

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1985-1986

86/2

4077 SJUD SB 219 - SB 226

953



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Post Office Box 100560
Anchorage, Alaska 99510
April 10, 1985

Senator Edna DeVires
Chairman of Community and Regional Affairs
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator DeVires:

On Thursday, March 28, 1985, via the Alaska Statewide Teleconference Network, Special Agent Ken Marischen, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Anchorage, Alaska, testified before the Senate State Affairs Committee on Senate Bill No. 219, dealing with the formation of a special unit for the investigation of criminally exploited and missing children in the State of Alaska.

Although, not wishing to comment upon each specific provision of Senate Bill 219, the FBI believes that a multi-agency approach to the problem of criminally exploited children should be considered in those geographical areas having a high incidence of such cases. An exploited child unit would enable individual departments to augment their manpower resources and direct experienced investigators toward the investigation of exploitation of children cases.

The existence of a core of specialized investigators in this area, and early contact with this unit by outlying area investigators, would aid materially in their investigations.

The FBI in Alaska would work in conjunction with and, consistent with the availability of resources, offer assistance to such a unit if formed.

Sincerely yours,

LAWRENCE J. NELSON
Special Agent in Charge

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907 465 3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

March 18, 1985

SUBJECT: Sectional analysis of SB 219
TO: Senator Edna DeVries
FROM: Billy G. Berrier *BGB*
Director
Division of Legal Services

You have requested a sectional analysis of Senate Bill 219 which establishes a special unit for investigation of criminally exploited and missing children.

Section 1 is legislative findings. The legislature finds there is an escalation of crime committed by and against children and that delinquent acts by children are frequently the result of their criminal and sexual exploitation. It further finds the need to establish a cooperative local, state and federal effort to combat incidents of certain named crimes against children.

Section 2 creates a new section of law, Sec. 18.65.086.

(a) Establishes a special unit within the State Troopers for investigating incidents of missing children and criminal exploitation of children.

(b) Requires the commissioner of public safety to annually submit to the legislature a report concerning the activities of the special unit. The report must be submitted within 30 days of convening of the legislature. The paragraph also contains a nonexclusive list of matters which must be included in the report.

(c) Contains definitions of terms as used in this section. A child is a person under 18. Criminal exploitation of children means the use of a child by an adult in a criminal manner for gratification or profit of the adult.

Senator Edna DeVries
March 18, 1985
page 2

Section 3 provides that this act takes effect July 1, 1985.

It is to be noted that the investigative power of the special unit is cast in broad, general terms while the findings are in specific terms. The specificity is guidance for the special unit but is not limiting except for the stress in the findings on cooperative efforts.

BGB:csh
c3/052

The originally stated title, SPECIAL UNIT FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF CRIMINALLY EXPLOITED AND MISSING CHILDREN should be retained for the following reasons:

(1) Currently "exploited and missing" is the most accepted phrase and the best definition for the specific kinds of child crimes to be addressed by the unit.

Other units and groups nationally include:

CHILD EXPLOITATION TASK FORCE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

EXPLOITED CHILD UNIT, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

SEXUALLY EXPLOITED CHILD UNIT, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN, WASHINGTON, D.C.

(2) Start-up funds for Unit last year was designated to the Special Unit for the Investigation of Criminally Exploited Children.

(3) The ongoing effort to establish the Unit has had good newspaper coverage and public visibility. The terminology was accepted by all branches of law enforcement participating in the project last year. See appended material, Col. Kolivosky, Chief Porter, Roger Endell, Dan Hickey, Anchorage Times, etc.

As to the additional changes in the body of the bill, we queried our law enforcement and legal advisors. They felt that the terminology for the unit was not specific enough, and as written, could be mistaken for other child projects currently existing within law enforcement.



MITCH McCONNELL
COUNTY JUDGE EXECUTIVE

BILL BARDENWERPER
COUNTY JUDGE'S LIAISON

DEPT. FOR HUMAN SERVICES
Jeanne Frank, Secretary
Earl Dunlap, Deputy Secretary

JEFFERSON COUNTY POLICE DEPT.
Col. E.G. Helm, Chief
Capt. James Black, Intelligence

LOUISVILLE DIVISION OF POLICE
Col. Richard Dotson, Chief
Major Wesley Crusa, Intelligence

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Special Agent in Charge,
James Yelvington
Celest Armstead

KENTUCKY STATE POLICE
Lieut. Mike Moulton

U.S. POSTAL INSPECTION SERVICE
Ted Eklund, Postal Inspector

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY
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COUNTY ATTORNEY
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KENTUCKY ATTORNEY GENERAL
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UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE
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Dr. Ron Holmes, Assoc. Prof.

SOUTHERN INDIANA POLICE DEPTS.

LOUISVILLE/JEFFERSON COUNTY
CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION

Bob Benson, Chairman
Terri Cox, Secretary

POLICE/SOCIAL WORK TEAM

DHS EXPLOITED & MISSING CHILD UNIT
John B. Rabun, ACSW, Manager
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POLICE MEMBERS

Lieut. Bill Spaulding, LDP
Det. Bob Hair, LDP
Det. Brian Ahearn, LDP
Det. Mary Lott, LDP
Det. Gary Smith, JCPD
Det. Mike Simpson, JCPD
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TASK FORCE on
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D.H.S. EXPLOITED & MISSING CHILD UNIT
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August 1, 1983

ERNEST E. ALLEN
Chairman
RONALD J. PREGLIASCO
Vice-Chairman

Ms. Marroyce Hall, Chairperson
Alaska Juvenile Crime Commission
P.O. Box 4-2850
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Dear Ms. Hall:

I wanted to take the time to formally follow up on our several discussions both in Anchorage and on the phone since then. In particular to salute the Alaska Juvenile Youth Commission for your excellent work in "Exploited Children - Juvenile Crime" published May, 1983. I was delighted to receive a copy from you and have shared it with our Crime Commission Director for Lou. and Jefferson Co., Ernie Allen. He too extends his compliments for a job well done.

