that before any state monies could be expended on the capital move, voters would have to approve the bondable costs of capital relocation. "Bondable costs" has since been interpreted to cover not just actual but all potential costs to the state, so that making realistic cost estimates has become virtually impossible.

PURPOSE OF COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE SB 86

The committee feels that there has been an effective standoff on the capital relocation since the 1978 bond proposition. In view of the fact that Alaskans have voted for relocation, the standoff must be resolved.

The first step in resolving this issue is revising the "FRANK Initiative" to provide the basis for a workable solution. The committee substitute allows for a reasonable size capital move proposition to go before the voters. This proposition would allow the voters to vote on all actual projected costs of relocation by amending the term "bondable" to include all bonded and appropriated costs of relocation. This substitute also gives the Legislature the authority to determine the size and cost of the move. The Capital Site Planning Commission is not a practical vehicle for deciding the size and cost of the move, in that it is no longer a functioning body.

CSSB 86 maintains 1992 as the time to which costs of relocation are to be calculated, as in the original "FRANK Initiative"; SB 86 would have used 1986 for this purpose. In view of previous delays and projected schedules of site development, it is not likely that the Willow capital site would be first occupied until 1985 at the earliest, more likely not until 1986. Using a date prior to 1992 for cost calculations could readily leave the impression that only initial 1986 relocation costs would be subjected to voter approval, with higher costs being sneaked in immediately thereafter. Since the intent is to achieve a minimum cost move -- and to also be completely honest with the public -- full costs of capital relocation will be best reflected by using the 1992 date.

The State Affairs Committee is currently working on preparing legislation for the proposition to go before the voters. One

member of the committee questioned whether the proposition should give the comparative costs between maintaining the capital in Juneau versus the cost of moving to Willow. The committee is also analyzing all the alternatives, so that the move can have a minimal impact on Juneau. The intention of the committee is that this "FRANK Initiative" amendment would assure that a basis will exist for further action on "move legislation" during this session of the Legislature.

#### SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1 amends AS 44.06.196 entitled "Capital Relocation Expenditures".

Lines 17 and 18 are amended to allow voters to vote on all bonded and appropriated costs of capital relocation. The existing law states that the voters must approve a bond issue of all bondable costs of relocation.

Lines 19, 20, and 21 state that the Legislature will determine all bonded and appropriated costs. The existing law states that the Capital Relocation Commission would determine the bondable costs to be voted on at an election.

In lines 27, 28, and 29 the language "having facilities equal to those provided by the present capital city and those required by the 1974 capital move initiative" has been deleted. This deletion removes the requirement that the new capital city be planned for a population of 30,000 people.

Original sponsors: Kerttula, Dankworth,  
Stimson, et al

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 86 (State Affairs)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to expenditure of state money for  
7 relocation of the state capital, and amending the law  
8 added by the initiative popularly known as the 'FRANK  
9 Initiative'; and providing for an effective date."

10 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

11 \* Section 1. AS 44.06.196 is amended to read:

12 Sec. 44.06.196. CAPITAL RELOCATION EXPENDITURES. State money may  
13 be expended to relocate physically the present functions of the state  
14 government, including but not limited to, the legislature, the gover-  
15 nor's office and all offices of the heads of the principal departments  
16 from their present location [only after a majority of those voting in a  
17 statewide election have approved a proposition submitted to the voters  
18 [BOND ISSUE] which includes all bonded and appropriated [BONDABLE]  
19 costs of the relocation to the state through the year 1992 [, AS DETER-  
20 MINED BY A COMMISSION CREATED BY THE LEGISLATURE TO PLAN THE RELOCA-  
21 TION]. The state [IN DETERMINING THE BONDABLE COSTS TO THE STATE THE  
22 COMMISSION] shall also determine the total costs to the state, including  
23 [ . THOSE COSTS SHALL INCLUDE], but not [BE] limited to, the costs of  
24 moving personnel and offices to the relocation site; the social, eco-  
25 nomic and environmental costs to the present and relocation sites; and,  
26 the cost to the state of planning, building, furnishing, using and  
27 financing a new capital city [HAVING FACILITIES EQUAL TO THOSE PROVIDED  
28 BY THE PRESENT CAPITAL CITY AND THOSE REQUIRED BY THE 1974 CAPITAL MOVE  
29 INITIATIVE].

1 \* Sec. 2. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-  
2 070(c).

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# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

POUCH 5  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

January 29, 1981

The Honorable Vic Fischer  
Chairman  
Senate State Affairs Committee  
Room 205 - Behrends Building  
Juneau, Alaska

Re: Senate Bill No. 86

Dear Senator Fischer:

Senate Bill No. 86, an Act relating to expenditure of state money, was introduced in the Senate on January 15, 1981 and was referred to the Senate State Affairs and Finance Committees.

