

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1903-1900 00/2

3962 SHEETS SB 441 - SB 453



# RECORDS CERTIFICATION



I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.

*James O. Smith*  
Signature of Camera Operator

*10/31/89*  
Date

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Senate Health, Education and Social Services Committee

Legislation Checklist

Bill number: SB 441

Sponsor: DeVries

Date referred to committee: 2/18/56

Synopsis completed:

Fiscal note:

Further referrals: Jud

CONTACTS:

✓ De Vries (Ruth)

✓ Kathy Niles, Public Safety 4336

✓ DHSS - Norma <sup>3030</sup>, Mike Price <sup>3170</sup>

✓ <sup>Sandy</sup> Gail Horetzki, Law - 3460

✓ Network Domestic Violence 6-3650 (Margot Dick)

Celia Warrior, Anch. 276-7292



Policeman Jack Tucker demonstrates how easy it would be for an adult to overpower and abduct a youngster.

## Children grow more fearful as nation's crime rate rises

by Eileen Gallagher  
Knight-Ridder Newspapers

Miami — Elizabeth Santiago, 9, is afraid of being separated from her playmates.

"A stranger might come if my friends don't see me, and he might kidnap me," Elizabeth said. "I think about it all the time when I'm outside."

Wendel Encarnacion, 10, can't wait to grow big enough to defend himself.

"I'm afraid of being kidnapped by a person," Wendel said. "If ever they took me away, I don't know what I'd do."

Alisa Richter, 8, gets nervous at the movies.

"Even if my mom is sitting right here, I don't like sitting by someone I don't know," Alisa said.

With each report of another kidnapping, another slaying or assault on a child, the children grow uneasy.

Far from being a carefree time, childhood increasingly is a nightmare, not just to the many young victims of crime, but to all the children who fear they could be next.

Instead of storybook monsters and wicked witches, real villains worry children today. More and more children in major metropolitan areas are besieged by fear and anxiety, say psychologists:

- "I think the bogey man has come out of our minds and into our streets," South Florida psychologist Harvey Parker said. "There's no question in my mind that children are much more fearful today than when I was growing up, and they're more fearful than they were 10 years ago when I started practicing."

- "I think we're seeing more childhood emotional problems than ever before in history," said Dr. William Penzer, director of the Center for Counseling Services in Plantation, Fla. "Our children are suffering more than we ever did."

lety — a lot of nervousness, tics, nailbiting and all kinds of stress manifestations.

"After seeing thousands of these kids, it begins to sort of turn your stomach," he said.

By nature, childhood is a vulnerable, uncertain time, psychologists say. And factors other than crime — especially the rising divorce rate — are contributing to children's growing insecurity.

But mental-health experts say crime and children's acute awareness of it are doing much to erode the stability youngsters need to become healthy adults.

Many children who watched TV newscasts are familiar with the story of Adam Walsh, although the tragedy happened nearly two years ago. Six-year-old Adam disappeared from a Sears-Roebuck store in Hollywood, Fla., while his mother shopped a few aisles away. The boy's head was found floating in a canal several weeks later.

Nolan said studies suggest that reports of real crime disturb children more deeply than scary fairy tales or other fictional accounts of children as helpless prey.

"Maybe reality is more frightening to children than fantasy," he said.

Television news, more so than violent shows, particularly heightens children's fears, Nolan believes.

According to Parker, children don't outgrow fears based on reality as readily as they do fears of ghosts and goblins and such.

"They have validation and confirmation of their fears in the news media," Parker said.

In some children, fears develop into full-blown phobias. Parker estimated that one-fifth to one-fourth of the children he treats suffer from debilitating anxieties inspired by reports of crimes.

"One little girl won't eat any food unless someone else is her

Nolan is concerned that parents are transmitting too much fear to their children by being overprotective.

"Most parents are going to counter that by saying, 'Well, it really is dangerous out there,'" he said. "Well, it really is dangerous to cross the street."

"In order to raise children in a healthy way we have to expose them to a certain amount of danger," Nolan said.

Penzer believes that, to grow up normally, children must somehow learn to deny the dangers around them. But to grow up at all, he said, they must recognize their vulnerability enough to realize they must be extra-cautious.

"We kind of have to adopt an insane reality, which is that nothing is going to happen to us," Penzer said. "In a certain sense, sanity may rest on insanity in today's crazy world."

Adapting to such demands on the psyche is a tall order for parents, let alone children.

Parker advises parents to be specific about precautions but vague about the consequences of not taking them.

"We talk to children about not swimming in the deep end of the pool," Parker said, "but we don't tell them about what happens to their bodies when they can't get enough oxygen and how they might drown and all the horrible things that will happen to their bodies."

"I think kids become frightened when they don't have good information," says a police officer. Crime, he said, "is a fact of life. And because it is a fact of life, I think we are negligent, absolutely negligent, if we do not educate our children."

whereas it is in the best interest of the State and the safety of its offenders, both in the minimum and maximum sentences, and whereas it is no longer safe for a woman to walk down the street, or to send her children to school by themselves. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned Alaskan voters petition our legislators to enact legislation establishing mandatory minimum sentences for rape and other sex crimes and requiring that they be set high enough to keep these people off the streets.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Francis Lopez	Francis Lopez	319 W 9th	Aug 17/8
Pam Sharp	Pamela Sharp	1730 Scot	Aug 12/8
Marica Dorman	Marica Dorman	1600 Lakes	Aug 15
Shirley Dunn	Shirley Dunn	3308 Eureka #30	Aug 15
Judy Nickl	Judy Nickl	435 N. Bliss	Aug 11
Family SKALA	Remley Skala	535 N. Bliss # B	8/18/8

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Jeremy	PLEASE KEEP OUR STATE SAFE , FROM THE ONES THAT MIGHT TRY TO DO US HARM.		
Stewart	Leslie		
Andrew	Denise		
Amy	Jay W.		
Shane	Yalairac		
Rhonda S.	Ronald E.		
Michael S.	Mr Robert D'Bruggo - Teacher		
Robert			
Jessica Warrior			
David			
Joseph Edwards			
Joann Abgo			
Jeriann Ward			
Aaron			
Jeanette P.			

# MISSING CHILDREN OF AMERICA, INC.

"A National Network To Locate MISSING CHILDREN"

## FACTS ABOUT CHILD ABDUCTION

150,000 children are "missing" in America every year.\*

100,000 children are victims of parental abductions.\*

More children die each year by the hand of a parent than by that of a stranger.\*

50,000 children are taken each year by strangers.\*

60% of those children who are "missing" will be abandoned, neglected, or abused.\*

90% of these "missing" children will never see their other parent or parents again.\*

10% of these children will be found dead.\*

Thousands of children die each year unidentified (listed as Jane or John Doe).

Child abduction/kidnapping is a felony in all but two states, where the crime is treated as a misdemeanor.

Child snatching is often a crime of vengeance.

Psychologists tell us that the damage which takes place in a child's life during an abduction (even if only for a few hours) cannot be repaired.

MISSING CHILDREN OF AMERICA is the only national organization whose aim is to have chapters in every state so that information, contacts, and victim names can be shared in an effective communication network.

MISSING CHILDREN OF AMERICA registers any missing child, whether a stranger abduction, runaway, parental abduction (by either parent whether possessing legal custody or not), including those already registered with other agencies.

MISSING CHILDREN OF AMERICA shares photographs of missing children with any group or individual who may be of aid in locating those children.

MISSING CHILDREN OF AMERICA offers assistance to parents free of charge. At parent's option, a professional investigative service may be activated which, for a one-time fee, will provide continuing investigation until child is located or leads are exhausted.

\*These statistics provided by the American Bar Association.

52 Mon. Sept 16, 85 Times

# Prosecutors don't want child rape law softened

Associated Press

Attorney General Hal Brown's statements that he may seek legislation to reduce jail terms for first-time child sex offenders have infuriated prosecutors in the Anchorage district attorney's office.

Brown said Friday he may seek a new law to change the eight-year sentence now required for first-degree sexual assault of a child. The charge requires penetration.

"There are degrees of seriousness within the offense," Brown said. "I am a firm believer in the general principle that the penalty should be tailored to fit the offense and the person."

Brown assumed the state's top law enforcement job after a stint as a prosecutor followed by a decade as a defense attorney. He used the word "hysteria" to describe the mentality of some police and prosecutors handling child sex crimes.

But Anchorage District Attorney Victor Krumm said he disagrees with his boss.

"Anyone who penetrates any child deserves to go to jail for eight years or more," he said. Prior to state's adoption of mandatory sentencing for some crimes, such people frequently received suspended sentences, he said.

"We are resolute," said

Krumm. "We are determined. We are not hysterical. The one thing we know about people who rape children is that they are recidivists. They rape many children many times."

Defense attorneys and some state social workers have argued that sex offenders, particularly in cases of incest, particularly father, have a treatable sickness that cannot be effectively treated by locking offenders up for long terms in prison.

About 20 percent of the cases now handled by Krumm's office are child sex abuse cases, most of them incest.

The average victim is between 7 and 10 years of age,

Krumm said. "What that eight-year sentence does is give her time to grow up to an age where she can defend herself," he said.

Under the state's presumptive sentencing law, the eight-year jail term is automatic in the average case, but a judge can reduce the sentence to four years if he finds mitigating factors or increase the term if the case includes aggravating factors.

Brown said changes in the law could include simply reducing the eight years now required, or broadening the number of mitigating factors that judges are allowed to consider when deciding whether to give a first-offender a lesser term.

Dan Hickey, the state chief prosecutor leaving his job at the end of the month after being fired by Brown, said he strongly opposes abolishing the presumptive sentence.

However, Hickey said, he has in the past proposed creating a new category for first-offenders charged with digital penetration only, which would carry a five-year mandated sentence.

"I'm talking about nuances, further refinement of the system, not scrapping the presumptive sentence," said Hickey, who authored the presumptive sentencing law.

Anchorage Daily News Wednesday, C

this column. These two at least recognize the repercussions and devastation caused by child molestation, where Attorney General Hal Brown, and individuals such as Glen Fowler obviously do not.

I, too, am enraged and tired by the leniency of judges who feel that one victimization of helpless and innocent child is not justification for locking away the depraved individual that committed such an act.

The standard explanation for such leniency is that mitigating circumstances were involved. How many victims must there be before "mitigating circumstances" no longer justify or explain the molester's actions? Far, I have not been creative enough to imagine a circumstance which might modify or make more understandable, the action of a molester. A recent article however, reported that the "stress" a molester had been subjected to was the "mitigating circumstance" which reported the leniency of the sentencing judge in the case of a man charged with first

## the small society

HAVE YOU HEARD THE LATE



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### Judges too lenient on molesters

Let's hear it for Kathy Conger and Celia Warrior whose letters appeared recently in

Alaska's sentencing implement effective deterrent children kidnappers murderers district attorney for challenge proposals child sex "extreme" the fact Daily News in an

ment, Bill Sheffield said Friday it's time to talk about issues again.

At a news conference, Sheffield said he was resisting the temptation of getting into a verbal duel with Tom Fink "because there are

ing together again. Sheffield said the state has the highest incidence of a rape per capital in the country.

"That's hardly a distinction to be proud of. And it makes me

The Anchorage Times, Wed. February 2, 1983

## Bill asks early release of non-violent prisoners

Associated Press

Juneau — Alaska's non-violent prisoners could get out of jail early under a bill submitted to the Senate on behalf of Gov. Bill Sheffield.

The measure is patterned after laws adopted in several other states. The bill would define the "emergency capacity" of the state's jail system.

under the measure.

The prisoners also must have been in jail continuously during the 30-day period on which an emergency declaration is based.

Overcrowding, Sheffield said, "adversely affects the management of the system, especially prisoner participation in rehabilitation programs."

### Opposes leniency for rapists

Dear Editor:

Re: Lynda L. Majer's letter about our new attorney general, Hal Brown, and his great compassion for child rapists.

I hate to think that some of the taxes I pay goes toward his salary, however small my share may be. There is certainly something wrong with such a man being in his position, and something radically wrong with a governor who doesn't kick him out.

Instead of Brown recommending the death sentence, he wants to fix it so the beast that rapes a little child can be out on parole in a short time to rape some more.

It is astounding that every parent in Alaska has not written a letter like Mrs. Majer did. But what can be expected in a state where a rapist can kill about 18 girls and not be put to death?

Archie R. Caudy  
Anchorage

Saturday, October 5, 1985, The Anchorage Times A-11

Anchorage and Alaska because the state criminal justice system has not placed a high enough priority on prosecuting and trying sexual offenders," Sheffield continued.

Sheffield said the legislature, although taking steps to increase penalties for rape convictions and setting determinant sentences for sexual assault, hasn't gone far enough. "At the rate we're going now, one of every 500 women in Anchorage will be raped this year."

The Democrat said he's put together a six-point plan to combat rape and sexual assault. The Shef-

field and prosecutors to try a single assault case that comes to the district attorney," Sheffield said. "Insufficient personnel should never again be the reason for a case being dropped."

Sheffield's plan also calls for reducing the trauma of victims of sexual assault and making it easier for them to press charges and testify. Further, the candidate said programs must be instituted to ensure that more crimes and offenses will be reported.

"Victims will come out of the woodwork, if they know they can get help."

Anchorage Daily News

Sunday, September 15, 1985

## Brown's remarks anger prosecutors

By SHEILA TOOMEY  
Daily News reporter

Statements by Attorney General Hal Brown that he favors shorter jail terms for first-time child sex offenders have infuriated prosecutors in the Anchorage district attorney's office.

Brown said Friday he may seek legislation to change the eight-year sentence now required for first-degree sexual assault of a child. First-degree assault requires penetration.

"There are degrees of seriousness within the offense," Brown said. "I am a firm believer in the general principle that the penalty should be tailored to fit the offense and the person."

Brown, who came to the

state's top law enforcement job after a stint as a prosecutor followed by a decade as a defense attorney, used the word "hysteria" to describe the mentality of some police and prosecutors handling child sex crimes.

But Anchorage District Attorney Victor Krumm said he disagrees with his boss.

"Anyone who penetrates any child deserves to go to jail for eight years or more," Krumm said. Before presumptive sentencing, such people frequently get suspended sentences, he said.

"We are resolute," said Krumm, who was openly angry at the remarks attributed to Brown. "We are deter-

See Page B-3; PROSECUTORS

ALASKA NURSES ASSOCIATION

R E S O L U T I O N

Regarding

CHILD ABUSE AND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN

WHEREAS, the reporting and incidence of child abuse and sexual exploitation of children has been increasing; and

WHEREAS, such abuse is detrimental to the health and welfare of children and families; and

WHEREAS, the availability of health professionals, social workers and law enforcement personnel who are able to deal with offenders and victims has been limited; and

WHEREAS, the prevention and deterrence of child abuse and sexual exploitation of children is a health goal within our state; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska Nurses Association endorses all efforts in Alaskan communities and statewide to immediately fund programs and personnel to investigate and prosecute offenders in child sexual abuse, and to offer treatment for the victims and families of such abuse.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT THE Alaska Nurses Association recommends the following:

(1) Require initial training in child and sexual abuse recognition Day Care and for school personnel (teachers, principles, school nurse) when hired with periodic updates a minimum of every three years.

(2) Require background checks pertaining to previous child abuse convictions on employees who will be working with children.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska Nurses Association voting body affirmation be sent to the Governor of Alaska, State Legislators, State and local health and social service agencies, and State and local law enforcement agencies.

Adopted by the House of Delegates  
Alaska Nurses Association  
12 April 1985



*Help For Sexually Abused Children And Their Families*

---

303 E. 15th Terrace, Suite B  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
(907) 276-6440

*Rep. Walt Furnace*

I have been working with families who are involved in incest and sexual abuse for almost three years. I as well as many others in the different professional capacities are very concerned with the methods by which we handle families of incest. First are we looking for a solution to the problem or are we content with the system? Are we happy building more prisons, placing more on welfare, and is our system cost effective? Many of the experts or professional persons, I've spoke to are all looking to better what we have started and accomplished with our present laws, systems, and methods.

If we can find a better way would we be willing to try it? I hope so. This is why I feel that it's important to send you and all the Legislatures this fact sheet that is from California and the Child sexual abuse treatment program. This same system is being used in other States. Please read this as well as investigate on your own, California's way of handling incest and sexual abuse cases.

I feel that in Alaska the District Attorney's are doing everything in their power to stop or slow this down but they need help with new Legislature. I also feel that if we handcuff our judges with the Presumptive sentence for first time offenders we lose their effectiveness with a fair decision for everyone concern.