It also occurred to me that I should probably share with you my thoughts on the creation of an exploited child unit in your city. Initially, I should indicate that other than my reading of your report I was in Anchorage only for 2 days as an expert witness in forensic social work with exploited children investigations for the State V. Chico Rodriguez case resulting in 25 guilty verdicts. During this time I got to practically "live with" Investigator Frank Feichtinger and had the in depth opportunity of examining his work as an investigator with/for child victims of exploitation. His knowledge of the "pressure points" in this work including- the nexus between these children and the motorcycle gangs, organized crime, and extortion of "community pillars" is exemplary. His ability to supportively work with and for the child victims of exploitation and commitment to their protection is truly outstanding. Inv. Feichtinger has brought the best of law enforcement skills and personal commitment to children AS CHILDREN to bear in an area of very limited expertise. He was selected by the F.B.I. as one of 27 national experts in this area of investigation to attend the first FBI "Seminar on the Sexual Exploitation of Children" at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Va., during the last week of May, 1983. His selection is certainly indicative of his national reputation as an excellent investigator in this area. As one of the attendees at that Seminar, I can attest to the level of expertise of each of those present as being inordinately high and thus a splendid reflection of his credentials/reputation in this field.

ATTACHMENT #3

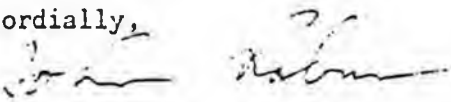
Letter to Ms. Hall; 8-1-83.

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All of this is to say that I would recommend that you continue to follow through with the plans developed by the Alaska Juvenile Crime Commission to set up a local/state exploited child unit. Further, it would be my hope and professional recommendation that Investigator Frank Feichtinger be secured as the law enforcement officer to lead such a unit in its early stages given his credentials and proven experience in this field. Such expertise is critical at the early stages of such a new unit/task force. Should an investigator "new" and/or "untried" be chosen no matter how good, you should expect a much more "bumpy road" in this most important project. Care must always be taken to remember that we must all work jointly in and for the best interests of the children who are victims of adult depravity. Inv. Feichtinger certainly has demonstrated in person to me and by reputation his ability and commitment to that end as an excellent exploited child investigator.

I would be most interested in receiving a copy of your newly passed laws in this area and any further developments along the way to the creation of an exploited child unit. Please be assured that I stand ready to assist you in any way that might be helpful in such a cause. Feel free to share this letter with your colleagues.

Cordially,


John B. Rabun, Jr., ACSW, CSW, P.O.
Manager
Exploited & Missing Child Unit

P.S.: I have enclosed some recent articles that you may find of interest.

ALASKA JUVENILE CRIME COMMISSION REPORT

Statistical Progression of Sexually Abused Male Juveniles Into Criminal Behavior



CONCLUSIONS:

FROM THESE VERY CONSERVATIVE STATISTICAL PROJECTIONS THE FOLLOWING CONCLUSIONS CAN BE INFERRED:

Sexual exploitation of juvenile males is a significant and highly contributing factor to subsequent delinquency and criminal behavior.

The cycle of victim progressing to criminal and to sexual offender/exploiter, if not broken, will lead to a geometric type progression of criminal behavior, dollar loss to society, and inability of law enforcement to contain criminal behavior.

Dollar loss noted in these statistics applies only to burglary crimes and does not include dollar loss due to other crimes such as larceny, robbery, fraud, etc. that would probably greatly exceed that mentioned.

Dollar loss to society in the form of increased jail requirements, law enforcement expenditures, court system costs, social service expenditures, etc. is not considered and is astronomical in comparison to dollar loss figures from burglary crimes alone.

Crimes that will result against persons such as assault, homicide, robbery, etc. are not addressed.

Sexual exploitation of children also covers categories not addressed in these projections such as female prostitution, male prostitution and incestuous crimes that probably equal if not exceed in dimension the projections listed here.

Sexual exploitation of children is a hidden problem that has been a significant and root cause of today's crime problem and that if left unaddressed and not diminished will geometrically progress into an out of control causal factor of criminal behavior to a greater impact on our state and future.

STATISTICAL PROGRESSION OF SEXUALLY ABUSED MALE JUVENILES INTO CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR

THE FOLLOWING FIGURES APPLY TO SEXUALLY EXPLOITED MALE JUVENILES WHERE THE SUSPECT IS OTHER THAN A FAMILY MEMBER. SIMILAR FIGURES COULD PROBABLY BE APPLIED WHERE FEMALE JUVENILES ARE VICTIMS. INFORMATIONAL SOURCES INCLUDE ANCHORAGE POLICE DEPARTMENT, F.B.I., ALASKA STATE TROOPERS, LOUISVILLE EXPLOITED CHILDRENS UNIT AND McLAUGHLIN YOUTH CENTER.

ASSUMPTIONS

1. THE AVERAGE ADULT MALE ABUSER WILL SEXUALLY EXPLOIT FIVE CHILDREN IN A ONE YEAR PERIOD.
2. SEXUAL ABUSE IS A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTING FACTOR TO SUBSEQUENT DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR.
3. 50% OF THE MALE JUVENILES SO AFFECTED WILL ACT OUT IN A DELINQUENT MANNER.
 - a. Each of this 50% of sexually assaulted youth will commit [average] 10 felony crimes in a one year period.
 - b. Anchorage has approximately 3200 burglaries per year.
 - c. 39.8% of all forcible entry burglaries and 30.7% unlawful entry burglary arrests were male juveniles. 42% of all auto thefts were juveniles.
 - d. Average police time expended per burglary is 8 hours. [Police] [Add costs: court, probation, Mc Laughlin, support services].
 - e. 80% OF ALL JUVENILES [MALE] WHO SEXUALLY ABUSE OTHERS, HAVE BEEN SEXUALLY ABUSED THEMSELVES.
 - f. 50% of all male juveniles committing serious felony assaults [homicide and first degree assault] have been sexually exploited.
4. 20% of all boys admitted but not institutionalized at McLaughlin Youth Center have been sexually exploited. [One thousand boys are admitted to Mc Laughlin each year but not institutionalized.]
5. 60% OF ALL THE BOYS INSTITUTIONALIZED AT MYC HAVE BEEN SEXUALLY EXPLOITED.