For the consideration of the Senate State Affairs Committee, I am enclosing a copy of a Fiscal Note prepared by Mr. Thomas K. Williams, Commissioner of Revenue concerning the proposed legislation.

Sincerely,



R. D. Stevenson  
Special Assistant

cc: The Honorable Don Bennett  
The Honorable M. F. Dankworth  
Co-Chairmen  
Senate Finance Committee

Thomas K. Williams  
Commissioner  
Department of Revenue

Joseph K. Donohue  
Deputy Commissioner  
Department of Revenue

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. SB 86

Title Act relating to expenditure of state money [for capital relocation]

Requested by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Revenue

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	0

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						
	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
FULL TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

IV. DATE January 29, 1981

PREPARED BY *Thomas R. Allison*

AGENCY Revenue

Original: Legislative Finance

PHONE 465-2300

cc: Budget and Management

Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)



# Alaska State Legislature

## Senate

### Committee on State Affairs

Pouch V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Official Business

FEB. 13, 1981

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE REPORT

ON

CSSB 86 ENTITLED "AN ACT RELATING TO EXPENDITURE OF STATE MONEY FOR RELOCATION OF THE STATE CAPITAL, AND AMENDING THE LAW ADDED BY THE INITIATIVE POPULARLY KNOWN AS THE 'FRANK INITIATIVE'; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE."

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In lines 27, 28, and 29 the language "having facilities equal to those provided by the present capital city and those required by the 1974 capital move initiative" has been deleted. This deletion removes the requirement that the new capital city be planned for a population of 30,000 people.

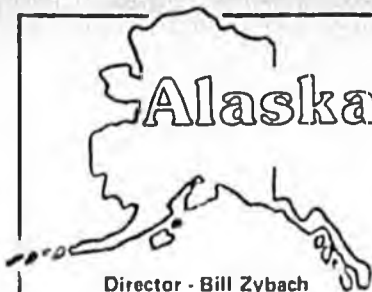
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# Alaska Statewide Student Association

P.O. BOX 548

DOUGLAS, ALASKA 99824

REPRESENTING STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA STATEWIDE SYSTEM

Director - Bill Zybach

Senate Bill 88

Senator Charlie Parr, Chairman  
Senate HESS Committee  
Alaska State Legislature

Feb. 9, 1991

Mr. Chairman,

The Alaska Statewide Student Association is very concerned with the passage of SB 88. Because of our continued interest in the State Loan Program over the past four years, we hail this legislation as a Bill which will resolve a problem which has been of continued irratation for some time, the problem of prompt availability of State Loan funds.

ASSA supports and endorses the passage of the needed legislation in SB 88, and urges the committee to make a favorable recommendation.

With Respect,

Bill Zybach  
Director, ASSA

ASSA



# NEA - ALASKA

AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

**JUNEAU OFFICE**  
147 SOUTH FRANKLIN #207  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801  
PHONE: (907) 586-3090

**ANCHORAGE REGIONAL OFFICE**  
1411 WEST 33rd  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503  
PHONE: (907) 274-0536

**FAIRBANKS REGIONAL OFFICE**  
825 COLLEGE ROAD  
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701  
PHONE: (907) 456-4435

**Robert C. Manners**  
Executive Secretary  
Juneau Office

**Robert C. Cooksey**  
Deputy Executive Secretary  
Juneau Office

**James D. Alter**  
Field Staff  
Juneau Office

**Charles L. O'Connell**  
Deputy Executive Secretary  
Anchorage Office

**Dianne Anderson**  
Field Staff  
Anchorage Office

**Steve Pulkkinen**  
Field Staff  
Anchorage Office

**Mary Ann Einingor**  
Deputy Executive Secretary  
Fairbanks Office

February 9, 1981

**TO: Chairman Parr**  
**Members of the Senate HESS Committee**

**FROM: NEA-Alaska**

**RE: SB 88 - Special Appropriation to Scholarship**  
**Revolving Loan Fund**

**SB 120 - Amending the Graduate and Undergraduate**  
**Scholarship Loan Program**

## MEMORANDUM OF SUPPORT

NEA-Alaska strongly supports and urges passage of SB 88 and SB 120.

Inflation has probably adversely impacted the cost of a college education as severely, if not more so, as anything in the basic economy today.

It is incumbent on us to make the fullest opportunity for a comprehensive public and college education available to all youth in Alaska who possess the motivation, skills, and desires to do so. Our youth are our greatest asset and natural resource. Their access to a comprehensive education is our best hope for solutions to the problems of this and future generations.

It is our feeling that SB 88 and SB 120 greatly enhance this potential.