Please, if for any reason you need more information concerning this or anything that I can be of help, please call or write to:

Larry D. Brown  
9499 Brayton Drive  
Anchorage, Alaska 99507  
Phone (907) 344-8696

Thank you for anything you can do.

Larry D. Brown



## INSTITUTE FOR THE COMMUNITY AS EXTENDED FAMILY

P.O. Box 952, San Jose, California 95108

(408) 280-5055



### CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE TREATMENT/TRAINING PROGRAM FACT SHEET

The Child Sexual Abuse Treatment Program (CSATP) of Santa Clara County, California, started in 1971, by Hank Giarretto, Ph.D., has provided in-depth professional and self-help treatment to more than 6,000 sexually abused children and their families. Over 16,000 individuals have been served, many more than by any other single organization in the nation. In 1977, the CSATP staff began to conduct regularly scheduled training workshops which thus far have resulted in the establishment of 140 Additional CSATPs in the U.S., Canada and Australia.

A CSATP is made up of three components: The first consists of the integrated interventions of the professional law enforcement, criminal justice and human services agencies; the second consists of the self-help groups known as Parents United, Daughters and Sons United and Adults Molested as Children United; and the third consists of the cadre of trained volunteers. The persons representing these components work cooperatively for the child-victim's best interests, i.e., with the common understanding that this objective is satisfied, in the majority of cases, if the child can be returned to his/her family—a family headed by parents who have been taught to be caring and effective.

Key features and results of the Santa Clara County CSATP approach are:

- The intensive public education effort encourages victims and their parents to report abusive situations. The annual referral rate has increased from 30 cases in 1971 to over 1000 cases in 1984. (The current active caseload averages 800 individuals.)
- Repeated interrogation of the child is avoided since about ninety percent of father-offenders confess their sexually abusive behavior to the authorities.
- Over ninety percent of the children avoid foster or institutional placement and remain with their mothers and siblings (father-offenders are given no-contact orders and leave their home).
- After long term therapy, father-offenders are returned to their homes only if they are deemed both physically and psychologically safe for their children.
- The reported recidivism rate among father-offenders who have been treated has remained at less than one percent.
- Child-victims treated by CSATP do not persist in the self-abusive behavior (promiscuity and other sexual behavior problems, drug and alcohol abuse, marital difficulties, criminal activities, etc.) reported by adults who were molested as children who did not receive individual and family therapy.
- The CSATP method is cost-effective:
  - a. Typically, a CSATP is coordinated by personnel in existing official agencies (child protective services, mental health agencies, probation and police departments).
  - b. Due to the use of volunteers, especially in the crisis stages, the cost to the community for client contacts is very low (less than \$3 per contact-hour).
  - c. Most of the families are reconstituted and, therefore, the community is not saddled with costs of foster home and institutional placements and welfare payments.
  - d. Because most of the fathers confess (about 90%), the costs due to prolonged court proceedings are sharply curtailed.
  - e. The fathers usually are rehabilitated within the community and do not receive long prison sentences. Those serving short jail sentences are placed on work furlough. The county and the state, therefore, avoid the high costs of incarceration and of family upkeep.
  - f. Since the fathers continue to work, there are no losses in federal and state tax revenues due to unemployment.

Above all must be stressed the ability of the CSATP to induce children and their parents to report the abusive situations and to treat them successfully. From a humane viewpoint, it is immensely gratifying to note that the children will not suffer lifelong devastation from the incestuous experience. From a social health viewpoint, it is also rewarding to realize that, when treated early, abused children are not likely to become the future social derelicts and/or criminals of society, as attested to by recent studies indicating that about eighty percent of our prisoners were physically, and/or sexually abused as children. A detailed description of the principles, methods and results of the CSATP is given in the book, "Integrated Treatment of Child Sexual Abuse" by Dr. Giarretto.

# Alaska State Legislature

*Sandra*

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, Chairman  
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI, Vice Chairman  
JOE JOSEPHSON  
PAUL FISCHER  
EDNA ARMSTRONG-DE VRIES



P. O. BOX V  
STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
(907) 465-3834  
(907) 465-3762

## Senate Committee on Health, Education and Social Services

### M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Members, Senate Committee on Health, Education and Social Services

FROM: Committee Staff

RE: Committee Meeting, May 1, 1986

DATE: April 30, 1986

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On Thursday, May 1, 1986 from 1:30-3:30 p.m. in the Beltz Room, the Senate Committee on Health, Education and Social Services will hear the following bills:

SB 441 Relating to offenses involving restraint of a minor.

SB 441 would make it a class A misdemeanor to entice or restrain a child with intent to conceal the child from his or her custodian. Definitions of "entice" and "restrain" are provided.

Current statute provides penalties for kidnapping and custodial interference. SB 441 would address incidents that fall short of these violations but that nonetheless place children at risk. It is intended to assist the prosecution of cases involving exploitation of and missing minors.

The Department of Health and Social Services has proposed an amendment to clarify that SB 441 would not apply to the Department's emergency custody responsibilities.

→ added in HESS C.S.; clarified in Jud. C.S.

Offered: 5/8/86  
Referred: Rules

Original sponsor: DeVries

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

2 ~~CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 441 (Judiciary)~~

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to offenses involving restraint of a  
7 minor."

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

9 \* Section 1. AS 11.41 is amended by adding a new section to read:

10 Sec. 11.41.340. UNLAWFUL RESTRAINT OF A MINOR. (a) Except as  
11 provided in (c) of this section, a person commits the crime of unlaw-  
12 ful restraint of a minor if the person takes, entices, or restrains a  
13 child under 16 years of age, under circumstances not amounting to a  
14 violation of AS 11.41.300 - 11.41.330, with intent to conceal tempo-  
15 rarily the child from the child's lawful custodian.

16 (b) In a prosecution under (a) of this section, it is an affir-  
17 mative defense that the defendant acted to protect the child from  
18 physical harm.

19 (c) ~~This section does not apply to governmental employees acting~~  
20 ~~within the scope of their official child protective duties:~~

21 (d) Unlawful restraint of a minor is a class A misdemeanor.

22 \* Sec. 2. AS 11.41.370 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

23 (4) "entice" means to solicit, persuade, procure, allure,  
24 attract, coax, or induce another person to accompany or remain with  
25 the person doing the enticing.

*clarified  
Judiciary  
language*

Offered: 5/2/86  
Referred: Judiciary

Original sponsor: DeVries

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND  
SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

2

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 441 (HESS)

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5

A BILL

6

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to offenses involving restraint of a  
7 minor."

7

8

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

9

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14

amounting to a violation of AS 11.41.300 - 11.41.330, with intent to

15

temporarily conceal the child from the child's lawful custodian.

16

(b) In a prosecution under (a) of this section, it is an affir-

17

mative defense that the defendant acted to protect the child from

18

physical harm.

19

(c) Unlawful restraint of a minor is a class A misdemeanor.

20

(d) This section does not apply to employees of the Department

21

of Health and Social Services when performing duties authorized under

22

AS 47.

23

\* Sec. 2. AS 11.41.370 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

24

(4) "entice" means to solicit, persuade, procure, allure,

25

attract, coax, or induce another person to accompany or remain with

26

the person doing the enticing.

HESS  
language

**STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
FISCAL NOTE**

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

**REQUEST**

Bill/Resolution No. : SB 441  
 Title : An Act relating to offenses involving restraint of a minor.  
 Sponsor : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Requestor : Devries  
 Date of Request : 2/26/86

**FISCAL DETAIL**

Agency Affected : Health & Social Services  
 BRU : Youth Services  
 Components : \_\_\_\_\_

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)**

OPERATING	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

<b>CAPITAL</b>		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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<b>REVENUE</b>		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
----------------	--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**FUNDING : (Thousands of Dollars)**

GENERAL FUND		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
<b>TOTAL</b>		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

**POSITIONS :**

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

**ANALYSIS :** Attach a separate page if necessary

n/a

Prepared by : Michael L. Brice, Director  
 Division : Family and Youth Services

Phone : 465-3170  
 Date : 2/26/86

Approved by Commissioner : John R. Pugh  
 Agency : Department of Health & Social Services

Date : 2/26/86

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

POSITION PAPER  
SENATE BILL NO. 441

*file*

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to offenses involving restraint of a minor."

SB 441 would provide for criminal sanctions for unlawfully restraining a minor.

The department supports this bill as long as it is clear that there is no legislative intent to charge probation officers, youth counselors, and social workers who, in their line of duty, may take or restrain a minor.

Section 1 of SB 441 states that in order to entice a minor a person must intend "to temporarily conceal the child from the child's lawful custodian." When social workers take children into custody, they must notify the parents. However, there may be cases where the social worker cannot notify the parent immediately because to do so may place the child in danger of physical or mental harm by the parent. If there is an incidence of physical harm, then Section (b) would allow the social worker an affirmative defense. However, the time and effort the department would need to exert in answering a charge of restraint of a minor and in establishing an affirmative defense would only reduce the time needed to provide protection and preventive services to children and their families. Furthermore, if the child has been emotionally or psychologically abused, the social worker would be guilty of restraint of the minor if the minor was concealed from the parent for any amount of time.

In order to avoid the problem stated above or frivolous complaints, the department suggests that subsection (d) be added which would state that this section (11.41.340) does not apply to the Department of Health and Social Services when performing its duties under AS 47.

RECOMMENDED: *Michael L. Price*  
Michael L. Price, Director  
Division of Family  
and Youth Services

DATE: *March 6, 1986*

APPROVED: *John R. Pugh*  
John R. Pugh, Commissioner  
Department of Health  
and Social Services

DATE: *3/4/86*

FISCAL NOTE

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

REQUEST

FISCAL DETAIL

Bill/Resolution No.: SB441  
 Title: "An Act relating to offenses involving restraint of a minor."  
 Sponsor: Senator Devries  
 Requestor: S. HESS  
 Date of Request: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency Affected: Public Safety  
 BRU: Alaska State Troopers  
 Components: Detachments and CIR

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING : (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS :

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : Attach a separate page if necessary

No fiscal impact is anticipated.

*K. Meis*

Prepared by: Francis C. Allan F.C.A. Phone: 269-5691  
 Division: Alaska State Troopers Date: 2/25/86  
 Approved by Commissioner: Robert J. Sundberg Date: 2/26/86  
 Agency: Public Safety

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

POSITION PAPER

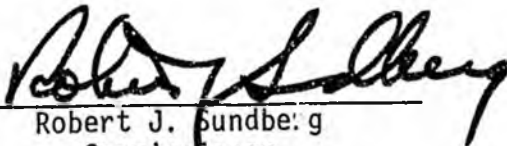
Support

February 25, 1986

SB441 - "An Act relating to offenses involving restraint of a minor."

Our interpretation of this legislation is that it will remove an often used defense in current statutes that requires that the victim be held for a "protracted period". It also refers to minors only.

Passage of this legislation will assist the investigation and ultimate prosecution of cases involving exploitation of and/or missing minors.

  
Robert J. Sundberg  
Commissioner

POLICE REPORT 1/17/86

Attempts to entice children have increased throughout the city. The Anchorage Police Department requests that parents become more watchful of children at all times. Any suspicious persons observed loitering around children should be reported immediately to the police, with a good description of the individual, if possible. Remember, call immediately to help protect a child.

Officer Carroll Grant  
Anchorage Police Department  
Crime Prevention Section

**Collateral references.** — 1 Am. Jur. 2d, Abduction and Kidnapping, § 1 et seq.

1 C.J.S., Abduction, § 1 et seq.; 51 C.J.S., Kidnapping, § 1 et seq.

Forcing another to transport one as constituting offense of kidnapping or of abduction, 62 ALR 200.

Fiction of loss of services as a condition of action for abduction of child, 72 ALR 847.

Kidnapping or other criminal offense by taking or removal of child by, or under authority of, parent, or one in loco parentis, 77 ALR 317.

Offense of abduction or kidnapping as affected by defendant's belief in legality of his act, 114 ALR 870.

Fraud or false pretenses, kidnapping by, 95 ALR2d 450.

What is harm within provisions of statutes increasing penalty for kidnapping where victim suffers harm, 11 ALR3d 1053.

Seizure or detention for purposes of committing rape, robbery, or similar offense as constituting separate crime of kidnapping, 43 ALR3d 699.

Necessity and sufficiency of showing, in kidnapping prosecution, that detention was with intent to "secretly" confine victim, 98 ALR3d 733.

**Sec. 11.41.300. Kidnapping.** (a) A person commits the crime of kidnapping if

(1) the person restrains another with intent to

(A) hold the restrained person for ransom, reward, or other payment;

(B) use the restrained person as a shield or hostage;

(C) inflict physical injury upon or sexually assault the restrained person or place the restrained person or a third person in apprehension that any person will be subjected to serious physical injury or sexual assault;

(D) interfere with the performance of a governmental or political function; or

(E) facilitate the commission of a felony or flight after commission of a felony; or

(2) the person restrains another

(A) by secreting and holding the restrained person in a place where the restrained person is not likely to be found; or

(B) under circumstances which expose the restrained person to a substantial risk of serious physical injury.

(b) In a prosecution under (a)(2)(A) of this section, it is an affirmative defense that

(1) the defendant was a relative of the victim;

(2) the victim was a child under 18 years of age or an incompetent person; and

(3) the primary intent of the defendant was to assume custody of the victim.

(c) Except as provided in (d) of this section, kidnapping is an unclassified felony and is punishable as provided in AS 12.55.

(d) In a prosecution for kidnapping, it is an affirmative defense which reduces the crime to a class A felony that the defendant voluntarily caused the release of the victim alive in a safe place before arrest, or within 24 hours after arrest, without having caused serious physical injury to the victim and without having engaged in conduct described in AS 11.41.410(a)(1) or (2) or 11.41.420. (§ 3 ch 166 SLA 1978; am § 7 ch 102 SLA 1980)

**Cross references.** — For punishment, see AS 12.55.125(b).

**Effect of amendments.** — The 1980 amendment inserted "or sexually assault him" following "injury upon him" near the beginning of subparagraph (a)(1)(C) and added "or sexual assault" at the end of sub-

paragraph (a)(1)(C).

**Legislative history reports.** — For a report on Chapter 102, SLA 1980 (HCS CSSB 511), see 1980 Senate Journal Supplement, No. 44, May 29, 1980, or 1980 House Journal Supplement, No. 79, May 28, 1980.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

**Editor's notes.** — Many of the cases cited in the notes below were decided under former AS 11.15.260.

The crime of kidnapping is designed to protect the general personal security of citizens both in their persons and property. *Ladd v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1480 (File No. 2475), 568 P.2d 960 (1977), cert. denied, 435 U.S. 928, 98 S. Ct. 1498, 55 L. Ed. 2d 524 (1978).

**Constitutionality of former statute.** — See *Levashakoff v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1446 (File No. 2830), 565 P.2d 504 (1977).

**Scope of former statute.** — See *Crump v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 2309 (File No. 4546), 625 P.2d 857 (1981).

For discussion of elements that were required to be proved under former AS 11.15.260, see *Davis v. State*, Ct. App. Op. No. 23 (File No. 5100), 635 P.2d 481 (1981).

**Exemption.** — The new criminal code, which states that it is an affirmative defense that defendant was a relative of the victim, provides for a broader exemption from the kidnapping statute than the absolute exemption for the abduction of a minor by his parent under former AS 11.15.260. *Crump v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 2309 (File No. 4546), 625 P.2d 857 (1981).

For case discussing the parental exemption contained in Alaska's former kidnapping statute, AS 11.15.260, *Lythgoe v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 2235 (File No. 4497), 626 P.2d 1082 (1980).

**Liability of agent for person not entitled to custody of child.** — Where a person, while acting as an agent for a parent

not entitled to custody, takes a child from one entitled to custody, the person can be convicted of both the substantive crime of kidnapping and conspiracy to kidnap. *Crump v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 2309 (File No. 4546), 625 P.2d 857 (1981).

**Conspiracy to kidnap.** — Conspiracy to kidnap is no longer defined as an offense in Alaska under the newly revised criminal code. *Lythgoe v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 2235 (File No. 4497), 626 P.2d 1082 (1980).

**Separate crimes.** — Rape, assault with a dangerous weapon, and kidnapping were separate crimes with separate elements. *Lacy v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 2039 (File No. 3741), 608 P.2d 19 (1980).

Separate sentences were called for where defendant's conduct in kidnapping and raping his victim and assaulting her with a deadly weapon constituted the commission of three distinct offenses, each of which violated a different societal interest. *State v. Occhipinti*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1405 (File No. 3084), 562 P.2d 348 (1977).