PROJECTION OF ESTIMATED COST OF ACTIVITIES BASED ON KNOWN STATISTICAL FACTORS. (Cost covers only police man hours and actual dollar cost as a result of burglary property loss as an indicator of cost to the community.

COMPUTATION #1

1 Sexual Exploiter.
2.5 Males exploited (by the exploiter above) act out in a delinquent manner.
25 Burglaries committed by the above juveniles in one year.
\$75,000 Property loss as a result of the 25 burglaries.
200 Police man hours expended on these burglaries.

COMPUTATION #2

1600 Burglaries committed by juveniles in Anchorage each year.
800 Burglaries committed by sexually exploited juveniles each year in Anchorage.
\$2,400,000 Property loss by sexually exploited juveniles in Anchorage each year.
6400 Police man hours/year expended for burglaries committed by sexually exploited juveniles.
3.08 Police Officers committed full time to investigating burglaries committed by sexually exploited juveniles.

COMPUTATION #3

ASSUMPTION: 23% of institutionalized boys sexually abuse someone else.

- 18.....Boys in MYC in one year have sexually abused someone else.
- 15.....Of these boys have been sexually exploited themselves.

COMPUTATION #4

ASSUMPTION:

Each sexually exploited boy institutionalized at MYC for a term of one year or more have usually been exploited by more than one exploiter.

- 48Boys have been sexually exploited in one year.
- 48.....Exploiters are involved.
- 48.....Exploiters have exploited 5 or more boys.
- 120.....Boys exploited by these exploiters will act out delinquently.

- 48.....Boys will be institutionalized as a result.
- 1200.....Felony crimes will be committed in one year by the boys.
- 9600.....Police man hours will be expended investigating these crimes.

- 4.0.....Police Officer detailed full time to these crimes committed by these sexually exploited boys.

COMPUTATION #5

ASSUMPTIONS:

1 EXPLOITER EXPLOITS 60 BOYS IN A 4 YEAR PERIOD. (Rodriquez)

- 30.....Boys will act out delinquently.
- 1200.....Felony crimes will be committed by these boys in a 4 year period.

- 1.2.....Police Officers will work full time for four years investigating these crimes.

ASSUMPTION:

EACH OF THE 30 BOYS COMMITTING THESE CRIMES WILL SPEND 5 YEARS IN JAIL IN A 10 YEAR PERIOD.

- 150.....Years in jail spent by victims of this one exploiter.

ASSUMPTION:

Of the 1200 crimes committed, 1000 will be burglaries.

- \$3,000,000.... PROPERTY LOSS IN 4 YEARS AS A RESULT OF THIS ONE EXPLOITER.

COMPUTATION #6

ASSUMPTION:

1. 200 boys admitted to MYC each year have been sexually exploited.
2. 200 additional boys not admitted to MYC have been exploited.
3. 400 additional boys have been exploited but have not displayed subsequent significant delinquent behavior during the year.

400.....Boys exploited who have acted out delinquently.
4000..... Felony crimes committed.
32,000.....Police man hours expended in investigation
15.4.....Police Officers investigating these crimes.

COMPUTATION #7

ASSUMPTIONS:

80.....Boys have been exploited each year.
200.....Will engage in a criminal lifestyle.
10.....Felony crimes will be committed by each boy each year.
60%.....Of those crimes will be property crimes with average dollar loss of \$3,000.00.

23%.....Will sexually abuse others during that period.
200,000..... Felony crimes committed.
120,000.....Property crimes committed.
\$36,000,000. Property loss.
46.....Sex offenders created.

ASSUMPTION:

Each of the 200 boys will spend 5 years in jail as a result of their crimes.

1000..... Man years of jail time over a 10 year period for each years victims of sexual exploitation.
10,000..... Man years each 10 years for victims of sexual exploitation.
100.....Exploiters.
250.....Kids/year (Delinquent)
2500..... Felony crimes (80% property crimes).
2000..... Property crimes.
\$6,000,000..... Property loss.
9.6..... Officer full-time investigating victim's crimes.

COMPUTATION #8

ASSUMPTION:

Of the 46 sexual offenders created in one year. 25% will begin to sexually exploit juvenile males within 10 years.

10 years from now =

11..... New and additional sexual exploiters.
550..... Juvenile males sexually exploited by these additional exploiters in subsequent 10 year period.

137..... Of those exploited will lead a criminal lifestyle.
13,700..... Felony crimes will be committed by the juveniles so exploited in 10 year period.
34.....New sexual offenders will be created. at least 25% of whom will enter the exploiter cycle.

Alaska Juvenile Crime Commission

P.O. Box 4-2850 Anchorage, Alaska 99509 Ph. (907) 345-0277

January 30, 1985

Senator Edna DeVries
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811


Dear Senator DeVries:

I strongly recommend that Frank Feichtinger be invited to testify on legislation regarding the Child Exploitation Unit, background checks, the runaway bill, and hearsay evidence. Detective Feichtinger is currently assigned to investigate exploited child cases, as a result of the initial state funding for the Child Exploitation Law Enforcement Project. He was also selected by the FBI as one of the twenty-seven local and state experts in the nation three years ago.

Secondly, I have spoken with another member of the Unit, Agent Ken Marischen, FBI. Ken is specially trained in child exploitation cases, kidnapped, and missing children cases from a federal perspective. He indicated that he would also be glad to testify if invited through his supervisor.

Enclosures include Juvenile Justice Digest, FBI report referencing child exploitation and Frank Feichtinger, correspondence from John Rabun, Founder of the Exploited Child Unit, Louisville, Kentucky. John Rabun is currently Deputy Director of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

Sincerely,


Marroyce Hall, Director
Alaska Juvenile Crime Commission

Alaska Juvenile Crime Commission is a non-profit tax exempt corporation.

ATTACHMENT #5

The men behind the Rodriguez c

Troubled teens find a friend

by Jeff Bertner

Some of Anchorage's most troubled youngsters — teenagers who continually have been on the wrong side of the law — seem to have found a friend on the right side of the law.

One might not suppose that a police officer would befriend those he puts behind bars.

But nothing about this cop and the things he's done are what you might list in your stereotype of a police officer.