Respectfully submitted:

**Robert Manners**  
Executive Secretary

RM: jw

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COMMITTEE REPORT  
SENATE

FURTHER: Finance

1/15/81

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. President:

The Committee on HEALTH, EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES has had SB 89

amending the child protection laws

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass  do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for SB 89  same title  
 new title
- and recommends \_\_\_\_\_
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent"  New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING  
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING  
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

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CHAIRMAN

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

# Emotional Abuse of Children



The manner in which the emotional needs of children are met may be the single most significant factor in determining their attitudes, adjustment and performance.

A child's life may be impacted by emotional, verbal, emotional assault or emotional abuse. While all these situations may be abusive, not all such cases could be successfully taken to court to protect the child.

**Emotional neglect** is an act of omission, frequently the result of parental ignorance or indifference. As a result, the child is not given positive emotional support and stimulation. Parents may give adequate physical care to their child but leave him or her alone in a crib for long periods of time, seldom cuddle or talk to the child or fail to give him or her encouragement and recognition.

by Dorothy Dean

A child needs positive interactions, stimulation, security and a feeling of being loved and worthwhile which only a concerned and attentive caretaker can provide. If one or both of these are continuously missing, the child and a child's sense of self-worth is at a disadvantage and is reflected in the perception of self and in interactions with others.

**Emotional attack** is an attack on a child initiated by a parent or another adult which is done by a single incident or part of a continuing pattern. Most often it is a verbal assault—criticism, demeaning and emotionally devastating. The child feels attacked, vulnerable and frequently as he or she grows older, devalue. This may lead

to counterattacks which often escalate into estrangement and alienation of parent and child. A single, or infrequent, verbal assault is not sufficient to be considered emotional abuse, although the incident itself may be abusive.

In the extreme, an emotional assault and emotional assault may become emotional abuse and subject to court action.

**Emotional abuse** is the most difficult type of abuse to define and diagnose. Physical abuse and some sexual abuse involves tangible or observable evidence which can be documented and verified.

*Dorothy Dean is Staff Development Supervisor and Coordinator of Family Units in Probation, San Diego County Probation Department, San Diego, California.*

The victim, if old enough, can describe what occurred. Emotional abuse, however, is intangible. The wounds are internal but they may be more devastating and crippling than any other form of abuse. Emotional abuse also differs from other types of abuse in that the victim may not realize he is being abused and the abuser may not recognize his abusive behavior.

Many reporting laws now incorporate designations of "emotional abuse" or "mental suffering" but fail to define what they mean. Since there is a dearth of case law on emotional abuse, professionals are left in a quandary as to what does constitute emotional abuse and how such reports are viewed by the courts.

There are no consistent, accepted legal criteria for the determination of emotional abuse; the legal interpretation may vary from court to court. Some courts may refuse to recognize even the concept of emotional abuse. Consequently, few cases appear before the courts because of the difficulty in establishing both the emotional abuse and the need for legal intervention. Behavioral sciences may recognize and accept situations as emotional neglect or abuse which would not be upheld in a court of law. The entire area of emotional abuse requires difficult judgments and most courts are hesitant to intercede unless the effects of the emotional abuse are both extreme and readily apparent.

In this article, emotional abuse can be defined as a chronic attitude or act on the part of a parent or caretaker that is detrimental to, or prevents the development of, a positive self image in the child. This is an extremely broad definition and it should be emphasized that consideration of parents' attitudes or actions should not be limited to isolated instances, which probably occur in all families. Emotional abuse involves a persistent, chronic pattern of behavior toward a child, which then becomes the dominant characteristic in the child's life.

The difficulty in recognizing and understanding emotional abuse and the fact that many children themselves are unaware of being abused, results in many cases remaining unrecognized.

If a child is unaware of the abuse, and the parent is unaware that he or she is abusing, why should society concern itself?

Children who grow up under negative conditions, constantly being criticized, scapegoated and belittled, are not going to become competent adults capable of developing their full potential. They in-

corporate the image in which they have been cast by their parents and live with all the negative feelings they have developed as a result. They may develop character and behavior disorders, mental illness or, at best, become persons filled with self-doubt and internal anger. They view themselves as less desirable, less intelligent and less competent than their peers. Handicapped in establishing positive and effective relationships, they develop into adults who are less effective than they could be.

Three categories of emotional abuse have been presented successfully in the San Diego County Juvenile Court. They may be identified as those involving one or more of the following characteristics:

- An act that in itself is sufficient to establish abuse.
- Differential treatment of one child in the family.
- A reduction in the child's functioning that can be linked to abusive treatment.

In preparing a case for court, it is important to identify which of these characteristics or criteria are present and to document each one as extensively as possible. It is also necessary to show that the emotional abuse has had a detrimental effect upon the child.

## Emotional abuse is the most difficult type of abuse to define and diagnose.

The following cases of Patty, Mark and Sandra illustrate emotional abuse resulting from an act sufficient in itself to establish abuse.