**Sentences upheld.** — See *Morrell v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1577 (File No. 2790), 575 P.2d 1200 (1978); *Post v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1642 (File No. 2851), 580 P.2d 304 (1978); *Davis v. State*, Ct. App. Op. No. 23 (File No. 5100), 635 P.2d 481 (1981); *Williams v. State*, Ct. App. Op. No. 139 (File No. 5676), 652 P.2d 478 (1982).

**Sentence found excessive.** — See *Hintz v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 2334 (File No. 3541), 627 P.2d 207 (1981).

Applied in *Nukapigak v. State*, Ct. App. Op. No. 90 (File No. 5820), 645 P.2d 215 (1982); *Bidwell v. State*, Ct. App. Op. No. 199 (File No. 6290), 656 P.2d 592

(1983); *Baker v. State*, Ct. App. Op. No. 202 (File No. 6961), 655 P.2d 1324 (1983);  
*Reynolds v. State*, Ct. App. Op. No. 262 (File No. 6890), 664 P.2d 621 (1983).

Cited in *Nukapigak v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 2667 (File No. 5820), P.2d (1983); *Johnson v. State*, Ct. App. Op. No. 267 (File No. 6662), 665 P.2d 566 (1983).

**Sec. 11.41.320. Custodial interference in the first degree.** (a) A person commits the crime of custodial interference in the first degree if the person violates AS 11.41.330 and causes the victim to be removed from the state.

(b) Custodial interference in the first degree is a class C felony. (§ 3 ch 166 SLA 1978)

**Collateral references.** — Fiction of loss of services as condition of action for abduction of child, 72 ALR 847.

taking or removal of child by, or under authority of, parent or one in loco parentis, 77 ALR 317.

Kidnapping or other criminal offense by

**Sec. 11.41.330. Custodial interference in the second degree.** (a) A person commits the crime of custodial interference in the second degree if, being a relative of a child under 18 years of age or a relative of an incompetent person and knowing that the person has no legal right to do so, the person takes, entices, or keeps that child or incompetent person from a lawful custodian with intent to hold the child or incompetent person for a protracted period.

(b) Custodial interference in the second degree is a class A misdemeanor. (§ 3 ch 166 SLA 1978)

**Sec. 11.41.370. Definitions.** In AS 11.41.300 — 11.41.370, unless the context requires otherwise,

(1) "lawful custodian" means a parent, guardian, or other person responsible by authority of law for the care, custody, or control of another;

(2) "relative" means a parent, stepparent, ancestor, descendant, sibling, uncle, or aunt, including a relative of the same degree through marriage or adoption;

(3) "restrain" means to restrict a person's movements unlawfully and without consent, so as to interfere substantially with the person's liberty by moving the person from one place to another or by confining the person either in the place where the restriction commences or in a place to which the person has been moved; a restraint is "without consent" if it is accomplished

(A) by acquiescence of the restrained person, if the restrained person is under 16 years of age or is incompetent and the restrained person's lawful custodian has not acquiesced in the movement or confinement; or

(B) by force, threat, or deception. (§ 3 ch 166 SLA 1978)

# BIG Valley

JULY 1982 VOLUME 7 NUMBER 7

## Scarred For Life: The Dark World of Sexually Exploited Children

Edwin James Meacham enjoyed the company of children. But unlike most adults, Meacham's interest surpassed the bounds of friendship. As the owner of the now-defunct Isabel's Nursery School in Eagle Rock, he was in the perfect spot to fulfill his abnormal desires. On numerous occasions, Meacham escorted young toddlers into a secluded room, undressed them and repeatedly touched them. He then took nude and semi-nude photographs. It was their "little secret," Meacham told the children. Police finally caught on to Meacham's practices and moved in. When they raided his home, they found more than two thousand sexually explicit photographs. After a lengthy trial, Meacham was convicted of 11 counts of felony child molestation. As of press time he was awaiting sentencing.

Welfare recipient Catherine Wilson had a fancy for expensive things. She owned three cars—a Rolls Royce, a Cadillac, and a sporty BMW—as well as a nice home in the Wilshire District, and a healthy income.

by Samuel Greengard

According to law enforcement officials interviewed by *Big Valley*, Wilson allegedly amassed her wealth by clawing her way to the top of the child pornography business. Using a sophisticated mailing list, police feel that she supplied her products to as many as 30,000 customers in the United States and abroad. She dealt in magazines and films of young children engaged in explicit sexual acts with other children, adults, and even animals. It is estimated that she was responsible for 80 percent of the commercial "kiddy porn" in the United States.

Wilson was finally arrested after an investigation that spanned several years and involved the L.A.P.D., FBI, and Federal Postal Inspectors. Authorities allege that Wilson had been using a sophisticated system that included dummy companies, foreign bank accounts, and a myriad of maildrops. Wilson, who had received a previous felony conviction for

distributing illegal pornographic materials, was on three-year probation. However, her current ring had operated until an accomplice was arrested and blew the whistle. She is currently awaiting trial.

Robert W. (not his real name), of North Hollywood, was always considered a "good guy" by friends and neighbors. Robert donated considerable time to local kids' organizations and always related well to the neighborhood children. Nobody realized that Robert was a "chickenhawk." He molested young boys, and also collected thousands of dollars in fees for providing children to men from countries as far as South Africa, Denmark, and England. His prostitution ring exploited children as young as 3-years-old.

Finally, the parents of one of the exploited children discovered what was going on. Police stepped in and soon arrested Robert W. After a drawn out trial, during which the children were repeatedly forced to testify, Robert W. was found guilty and sentenced to a term in prison.

# Sexually Exploited Children

The above case histories are examples of what is perhaps the most shameful crime known to mankind—the sexual exploitation of a child. Yet, the use of children—sometimes as young as 2-hours-old—for sex, pornography and prostitution is not uncommon.

Hundreds of sexually explicit magazines and films—depicting young boys and girls engaged in incredible acts of oral, anal, vaginal, and sometimes sado-masochistic sex with middle-aged men, children and animals—are currently sold on a commercial black market. Titles such as "Chicken Delight," "Lust For Children," and "Nudist Moppets" are just a sampling of what is available.

Organizations that promote sex between adults and children exist. Among them is the Los Angeles *Rene Guyon Society*, whose motto is "Sex by year eight or it's too late." They claim to have affidavits from 5,000 members who say they have personally deflowered a child under age eight. Over half a dozen other groups exist, including: *The Pedophile Information Exchange*, and the New York-based *North American Man Boy Love Association* (NAMBLA). These organizations publish regular newsletters and claim membership in the tens of thousands. Included in the literature that *Big Valley* examined during the course of this story are: how to seduce; how to have anal sex with a child as young as four ("An act they constantly desire from males they love."); advice to sexually eager boys; perverse poetry; and graphic descriptions of a child's first sexual encounter.

Detective Ralph Bennett of the L.A.P.D.'s Sexually Exploited Child Unit comments, "These groups advocate adult-child sex very openly. They honestly believe that there is nothing wrong with adults and children having sex, and that it is a very healthy relationship."

Bennett points out, "Our job is to seek out pedophiles who are abusing children. Our primary objective, however, is to get kids out of a bad situation. We keep busy doing it."

Bennett's Unit was formed five years ago—the first of its kind in the nation. It has helped thousands of children

who have been the victims of sexual abuse. "Pedophiles present a real problem," says Bennett. "These individuals don't molest only one child." Thousands of children can be molested by a single pedophile.

The scope of the problem is complex. Children usually feel too embarrassed or threatened to talk about an incident. Parents are often reluctant to believe that the "nice guy down the street" is actually a child molester. And often, the judicial system doesn't know how to deal with the problem. There are no accurate statistics that reflect the number of incidents of child molestation in the United States. Yet, according to Lloyd Martin and Jill Haddad, directors of the Foundation For America's Sexually Exploited Children, and the authors of *We Have A Secret*, "Experts, through research, have concluded that anywhere from 32 percent to 46 percent of all children are sexually assaulted by the age of 18." These figures include incest, which most experts agree is just as large a problem as other forms of sexual abuse. Obviously, the number of reported cases is only the tip

***In Colorado, a 12-year-old boy was literally sold to a pedophile for \$3,000 after a negotiation, involving both of the boys' parents, at the family dinner table. He was to be used for sex by the wealthy pedophile for a period of six months.***

of a gigantic iceberg.

Captain William Riddle, now the commanding officer at L.A.P.D.'s Van Nuys Division, headed the Juvenile Division when the Sexually Exploited Child Unit was originally organized. According to Riddle, "It takes months to put together some of these investigations. When you solve a good case, you've found someone who has had an effect on a lot of kids."

As a rule, pedophiles are very good at seducing kids and ensuring secrecy. "What the pedophile does is establish a trust relationship, a bond with the victim," explains Detective Bennett. "Often, the child will view this person as a very good friend. He or she may not even realize that they have been abused or taken advantage of until they are told that all kids don't have sex. The pedophile usually tells them that this is a normal activity."

Dr. Roland Summit, head physician of the Community Consultation Service at Harbor-UCLA Medical Center, explains that the true pedophile really enjoys the company of children. "He tends to be very comfortable interact-

ing with them—he can be a very appealing friend. Most adults, even parents, don't spend *that* much time in individual attention with a child. A youngster who is even a little bit lonely, or just a child with a normal need for companionship, may be very vulnerable and drawn to someone who is so attentive and understanding."

The word "pedophile" literally means "child love." The pedophile's love for a child can be more intense than the love between an adult man and woman. He will literally do anything for the child—who actually controls the relationship outside the sexual arena.

A child molester always instructs, and sometimes threatens a child, not to tell anyone else. Author Jill Haddad points out, "Pedophiles always say what a beautiful, caring, loving relationship it is. Yet, if it actually is, then why don't they tell the kids to let everyone know about it."

By the time a child reaches puberty, the pedophile almost always loses interest and looks for a new sexual partner. They must, therefore, pack an

entire relationship into only a few years.

Pedophiles often have a very solid cover and inspire a great deal of trust and endorsement, says Dr. Summit. "These guys can be so disarming that mothers, neighbors, psychiatrists, judges, and everybody else will be led to trust them much more than they deserve.

"When a man is accused of molesting a child, generally, the people who know him won't believe it and will discredit the reports of the child rather than accept the idea that someone so nice and reliable would be a child molester." Among the ranks of convicted child molesters: teachers, parents, chiefs of police, scoutmasters, doctors, and even priests.

In *We Have A Secret*, Martin and Haddad state: "Wherever your child goes, you must be alert to the pedophile. If a person who counsels, or heads up a club or youth group to which your child belongs does not have a child in the group, then you should automatically ask yourself why that person is such a good guy? Find out

what that person's true intent is.

"Now, again, ask yourself a very logical question," the book continues. "Why is that person devoting so much time and energy to the task of training and caring for your child? Keep in mind that many great people who volunteer for service to a certain age group have motives of the highest nature—but not all do. You have the right to ask questions and take a closer look."

Most pedophiles are male and are attracted exclusively to young boys, says Summit. A smaller number are attracted to girls and even less are attracted to children of both sexes. Some pedophiles have a stable relationship with one or two kids until they reach puberty, while others are "extremely promiscuous, perhaps molesting thousands of kids during their lifetime."

Jill Haddad explains, "People have to understand that there are different forms of sexuality. There are heterosexuals, there are homosexuals, and there are pedophiles. There are heterosexual pedophiles; there are homosexual pedophiles; and there are bisexual pedophiles. A true pedophile can only receive sexual gratification from a child. And people who enjoy homosexual relationships as adults are just as abhorred by sex with a child as I would be or you would be."

Some pedophiles go to public places looking for a loner. According to Dr. Summit, "He's going to feel better about his role if he knows he's rescuing a child from a loveless home." However, most children are molested by a friend of the family, relative, or someone who has access to the children.

Incest (sex between parent and adult) is a particularly ugly, yet persistent problem. As Jill Haddad states, "Kids don't tell; 99 percent of these cases go unreported. Children feel that they get only one mom and dad and that's all. Children really hate to destroy the family unit."

**T**he causes of pedophilia are not known. However, many child molesters have themselves been molested as children. Dr. Summit states, "Though it's not an absolute rule, if a boy is molested by a man at the age of nine, he may wind up with a fascination for 9-year-old boys. He's undoing his own trauma by being very certain that he is loving and caring to the boys. He may not have felt that in the experience he had."

Few child molesters are ever cured; doctors have had the greatest success treating those who commit incest. Pedophilia is not considered a mental illness (which can be cured), but a sexual disorder (which is almost totally incurable). Aversion therapy is sometimes used, but is not considered reliable.

Mental institutions have almost no success. Due to recently enacted legislation convicted molesters must spend time in prison. They are separated from other inmates who often become physically violent and attack pedophiles.

"Some pedophiles can make the choice not to approach children anymore. I've never known that to be a happy choice," explains Dr. Summit.

Detective Ralph Bennett says, "Many of them get out of prison and immediately molest another kid. They don't think they're doing anything wrong, but they know that society sees it as wrong. They do a great deal of rationalizing, emphasizing all the good things they do for the child—paying attention to him, buying him things, and taking him places."

Psychologists describe pedophiles as a close-knit group who communicate extensively with each other. "They like to unite and share their experiences," says Bennett. "But they can only share these experiences within a well-defined circle. They could get into trouble if they open up to just anybody." Many pedophiles make contact with each other through organizations such as NAMBLA and the Rene Guyon Society.

The vast majority of child molesters enjoy taking photographs of their victims. These pictures are later used as trophies of conquest, passports, or trading cards, and eventually wind up in magazines. Jill Haddad describes child pornography as "the ultimate crime against a child, because the picture exists and is worth as much 100 years from now as it is today. It lasts forever." →

## Sexually Exploited Children

Sgt. Ralph Kenealy, who has worked for the L.A. County Sheriff's Department Vice Squad for 13 years, explains that these photos can also serve as the evidence that police need to arrest a pedophile and prove that molestation has occurred. In most instances, the police prefer to build a case on grounds of molestation rather than kiddy-porn because it carries more severe penalties.

When pornographic materials involving children are shipped across state lines, the FBI becomes aggressively involved. Special Agent Richard K. Phinney says, "To be punishable,

child porno must be done for monetary gain. But the people who do this are usually involved for their own interest and for fellow pedophiles—they don't do it for money." Phinney explains that the FBI, because of this loophole, must turn many cases over to local law enforcement agencies for prosecution under molestation statutes.

Phinney also notes that the major distributors of pornographic materials are not involved with kiddy-porn: "They keep out of it because that's where the heat is. When you talk about the commercial distributors of kiddy-porn, you can count them on one hand."

According to *We Have A Secret*, over 90 percent of the child pornography produced is the "homemade" type. These materials usually consist of low quality snapshots. The magazines or films are produced by a pedophile who has access to a photo lab and/or equipment.

Some pedophiles, however, do not take photographs or associate with other pedophiles. Police find this type of person the most difficult to catch. Informants are often used, and police are forced to investigate and tail individuals for months, even years.

Although most pedophiles are not arrested for physically violent acts, cases such as the 1978 torture killing of Amy Sue Seitz of Camarillo, and the murders of over 20 black children in Atlanta, are on the increase. Such incidents present a real danger and have led to tougher laws. Groups such as SLAM (Society's League Against Molesters) are leading the way.

SLAM, which disseminates much-needed information, in addition to its lobbying efforts, was formed in 1978 in response to the Seitz killing. The 2½ year old girl was raped, tortured, and strangled. Her chest was disfigured with vice grips while she was still alive. Seitz' attacker had been arrested 17 times prior to the attack.

**C**hild prostitution is another serious problem. Sheriff's Sgt. Kenealy notes that one area of major concern deals with children as young as 2-or-3-months-old who are pimped and prostituted. Detective Bennett of the L.A.P.D. emphasizes, "The younger the child involved, the more you have to suspect the parent knows something is going on." However, older children are used as well.

Recently, New Orleans police uncovered two middle aged men who had set up a Boy Scout troop with the intent of selling the boys into prostitution. The ring extended into 34 states and implicated at least three millionaire businessmen—one of them the head of a large company. For awhile the operation worked successfully. Of the troop's

If it is the welfare of the chil-

## Child molestation

Dear Editor:

Our organization, Society's League Against Molestation (SLAM) is in the forefront in the battle against sexual abuse of children. We seek tough laws to protect children and courts and judges that implement the laws effectively.

Rep. John Liska of Eagle River has been a strong supporter in this battle, as have other members of the House majority coalition. He fought diligently and successfully to get laws passed to strengthen the penalties for child pornography.

He also sponsored a bill that would have made it illegal to entice children for illicit purposes.

This bill did not pass, due to opposition from Juneau legislators, but Liska has promised to reintroduce it if he's re-elected.