The problem is that Frank Feichtinger, along with everything else, is self-effacing. And in his reluctance to talk about himself, he gives credit for his accomplishments to others.

Police Chief Brian Porter, one of his colleagues in the Anchorage Police Department, a couple of former assistant district attorneys, the folks at McLaughlin Youth Center — they're all responsible for helping to crack the Chico Rodriguez case and awaken this community to the problems of abused youth, Feichtinger says.

That case — the biggest commercial child exploitation case in Alaska history — resulted in 25 felony convictions against Rodriguez for his role in using drugs and money to lure an estimated 60 Anchorage boys into the folds of a prostitution, pornography and burglary operation.

But if Feichtinger shuns the cop-with-a-cause label, he quietly goes about his business. The Rodriguez case is only the most famous of a series of cases he has cracked where the victims are young boys.

Rodriguez defense lawyer Mitchell Schapira attacked Feichtinger for befriending Rodriguez' victims, winning



Frank Feichtinger shows troubled youths the concern behind the badge

them over and thus winning the case.

That attack seemed to be the only thing that ruffled the otherwise soft-spoken Feichtinger throughout the tension-filled, three-week trial.

The trial is over, Rodriguez may spend the rest of his life in jail and Feichtinger has gone on to other cases. But he still maintains his relationships with many of the troubled youths involved in the case — and many others who had no part in the trial.

Teens who have broken more laws than they are years old look with respect at Feichtinger.

And Feichtinger, fully aware of all their legal transgressions, accepts these youths as individuals who need the care and concern of society if they are not to be re-

legated to a life of crime.

That's why, every year when he and his wife are finished wrapping Christmas presents for their own children, 6 and 4, they wrap more presents for society's rejects, housed at McLaughlin.

That's why when he contemplates a fishing trip to get away from the pressures of police work, he might take one of McLaughlin's delinquents out on a pass to join the weekend outing.

That's why when his family retreats into the peacefulness of its Eagle River home, it may be hosting a youth welcome nowhere else except McLaughlin.

Some of these self-confessed delinquents, who have rejected the values behind

See Officer, page B-2

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gentle prosecutor

Continued from page B-1

Olson says he's been working on that non-stop ever since, so "this summer" I decided to do all the things everybody comes up here to do — fishing, kayaking, and getting out into the unpopulated wilds.

He went to Bristol Bay to fish at Egeek, south of Naknek, only for a foray back nek, only for a foray back into the fish, but this time leaving his work behind.

Simple, with few possessions and nothing to tie him to Anchorage or Fairbanks, for years Olson probably has been the state's most-traveled prosecutor.

"It's great. I've seen a lot of the state," probably more than many who have been here far longer, he says. "I've never turned down an opportunity to go somewhere and do a job."

Until the Rodriguez case, he carried his name into court almost every day last May, few had heard of him.

"I have closer friendships and know people better in the small towns in the state than in Anchorage," he says.

Flying out to a village to interview witnesses in preparation for trials, Olson says he frequently wanted to spend more time in the state's far-flung villages — and sometimes did.

But more often, his duties demanded that he leave these Bush villages before he was ready.

Then, in January, he decided to settle down — by his standards, anyway. Olson spent a full year in the Anchorage office. Much of that time was spent preparing and trying the Rodriguez case.

Although he had called Anchorage or Fairbanks home for much of the previous five years, most of that time those cities were simply a home base from which he set out to rural Alaska Bush cases.

When he decided to stay for the first half of this year, he took on the sex crimes unit because he thought the psychological aspect of it all is interesting.

He asks himself this: "What is it that causes these people to be offenders? And what is it that causes the victims in the Rodriguez case, for example) to keep going back?"

Although Olson terms these

cases "emotionally hard" — more so than other kinds of crimes he's prosecuted — "I've always liked dealing with kids. It's hard for these kids to get up and talk about this stuff... it's such a major emotional assault for these kids. These kids really hurt. You can't help but feel for them."

More than presenting evidence necessary for conviction, Olson shares the injury and by so doing manages to get young victims of sexual assault to relate their painful experiences.

"I don't have any special training and I don't know how other people approach it," he says. "I just know you can't go in and pretend like you're their friend."

When the victims are young and must reveal bad things they have done, Olson says, "You have to convince them that you're doing it not just because it's your job as a prosecutor, but because you really care about them."

Olson says that has been what motivated him. If he wasn't concerned about the victims, he couldn't successfully prosecute the case, he says.

"You can't talk to a sexual assault victim without having something go between you."

That "something" was the ingredient that made the Rodriguez case his toughest, Olson says, because "each kid is a separate person, who reacts differently, and who must trust you."

But once that bond is established, Olson says he has what it takes to sound convincing to a jury.

Taking the Rodriguez case victory as his swan song, Olson has transformed his Alaskan wanderlust into wandering the world for a while.

Before leaving the country earlier this month he came back to Anchorage for the Rodriguez sentencing. But the judge got sick, the sentencing was put off and Olson went on his way. He had cleaned out his desk for the last time one week after it. Rodriguez convictions were returned, in early June. He returned to Anchorage hoping to personally write the last chapter in the case.

"Maybe I'll really miss this," he says of trial work. "I don't know when I'll return or where I'll go or what I'll do. I just want a break to figure out what else I want to do."

Officer accepts teens

Continued from page B-1

Feichtinger's badge, accept the man behind the badge.

Many of these youths have come of age, some are still behind bars, others have vowed to go straight, but for the witness stand at the Rodriguez trial or to a reporter visiting them in jail, they speak of Frank Feichtinger with one voice.

These young criminals and victims of abuse got no deals from Feichtinger. Yet they trust him. They accept him in the same way he has accepted them — as a person. And it is that which has helped many change their lives.

Feichtinger does not go around proselytizing. He is not a zealot out to save today's youth from the evils of the world. He doesn't even want to talk about it. He refused to consent to an interview until it had been approved by the police community relations office.

And he doesn't hide behind a cloak of righteousness and punitivity. He admits vices — he smokes and swears too much — and says he's really befriended McLaughlin's unwanted for one reason: "I like them, and I care about them."