When Patty misbehaved, her parents identified the behavior and made her wear signs labeling it—"I am a liar" and "I hit my little sister." For example—wherever she was.

As punishment for his "stiffness," Mark was made to stand in the front yard clothed only in a diaper. What was embarrassing and shameful to a child is also humiliating and humiliating in the extreme for an adult.

Discipline and punishment for both Mark and Patty involved public humiliation. The court had to be shown to be emotionally abused, based on a child's right to reasonable and just discipline in the privacy of the home. Subjecting a child to public scorn was also considered abusive and of gross discipline.

Sandra's situation was similar but with a major difference—her case was

a one-time occurrence. Because Sandra returned home late one evening, her parents shaved her head. The emotional trauma that resulted affected her school attendance, employment and relationships with others. Sandra would not voluntarily leave her house and when forced to go out she wore a stocking cap to conceal her baldness. The court deemed her punishment inappropriate, resulting in obvious long-term effects and continuing mental suffering.

A type of abuse which most frequently comes to the attention of the courts is that in which there is an observable difference in the way one child is treated compared to other children in the home. Cindy's case is such an example.

When Cindy was eight, she was referred by school authorities. Her teachers were concerned that Cindy was being treated differently at home than her brothers and sisters and felt that she needed protection from the negative attitude displayed toward her. Not only the parents but the other children in the family scapegoated Cindy.

The school staff described a "Cinderella syndrome." Cindy was the child in the family who always wore cast-off clothing, was required to do more household tasks than the other children and was not given the same privileges and opportunities. The other children were allowed to join Brownie troops and Boy Scouts but Cindy was not allowed to join or participate in any outside activities. The family ate in the dining room—except for Cindy, who ate in the kitchen standing at the drainboard. The mother never visited Cindy's classroom nor inquired about her progress.

The contrast between her treatment and that of the other children in the family was obvious, tangible and observable. The parents felt that Cindy was different from all other children, and that her treatment was due to her own inability to integrate well into the family. She was seen as a difficult child most whom rigid discipline and control had to be exercised.

Cindy had been characterized in this way throughout her developmental years. She learned to read at less than five years and less desiring than the other children. She was depressed and unhappy about her inability to participate with the family but felt she was bad and did not deserve to be included.

Cindy is typical of many children who, for one reason or another, are treated by their parents and relegated to a position in the family which makes them unwanted and unwanted, and succeeds in

making them feel that there is a justifiable reason for the rejection. Like many other children in her position, Cindy did not fight back. She accepted her role without question, or without antagonism. She is one of the youngsters who can become the perpetual victims of society, one of those whose low self-esteem permits them to be used and abused in an uncomplaining and compliant manner.

Paul is a child whose reduced functioning could be linked to emotional abuse. Paul had been placed in an adoptive home when he was three weeks old. His adoptive parents, a young, professional couple, had material advantages and an unquestionable desire to be parents. As Paul grew older, however, he failed to develop some characteristics that his parents found desirable. "Paul was a cute baby, but he isn't a cute child," his mother said. She felt he was less physically attractive than she had expected and she detested the freckles he had developed.

When Paul entered school he did not

### There are no consistent, accepted legal criteria for the determination of emotional abuse . . .

perform academically as well as the parents demanded or complete successfully in sports. His failure to be an outstanding student was upsetting to both parents, and his lack of accomplishment in sports was upsetting to the father. His parents, in many subtle ways, let Paul know that he was a disappointment to them. Paul got the message early in life that he had been adopted and given a home and, in return, was expected to perform at a standard which he was failing to achieve. Paul later said he felt "like a idiot who had to be kept out of sight." He was also feeling guilty about failing to meet the needs of his parents.

At 12, Paul was sent to a private military school, an action which was only for holidays. Paul's worst rejection by his parents came when he was 14 and was waiting for them to pick him up for Christmas vacation. The students and most of the staff at his school were already gone when he was called into the office and told that his parents were enroute to Mexico City for the holidays. They had left without talking to him or explaining why they did not include him in their holiday trip. At that point he

hated his parents for not loving him, his natural mother for giving him up, and himself for being incapable of holding the love of either.

Paul ran away at age 10 and was referred to court. The reduction of functioning he displayed was apparent and documented by the schools he had attended. Despite a good I.Q., he had tested progressively lower at ages 12 and 14 than he had at age seven. His school records showed lower grades, shorter attention span and acting out behavior after each incident of parental rejection. By documenting specific instances when emotional abuse had occurred and showing a chronic pattern of reduced functioning, Paul was accepted by the court as an emotionally abused minor.