Presently there is no state law that allows a police officer to interfere, even if the officer observes a known child molester attempting to entice children.

Liska also introduced a bill requiring police to pick up and shelter runaways and then return them home or to another safe environment. This bill was passed, but was vetoed by Gov. Sheffield. Liska has promised to re-introduce this legislation also.

Celia Warrior  
Anchorage

NO 84-Section

# Sex offender gets no counseling, released when half of term done

By TOM KIZZIA  
Daily News reporter

A 39-year-old man imprisoned on nine counts of enticing schoolgirls into his car to proposition them or offer them drugs was released July 2, after serving barely half his sentence, by a judge who was angry that the prisoner had received no counseling while in jail.

Amos Singletary, known as "Famous Amos" to young people who saw him hanging around their Mountain View neighborhood for a year, is supposed to enter a counseling program for sex offenders

as a condition of his release.

"For the long run, the public will be better off," said District Court Judge John Mason. "For the next three months (the balance of Singletary's sentence), maybe not."

Municipal prosecutor Mike Marsh argued against Singletary's release at a June 30 hearing, saying the community would be disappointed if Singletary were set free. "They needed to see that somebody like this was punished," he said.

Police investigator Maggie Borreo was also concerned about Singletary's release. "It

was just fortunate that most of the kids were sharp enough not to go with him when he talked to them," she said.

The judge agreed with prosecutors that Singletary's approach of girls aged 9 to 17 presented a serious problem, particularly because he had once been convicted of rape. Though Singletary never faced a felony charge of sexually molesting a minor — the charges against him were all misdemeanors — twice he grabbed the arms of young girls to try to force them into

See Back Page, SEX

## Sex offender out with no counseling

Continued from Page A-1

his car.

Because of his record, Singletary received a one-year sentence from Mason in February 1982 after pleading no contest to nine of 17 charges. Even though he could anticipate getting three months shaved off for good behavior, it was an unusually long sentence for an enticement misdemeanor.

Singletary's behavior in jail was good, according to his supervisors, and this was a factor in his early release. "I pointed out that he never had

any problem around men," said Marsh. "His problem was being around women and children."

At the time of the original sentencing, Mason strongly recommended that Singletary be placed in the state's new sex offender program at the Eagle River corrections facility, which psychiatrists said could be helpful in his case. But Singletary remained in a downtown jail awaiting trial on a separate firearms charge, and after he was acquitted there was no longer time for him to run through the six-month Eagle River program.

Singletary agreed to enroll in a rehabilitation program if he was let out on probation, and he will probably enter a program through the Veterans Administration, Mason said.

Singletary is married and has two children. A condition of his release is that he not have unnecessary contact with females 18 and under.

"The thing the public doesn't realize is that the guy's going to get out in another three months," said Mason. "Well, what are they going to do with him for the next 10 years?"

40 members, 10 boys were chosen to go on free scout trips to various parts of the country. Wealthy men paid substantial fees to have sex with the boys. In return for their services and secrecy, the kids were rewarded with stereos and motorcycles.

In Colorado, a 12-year-old boy was literally sold to a pedophile for \$3,000 after a negotiation, involving both the boy's parents, at the family dinner table. He was to be used for sex by the wealthy pedophile for a period of six months.

Detective Bennett explains that there are problems inherent in putting together an investigation. "It can be frustrating. When you are working on this type of case, you would expect to have the support of just about everybody. But you find out when you talk to these parents and others, that they are not always happy to see you. People are scared to death to be implicated."

It is also difficult to transform the emotion and gravity of the situation to

# Sexually Exploited Children

Big Brothers of L.A. County maintains that his organization is doing exactly that. "We haven't had any problems recently," he notes. Yet, many organizations and employers who deal directly with children make no effort to investigate an applicant's background.

**T**he big losers, of course, are the children. Molestation often results in a myriad of lifelong psychological problems. Sexually exploited children often have difficulty in future relationships. And for many, the cycle will repeat itself when they grow up and become child molesters themselves.

The sexual exploitation of a child can inhibit social development and cause the child to experience "a totally alien world," says Dr. Summit. "But what really becomes destructive is when a child gets caught up and trapped in that secret relationship. When the child is threatened not to tell, the danger and responsibility of the situation can cause severe harm. The reason that it turns into a guilty secret is that the child may hint or search for some way to talk about it, and the parents shut him off. When the parents find out, the child often wishes that he hadn't shared the secret. The parents are usually so blown away and punishing."

Children are also hesitant to talk because they actually do, in some cases, become trained, willing sexual partners. They may not realize that they are doing something that society considers wrong.

The psychological scars run deep. Molested boys rarely present themselves for treatment. For many, the homosexual implications are difficult to accept. Says Summit, "The secret seems to be so absolute that most will never talk about it. Girls, on the other hand, pin the responsibility for the molestation on themselves. They often develop a self-hate complex and tell themselves, 'If people really knew me and what I've done, they'd really hate me.'"

Most psychologists advise therapy and suggest that molestation victims share their experience with others. Jill Haddad emphasizes that it is important the child know that it wasn't his fault, and that he is not alone in what

happened.

The common belief that sexually exploited children are runaways and from uncaring families is not always true. While experts agree that these children are *more* vulnerable, many sexually assaulted children come from good, happy, stable families. As one concerned parent put it, "We go to great lengths to teach our children not to play with matches, to cross streets safely, and not to take candy from strangers. But when it comes to sexual abuse, we don't prepare them for it." ■▼

**The psychological scars run deep. Molested boys rarely present themselves for treatment. For many, the homosexual implications are difficult to accept. Says Summit, "The secret seems to be so absolute that most will never talk about it."**

a courtroom six months later, says Bennett. "It just doesn't have the same emotional impact."

Penalties for child molestation, prostitution, and pornography fall under a variety of federal and state statutes. Convictions, however, rarely result in more than eight years of prison time for the offender. Due to the efforts of SLAM and other groups, convicted first-time child molesters must now serve a prison sentence. But it sometimes becomes a child's word against an adult's—often resulting in an acquittal.

Those convicted of sex offenses must register with their local police department. In addition, as of January 1, 1982, voluntary youth service organizations such as the Boy Scouts, Boys' Club, and Big Brothers have the authority to fingerprint and run police checks on applicants. A spokesman for

# Local judge lowers bail of accused child enticer

By KIM RICH  
Daily News reporter

An Anchorage judge, despite additional charges brought by prosecutors, Thursday lowered the bail of a man accused of enticing young Mountain View girls into his car.

Bail for Amos Singletary, 42, had previously been set at \$50,000, but Judge Michael Wolverton reduced the bond amount to \$20,000 and ordered that he be released only to a court-approved, 24-hour guardian.

During Singletary's bail hearing, prosecutors filed an additional four counts of child enticement and two counts of assault and battery against him, according to Assistant Municipal Attorney Jim Wolf. All the charges are misdemeanor offenses.

Wolf would not discuss the circumstances surrounding the assault and battery charges, but said only that they occurred at the same time as the child enticement incidents.

Wolverton said he approved the lower bail amount because Singletary is not considered a flight risk. Although he said Singletary

presented a "clear danger to the community," it was extremely unlikely that he could raise the bail amount because he had only about \$300 to his name.

"The question of bail is moot, anyway," Wolverton said, since Singletary's trial date has been moved up to June 3.

At an earlier court hearing, Wolf had said that Singletary attempted to lure school-age girls into his car by asking them to buy a soda for him with money he offered.

While bail for misdemeanor charges rarely exceeds \$5,000, Wolf argued for a substantially higher amount for Singletary. He cited Singletary's past record, which he said includes 1977 convictions for rape and burglary, and 1982 convictions for two counts of assault and seven counts of child enticement.

Singletary was originally charged with 22 enticement incidents in 1982, nearly all in the Mountain View area, but was released from jail last year after serving about a year, according to Wolf.

Child enticement is punishable by a maximum of six months in jail.

# Witnesses say man enticed young girls

July 9, 85

by Christopher Jarvis  
Times Writer

All but two of 15 witnesses interviewed by police identified a 42-year-old Anchorage man as the person who tried to entice young girls into his van near Clark Junior High School this spring, according to courtroom testimony.

On Monday, the first day of the non-jury trial, testimony was offered to support six counts of enticement and two counts of assault and battery against Amos

Singletary in connection with the incidents.

The alleged enticements occurred April 23 and May 6 in the Mountain View area of Anchorage.

After describing the area where the alleged enticements took place, Anchorage Police officer Emmet Heldemann told District Judge Michael Wolverton that the witnesses identified Singletary out of a book containing the mugshots.

The assault and battery

the "facts and enormity of the case."

Wolf is expected to wrap up the city's case against Singletary by Thursday.

Singletary was sentenced to nine months in jail in 1982 after pleading no contest to similar charges stemming from incidents in 1981.

He could face up to six months on each of the misdemeanor charges currently against him if he is convicted.

charges stem from incidents in which a man allegedly grabbed children by the arms and tried to pull them into his van.

The man allegedly tried to lure some of the girls, all between 12 and 14 years old, into his van which was parked near a path frequently used by Clark Junior High students.

In his opening statement, Assistant Municipal Prosecutor Jim Wolf said testimony offered in the case, including that of several of the victims, will illustrate

## court report

### Judge refuses to rescind conviction

An Anchorage District Court judge Wednesday refused to rescind his conviction of a man charged with cruising Mountain View streets trying to lure young girls into his car. Judge Michael Wolverton denied the request by Amos Singletary, 42, convicted in a non-jury trial July 11 of five counts of child enticement and two counts of assault and battery. According to municipal prosecutor Jim Wolf, Wolverton disagreed with Singletary's contention that it is not illegal to simply make an offer of marijuana. Singletary's sentencing is scheduled for Friday.

APN - Fri May 10, 85

APN 5/8/85

C-5

BY *[Signature]* of the Trial Courts  
Deputy

# COMPLAINT

MES, a female juvenile  
12 years old  
Richmond & Taylor Streets  
Anos SINGLETARY, Jr.

did unlawfully do the following:

**ENTICEMENT:** Anos SINGLETARY did unlawfully accost MES and JPS and attempt to entice them into a vehicle which he was driving for unlawful purpose.

All of which is in violation of 8.05.160 Anchorage Municipal Code of Ordinances

This complaint is based on the personal knowledge of the complainant, MES, a female juvenile, age 12, who was walking on the sidewalk near the intersection of Richmond and Taylor Streets with JPS when the defendant drove a vehicle up to where they were walking, to wit: '77 orange Chevy Coupe, and told them that he knew where they lived and that he wanted to give them a ride. further when they attempted to walk away from the defendant, he drove his car to a position across the sidewalk in front of them so they were unable to pass, and that the defendant told them that he wanted to talk to them, in an attempt to get them into his vehicle, against their will. Further based on an identification of the defendant by the victims.

*Michelle [Signature]*

WITTED AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME  
DEC 14 1984

*[Signature]*  
NOTARY

*218.88 white*



COMPLAINT CONTINUATION

did willfully and unlawfully assault and batter the person of S. L., a minor female, age 12.

Which is in violation of Section 8.05.030, Anchorage Code of Ordinances.

This complaint is based on the statements of S. L., a minor female, age 12, that the defendant did assault and batter her by grabbing her arm against her will and attempt to pull her into his vehicle. This is further based on the identification of the suspect by the victim and statements of another female juvenile who witnessed the incident.

COUNT 17

ASSAULT AND BATTERY: On 12-13-81 in the area of 3408 Tarwater, the defendant did willfully and unlawfully assault and batter the person of C. W., a minor female, age 15.

Which is in violation of Section 8.05.030, Anchorage Code of Ordinances.

This complaint is based on the statements of C. W. a minor female, age 15, that the defendant, identified from previous contacts by the victim, did assault her by grabbing her arm and attempting to draw her into his vehicle, causing the victim to sustain a sprained arm due to the force used by the defendant and the victims resistance.

*T. [Signature]*  
COMPLAINANT SIGNATURE & TITLE

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME  
THIS \_\_\_\_ DAY OF \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_.

*Allen M. [Signature]*  
NOTARY  
My Commission Expires  
October 25, 1986

PAGE \_\_\_\_ OF \_\_\_\_



Official Business

# Alaska State Legislature

## Senate

*file*

Pouch V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

February 18, 1986

MEMORANDUM:

To: Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp  
From: Senator Edna DeVries *Edna*  
Subject: SB 441

---

Enclosed are the back-up documents relative to this legislation. I have an exhaustive file remaining in my office that has been provided by Celia Warrior that includes many newspaper articles. Please let me know if you would like to see the entire file.

We have received petitions signed by 688 residents of Alaska. These signatures were secured over the last two years (1985-86). I will also make these available if you desire to see them.

I appreciate your cooperating with me to see that this bill, and others dealing with the security of children in Alaska, receive prompt hearings.

Thank you for your assistance. God bless you.

Edna

ED:mal

Wisconsin State Law - on Enticement

**944.06 CRIMINAL CODE**

tive, intent, malice and plan to falsely accuse her father of incest and was inadmissible, in view of fact that daughter's prior sexual acts, if any, were not similar to act which is sought to be proved, which was false accusation of incest resulting from daughter's alleged animosity toward her father. Id.

Evidence of prior sexual acts by complaining witness with other men are completely improper in incest and statutory rape cases where consent is no defense to the crime. State v. LaFerner (1967) 155 N.W.2d 93, 37 Wis.2d 365, appeal after remand 171 N.W.2d 408, 44 Wis.2d 440.

**5. — Other offenses, evidence**

A greater latitude of proof as to other like occurrences is allowed in cases of sexual crimes. Hendrickson v. State (1973) 212 N.W.2d 481, 61 Wis.2d 275.

Testimony by complaining witness' daughter as to other acts of intercourse

with their father and testimony by two other daughters as to their having had intercourse with their father many times, with one such incident involving complaining witness and a second daughter, was admissible in prosecution of father for incest either under the exception to rule of nonadmissibility of prior crimes, incidents or occurrences for evidence relating to a general scheme or plan or the exception relating to proof of motive or intent. Id.

On a prosecution for incest, evidence of sexual crimes of the defendant with other persons subsequent to the crime charged, was incompetent. Porath v. State (1965) 63 N.W. 1001, 90 Wis. 527, 48 Am.St.R. 954.

**6. Questions of fact**

On a prosecution for incest, the question whether the female was an accomplice was one of fact for the jury. Porath v. State (1965) 63 N.W. 1001, 90 Wis. 527, 48 Am.St.R. 954.

**SEXUAL CRIMES WHICH INVOLVE CHILDREN**

**944.10, 944.11 Repealed by L.1975, c. 184, § 8, eff. March 27, 1976**

**Historical Note**

The repealed sections related to sexual intercourse with a child and to indecent behavior with a child.

See, now, § 940.225.

**944.12 Enticing a child for immoral purposes**

Any person 18 years of age or over, who, with intent to commit a crime against sexual morality, persuades or entices any child under 18 years of age into any vehicle, building, room or secluded place guilty of a Class C felony.

**Historical Note**

**Source:**

- L.1887, c. 230.
- Ann.St.1880, § 4387a.
- St.1893, § 4337a.
- L.1925, c. 4.
- St.1925, § 340.55.

- L.1927, c. 277.
- L.1949, c. 277.
- L.1955, c. 690, § 1.
- St.1955, § 944.12.
- L.1959, c. 579, § 2.
- L.1977, c. 173, § 90, eff. June 1, 1979.

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COMMITTEE REPORT  
SENATE

FURTHER: JUDICIARY

2/18/86

Date 5-1-86

Mr. President

The Committee on HESS considered SB 441  
relating to offenses involving restraint of a minor.

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

- do pass
- do pass with attached amendment(s)
- replace with/or adopt CS for SB 441 (HESS)
- new title
- same title and recommends \_\_\_\_\_
- and attached a "LETTER OF INTENT"  NEW FISCAL NOTE
- reports it back without recommendation
- recommends referral to \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING  
DO PASS

*William Fitzgerald*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
~~*[Signature]*~~  
*E. du Valle*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

MEMBERS HAVING  
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

*Joe Jackson, Jr. Rec.*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

*George Fabianoff*  
 Chairman

Chairman recommendation \_\_\_\_\_

SB 441 (ENTICEMENT OF CHILDREN) IS A DEVRIES BILL.

USE THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE. IT SIMPLY CLARIFIES THE AMENDMENT MADE BY SENATE H.E.S.S. THAT EXCLUDES GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES ACTING WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THEIR OFFICIAL CHILD PROTECTIVE DUTIES FROM THE BILL.

SEE ATTACHED INFORMATION.