But he also knows that if these youths — runaways, juvenile delinquents, sexually abused boys — don't find some genuine concern by society and society's authority figures, they'll graduate from McLaughlin to prison.

Feichtinger, a former McLaughlin's an employee because he liked working with kids. Working with the residents and earning their trust, he soon began hearing tales of abuse, by someone called "Chico."

Feichtinger had already spent four years with the Alaska State Troopers, where he was involved in a controversial shooting incident, before going to McLaughlin for a six-month stint. He moved on to the Anchorage police and had been there for about a year and a half when, as a patrolman, he began what was to become a year-long investigation into the Rodriguez operation.

He had other duties to perform, and continued to juggle 30 to 40 cases while investigating Rodriguez. It was Porter's commitment to break the state's largest juvenile sex abuse case that permitted him to succeed, says

Feichtinger, now an investigator in the police sex crimes unit.

A 33-year old political science major from Rutgers University, Feichtinger says he was attracted to police work by the "thought of adventure and excitement," and the upper New York state native was won over to Alaska when the military stationed him here.

Although he is just one of many anonymous police investigators who go about the business of solving crimes, Feichtinger has recently earned recognition for his unusual ability to win the confidence of male sexual assault victims. He handles all sorts of rape cases, but Feichtinger's forte is the out-of-the-ordinary case, like Rodriguez, where he succeeds in getting boys to reveal instances of sexual abuse.

And one of the nation's foremost experts on the sexual abuse of juveniles, John Rabun Jr., says Feichtinger's departure from typical police questioning techniques to gain the confidence, trust — and key evidentiary information — from juveniles is the wave of the future in the field.

Those techniques do not involve a routine question-and-answer interrogation. Rather, Feichtinger says, they simply involve "give and take, caring about the kid, and talking — earning their trust."

Police and other officials have found a natural reluctance on the part of sexual assault victims to talk about what happened. That

reluctance is the result of involvement was homosexual. And an almost impenetrable wall of silence is erected if the juvenile consented to have sex in exchange for shelter or protection or money or drugs.

"I like to find out why people do what they do," he says. "Police officers are taught to solve crimes and make arrests. But it bothers me when one of these kids commits a crime again and again. I wonder what it is that's keeping them at the bottom. Certainly having kids of my own makes me want to deal with these issues. I grew up on the right side of the track, but this area of exploited children is a critical one."

The work, Feichtinger says, "is not altruism. I enjoy it. And the rewards are great. Basically, they're kids I like."

Winning camp

Continued from page B-1

those regulations can be bypassed in certain cases.

One problem, said Sierra Club spokesman Jack Hession, will probably be defining which landowners' property is "effectively surrounded by" national park land. Like inholders whose lands are completely engulfed by national parks, such landowners are guaranteed access under the proposed regulation.

And they are not required to get congressional approval. It is up to the Interior Department to determine what can and cannot be built.

Another issue is over what type of "access" inholders are guaranteed, Hession said — do the regulations allow a footpath, a gravel road, a major pipeline, a railroad?

Hession and another environmental spokesman, attorney Eric Smith of Trustees for Alaska, agreed that the proposed regulations seem to reflect a shift within the Interior Department.

Earlier regulations did not authorize inholders to build such major facilities as a pipeline for their "access" and bypass congressional review, they said.

"I don't think they were talking about pipelines when they were talking about access to inholders," Smith said of the intent of in Congress when the lands act was passed.

"It's another attempt by Secretary Watt to circumvent the intent of the Alaska Lands Act," Hession said.

Babcock said his company has not taken a definite stand on whether Bear Creek should be considered "effectively surrounded by" national lands. But he offered a definition of an inholder during testimony at a recent hearing:

"Effectively surrounded by" means that physical barriers

would preclude adequate and feasible access to the land. Questions of access across in (conservation) unit is afforded. Physical barriers include, with out exception, mountain terrain, extensive marsh areas, shallow water depths and presence of ice for large periods of the year."

Jim Jinks, deputy director of the Resource Development Council for Alaska Inc., said the organization has one concern about the proposed regulations: Do they provide reasonable access?

The council is still studying the issue and has not yet drafted its written comments, he said.

But the key point is that whether the regulations allow for "reasonable access" to an inholder they don't outline whether the inholder will get the most direct or economically feasible route.

And that could be a very important point for a company that wants to develop viable resources, especially in the arctic where development costs are high.

Whatever the case, Jinks thinks Bear Creek is definitely an "inholder" and should be afforded the streamlined process for access.

Smith does not agree. This case agreement and others probably will continue at least until Nov. 14, the deadline for written comments on the regulations to be submitted to Interior.

263-9333

The direct line
The Times Classified
ad department

JOSEPH KLINE, D.P.M.

Member of the Alaska State Bar Association
Member of the Alaska State Bar Association
Member of the Alaska State Bar Association
Every Mon. & Wed. Evening
7:30 P.M.
PHONE: 274-4334

Chamber board backs \$85 million bond plan

The Anchorage Chamber of Commerce board of directors unanimously endorsed Friday an \$85 million bond plan to

Point Woronzof Waste Treatment Plant and build new sewer lines; \$5.2 million to buy new land for a city landfill; and \$10

CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT REPAIR VETS, KEEP A HAND IN.

Once a month we can polish that skill you had in repairing earth movers, graders, crushers, hot plants and

Pre-Season
Ski
Tune-up



MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: Jay Hogan, Associate Director
 Division of Budget Review
 Office of Management and Budget
 Office of the Governor

DATE: January 6, 1984

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

465-432

SUBJECT:

Criminally Exploited
 Children

✓ VADM: Jcs Mapranath, Director
 Division of Administrative Services
 Department of Public Safety

We have reviewed the materials submitted on criminally exploited children in Alaska and wish to express our support for the formation of a special law enforcement unit in Anchorage to deal with this serious problem. The unit would be a joint State and local cooperative effort similar to the successful Anchorage Metro Drug Unit. The cost is estimated at \$375.0 for FY 85 and would include one Anchorage P.D. Sergeant, one Anchorage Police Officer, one Anchorage clerical position, and one State Trooper Sergeant.