Although the parents of Cindy and of Paul may not have understood all the emotional implications of their behavior, they were aware that their actions were causing their child to be distressed, disappointed and isolated. Many times, however, emotional abuse is inflicted without the parents being aware of it or recognizing that they are causing emotional damage to their child. Troy's mother was such a parent.

Troy lived with his mother and elderly grandmother. Troy's unmarried mother had been unwilling to ask a man to accept her illegitimate child. The grandmother frequently told Troy that his father had seduced her daughter and then refused to marry her. Both mother and grandmother identified Troy with the father, to whom they made continuous negative references. Troy was given no recognition for his good behavior, but when he did something wrong he was compared to the father.

By the time Troy was 12 he had successfully incorporated a negative self-image. He considered himself to be lazy, unreliable, untrustworthy and bad. He also bore considerable guilt because of his identification with the father and he saw himself as the reason his mother could not marry. By age 12 he was a chronic runaway. He accepted an image of himself as of no value and believed that he would live out his life causing problems and trouble for other people. He felt his mother would be better off and happier if he were not in the home.

When Troy's mother was interviewed it was evident that she had never thought of Troy as an individual but only as an extension of his father. She loved her son, however, and willingly accepted counseling to reevaluate her relationship with Troy and learn to recognize his good qualities and help build a more

positive self-image.

Paul and Troy were referred to court for running away, not for emotional abuse. Paul was made a dependent child on the evidence of emotional abuse. No legal action was taken on behalf of Troy and proving emotional abuse would have been difficult. The pattern was evident but specific instances of abuse were not documented or linked to dysfunctional behavior.

Many children experience more than one characteristic of emotional abuse. Perhaps the most difficult of all to define, particularly before a court of law, is that in which parents have set such high standards for their children that they can never be reached. As a result, the children experience a constant cycle of defeat and failure. The intentions of the parents may be both legitimate and positive but the results can be devastating. Many parents who set high standards and are strict with their children are not abusive. However, when the standards become so unrealistic that a child can never attain them, and the parent is

### An agency should . . . be an active advocate for children and intervene before a child's reactive behavior becomes the issue.

constantly critical of the child's failure, it becomes abuse.

Parents can maintain high standards for their children yet give them positive feelings about themselves and their abilities. Even if children know they will never achieve the standards, they still feel good about themselves because they receive recognition for their achievements and know that they are loved and a source of pride to their parents.

Ricky's is a classic case, one in which the positive elements were missing. His hard-working, conscientious parents never demonstrated affection toward their children and drove Ricky in the same manner they drove themselves, requiring that he excel in everything. Ricky was the oldest and therefore expected to perform at maximum capability at all times. The demands on the younger children were not as extreme and their punishment for failure less severe. Ricky was an honor student and an Eagle Scout. He had little interest in football but played because it was important to his father. His parents' work

*(Continued on inside back cover)*

Title XX funds. One faculty member, who was designated program co-director, has acted as a liaison with other college departments and offices and as coordinator of the training provided by other college faculty members. In addition, she has participated with the program director in weekly supervisory sessions for the home consultants.

Other college departments were also involved in the consultants' training over the 2-year period. For example, the Learning Center, a diagnostic facility for school-age children with learning difficulties, invited the trainees to attend staff meetings and observe individual testing sessions, and the college's laboratory school provided, in addition to observation opportunities, a series of workshops presented by a team of cur-

riculum specialists.

### Conclusion

The connections described here, beginning in the neighborhood and growing to reach family day care mothers in every area of the state, have been accomplished with the assistance, involvement and commitment of many people. The day care providers themselves, and the children in their care, are benefitting from an ongoing education and training program. For the visiting home consultants, whole new career possibilities have now opened, for the skills they have developed may also be applied to foster care, parent education, child abuse and neglect and other programs.

By developing a sequential model of

training selected family day care mothers to then train other day care providers, we feel that we have initiated a program of exciting potential. It has been demonstrated that the training model is effective—and it can easily be adapted to programs in other parts of the country. We hope that by sharing Rhode Island's family day care story, other communities will be encouraged to take a look at some "connections" that might be made in the interest of families and children so that we may all continue to strengthen the potential for family day care. □

<sup>1</sup>Television tapes are available for rental or purchase from the Television Department, Rhode Island College, Providence, R.I. 02908.

<sup>2</sup>Final Evaluation Report, Family Day Care Program, Rhode Island College and Day Care Services (Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services), August 1977.

### Emotional Abuse (Continued from page 20)

ethic required the Ricky work hard and not involve himself in non-productive activities. Friendships were discouraged and when he was not at school he was at home. Family activities were done as a group and he was expected to participate.