Introduced: 2/18/86  
Referred: Health, Education and  
Social Services and  
Judiciary

1 IN THE SENATE

BY DEVRIES

2

SENATE BILL NO. 441

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5

A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to offenses involving restraint of a  
7 minor."

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

9 \* Section 1. AS 11.41 is amended by adding a new section to read:

10 Sec. 11.41.340. UNLAWFUL RESTRAINT OF A MINOR. (a) A person  
11 commits the crime of unlawful restraint of a minor if the person  
12 takes, entices, or restrains a child under 16 years of age, under  
13 circumstances not amounting to a violation of AS 11.41.300 - 11.41.-  
14 330, with intent to temporarily conceal the child from the child's  
15 lawful custodian.

16 (b) In a prosecution under (a) of this section, it is an affir-  
17 mative defense that the defendant acted to protect the child from  
18 physical harm.

19 (c) Unlawful restraint of a minor is a class A misdemeanor.

20 \* Sec. 2. AS 11.41.370 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

21 (4) "entice" means to solicit, persuade, procure, allure,  
22 attract, coax, or induce another person to accompany or remain with  
23 the person doing the enticing.

NOTE:

Dept. Health & Social Services proposes adding:  
→ (d) This section does not apply to the  
Dept. of Health and Social Services  
when performing its duties under AS 47.

SEE DEPARTMENT POSITION PAPER FOR  
RATIONALE.

SB 441

*ANC. TIMES May 7, 1985*

### Enticement alleged

A 42-year-old man was arrested Monday on two counts of enticement, after he allegedly asked seven teen-agers into his van in separate incidents Monday, city police said.

Amos Singletary Jr. was jailed at the Cook Inlet Pre-Trial facility on \$5,000 bail following the incidents.

Police said two Clark Junior High students were entering the Time Saver Grocery Store at Mountain View Drive and Price Street at 8 a.m. Monday when Singletary allegedly asked them to buy him a soda and gave them a dollar each.

Upon their return, he allegedly enticed them into his van, police Sgt. Mike Fullerton said.

The students declined and went to school, where they reported the matter to the school principal, Fullerton said.

Two female students who approached a convenience store in the same area reported similar occurrences, and a third girl was approached by a man matching Singletary's description at Bragaw Road and Richmond Street, Fullerton said.

Singletary was scheduled for arraignment in Anchorage District Court later today.

# Man held in child enticing

*Arc. Daily News  
Wed May 8, 85*

By SHEILA TOOMEY  
Daily News reporter

An Anchorage judge has set bail at \$50,000 for a man charged with two misdemeanor counts of enticing young Mountain View girls into his car.

Bail for misdemeanor charges rarely exceeds \$5,000.

District Court Judge Donald Stemp ordered the high bail on Monday for Amos Singletary after Assistant Municipal Attorney Jim Wolf said additional similar charges probably will be filed against the defendant later this month.

Singletary, 42, allegedly "asked the girls to buy him a soda, gave them a dollar . . . and tried to pull them into his car," said Wolf. Singletary has denied the charges.

The bail decision will be reconsidered at a court hearing Thursday.

To support his bail request, Wolf cited Singletary's record, which includes 1977 convictions for rape and burglary, and 1982 convictions for two counts of assault and seven counts of child enticement.

He originally was charged with 22 enticement incidents in 1982, nearly all in the Mountain View area, Wolf said Tuesday, and was released from jail last year after serving about a year, he said.

Given Singletary's record, the extraordinary bail was necessary to "protect the children of Mountain View," Wolf said.

In 1983, Singletary came to public attention when Judge John Mason released him early from jail because corrections officials refused to place him in a sex offender program. At the time, officials said the programs were not open to inmates serving a year or less.

His release provoked protests from the Mountain View community.

Singletary was "picked up again two weeks after his release" and returned to jail for an additional year, Wolf said. Since then, he has been through the sexual offender treatment program at Hiland Mountain prison and has been treated by the Langdon Clinic, Wolf said.

Child enticement is punishable by a maximum of six months in jail.



ANCHORAGE  
SCHOOL DISTRICT

4600 DeBarr Avenue  
P.O. Box 6-614  
Anchorage, Alaska 99502-0614  
[907] 333-9561

SCHOOL BOARD

Jim Robinson  
President

Bettye Davis  
Vice-President

Jean Buchanan  
Clerk  
Immediate Past President

Martha Roderick  
Clerk Pro Tem

Leo Gorsuch  
Treasurer  
Past President

Carol Stolpe  
Assistant Treasurer

William Frick  
Parliamentarian

SUPERINTENDENT

E E (Gene) Davis, Ed D.

January 31, 1986

Mountain View Elementary  
4005 Mcphee  
Mountain View, Alaska 99508

TO: ALL LEGISLATURES

On approximately January 10, 1986, we made an intercom announcement to the entire student body that a man driving a white van had been observed watching the children with binoculars. He was a white man with grey hair and approximately 40 years old. The students were informed to avoid the van and if they did see it they were to report it to their parents and to the principal.

Sincerely,

*Anna Seabrook*

Anna Seabrook  
Administrative Intern

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY  
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

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JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
607-465-3800

May, 1988

Copies of minutes listed below were originally included in this file. The minutes are available on the STAIRS database CMPR. In order to save space copies of minutes have not been left in the files.

Mary Van Nimwegen

A/ESS 5-1-86 2:10pm



# RECORDS CERTIFICATION



I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.

*James O. Smith*  
Signature of Camera Operator

*10/31/89*  
Date

S B

4 5 3

Senate Health, Education and Social Services Committee

Legislation Checklist

Bill number: SB 453

Sponsor: Zharoff

Date referred to committee: 2/18/84

Synopsis completed:

Fiscal note:

Further referrals: fin

CONTACTS: ✓ Rick Lauber, Seafood Processors 6-6366

✓ Zharoff (Kard) 3844

✓ Kerry Ronesburg x2854

✓ ASM I (Bill Hudson) 586-2902

✓ Greg Baker, OCED (Paul Peyton) 2162  
2500

COMMITTEE REPORT  
SENATE

FURTHER: FINANCE

2/18/86

Date 3-6-86

Mr. President

The Committee on HESS considered SB 453

relating to memorial scholarship revolving loans, creating the A.W. (Winn) Brindle memorial scholarship loan; efd.

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

- do pass
- do pass with attached amendment(s)
- replace with/or adopt CS for \_\_\_\_\_
- new title
- same title and recommends \_\_\_\_\_
- and attached a "LETTER OF INTENT" [ ] NEW FISCAL NOTE
- reports it back without recommendation
- recommends referral to \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING  
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING  
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Jim P. Josephson  
Carliss Jurgulinski  
Edna McVies  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Paul Fink No Rec

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Lettye Faberkamp do pass  
 Chairman

Chairman recommendation

in cases in which it is collecting child support. The current use of the term "child support" restricts the agency's ability to meet its statutory directive.

2. Section 4 clarifies that a non-supporting parent is liable for the full amount of an Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) grant, which includes the amounts paid to the child and to the custodial parent. Unless established by the court, current statute limits the obligor's payment to the amount of AFDC paid to the child even though the amount paid to the parent is for the child's care.

3. Section 12 automatically assigns an individual's rights to child and spousal support to the state upon application for AFDC. This assignment is required by federal law and is currently handled through an application form filled out by the Department of Health and Social Services and transmitted to the child support enforcement agency. Section 12 would expedite the process.

4. Sections 2 and 5 correct incorrect references. Section 3 brings our statute into compliance with federal law.

The state's child support enforcement program was established in the Department of Revenue in 1976 to help collect court-ordered support from absent parents. SB 370 is intended to enhance the Department's efforts.

SB 453 Relating to memorial scholarship revolving loans, creating the A.W. Brindle memorial scholarship loan

SB 453 would establish the Winn Brindle memorial scholarship loan program to provide loans for courses of study in fisheries, seafood processing, food technology, and related fields. Loan terms and conditions would be the same as for student loans (currently \$6,000 maximum, 5% interest, 10 year term, 1 year grace period, 50% forgiveness). Repayments of Brindle loans would be deposited into the student loan revolving loan fund.

The Senate Finance Committee is currently considering HB 58, which would allow a 50% tax credit to fish processors for certain expenditures, including contributions to the Brindle memorial fund. Per current statute, funds could be accepted from other private sources as well. Brindle, past president of the Wards Cove Packing Company, had a "distinguished career dedicated to the development of the Alaska seafood industry."

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

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907-465-3800

May, 1986

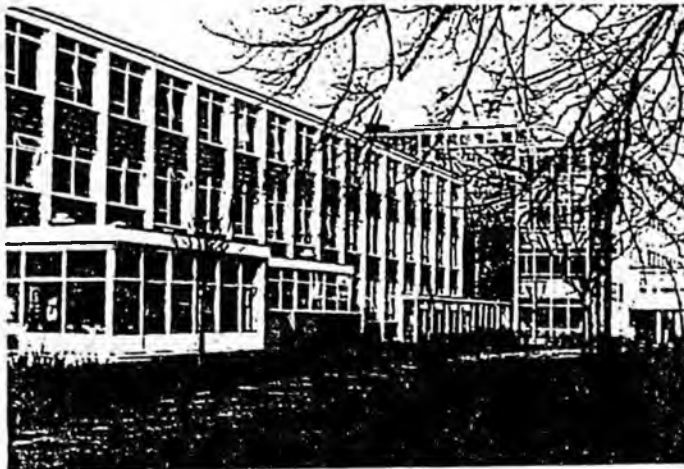
Copies of minutes listed below were originally included in this file. The minutes are available on the STAIRS date base CM 14. In order to save space copies of minutes have not been left in the files.

Jeanie Henry

*Senate Health Education & Social Services Committee 3/6/86 1:34pm*

file 513 vs 3

# British college makes processing a priority



Part of the Grimsby site of the Humberside College of Higher Education.

## School of Food Studies doubles its fish space

A BRITISH college that started teaching fish processing in a small way about ten years ago, now has an international reputation as one of the leading centres of food science and technology and attracts students from many countries.

The college concerned is the Humberside College of High Education, and its Grimsby-based School of

Food Studies, headed by Dr. Bryn Arthur, has become highly regarded in many countries. Not only do many Grimsby graduates now hold senior positions in the fish processing industries and institutes of their own countries, but the School of Food Studies has become widely consulted abroad as well as at home.

In 1983, the School of Food Studies and other advanced work in the Grimsby College of Technology was merged with the Hull College of High Education to form the new Humberside College of Higher Education, with main sites at Hull and Grimsby. The School of Food Studies has excellent facilities for food science and technology including specialist laboratories for fish processing, product development, microbiology, biochemistry, food science and analysis/food quality control.

To meet increasing demand for its services, the School is just completing extensive remodelling and extension work that will almost double the space available for fish processing practical work and fish microbiology.

The School provides a comprehensive range of courses at technician, technologist, degree and post-graduate levels. These include National Diploma and High National Diploma in Food Science/Technology, BSc Industrial Food Technology and Post-Graduate Diploma in Food Technology (Fish Processing). In all these courses fish science/technology is offered as a specialist option.

Short specialist courses, designed in collaboration with industry and overseas agencies/governments, are



Dr. Steve Hanson. He directs the research activities of the School of Food Studies.

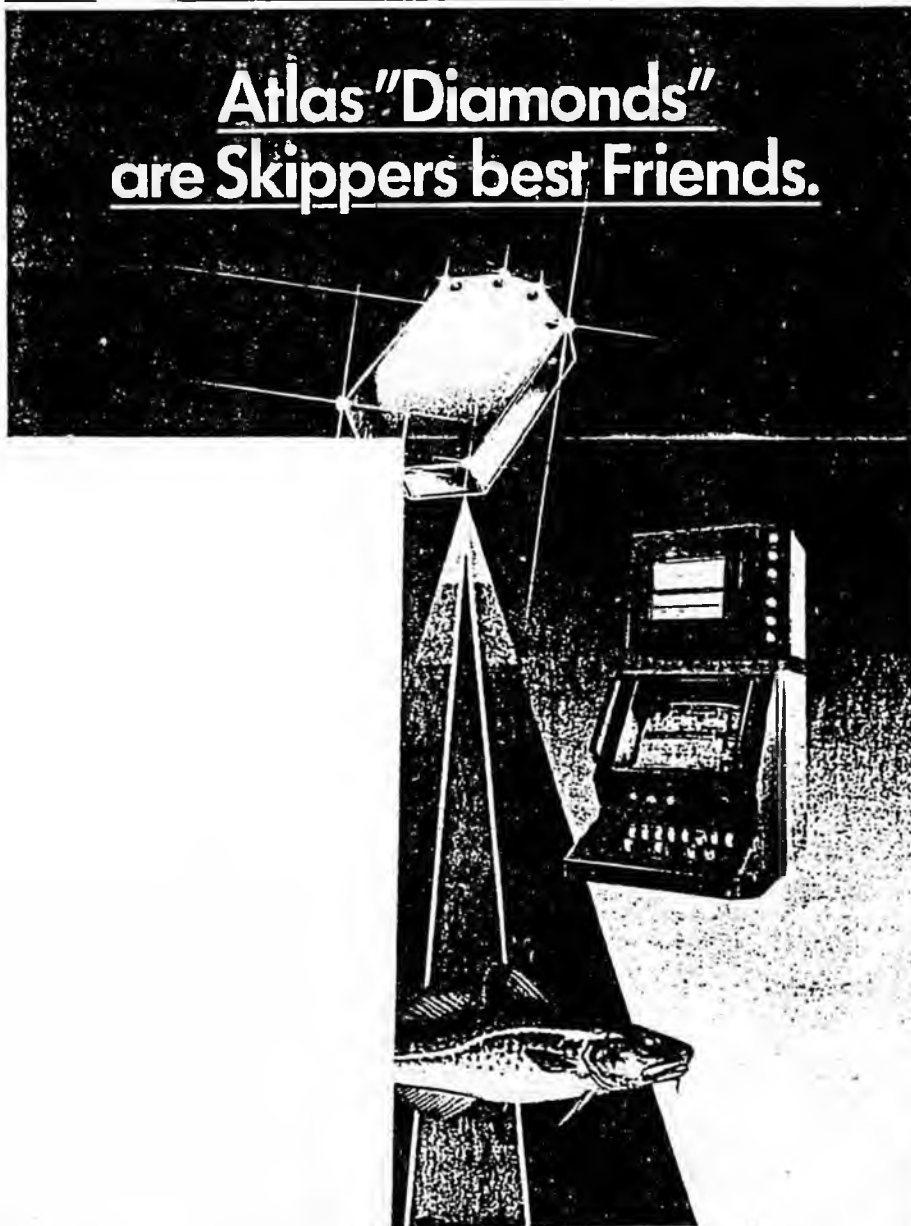
an integral part of the School's work. Recent courses have included fish quality assurance management and chill storage.

The School of Food Studies, in addition to a very active course programme of its own, has worked closely with the College's School of Fisheries Studies in developing the recently introduced three-month course in Fisheries Planning and Management, which is aimed primarily at overseas students. One week of this course is spent on fish processing at the Grimsby site.

The School makes major contributions in fish science, processing and quality control to the long-established Diploma in Fisheries Management — which about 300 students, mainly from overseas, have attended over the last ten years — and the more recent BSc in Fisheries Studies. In the latter, the fish science, processing, microbiology and quality control are taught by the School staff, and represents nearly one-third of this course.

But the course that the School of Food Studies is perhaps most proud of is its Post-Graduate Diploma in Food Technology (Fish Processing), which around 200 men and women have attended over the past ten years. Starting out as a joint Tropical Products Institute/Grimsby College of Technology course in prawn processing, this highly regarded course now attracts about 20 students a year, most of

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Research student Rick Selter carrying out a fish



A. K. Deb, an MPhil student from Bangladesh determining protein content of shellfish.

whom are from tropical developing countries.

Students of varied backgrounds from 40 different countries have attended this post-graduate course, and the Humber College's School of Food Studies has developed a close relationship with many of their institutions, particularly in Mexico, Portugal and Indonesia.

A few years ago the School ran a special fish processing diploma course for a dozen or so Mexican students, and since then Dr. Arthur has advised the Mexican government on the design and purchase of equipment for a fish/food studies department at the Veracruz polytechnic. Bill Horner, another of the School's staff members, has also advised on staff training and curriculum development in Mexico.

Another consultancy project, for the new Politecnico De Faro in Portugal, also concerns the design and planning of fish technology facilities and the training of staff members at Grimsby. This project, headed by Dr. Arthur and commenced last year, will be ongoing for a two or three year period and may result in the establishment of a formal link between the School and the Polytechnic.