While we recognize the seriousness of criminal exploitation of children and that this is a growing problem, it is not feasible at this time for either the Anchorage Police Department or the Division of Alaska State Troopers to divert limited existing resources to form the proposed special unit. We would, however, be pleased to participate in such an effort if funding is provided. Therefore, I urge your support of an appropriation in the amount of \$375.0 to fund a special investigative unit on criminally exploited children.

Further details are available upon request. Your consideration of the requested appropriation to deal with this problem is appreciated.

cc: Commissioner Robert J. Sundberg
 Commissioner Roger Endell
 Peter B. McDowell, OMB
 Brian Porter, Chief, APD
 ✓ Colonel Michael C. Kolivosky, AST
 Marroyce Hall, AK Juvenile Crime Commission
 Sandra Borbridge, Spec. Assistant to the Governor
 Allen Blume, Spec. Staff Assistant to the Governor

Page two

Another way in which the State can help is in its support of daycare, job sharing arrangements and flexible working schedules for parents, so that parents can arrange their schedules to be with their children as much as possible. The possibility of child exploitation is diminished in this manner.

RVE:SH-B:as2

✓ cc: Susan Humphrey-Barnett, Director
Statewide Programs

MEMORANDUM

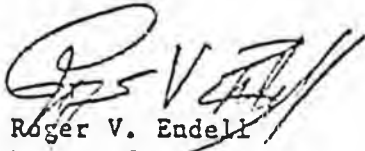
State of Alaska

TO Allen Blume
Special Assistant

DATE October 31, 1983

FILE NO

TELEPHONE NO

FROM 
Roger V. Endell
Deputy Commissioner
Adult Corrections Agency

SUBJECT Alaska Juvenile Crime
Commission Report

Thank you for forwarding the Alaska Juvenile Crime Commission Report to me. The connection between child sexual abuse and delinquent behavior is clear to people and agencies working with such children. The various components of the justice system can and must work together on this problem. In the material furnished by Ms. Marroyce Hall, the geometric progression of cost to the State both in monetary and human terms, from just one instance of child sexual abuse, is well illustrated.

The commission is recommending that a statewide special unit for the investigation of sexually exploited children be developed and funded. Corrections would support such a move. Although in the short range, it may result in further overcrowding of our already overcrowded prison system, in the long range, the fewer children exploited, the fewer children become delinquents and possibly adult criminals.

The commission makes a number of recommendations for legislative action. All these recommendations merit further examination; in particular, I believe the following are worthwhile:

1. Strengthening child prostitution and pornography laws.
2. Funding specialized training for State personnel involved with handling exploited children and juvenile offenders with a history of exploitation (This would include McLaughlin Youth Center staff and Juvenile Probation staff as well as law enforcement personnel).
3. Fund juvenile emergency centers.
4. Provide incentive for the creation of non-profit group, halfway and foster homes, but ensure quality care through adherence to rigorous standards and frequent program monitoring and audits.
5. Establish a 24-hour information and referral hotline for exploited and abused children.

In the prevention section of the commission's report, of particular interest is the in-district suspension from school to include counseling and further referral if necessary. This appears to be a possible alternative to complete suspension from school.

ATTACHMENT #7

Municipality
of
Anchorage



625 C STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 279 1441

GEORGE M. SULLIVAN,
MAYOR

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
Division of Police Services

July 1, 1976

Marroyce Hall
Chairman
People for Better Education
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Ms. Hall:

In response to your request for our views on how the present juvenile system is functioning, and what changes we would propose, I am including the following observations and suggestions. These suggestions are not complete but they do provide some insight into the problem that law enforcement agencies face and attempt to cope with.

Status offenders are rapidly becoming a major problem in the Anchorage Area. Many juveniles are living away from home without their parents permission. Because of the present laws, police departments, social agencies and the juvenile courts are helpless to prevent or correct these situations. These juveniles are becoming involved in criminal offenses and placing themselves in positions that are detrimental to their morals and welfare, and yet our "system" is helpless to correct these faults. In the meantime, many parents are attempting to seek assistance from all available agencies but are unable to get any help because of current laws and attitudes. It should be kept in mind that, even though the parents have lost all control over their children, and are unable to obtain needed assistance, the parents are still responsible for their childrens' actions.

I would submit the following suggestions for consideration. Lower the juvenile age from 18 years to 16 years. Juveniles today are much more sophisticated and are committing much more serious offenses than several years ago. A large percentage of our major crimes are being committed by juveniles in the 16-18 year group. If society is going to protect juveniles from being responsible for their own actions, then society owes it to the citizen to protect them from the criminal juvenile offender.

Another alternative would be to provide adequate social services and agencies to identify and work with families as a whole. Too much attention is devoted to the rights and needs of the juvenile and parents are ignored. It is necessary that both the juvenile and parents be considered when counseling or other social therapy is recommended.

ATTACHMENT #8



People for Better Education .
July 2, 1976
Page Two

I would suggest the laws be changed to bring back parental control within the home. Today's attitudes and thinking by many well-meaning groups are weakening the family structure. This trend should be reversed.

Juvenile offenders that commit serious crimes against persons and property should have their names and addresses made public. I believe that society has a right to know who these offenders are. I don't feel, however, that all juvenile offenders should have this information released, the criteria being, should society have to protect itself from a particular type of offender such as a rapist or burglar.

Establish a local ordinance to enable police officers to take CHINS (children in need of supervision) into custody and place them under supervision until subsequent contact by the proper agency. Keep in mind that many run-aways are leaving the foster homes they are now being placed in. I maintain that if a juvenile is going to be counseled and steps taken to place this child in the proper environment, the first step is to ensure that this juvenile will be available for this evaluation. In many instances that is not the case today. There are many more issues that could be addressed, such as the role of the juvenile court, probation officers, institutions, etc.; however, with the emphasis on juvenile diversion and rehabilitation rather than on punishment, deterrents to delinquency behavior are rapidly disappearing.

I strongly feel that one of the primary goals of a police department is to divert juvenile offenders from the court systems. However, without the necessary support from other agencies in the community, this approach is a failure as the attached documents will support.