Ricky was constantly criticized. Because his father had set impossibly high standards, Ricky was in the untenable position of never being able to satisfy him. No matter how successfully he was viewed by his friends, classmates and teachers, he was seen at home as a failure and a disappointment. Ricky was never allowed to air his feelings at home. The father's control was total and it was evident that Ricky had been indoctrinated and conditioned to the extent that he was unable to develop the normal escape mechanisms usually available to children in similar situations—running away, asserting himself or rejecting his father's standards. Instead, with each rebuttal by his father, he tried harder and continued to experience the cycle of defeat, frustration and rejection. The constant pressure began to be reflected in his performance. His grades slipped from A's to B's and C's, he began to lose weight, and his coach commented that he sometimes seemed disoriented and confused. Under increased pressures, he attempted suicide.

This is a tragic example of a situation in which a parent makes unrealistic de-

mands on a child without considering their effects on him or her. Ricky's parents are similar to others who feed their children well, provide them with good physical surroundings in which to grow, give them appropriate clothing and the advantages that they can afford, and yet fail to nurture them in the most impor-

### Agencies should . . . help to establish a network of community services to provide counseling to families in which emotional abuse occurs.

tant way by helping them to develop self-esteem, and the knowledge that they are wanted, loved and appreciated. If anyone had suggested to Ricky's parents that they were emotionally abusive, they would probably have been shocked at the suggestion and insisted that all they wanted was to make certain that their son achieved his highest possible potential. Yet they were insensitive to the fact that his most basic need was not being met and neither parent recognized the impact of their behavior on Ricky's emotional health.

All of the children described here have one thing in common—low self-

esteem, accompanied by feelings of guilt and an assumption that they are responsible for being unworthy of their parents' love.

Agencies responsible for the protection of children should take the initiative in developing an action plan if court intervention has not been a recourse in cases of emotional abuse. Such a plan might incorporate the following steps:

- Contact the Juvenile Court and establish agreement on definitions and guidelines for court referrals.
- Document the abuse and its negative impact on the child.
- Use expert witnesses such as psychiatrists and psychologists.
- Determine what other interventions have been attempted and what results were achieved.

Agencies should also:

- Educate both the public and those in the juvenile justice system to recognize and report emotional abuse.
- Be an active advocate for children and intervene before a child's reactive behavior becomes the issue.
- Help to establish a network of community services to provide counseling to families in which emotional abuse occurs.

Emotionally abused children can be protected. Many identified families are willing to accept counseling but if official action is necessary there should be no hesitation by the designated agency to initiate court action to protect a child. □

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

## POSITION PAPER

## SENATE BILL NO. 89

"An Act amending the child protection laws; and providing for an effective date."

The Department of Health and Social Services is supportive of Senate Bill No. 89 amending the child protection laws, but suggests the following three amendments:

1. In Section 7 of Senate Bill 89, defining "mental injury or neglect," the Department recommends adding the phrase "with due regard to his culture." Experts in psychological testing acknowledge that cultural distortion is inherent in most measures of intelligence, so that a child of a culture different from the majority culture may have a low IQ score, but not be truly impaired intellectually. If amended, the definition would then read:

"mental injury or neglect means injury or neglect to the intellectual or psychological capacity of a child evidenced by a substantial impairment to the child's ability to function within the child's normal range of performance and behavior, with due regard to his culture."

2. The Department recommends an amendment to AS 47.10.142(a), the emergency custody statute, to more clearly protect the young sexually abused child, by adding a new subsection to read:

AS 47.10.142(a)(4) the minor has been sexually abused under circumstances defined in AS 47.10.010(a)(2)(C).

When the Children's Code was revised in 1977, there were no changes made in AS 47.10.142. The recommended amendment would more clearly protect the sexually abused child who is too young or too intimidated to refuse to return home. Although the definition of abuse includes sexual abuse, AS 47.10.142 (3) qualifies the taking of emergency custody of an abused child in a situation where "immediate medical attention is necessary." In most instances of sexual abuse, medical attention is indicated, but some might question whether it is "immediately" needed. Yet in most situations of sexual abuse, emergency custody is indicated. Reasons for this include: a) the pressures a child experiences from family members not to tell; or if they already have, to change their story; b) the child does not feel safe; c) there is a potential of physical retaliation; d) the telling does not prevent continuing sexual abuse from occurring; e) when the family convinces the child to change the story, the Department has no grounds to continue to intervene to protect the child; and f) the family generally will not accept the problem and stop the abuse without intervention. The Department views this recommended change as being consistent with AS 47.10.010 and AS 47.17, as well as with Senate Bill No. 89.