The Humber College's Post-Graduate Diploma in Food Technology (Fishes Processing) which prepares students for higher teaching, research or fish processing posts in their own countries, is designed to familiarise the participants with all aspects of handling, preservation, processing and distribution of fish. Particular emphasis is given to a study of methods to make more effective use of fish, to reduce wastage and spoilage, and to explore new products and methods.

A particularly flexible course, its programme of study is designed for each individual student and consists of units that reflect his or her requirements. As part of the programme the student usually undertakes a research project, and practical work plays an important role.

A study programme for this course consists of five units in addition to three foundation units of food preservation, food science and food microbiology, and a project unit for a unit to

meet the special needs of the student/sponsor.

A typical fish processing programme includes units on fish processing science, fish processing technology, fish microbiology and food analysis; plus food packaging, or food quality assurance management or business organisation.

Topics covered in the fish processing science unit include yield of edible flesh, composition and analysis; post-mortem changes in fish; thaw rigor, fillet shrinkage and drip loss; proteolysis; rancidity; changes in odour, flavour and texture; quality assessment methods; and chemical aspects of smoking, curing and salting.

The unit on fish processing technology also covers a wide range of topics including icing and refrigerated seawater; salting and smoking; canning; freezing; fish meal and FPC production; marinating; shellfish processing; fermented fish products; and other items such as fish sausages and fish cakes.

Fish microbiology covers taxonomy and identification of fish microflora; fish-borne food poisoning; processing hygiene; plant sanitation; growth of micro-organisms at chill temperature; high temperature preservation; causes of spoilage in canned products; and microbiological quality control.

Many students gaining the Post-Graduate Diploma at Credit or Distinction level proceed to MPhil/PhD by part-time or full-time research at the Grimsby School of Food Studies. Fourteen students over the past five years have completed research for higher degrees on fish processing topics.

Research in the School, which is directed by Dr. Steve Hanson, reader in Food Studies, is in general of an applied nature, carried out in collaboration with industry and overseas agencies/governments.

The School's expertise and reputation in areas of fish technology was an important factor in obtaining a major research contract from Britain's Overseas Development Administration (ODA) to investigate cured fish spoilage in Burma, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand.

The aims of this project, which has been funded over four years with possible



A student operates a retort during a fish canning practical at the School of Food Studies.

extension for a further three years, are to assess the losses that occur, to develop means of reducing them and to investigate potentially harmful compounds in cured fish. Field work is carried out mainly in Indonesia, and involves collaboration with the national fish research centres.

MPhil/PhD students presently investigating cured fish at Grimsby include R. Ibrahim of Indonesia, who is studying ways of improving the quality of the salted-boiled fish known in her country as 'Pindang', and a student from the Seychelles, who is looking at histamine development. Other researches are examining losses due to blowfly infestation, potentially toxic compounds and water activity in relation to spoilage.

Another important research topic is concerned with the development of flesh/bone separation techniques for fish mince production — particularly from small unguiled pelagic fish — formulation of products such as fish balls, sausages, dried salted mince cakes, and assessment of their storage ability with particular emphasis on rancidity development.

Two overseas research students working on this project are Sadir Tausin of Indonesia, who is investigating shark products, and a Filipino, E.T. Banisihan, who is looking into the control of rancidity development.

A third research project is concerned with the quality changes that occur during storage and processing of fish and shellfish and involves the development and application of both chemical and bacteriological methods.

Grimsby research students working in this area include N. Rebelo of Portugal, who is examining the effects of inadequate storage temperature on the quality of frozen hake, and A.K. Deb of Bangladesh, who is interested in factors affecting the quality of frozen shellfish.

Another important research topic being investigated at Grimsby is concerned with the incidence and stability of nutritionally important fatty acids and lipid-soluble vitamins, as well as with the potential toxicity of lipid degradation products.

Two overseas students are currently engaged in research in this area. They are N.H. Ahmad of Iraq, who is looking at the effects of processing and storage on fatty acids in fish, and Sunarya of Indonesia, who is investigating nutritional aspects of shark liver oil.

Further information on courses, research or consultancy from Dr. Bryn Arthur, Head of School of Food Studies, Humber College of Higher Education, Nun's Corner, Grimsby, South Humberside DN34 5BO, England.

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get fish  
cheaper

A NEW fish distribution centre for Mexico City will greatly increase the supply of low-priced seafood to the urban area's 15 million consumers.

The government's distribution agency wants to provide cheap fish to compensate for the growing shortage of meat in Mexico. The aim is to make such fish as bonito, mackerel, mullet and tuna available for less than 60p a lb.

### Consumption

As a result of a fish promotion programme, the per capita consumption of fish in Mexico is reported to have increased from about seven lb in 1982 to 22 lb in 1984.

TWENTY-ONE senior fisheries people from developing countries have recently completed the second Fisheries Planning and Management Course at the Humberside College of Higher Education in England.

Participants this year came from Bangladesh, Belize, Brunei, St. Helena, Indonesia, Maldives, Mexico, Nigeria, Seychelles, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and PDR Yemen.

Commenting on the course, Wale Sologbade, marketing manager with the Lonrho group's John Holt company in Nigeria (Africa) said: "This was a very interesting management course in its own right, quite apart from the fisheries content, which was itself very useful as I come from a non-fisheries background."

Mr. Sologbade said he was also impressed by the way the course met his needs as someone from the private sector.

Another participant, K.

Nissanga from Sri Lanka, found the course "very sharp", while Dr. Sumpeno Putro of Indonesia said that he hoped his attendance on the course would be the beginning of an era of close co-operation between the Humberside college and fisheries institutions in his country.

This year's Fisheries Planning and Management Course built on the experience of the first one run in 1984 and reported in *FNI* in June that year. Added emphasis in 1985 was

## Humberside College completes another successful course in Fisheries Planning and Management

given to areas such as investment appraisal techniques and management skills. The same process of refinement and improvement will go on into 1986 when the School of Fisheries Studies plans to extend the depth of treatment of some subjects.

Said course director Andrew Palfreman: "If I were asked to select the high spots out of a course already pitched at a consistently high level I would pick the sections on management skills, management accounts and finance, investment

appraisal techniques and the Law of the Sea.

"We continuously review, by means of discussions and questionnaires, the reaction of course participants to the quality of material presented to them, and this gives us a guide in planning of future courses and an indication of those areas which they have found the most useful.

"This is a full-cost course and one of our objectives is for participants to return home feeling that they have received value for money. Accordingly, we attach a lot of importance to the course evaluations completed by participants and use them in planning for the future."

In the section on management skills, a member of the College's staff introduces participants to the techniques which can improve their interactive skills and help them to become better managers. Therefore, over a period of three days they receive mostly new material and then have an opportunity to exercise the skills in group exercises.

This area of management education is developing rapidly and is of great assistance to men and women in all types of management, said Mr. Palfreman. It exercises and improves such areas as group performance, employee evaluation and leadership skills. It also helps the participants to

define more effectively their own roles and organisational

Mr. Palfreman points out that course participants often come from a biological or administrative background, and some have only a hazy and intuitive grasp of accounting and financial concepts. The section of the course on business management and accounts therefore gives participants an understanding of accounting principles and their application to the fish industry.

This section of the course is designed to improve understanding of the various business work. Participants leave the course with tools to undertake extension work in fish industry businesses and to give informed practical advice on the organisation and management of fisheries development projects.

One of the leading problems in development today is the improvement of allocation of investment resources. Government and international agencies have attached a great deal of importance to the objective of increased economic efficiency through the imposition of investment disciplines.

The development of techniques of investment appraisal has proceeded rapidly in recent years. Mr. Palfreman said it is essential that senior personnel in develop-

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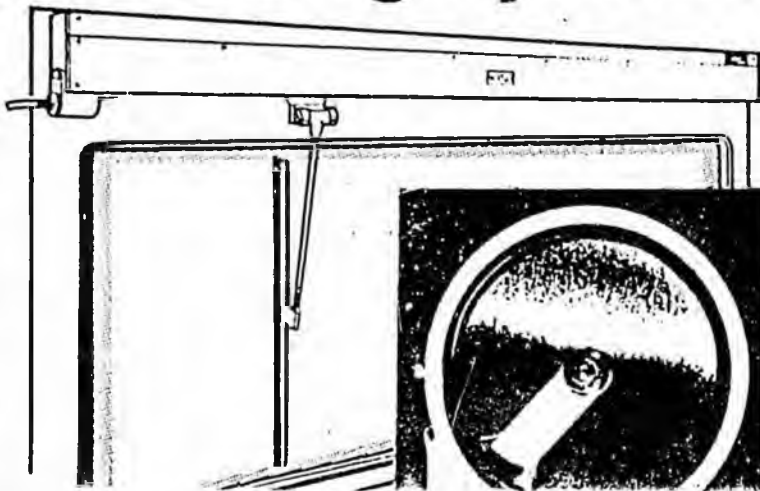
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## Bridge Window Cleaning Systems





The 1985 course participants.



College lecturer Chris Pyke teaching management skills.

countries should understand them, so that they can meet the requirements of international funding agencies and critically appraise the work of consultants employed to examine projects.

This Humberside course is designed to cover all the major issues in project appraisal related to fisheries. Project sequence, project identification and design, measures of the worth of a project, capital structures, financial appraisal, economic appraisal, shadow pricing, bidding pricing, measurement of consumer benefits, risk and uncertainty are some of the topics covered.

The section on the Law of the Sea is taught by David Freestone, an expert in marine law based at the University of Hull. Again, this part of the course presents new material to participants who have not often been faced with the intricacies of international law.

There are also sections on economics, development economics, fisheries bioeconomics and management, joint ventures, fish processing and preservation, computers,

institutions and the fish industry, co-operatives, aquaculture and monitoring, control and surveillance.

The College is able to make use of a wide range of speakers from outside the academic world. For example, economist David Insull spoke on the development of markets for tuna, consultant W.P. Appleyard gave a talk on joint ventures and development, while Mike Hatfield spoke to the course on international tendering procedures, a discussion which many participants are said to have found very useful.

Crick Carleton of Nautilus Consultants made a useful contribution on small businesses in the fish industry. Drs. Steve Lockwood and Mike Pawson of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food's Lowestoft Laboratory, dealt with biological aspects of fisheries management, while Tropical Development and Research Institute economist, Peter Walters, gave an interesting lecture on feasibility studies for a fisheries development project in Bolivia.

These and others brought

practical outside experience to the course and helped to maintain the lively interesting level of the content.

A significant component of the course concerns aquaculture. The supervisors of this section are Drs. Ahmad and Ratcliffe, both senior lecturers at the Humberside College. Dr. James Muir of the University of Stirling's Institute of Aquaculture also teaches a part of this module.

In 1985 the course included visits to two local fish farms rearing carp and rainbow trout.

The local farms are in a temperate zone and obviously face problems which are often very difficult from those in the participants' own countries, acknowledged Mr. Palfreman. Nevertheless, he said, it is useful to see how technology can be applied in different locations, and how fish farmers have arrived at sometimes unexpected solutions.

The aquaculture component of the Fisheries Planning and Management Course is orientated towards the business of fish farming.

It presupposes some knowledge of the technical side. Course planners want the participants to see fish farming from an economic and commercial angle.

Mr. Palfreman emphasised that the course is a full-cost one and the Humberside College has no resources to provide scholarships. In 1985 two participants were funded by their own organisations. The remaining 19 were funded by the British Council, NORAD, FAO, the Federal Republic of Germany and US Aid. In 1984 the course was also supported by UNESCO and the EEC. There are also other potential funding agencies which the prospective applicant could approach.

● The course will be repeated in 1986 between 7 April and 27 June. For further details write to Andrew Palfreman, Course Director, Fisheries Planning and Management School of Fisheries Studies, Humberside College of Higher Education, Cottingham Road, Hull HU6 7RT., United Kingdom.

# for 168,000-ton marine harvest

YUGOSLAVIA's fishing industry expects its total catch of marine and freshwater fish to reach 100,000 metric tons this year. But this total is seen as still below the potential of the Adriatic and the lakes, rivers and fish farms.

The industry is introducing a series of measures intended to ensure an 11 per cent increase in the catch, which is planned to reach 168,000 tons in 1990.

Promotion of organisation and technology, modernisation of the fishing fleet and increasing the number of farms are seen as the main tasks for the next Five-year Plan period from 1986 to 1990.

To reach the planned catch of 79,000 tons of sea-fish and 11,000 tons of shell-fish, the fleet will need at least 250 modern vessels. This means - according to industry sources - that 41 vessels will have to be reconstructed and 22 new craft purchased. Substantial expansion of fish ponds will also be required.

The industry expects that another major task will be a change in the pattern of fish production to match processing capacity and market demand. About 20,000 tons of sea and freshwater fish is

exported yearly and about 10,000 tons imported, mainly to supply the processing facilities and the market with additional varieties.

Average annual per capita consumption of four kilos has increased compared with the previous decade but is still considered insufficient. However, increased Yugoslav production in the next few years should boost consumption.

## South Americans study resources

PELAGIC fish within 100 miles from the coasts of Chile, Peru and Ecuador are being studied with the help of an Inter-American Development Bank grant to determine feasible future catch levels.

The project, costing 3.3 million dollars, is being shared between the bank and the three participating countries.

The results of several research expeditions are presently being evaluated by the national marine institutes of Chile, Peru and Ecuador.

# As a fish meal producer you should examine these two more closely



# WHY SEAFOOD STUDENTS ARE DRAWN TO SEATTLE

WITH THE development and improvement of fisheries products a high-priority for many fish-rich countries, US food science and technology graduate programmes often take on an international flavour. Half the students in the University of Washington's Institute for Food Science and Technology (IFST) are from foreign countries. And this proportion has been held down with effort.

"If we wanted to, we could easily become a training centre for foreign students," said John Liston, a professor of fisheries and director of IFST. "But since our first commitment is to US students, we try to keep the numbers balanced."

The motivation for foreign students to study in the United States may derive from a lack of educational facilities or faculty expertise in some countries. But on the other hand, a student from Iceland got his degree at UW in order to better understand US food regulations and marketing procedures so that Iceland's fish products could be competitive in America.

IFST graduates, scattered across the United States and

IN *FNI* in September, we reported that the Grimsby-based School of Food Studies in England had nearly doubled its space available for fish processing practical work and fish microbiology. We also noted that its Post-Graduate Diploma in Food Technology (Fish Processing) has

other countries, also send new students to UW.

T. A. Rachman Hanafiah, now working on an MS degree, came in part because a former employer in his

native Indonesia had a UW degree.

"I also wanted to study here because the UW food science programme is oriented towards fisheries,

been attended over the past ten years by students from 40 different countries. This international interest in food science education is also experienced by University of Washington's School of Fisheries in Seattle, as PATRICIA PEYTON describes in this article.

which are important in Indonesia," he said. "There are some fairly extensive stocks of fish, particularly in East Indonesia, that are just beginning to be harvested.

"Food scientists there are working to improve quality and consistency of traditional processing methods, such as fermentation, which is used to make fish pastes and sauces. Indonesia's hot, humid climate increases the perishability of fish, so handling and processing methods are critical. Canning and cold storage are used in some part of the country."

Adding to IFST's reputation as a place to study fisheries-food science is its history. It began as a processing technology component of the College (now School) of Fisheries founded in 1917. The field has changed; in recent years, the understanding of basic biochemical composition of fish has improved, enabling processing methods to be put on a more scientific basis.

For this reason, the UW programme emphasises fundamental science rather than the solving of specific problems.

"In some countries, food science has a rather narrow focus," said Professor Liston. "We try to provide a broad education that can be applied to most commodities."

Challenges facing food scientists in other countries may well end up on the laboratory bench at IFST. For instance, traditional processes for the preservation of fish in South-east Asia have been studied by students from the region and food science faculty for many years. Improved processes for making pindang (Indone-

sia salted, boiled fish), nam pla (Thai fish sauce) and patis (Philippine fish sauce) have resulted from these studies.

This works in both directions, since it was a student from Chile, working in Seattle on food preservation problems in his country, who first developed the enzyme digestion process used to produce fish protein hydrolysate. This began a long research effort which culminated in an industrially feasible method for the product which is used as a component for human foods such as soups and in animal weaning diets.

Professor Liston explains that the best backgrounds for students in the food sciences are basic sciences, particularly chemistry.