Many supporting agencies do an excellent job, but fail in their role because of lack of staff and funds. Some are restricted, as are parents, because of some laws pertaining to juveniles. Also, I don't feel that the schools fulfill their responsibilities in the role they play in identifying and preventing problem behavioral patterns. More training and specialization is needed by law enforcement agencies.

The problems are many and I don't feel that there are any certain solutions. It will take community involvement by many citizens before any progress is made toward lowering the juvenile problem we face in Alaska. Politics, money, personnel, attitudes, philosophies - all play roles in the system. There are as many solutions as there are children, and until such time as we begin to do what is in the best interest of each individual child and parent; based on each individual case; our juvenile problem will continue to grow.

Sincerely,

Wade C. Lacey

Sergeant Wade Lacey
Juvenile Bureau
Anchorage Police Department

WL/bh



ANCHORAGE POLICE DEPARTMENT

525 C STREET • ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-3599
TELEPHONE (907) 279-1441



TONY KNOWLES
MAYOR

BRIAN S. PORTER
CHIEF

August 26, 1983

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

We have been asked to briefly outline the scope and estimated cost of a Special Unit for the Investigation of Criminally Exploited Children.

Background:

I have discussed this proposition with Colonel Mike Kolivesky, Director of the Alaska State Troopers, and have agreed that:

1. Such a unit could be beneficial if operated under the task force concept of the current Metropolitan Drug Enforcement Unit.
2. While these offenses are an important area of concern, neither AST nor APD could lose existing budget to begin this function as an independent unit.
3. If funded, the unit would operate, as the Metro Drug Unit, in the Greater Anchorage Area and periodically in the Matanuska-Susitna Valley.

Scope:

Initial and followup investigation of cases involving juveniles:

1. Prostitution.
2. Organized burglary/larceny offenses.
3. Narcotics.
4. Runaway.
5. Missing *children last year*
- 6.

ATTACHMENT #9

Exploited Children-Proposal
August 26, 1983
Page Two

This unit would place emphasis on the exploitive aspects of these crimes. Priority would be given as listed above. The unit would coordinate with the Metropolitan Drug Unit and regular investigation units of the Anchorage Police Department and Alaska State Troopers as required.

General Considerations:

Funding should begin at least eight (8) months in advance of operational implementation so as to provide for recruitment and training of replacement personnel.

Sincerely,

Brian S. Porter
Brian S. Porter
Chief of Police

BSP:vka
Attachments

1964 SERVICE LEVEL ANALYSIS

Service Level
1 0 1

Dept Police	Unit No 4000	Div Investigation Services	Unit No 4700	Sec Exploited Child Unit
----------------	-----------------	----------------------------------	-----------------	--------------------------------

ISSUE
Felony and Misdemeanor crimes committed by juveniles at the direction of exploitive adults.

GOAL
Information gathering pertaining to criminal activities involving juveniles working either as agents for, or at the direction of adults; identification and apprehension of suspects and the filing of appropriate charges.

ACTION
Interview juvenile suspects of burglary, narcotic and prostitution offenses for information regarding adult involvement. Interview recovered runaways regarding adult assistance and criminal involvement.

DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCES REQUIRED

PERSONNEL
One Police Sergeant (Range 27P)
One Police Officer (Range 25P)
One Police Clerk II (Range 14P)

3 FT 3 FT 3 FT

FINANCIAL	1963 BUDGETED (A)	THIS LEVEL ONLY (B)	CUMULATIVE (C)	DIFF FROM '63 (C-A) (D)
1000 PERSONAL SERVICES	-0-	196,970	196,970	196,970
2000 SUPPLIES	-0-	1,550	1,550	1,550
3000 OTHER SERVICES	-0-	41,660	41,660	41,660
4000 DEBT SERVICE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
5000 CAPITAL OUTLAY	-0-	18,670	18,670	18,670
DIRECT ORGANIZATION COST	-0-	258,850	258,850	258,850
PROGRAM REVENUES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

DESCRIPTION	1963 BUDGETED	THIS LEVEL ONLY	CUMULATIVE
Interview Juveniles	-0-	500	500
Charge Adults	-0-	25	25
Initiate Cases	-0-	100	100

Prepared by R. Foster

264-4125

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

DIVISION OF STATE TROOPERS

Bill Sheffield, Governor

ROBERT J. SUNDBERG
COMMISSIONER

P. O. BOX 5183, ANNEX
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502

September 12, 1983

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Alaska State Troopers have been asked for input in the creation of a Special Unit for the Investigation of Criminally Exploited Children.

At this time it appears that the Alaska State Troopers would be able to furnish one person of the rank of Sergeant on a part-time basis with the responsibility for initiating and conducting investigations in the State Trooper area of jurisdiction on matters pertaining to juvenile exploitation and victimization to include juvenile pornography, juvenile prostitution and other crimes involving juveniles which are considered to be organized or semi organized.

If a new position and adequate funding was authorized, the position would be that of a full time Sergeant. The Trooper Sergeant would in the performance of his duties act as a member of this special unit, which would be housed in the Anchorage area, and in cooperation with the Special Unit leader, he would be responsible for coordinating or working with other members of the Task Force in conducting investigations of matters pertaining to juvenile exploitation and victimization. He would be responsible for developing sources of information concerning these areas and in coordination with the Special Unit Leader develop, collect and furnish pertinent intelligence information to further enforcement efforts. He would, as a member of the Special Unit assist other members in their child exploitation victimization investigations. He will also assist other law enforcement agencies and activities in this type of investigation when requested.

The Sergeant will be responsible for the coordination enforcement efforts involving similar offenses with criminal and juvenile justice agencies in other states. He will also coordinate enforcement and investigative efforts with appropriate federal agencies on interstate matters.