3. The Department also recommends amending AS 47.17.010 to require the reporting of sexual exploitation, as well as sexual abuse. Sexual exploitation includes prostitution, as well as pornographic filming or photography of a child. Alaska's Criminal Code makes it an offence for any person to induce or employ a child under 16 years of age to engage in obscene films (AS 11.41.455), and for a person to induce or cause a child to engage in prostitution (AS 11.66.110). However, without the requirement of reporting, our Department may be unable to investigate the circumstances of children who are being sexually exploited. The Department proposes the following definition be added to AS 47.17.070:

"Sexual exploitation includes allowing, permitting, or encouraging a child to engage in prostitution as defined by AS 11.66.110 by a person responsible for the child's welfare; and allowing, permitting, encouraging, or engaging in the obscene or pornographic photographing, filming, or depicting of a child for commercial purposes as those acts are defined by AS 11.41.455 by a person responsible for the child's welfare."

Senate Bill No. 89 has no fiscal impact on the Department of Health and Social Services.

RECOMMENDED BY:

John R. Pugh  
John R. Pugh, Director  
Division of Family and  
Youth Services

DATE:

2/2/81

APPROVED BY:

Helen D. Beirne  
Helen D. Beirne  
Commissioner

DATE:

2/4/81

# House Judiciary Changes to SB 89

## DELETED:

1. the term "Sexual exploitation"
2. Reports required of school administrators, day care and foster care

## New sections:

Sec. 4 - States that 47.17 does not prohibit any person, or person in nonprofessional capacity from reporting suspected abuse.  
Report to department or law enforcement agency

Sec 5 - if immediate action is necessary, the depart, law enforcement agency or peace officer shall take action to protect the child

Sec 6 - a form for child abuse/neglect is created

Sec 7 - law enforcement agency shall immediately notify the department of report and vice versa  
72 hrs for depart. to notify the Dept of law,  
investigate and write report  
list info required for reporting

photos & x-rays - adds department to section and soap department will pay the cost.

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
907-465-3600

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

May 8, 1982

SUBJECT: Child protection laws  
(HCS CSSB 89 (Judiciary))

TO: Representative Ramona L. Barnes  
Chairman, House Judiciary Committee

FROM: Richard A. Bradley  
Legislative Counsel *R.A.B.*

You have requested a sectional analysis of HCS CSSB 89 (Judiciary).

The sections of the bill constitute amendments to AS 47.10, a chapter dealing with "delinquent minors and children in need of aid" and to AS 47.17, a chapter dealing with "child protection".

Sec. 1 of the bill amends AS 47.10.010(a)(2), a section dealing with the jurisdiction of the superior court over a "child in need of aid"; the section adds the instance of a "child suffering substantial physical abuse or neglect as a result of conditions created by the child's parent, guardian, or custodian".

Sec. 2 is a similar provision; it amends AS 47.10.142, a section granting the Department of Health and Social Services "emergency custody and temporary placement (pending a) hearing" in a situation where "the minor has been sexually abused under circumstances listed in AS 47.10.010(a)(2)(D)". The circumstances listed in AS 47.10.010(a)(2)(D) relate to a child in need of aid as a result of sexual abuse by a parent, guardian, or custodian, as a result of conditions created by a parent, guardian, or custodian, or because of the failure of a parent, guardian, or custodian to supervise the child adequately.

May 8, 1982

Sec 3 amends AS 47.17.010, to add "sexual abuse" to the "purpose" section of AS 47.10, "child protection".

Sec. 4 repeals and reenacts AS 47.17.020(b); as requested, it added "or a law enforcement agency" to the end of the section. The further amendments made to the section clarify the technical terms used in the bill.

Sec. 5 repeals and reenacts AS 47.17.020(c). As requested, it added to the list of persons directed to take action to protect the child. As revised, this subsection is simplified and clarified.

Sec. 6 adds a new subsec. 20(d); the section specifies that a form for the report of harm to a child may be obtained from the agencies involved in providing protection to the child.

Sec. 7 adds a new sec. 25.

Sec. 25(a) provides that a law enforcement agency shall "immediately" notify the Department of Health and Social Services on a report of harm to a child from abuse or neglect. When it receives the report, it is required to investigate the report and within 72 hours of the receipt of the report, provide a written report of the investigation to the Department of Law for review.

Sec. 25(b) specifies what is to be included in the report from the Department of Health and Social Services.

Sec. 25(c) requires the Department of Law to review the report and to take appropriate action in consultation with the Department of Health and Social Services.

Sec. 8 includes a new sec. 64. The section permits the Department of Health and Social Services or a person required to report the "substantial harm as a result of physical abuse or neglect" to take photographs indicating the injury or to have a radiological examination (X-rays) performed. The section permits the examination to take place without the permission of the parents and at the expense of the Department of Health and Social Services.

Representative Ramona L. Barnes  
Page 3  
May 8, 1982

Sec. 9 amends AS 47.17.070(1), a part of the definitions section to add "or neglect" to the phrase "physical injury", a part of the definition of "child abuse or neglect".