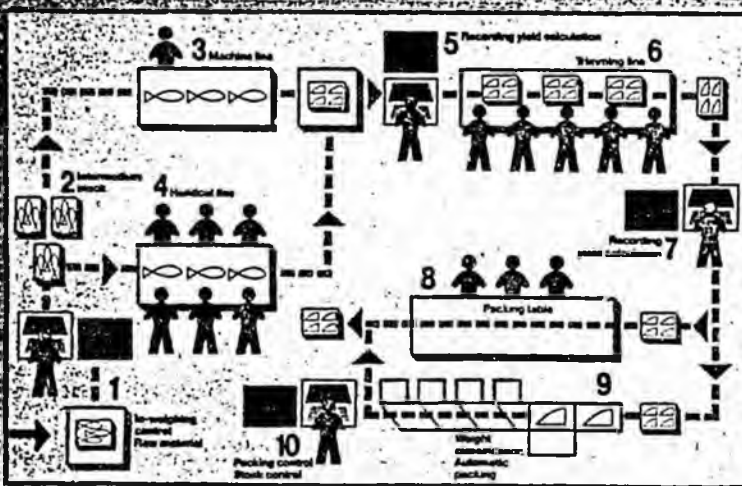
Tim Han, a PhD candidate from Taiwan, was well prepared. Before entering the programme he earned an MS in chemistry from UW. His goal is to teach and do research at a university in Taiwan. His thesis research concerns the enzyme system in fish muscle that is responsible for spoilage.

Developing new and better processing methods is only one specialisation at IFST. Another important area is analysing processed foods to detect toxins, contaminants, and specific ingredients. Here as in other applications of food science the needs of other countries may differ from the United States.

In Saudi Arabia, for example, the Islamic religion forbids the eating of pork. Detecting pork and pork derivatives such as lard in processed foods is a government obligation.

"Although the food quality control laboratories in my country are being set up with assistance from the US Food and Drug Administration, they will need to respond to different concerns than are usual in the USA," said Sahl Gazzaz, a Saudi student beginning his studies at IFST. "For example, Saudi Arabia has few food companies. For such items as spices, supermarkets buy direct from exporting countries. So we need government testing of food quality in order to protect consumers."

## Weighing Systems for the Food Industry



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## Sharks join cancer fight

CHINESE scientists have established that shark serum can kill human leukemia cells, according to a report by the Institute of Aquatic Products and Shanghai Tumor Institute. Experiments indicated that the shark serum killed 43 per cent of the leukemia cells studied.

There was still a long way to go before this could be applied clinically, said U. Wei-qun, who heads a group of scientists of the laboratory of fish diseases and micro-organisms that made the discovery.

They experimented with serum from the heart of sharks caught in Fujian province in April 1984. They

Normal metabolism of the cancer cell, they found, is gradually damaged and destroyed.

They would do more studies on the immunity and anti-cancer mechanism of the shark serum, Wei-qun said. Studies of the pharmaceutical, chemical and biochemical mechanism of sharks is now of interna-

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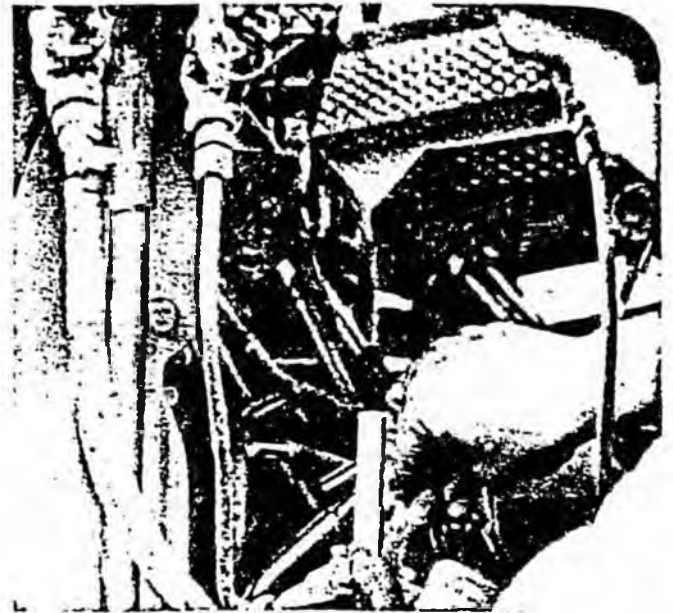
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# Food Processing Machinery Maintenance and Repair Technician

## Job Description

Food Processing Machinery Maintenance and Repair Technicians may perform routine maintenance on a variety of equipment found in food processing businesses such as breweries, meat packing companies, fish canneries, vegetable packers, candy companies, and dairies, for example. The technician may be assigned a specific area of responsibility which may include all the maintenance and repair, adjustment and lubrication of a certain group of machines in a large processing plant. In a smaller plant, he/she may be given total responsibility for keeping all the equipment maintained. Technicians install new equipment, move and level machinery, connect electricity and hydraulic power to the machinery and make necessary adjustments and tests to insure proper operation of new machinery.



## To Qualify For Admission

Applicants must be 18 years of age by completion of the course, and be interviewed by an instructor.

## Desirable Qualifications

Mechanical aptitude, basic math skills, good physical condition, and high school diploma or GED equivalency by completion of the course

## Advisory Committee

Robert F. Morgan	William K. Street	Jack N. Miller
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## Instructor

Lance Gilkey

## Schedule of Training

84 weeks - 2520 hours  
8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.  
Monday through Friday

## How and When to Apply

Interested persons may apply anytime during the year. Enrollment in this class is continuous. Early application is recommended to avoid a long wait.

More information about this course will be available from the instructor at 3:00 p.m. on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month. Any person is welcome to attend one of these sessions without appointment.

## Course Content

- Safety Indoctrination
- Hand Tools
- Basic Welding
- Basic Machine Shop
- Basic Hydraulics and Pneumatics
- Blueprint Reading
- Basic Electricity
- Power Transmission
- Bearings and Lubricants
- Machine Assembly
- Machinery Overhaul and Repair
- Packaging Closures
- Closing Machines
- Filling Machines
- Food Sterilization Equipment
- Slicers, Cutters, and Butchering Machinery
- Vacuum Pumps and Air Compressors
- Packaging Materials
- Vacuum Formers and Sealers
- Weighing Machinery and Dud-Detectors
- Transfer Systems
- Drite-Stack and Casing Equipment
- Box-Formers, Labelers and Sealers
- Refrigeration

SB 453

Effect of amendments. — The 1984 "Methodist" in paragraph (2) of subsection amendment substituted "Pacific" for (a).

### Chapter 43. Scholarship, Loan, and Grant Programs for Postsecondary Students.

#### Article

- 4. Scholarship Loan Program (§§ 14.43.090, 14.43.095, 14.43.100, 14.43.110, 14.43.115, 14.43.120, 14.43.125, 14.43.130, 14.43.160)
- 7. Teacher Scholarship Loan Program (§§ 14.43.600 — 14.43.700)

#### Article 4. Scholarship Loan Program.

##### Section

- 90. Scholarship revolving loan fund
- 95. Financial aid committee
- 100. Applications
- 110. Undergraduate loans
- 115. Graduate loans

##### Section

- 120. Conditions of loans
- 125. Eligibility of students
- 130. [Repealed]
- 160. Definitions

**Sec. 14.43.090. Scholarship revolving loan fund.** (a) There is created a scholarship revolving loan fund. The fund shall be used to make scholarship loans to students selected under AS 14.43.090 — 14.43.160 and to pay the costs of collecting student loans that are in default if those costs are not recovered from the student. All repayments of principal and interest on scholarship loans shall be paid into the scholarship revolving loan fund. If money estimated to be available from scholarship loan repayments is inadequate to fully fund estimated scholarship loans for any fiscal year, additional funding from the general fund may be requested and appropriated for that year.

(b) *[Repealed, § 31 ch 59 SLA 1982.]*

(c) *[Repealed, § 31 ch 59 SLA 1982.]* (§ 1 ch 98 SLA 1971; am § 1 ch 156 SLA 1972; am §§ 1, 2 ch 136 SLA 1974; am § 1 ch 136 SLA 1975; am § 31 ch 59 SLA 1982; AS 14.40.751; am § 1 ch 158 SLA 1984)

Effect of amendments. — The 1984 amendment, in subsection (a), added "and to pay the costs of collecting student loans that are in default if those costs are not recovered from the student" at the end of

the first sentence and substituted "loan fund" for "fund shall be used to make new scholarship loans" in the second sentence and "money estimated to be" for "funds" and "is" for "are" in the third sentence.

There is used to 3.090 — it are in nt. All shall be ated to to fully ditional ated for

am § 1 36 SLA 58 SLA

ed "loan ake new entence "funds" entence.

**Sec. 14.43.095. Financial aid committee.** (a) The student financial aid committee is composed of the members of the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education. The commission may delegate its functions under AS 14.43.090 — 14.43.160 to a committee of its members, with augmented membership as the commission considers appropriate. The executive officer of the commission is the executive secretary of the committee. The Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education shall administer the program established by AS 14.43.090 — 14.43.160.

(b) Members of the committee serve without compensation but are entitled to per diem and travel expenses authorized by law for boards and commissions.

(c) The committee shall make an annual report reviewing the work of the committee to the governor and the legislature.

(d) The committee shall meet at least once a year. The meetings shall be held at the call of the chairman or upon petition by two members. (§ 1 ch 98 SLA 1971; am § 2 ch 156 SLA 1972; am § 5 ch 78 SLA 1974; am § 3 ch 136 SLA 1974; AS 14.40.753; am § 57 ch 6 SLA 1984)

**Effect of amendments.** — The 1984 amendment substituted "and the legislature" for "the legislature and the private colleges and universities where students receiving tuition grants are enrolled" in subsection (c).

**Sec. 14.43.100. Applications.** (a) Applications shall be submitted to the executive secretary of the committee.

(b) A person whose loan application is not recommended or presented to the committee by the executive secretary may appeal to the committee through the chairman of the committee and the committee shall consider the application. (§ 1 ch 98 SLA 1971; am § 3 ch 156 SLA 1972; am § 4 ch 136 SLA 1974; AS 14.40.755; am § 58 ch 6 SLA 1984)

**Effect of amendments.** — The 1984 amendment deleted "or grant" following "loan" in subsection (b).

**Sec. 14.43.110. Undergraduate loans.** The committee may make a loan, not to exceed \$6,000 in any one school year, to an undergraduate student eligible under AS 14.43.125. The committee may make a loan for a summer term, even if the total loan for the school year exceeds the \$6,000 maximum, if the loan for the summer term is counted against the \$6,000 maximum for the following school year. (§ 1 ch 98 SLA 1971; am § 6 ch 136 SLA 1974; am § 1 ch 153 SLA 1978; am § 1 ch 89 SLA 1981; AS 14.40.759; am § 1 ch 34 SLA 1985)

Effect of amendments. — The 1985 amendment, effective May 24, 1985, added the second sentence of the section.

**Sec. 14.43.115. Graduate loans.** The committee may make a loan, not to exceed \$7,000 in any one school year, to a graduate student who is eligible under AS 14.43.125 and is pursuing an advanced degree. The committee may make a loan for a summer term, even if the total loan for the school year exceeds the \$7,000 maximum, if the loan for the summer term is counted against the \$7,000 maximum for the following school year. (§ 1 ch 98 SLA 1971; am § 7 ch 136 SLA 1974; am § 2 ch 89 SLA 1981; AS 14.40.761; am § 2 ch 34 SLA 1985)

Effect of amendments. — The 1985 amendment, effective May 24, 1985, added the second sentence.

**Sec. 14.43.120. Conditions of loans.** (a) Proceeds from scholarship loans may only be used for books, tuition and required fees, and for room and board.

(b) The loans may only be used to attend a career education program or a college or university approved by the commission, and, if the loans are federally insured, by the United States Commissioner of Education.

(c) To maintain a loan the student must continue to be enrolled as a full-time student in good standing in a career education program, college or university designated under (b) of this section. The commission shall adopt regulations defining "good standing" for purposes of this subsection.

(d) Scholarship loans may not be made to a student

(1) for more than five years of undergraduate study;

(2) for more than five years of graduate study;

(3) for more than a total of eight years of undergraduate and graduate study.

(e) Loans are interest bearing while a student is enrolled under (c) of this section or is receiving a deferment of payments under (k) of this section; however, a student is entitled to have a portion of the interest paid in accordance with (l) of this section.

(f) Interest on a loan given under AS 14.43.090 — 14.43.160 is at the rate of five percent a year unless the loan is in default. Interest on a loan that is in default is 10 percent a year for the period the loan is in default.

(g) Repayment of the principal and interest on the loan begins no later than one year after the borrower's studies are terminated. The loan shall provide for repayment of the total amount owed in periodic installments in not more than 10 years from the commencement of repayment, except as provided in (k) and (m) of this section. If the

commission and the borrower agree to a different repayment schedule, the borrower shall repay the loan in accordance with the agreement. A borrower may make payments earlier than required by this subsection.

(h) Security may not be required for the loans; however, provision shall be made for payment of attorney fees and costs of court if either or both are incurred in collection of the amount owed on the loan.

(i) If a loan is in default, the commission shall notify the borrower that repayment of the remaining balance is accelerated and due by sending the borrower a notice by registered or certified mail.

(j) A portion of a loan shall be paid on behalf of the borrower by the state if, upon completion of the course of study for which the loan was granted, the borrower is a resident of the state for at least two years. The portion of the loan that shall be paid by the state is the following percentages of the total loan received plus interest up to a total of 50 percent of the total loan:

- (1) two — three years residence in the state, 10 percent;
- (2) three — four years residence in the state, an additional 10 percent;
- (3) four — five years residence in the state, an additional 10 percent;
- (4) five — six years residence in the state, an additional 10 percent;
- (5) over six years residence in the state, an additional 10 percent.

(k) Periodic installments of principal shall be deferred, but interest shall accrue and be paid unless the student is eligible for interest payment benefits under (l) of this section during any of the following:

- (1) return to student status as provided in (c) of this section;
- (2) serving an initial period of up to six years on active duty as a member of the armed forces of the United States;
- (3) serving, for up to three years, as a full-time volunteer under the Peace Corps Act;
- (4) serving, for up to three years, as a full-time volunteer under the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973;
- (5) for a one-time period up to 12 months in which the borrower is seeking and unable to find employment in the United States; or
- (6) if the borrower becomes 50 percent or more disabled as certified by competent medical authority.

(l) The state will pay the interest on that portion of a loan that is not federally insured during

- (1) the period before the beginning of the repayment period of the loan; and
- (2) deferments under (k) of this section.

(m) In case of hardship, the committee may extend repayment of a loan for an additional period of up to five years in increments no longer than 12 months each.

(n) [Repealed by § 11 ch 89 SLA 1981.]

(o) The provisions of (j) of this section do not apply to a loan that is in default.

(p) For purposes of this section, a person qualifies as a resident if the person is physically present in the state with the intent to remain permanently in the state or, if not physically present in the state, the person intends to return to the state and is absent due to military service.

(q) For the purposes of this section a loan is in default if a loan payment is 120 or more days past due. (§ 1 ch 98 SLA 1971; am § 4 ch 156 SLA 1972; am § 6 ch 78 SLA 1974; am § 8 ch 136 SLA 1974; am §§ 1 — 4 ch 99 SLA 1977; am §§ 3 — 8 ch 87 SLA 1979; am §§ 3 — 9, 11 ch 89 SLA 1981; am §§ 2 — 4 ch 158 SLA 1984; am § 3 ch 34 SLA 1985)

**Effect of amendments.** — The 1984 amendment added subsection (q) and, in subsection (f), added the second sentence and added "unless the loan is in default" at the end of the first sentence; and, in subsection (o), substituted "that is in default" for "to a borrower named in a complaint as a defendant in an action by the state or by the commission to secure

payment of the unpaid balance of a loan made under AS 14.43.110 or 14.43.115."

The 1985 amendment, effective May 24, 1985, inserted "an initial period of up to six years" in paragraph (2) of subsection (k).