In AS 47.17, the unmodified term "department" describes the Department of Health and Social Services. See AS 47.17.070(3), in existing law. If responsibility is given to a different department, the full name of that department is used.

RAB:ljb

Original sponsors: Parr, Fahrenkamp,  
Fischer and Stimson

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 89 (Rules)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act amending the child protection laws; and pro-  
7 viding for an effective date."

8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

9 \* Section 1. AS 47.10.010(a)(2) is amended by adding a new subparagraph  
10 to read:

11 (F) the child having suffered substantial physical abuse  
12 or neglect as a result of conditions created by the child's parent,  
13 guardian or custodian. *need of act*

14 \* Sec. 2. AS 47.10.142(a) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

15 (4) the minor has been sexually abused under circumstances  
16 listed in AS 47.10.010(a)(2)(D). *emergency custody*

17 \* Sec. 3. AS 47.17.010 is amended to read:

18 Sec. 47.17.010. PURPOSE. In order to protect children whose  
19 health and well-being may be adversely affected through the infliction,  
20 by other than accidental means, of harm through physical abuse or neglect  
21 or sexual abuse or sexual exploitation [REQUIRING THE ATTENTION OF A  
22 PRACTITIONER OF THE HEALING ARTS], the legislature requires the reporting  
23 of these cases by practitioners of the healing arts and others to the  
24 appropriate public authorities. It is the intent of the legislature  
25 that, as a result of these reports, protective services will be made  
26 available in an effort to prevent further harm to the child, to safeguard  
27 and enhance the general well-being of the children in this state, and to  
28 preserve family life whenever possible.

29 \* Sec. 4. AS 47.17.020(a)(2) is amended to read:

*shall report*

(2) school teachers and school administrative staff members;

\* Sec. 5. AS 47.17.020(a) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

(6) individuals involved in day care and <sup>*shall report*</sup> foster care.

\* Sec. 6. AS 47.17 is amended by adding new sections to read:

Sec. 47.17.064. PHOTOGRAPHS AND X-RAYS. A person required under this chapter to report that a child suffered <sup>*substantial*</sup> harm as a result of physical <sup>*substant*</sup> abuse or neglect may without the permission of the parents

(1) take or have taken photographs of the areas of trauma visible on the child; and

(2) if medically indicated, have a radiological examination of the child performed.

Sec. 47.17.068. PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO REPORT. A person required to file a report of abuse or neglect under AS 47.17.020 who wilfully or knowingly fails or refuses to report the harm required under AS 47.17.-020 is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

\* Sec. 7. AS 47.17.070(1) is amended to read:

(1) "child abuse or neglect" means the physical injury or neglect, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, or maltreatment of a child under the age of 18 by a person who is responsible for the child's welfare under circumstances which indicate that the child's health or welfare is harmed or threatened thereby;

\* Sec. 8. AS 47.17.070 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

(7) "sexual exploitation" means

(A) permission or encouragement to a child for prostitution prohibited by AS 11.66.100 - 11.66.150 by a person responsible for the child's welfare;

(B) permission, encouragement, or activity involved in the unlawful exploitation of a minor prohibited by AS 11.41.455 by a person responsible for the minor's welfare.

1 \* Sec. 9. This Act takes effect July 1, 1982.  
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55 89 file



# THE CENTER FOR CHILDREN AND PARENTS

February 16, 1981

Charles H. Parr  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Parr:

This is a brief progress report on the work of the Anchorage Child Abuse Board, Inc. during the past year and thumbnail description of our goals for the coming year.

When measured over a lifetime, the cost of poor parenting and child abuse to the whole society is staggering. Virtually everyone in the prisons and mental hospitals was victimized by abuse and poor parenting. Lifelong patterns of dysfunction in the work place can frequently be traced to authority problems rooted in early child abuse. There is a direct correlation between behavior problems in the public schools and child abuse in the home.

According to the National Center for Child Abuse and Neglect, the state of Alaska has three times the rate of child abuse of any state of similar population. The staff of the Anchorage office of the State Division of Family and Youth Services, which has the civil authority to investigate and supervise child abuse and neglect cases, receives seventy to eighty new case reports monthly; fifteen percent of those are incest and child sexual abuse. This Anchorage rate of reported cases of child abuse is two times that of New York City on a per ten thousand population basis.

The Anchorage Child Abuse Board, Inc., a private, non-profit corporation and its programs, are separate from the Alaska State Division of Family and Youth Services (DFYS). The Board's programs are designed, however, to complement and support the case management activities of this public agency. Over the past year and a half a close working relationship has developed between the two agencies. The Board's Consultation Team meets monthly with state staff. In addition, the Board's clinical therapists have designed an incest treatment program in conjunction with DFYS staff to serve their clients. This program, the only one of its kind in the state, has served thirty-eight incest involved families since April 1980.