**Editor's notes.** — This section is set out above to correct errors in the main pamphlet.

**Sec. 14.43.125. Eligibility of students.** (a) A person may apply for and obtain a scholarship loan if the person

(1) is

(A) enrolled as a full-time student in a career education, associate, baccalaureate, or graduate degree program; or

(B) a graduate of a high school or the equivalent, or scheduled for graduation from a high school within six months, with sufficient credits to be admitted to a career education program or to an accredited college or university;

(2) is not delinquent or in default on a previously awarded scholarship loan; and

(3) is a resident of the state at the time of application for the loan; for purposes of this section, a person qualifies as a resident of the state if at the time of application for the loan the person

(A) has been physically present in the state for at least two years immediately before the time of application for the loan;

(B) is dependent on a parent or guardian for care, the parent or guardian has been present in the state for at least two years immediately before the time of application for the loan and the person has been present in the state for at least one year of the immediately preceding five years except that the commission may by a two-thirds vote, acting upon a written appeal by the person, grant an exemption to the requirement that the person has been present in the state for one year of the immediately preceding five years;

(C) has been physically present in the state, or is a dependent of a parent or guardian who has been physically present in the state, for at least two years immediately before the applicant was absent from the state and the absence is due solely to

- (i) serving an initial period of up to six years on active duty as a member of the armed forces of the United States;
- (ii) serving, for up to three years, as a full-time volunteer under the Peace Corps Act;
- (iii) serving, for up to three years, as a full-time volunteer under the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973;
- (iv) required medical care for the applicant or the applicant's immediate family;
- (v) being a person who otherwise qualifies as a resident and is accompanying a spouse who qualifies as a resident under (i) — (iv) of this paragraph; or

(D) has been physically present in the state, or is a dependent of a parent or guardian who has been physically present in the state, for at least two years immediately before the applicant or the parent or guardian was absent from the state and the absence is due solely to

- (i) participating in a foreign exchange student program recognized by the commission;
- (ii) attending a school as a full-time student;
- (iii) full-time employment by the state;
- (iv) being a member of or employed full-time by the state's congressional delegation;
- (v) being a person who otherwise qualifies as a resident and is accompanying a spouse who qualifies as a resident under (i) — (iv) of this paragraph.

(b) A person does not qualify as a resident of the state under this section if the person declares or establishes residence in another state during an absence from Alaska. (§ 1 ch 98 SLA 1971; am § 10 ch 89 SLA 1981; am § 9 ch 67 SLA 1983; am § 4 ch 34 SLA 1985)

**Effect of amendments.** — The 1983 amendment, in paragraph (2) of subsection (b) deleted "and" following "guardian for care" and added the language beginning "and the person has been present" at the end of the paragraph.

The 1985 amendment, effective May 24, 1985, rewrote the section.

**Editor's notes.** — Section 18, ch. 67, SLA 1983 provided: "If the two-year resi-

dency requirement for scholarship loans provided by AS 14.43.125 is declared unconstitutional or otherwise invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the Commission on Postsecondary Education shall adopt regulations to impose the most stringent residency requirement allowable under the Constitution of the State of Alaska and the United States Constitution on scholarship loan applicants."

*Sec. 14.43.130. Selection criteria. [Repealed, § 19 ch 67 SLA 1983.]*

**Sec. 14.43.160. Definitions.** In AS 14.43.090 — 14.43.160

(1) "career education" means a course or program in vocational-technical training or education approved by the commission;

(2) "commission" means the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education;

(3) "federally insured" means a loan covered by the provisions of the Guaranteed Student Loan Program of Title IV, Part B, of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-329), as amended;

(4) "full-time student" means an undergraduate or career education student who is enrolled and is in regular attendance at classes for at least 12 semester hours of credit or the equivalent during the semester or a graduate student who is enrolled and is in regular attendance at classes for at least nine semester hours of credit or the equivalent; any combination of semester hours of credit, or the equivalent, aggregating to the requisite number of semester hours and undertaken during a semester at two or more public or private institutions of higher education constitutes full-time student status;

(5) "school year" means the period from September 1 of one year through August 31 of the following year;

(6) "summer term" means the period from June 1 — August 31. (§ 5 ch 156 SLA 1972; am § 8 ch 78 SLA 1974; am §§ 18 — 20 ch 136 SLA 1974; am § 5 ch 136 SLA 1975; am § 7 ch 246 SLA 1976; am §§ 5 — 7 ch 99 SLA 1977; am § 9 ch 87 SLA 1979; am § 11 ch 89 SLA 1981; am § 59 ch 6 SLA 1984; am § 5 ch 34 SLA 1985; am § 1 ch 52 SLA 1985)

**Revisor's notes.** — Reorganized in 1985 to alphabetize the defined terms.

**Effect of amendments.** — The 1984 amendment repealed former paragraph (3), which defined "part-time student."

The first 1985 amendment, effective May 24, 1985, added paragraph (6).

The second 1985 amendment, effective May 31, 1985 deleted "operating under a consortium" following "higher education" near the end of paragraph (4).

A.W. BRINDLE  
H.A. BRINDLE

PACKERS OF  
CHOICE ALASKA SALMON

## Wards Cone Packing Co., Inc.

BOX C-5030, UNIVERSITY STATION  
88 E. HAMLIN STREET  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98105-0030

PHONE (206) 323-3200

ESTABLISHED 1912

February 14, 1986

The Honorable Fred Zharoff  
Box V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Zharoff:

I have provided Karl Ohls with information concerning my father, A. W. "Winn" Brindle. I am also enclosing copy of some additional articles which may contain information that would be of use to you.

My mother and the other members of our family are deeply gratified that Dad would be considered for such a memorial. We greatly appreciate your efforts in this regard.

If I can be of any further assistance to you in this matter, please let me know.

Sincerely,



Alec W. Brindle

AWB/djd

# Dedication

2



This year's Annual Report is dedicated to A. W. "Winn" Brindle, who passed away July 4, 1977, at Red Salmon Packing Company in Naknek. This dedication reflects our sincerest gratitude for the valuable contributions Winn made to Alaska's fishing industry and for his wise counsel and keen interest in the affairs of the bank.

Winn served the bank as a director for over 40 years. He first became a director of the Miners and Merchants Bank of Ketchikan in 1934. When that bank and five others consolidated as the National Bank of Alaska in 1960, he was elected to the original Board of Directors, a position held until his death.

Winn came to Alaska as a young child in the early 1900's and was educated in the Ketchikan school system, and attended the University of Washington. Although Winn was noted primarily for his contributions to and accomplishments in the fishing industry, he had a diversity of other business interests. Together with other business associates he developed the Northland Transportation Company, a marine transportation company, which served the major ports of Southeastern Alaska and which was eventually purchased by the Alaska Steamship Company. In the 1930's he was involved with a tugboat and mining venture on Prince of Wales Island. In 1934 he was named director of the Miners and Merchants Bank of Ketchikan. Shortly thereafter he became a major stockholder and became active in the operation of the Tongass Trading Company of Ketchikan.

Winn first became actively involved in the fishing industry when as a young man, with his brother Harold, he purchased a seine boat. In 1928 he and Harold bought the Wards Cove Cannery. From that beginning he expanded to cannery operations throughout Alaska. In 1977 Winn and his associated companies had fishing operations in Ketchikan, Excursion Inlet, Port Bailey, Alitak, Naknek, Chignik, Hoonah, Kenai, Kodiak, Ekuk, Egegik, Koggiung, Libbyville, Craig, Moser Bay, Petersburg, George Inlet, Port Otto, and Ouzinkie, comprising the largest salmon processing organization in Alaska.

In 1969 the Alaska State Chamber of Commerce named him the "Outstanding Alaskan." In further recognition of his diversity of interests the Holy Catholic Church of Ketchikan named one of their school buildings Brindle Hall.

During World War II, Winn was awarded the Legion of Merit while serving in the Aleutian campaign and attained the rank of Major in the U. S. Army.

His wisdom and experience contributed much to the development of all of his associates. The success of Alaska's fishing industry to which he dedicated his career, are monuments to his strength of character, his dedication and personal integrity. The country that he served, the fishing industry that he loved, and his associated companies share a distinguished heritage. He will be sorely missed.

# STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION FISCAL NOTE

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

**REQUEST**

Bill/Resolution No. : SB 453  
 Title : RE: A.W. "Winn" Brindle  
Memorial Scholarships  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sponsor : Zharoff  
 Requestor : Senate HESS  
 Date of Request : March 3, 1986

**FISCAL DETAIL**

Agency Affected : Education  
 BRU : Postsecondary Education  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Components : Memorial Scholarship  
Loans  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)**

OPERATING	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	N.A.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

**FUNDING : (Thousands of Dollars)**

GENERAL FUND	N.A.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	N.A.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

**POSITIONS :**

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

**ANALYSIS :** Attach a separate page if necessary

No fiscal impact within the time of this note, since all funds are contributions, and repayments begin after schooling.

Prepared by : Kerry D. Romesburg, Executive Director Phone : 465-2854  
 Division : Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education Date : March 3, 1986

Approved by Commissioner : \_\_\_\_\_ Date : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Agency : \_\_\_\_\_

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note) :

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

# Alaska State Legislature

Advisory Council Members  
Senator Bennett, Chairman  
Senator Abood  
Senator Kerttula  
Senator Sackett



PO. Box V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811  
Phone: (907) 465-3114

## Senate Advisory Council

### MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Zharoff  
Alaska State Legislature

FROM: Bill Hall *WH*  
Senior Advisor

DATE: March 4, 1986

RE: Seafood Industry Training and Educational Programs

It has recently been reported that the Alaska seafood processing industry has a poor record of Alaska hire. One reason for this is the lack of Alaskans qualified to assume many of the skilled job positions required by the industry. As I know you are aware, most Alaskans work in the unskilled positions in the seafood processing plants while the skilled positions are filled by people from outside of the State. These positions include processing machinery, maintenance and repair technicians, refrigeration specialists, bookkeepers, accountants, production managers, quality control technicians, and plant superintendents. There is no reason why Alaskans cannot be trained to fill these jobs.

The future potential of Alaska's seafood industry and the opportunity to create new value for Alaskans from our fishery resources has never been greater. But for us to achieve that potential we must develop the skills of Alaskans so that they will be the ones who apply the modern technologies that are necessary for the development of the new product forms that are demanded by market place. Alaskans will not benefit from future opportunities if they are not capable of recognizing those opportunities and if they are not prepared to meet the challenge of those opportunities.

The University of Alaska has done a poor job in identifying the skills needed by the State's seafood processing industry. The lack of progress on the Kodiak based Alaska Fisheries Industrial and Technology Center is an example of their lack of interest in this area of education. We should ask the question, "Why has the State of Alaska not developed a plan for the education of Alaskans interested in working in the most labor intensive industry in the State?" A plan should have been developed years ago that included programs to meet these basic educational and economic needs of the State's residents.

Such programs would not require the University to provide all of the training and educational programs. A prudent plan to improve Alaskan's skills in this area should take advantage of resources available from other

Senator Zharoff  
March 4, 1986

sources such as the University of Washington's Institute for Food Science and Technology, the Clover Park Vocational-Technical Institute in Tacoma, Washington, and the Humberstone College of Higher Education's School of Food Studies in Grimsby, England which offers educational programs aimed at students from third world countries. (In the case of the seafood processing industry, it sometimes appears that Alaska is treated as a third world country by the executives of the major seafood processing companies.)

I have included for your consideration, copies of information on the aforementioned educational institutions. If you are interested in this subject, there may be some value in directing the attention of appropriate U of A officials to the need. Please let me know if you have any interest in this subject or if I can provide you with any additional information on it.

Enclosures

AWH:er

cc: Representative Hermann

(available  
from  
committee  
staff)

Hein ✓  
3/5/86

Original sponsors: Cato, Grussendorf  
Thompson and Pignalberi

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 SENATE CS FOR CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 58 ( )  
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION  
5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the fisheries business tax; and  
7 providing for an effective date."

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

9 \* Section 1. AS 43.75.015(a) is amended to read:

10 (a) A person engaged in a fisheries business is liable for and  
11 shall pay the tax levied by this section on the value of each of the  
12 following fisheries resources processed during the year at the rate  
13 set out after each:

14 (1) salmon canned at a shore-based fisheries business  
15 [CANNERY] - four and one-half percent;

16 (2) salmon processed by a shore-based fisheries business,  
17 except salmon for which the tax is due under (1) of this subsection,  
18 and all other fisheries resources processed by a shore-based fisheries  
19 business - three percent;

20 (3) fisheries resources processed by a floating fisheries  
21 business - five percent.

22 \* Sec. 2. AS 43.75 is amended by adding new sections to read:

23 Sec. 43.75.032. FISHERIES BUSINESS TAX CREDIT. (a) A fisheries  
24 business is entitled to a credit of not more than 50 percent of the  
25 business tax liability under AS 43.75.015 for capital expenditures  
26 made during the tax year that increase product diversity, increase  
27 production efficiency and capacity, improve product quality at a  
28 shore-based fisheries business facility in the state, or contribute to  
29 the development of a privately owned nonprofit cooperative seafood

1 industrial park in the state if an application for the credit is  
2 approved by the department in advance of the capital expenditure. A  
3 fisheries business may claim a credit under this subsection for a  
4 maximum period of five consecutive years. An applicant for the credit  
5 may elect to begin the five-year period with any tax year from 1987  
6 through 1991.

7 (b) A fisheries business is entitled to a credit of not more  
8 than 10 percent of the business tax liability under AS 47.75.015 for  
9 contributions made during the tax year to the A. W. "Winn" Brindle  
10 memorial scholarship account (AS 14.43.250). A fisheries business may  
11 claim a credit under this subsection for the 1987 tax year and  
12 subsequent tax years.

13 (c) The total tax credit that may be claimed under this section  
14 for a tax year for capital expenditures and scholarship contributions  
15 combined may not exceed 50 percent of the taxpayer's business tax  
16 liability under AS 43.75.015 for that tax year.

17 (d) The portion of a capital expenditure that exceeds the amount  
18 eligible for a credit under (a) of this section during a single tax  
19 year may not be carried back to a prior tax year but may be claimed as  
20 a credit under this section for a subsequent tax year within the five-  
21 year period elected under (a) of this section. Tax credits may not be  
22 approved for more than 100 percent of a capital expenditure.

23 (e) The department may not approve a tax credit under this  
24 section if

25 (1) the property for which the capital expenditure was made  
26 was the subject of a previous capital expenditure by another taxpayer  
27 for whom a corresponding tax credit under this section has been ap-  
28 proved;

29 (2) a fisheries business claims a tax credit under this

1 section and the payment of a fisheries business tax under AS 43.75.015  
2 by the fisheries business is past due; a payment is not past due if  
3 the payment of a fisheries business tax under AS 43.75.015 is in  
4 administrative or judicial appeal; or

5 (3) if the property was sold or transferred between fisher-  
6 ies businesses having substantial common ownership.

7 (f) The department shall prepare an application form for a  
8 credit under this section.

9 (g) The department shall approve or disapprove an application  
10 for a credit under this section not later than 60 days after receiving  
11 the application.

12 Sec. 43.75.034. TAX CREDIT REPORT. Not later than the 15th  
13 legislative day of each regular legislative session the Department of  
14 Revenue, in conjunction with the Department of Commerce and Economic  
15 Development, shall submit to the legislature a report on the fisheries  
16 business tax credit program under AS 43.75.032. The report shall  
17 describe the expenditures for which a credit was approved during the  
18 previous tax year and, if possible, the increase in employment and  
19 processing capacity by the fisheries businesses for which the credit  
20 was approved.

21 \* Sec. 3. AS 43.75.032 is repealed and reenacted to read:

22 Sec. 43.75.032. TAX CREDIT FOR SCHOLARSHIP CONTRIBUTIONS. A  
23 fisheries business is entitled to a credit of not more than 10 percent  
24 of the business tax liability under AS 47.75.015 for contributions  
25 made during the tax year to the A. W. "Winn" Brindle memorial  
26 scholarship account (AS 14.43.250).

27 \* Sec. 4. AS 43.75.130 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

28 (b) For purposes of this section, tax revenue collected under  
29 AS 43.75.015 from a person entitled to a credit under AS 43.75.032

1 shall be calculated as if the person's tax had been collected without  
2 applying the credit.

3 \* Sec. 5. AS 43.75.140 is amended by adding new paragraphs to read:

4 (9) "capital expenditures" includes the price paid for  
5 equipment and the cost of improvements made to depreciable property,  
6 but does not include expenditures that are deducted entirely for  
7 federal income tax purposes in the year in which they accrued or were  
8 paid; in this paragraph, "equipment" and "depreciable property" have  
9 the meaning given in regulations adopted by the commissioner of com-  
10 merce and economic development;

11 (10) "product diversity" means the processing of nontradi-  
12 tional fish or other seafood species or products;

13 (11) "product quality" means the handling of fish or other  
14 seafood species or products in order to increase product sales or  
15 value.

16 \* Sec. 6. The first tax credit report under AS 43.75.034, enacted by  
17 sec. 2 of this Act, is due February 2, 1987, and shall describe the expen-  
18 ditures for which a credit was approved during 1986 for the 1987 tax year.

19 \* Sec. 7. AS 43.75.140(9) - (11) are repealed January 1, 1996.

20 \* Sec. 8. AS 43.75.034 is repealed February 15, 1996.

21 \* Sec. 9. Sections 1, 2, and 4 - 8 of this Act take effect July 1,  
22 1986.

23 \* Sec. 10. Section 3 of this Act takes effect January 1, 1996.  
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25  
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29