The person assigned to this Special Unit must be prepared to cope with juvenile personalities and problems and have a Proclivity for communicating with juveniles

The total anticipated expenses for the Department of Public Safety, State of Alaska, would be \$79,084. These expenses are broken down as follows:

1. One State Trooper Sergeant assigned to the Criminal Investigation Bureau, Anchorage - salary and benefits (78C - 12 O/T)	\$68,392
2. One lease car	4,452
3. Travel and Per Diem	2,000
4. Telephone	1,020
5. Miscellaneous (office supplies, vehicle expenses, etc.)	3,220
6. Clerical support (use existing)	-0-

TOTAL ANTICIPATED EXPENSES: \$79,084

Sincerely,

Michael C. Kolivosky
Colonel Michael C. Kolivosky
Director
Alaska State Troopers

DATE: February 14, 1985

TO: Col. Kolivosky, Alaska State Troopers

FROM: TRP SAGRAVES/INV. FEICHTINGER, Child Sexual Abuse Unit

SUBJECT: Statistical Information, Unit Caseload.

Per your request, attached is a breakout of open cases presently assigned to individual members of the Child Sexual Abuse Unit. The unit was effective on December 1, 1984 and initially consisted on one supervisor (APD), two investigators (APD), and one Trooper Investigator and one clerk (APD). Effective February 1, 1985 an additional investigator (APD) was added to the unit. It is our understanding that on or about March 1, 1985, another investigator (APD) will be added to the unit. When the unit was first formed, the APD sworn personnel assigned brought with them to the unit, cases they had been assigned in their previous units that were still open. The three initial APD investigators assigned to the unit had previously been assigned in units dealing with child sexual abuse crimes.

Presently, the unit is assigned all cases involving the sexual abuse of minors where a family member is the abuser, all cases involving the sexual abuse of minors in which the victims are 10 years of age or younger, and some cases involving the sexual abuse of minors in which the victims are 11-18 years of age. The Sexual Assault Unit of APD is handling the other reported cases involving victims 11-18 years of age. The unit is not handling cases in which minors are being exploited in other than sexual ways such as involvement of minors with adults in narcotics rings and stolen property rings. These cases are being handled by other investigative units within APD. However, some of the sexual exploitation cases presently being handled by the unit also involve other types of exploitation and are being investigated by the unit.

It has been the experience of the investigators in the unit that have worked these kinds of cases for some time that the average amount of investigative time required to handle one single victim inter-family case is approximately 24 man-hours. Multiple victim inter-family cases and single victim exploitation/abuse cases require a man-hour expenditure varying between the two previously stated averages.

In addition to the cases listed and attached, unit members have identified approximately 50-100 suspected or known multiple victim exploiters in the Anchorage area. A pro-active approach is needed to investigate these persons and their activities and there is presently insufficient man-power to do so. Presently, the unit is responding almost entirely re-actively to reported cases and at present is unable to deal effectively even with that. Presently the unit is in a posture where valid cases must be prioritized such that only those involving cooperative victims and situations involving current jeopardy to the victims are being worked.

DATE: February 14, 1985

SUBJECT: Statistical Information, Unit Caseload.

Page 2

In reference to the attached forms detailing presently assigned and open cases we feel that it is necessary to explain some of the categories listed. The blocks labeled "Inter-family and Exter-family" are self explanatory. The block marked "Multiple Victims" indicates and case where there is more than one known victim and could include numerous known victims. If the blocks entitled "Drug Violations, Pornography, or Commercial Prostitution" are checked it indicates that violations of this nature are involved in the case and are being worked as a part of the case. The block entitled "Sexual Assault" refers to cases where the victim (adult or juvenile) was assaulted forceably and is likened to the "stranger rape" situation. The block marked "Sexual Abuse" indicates cases in which a minor was sexually abused, either consentually or forceably. The block marked "Sexual Exploitation" refers to those cases involving sexual abuse in which there are known or suspected multiple victims and there appears to be a pattern of ongoing behavior on the part of the perpetrator in continuing the sexual abuse of known victims and seeking out new victims; in short cases involving a fixated pedophile.

Attached also is a copy of a recent "job description" submitted by Inv. Feichtinger in reference to his duties in this area that had been prepared for an APD classification study now in progress. This attachment is provided for your information and probably accurately describes the job duties, at present, if an investigator in this unit.

For your information, during the month of December, 1984, (the first month this unit was in existence) approximately 44 new cases were taken in. During the month of January, 1985, approximately 58 new cases were taken in. So far this month the unit has taken in approximately 23 new cases. This does not include information that has been received from various sources indicating sexually abusive/exploitive situations where no victims have yet come forward.

Total Cases Open:	125
Closed by arrest/ Follow-up required:	7
Closed pending trial:	12
Inter-family cases:	30
Outside family cases:	81
Multiple Victims:	32
Drug Violations:	4
Pornography:	12
Commercial Prostitution:	5
Sexual Assault:	10
Sexual Abuse:	110
Sexual Exploitation:	22

Sex abuse cases burden police

3/2/86

by Earl Swift
Times Free Press

City police and Alaska State Trooper detectives have identified as many as 100 Anchorage adults who have or suspected to have sexually abused more than one child each. But two detectives reported last week the officers may be unable to investigate the cases because they are overworked and understaffed.

A Feb. 14 memorandum written to trooper commander Col. Michael Kollvosky by a city detective and a trooper assigned to the Anchorage Police Department's Child Sexual Abuse Unit indicates the unit's members have identified approximately "50 to 100 suspected or known multiple-victim exploiters in the Anchorage area."

But, the memo reads, "there is presently insufficient man-

power' within the unit to investigate the unreported cases, because the detectives assigned to the detail are struggling to crack 125 cases already reported to them.

Written by trooper investigator Roy Sagraves and police investigator Frank Feichtinger, the memo states the unit "is responding almost entirely (to reported cases) and at present is unable to deal effectively with even that.

"Presently the unit is in a posture where valid cases must be prioritized such that only those involving cooperative victims and situations involving current jeopardy to the victims are being worked," the memo says.

Kollvosky and state Public Safety Commissioner Robert

See Police, page A-11

Police overwhelmed by sex abuse cases

3/2/86

Continued from page A-11

Sundberg said Friday the memo was written at the colonel's request after Sundberg learned the new unit was buried in cases.

The memo states the unit established Dec. 1 — took on 44 new cases during its first month of operation, 23 new cases in January, and 123 more during the first half of February. "This does not include information that has been received from various sources indicating sexually abusive/exploitive situations where no victims have yet come forward."

The detail originally was comprised a police corporal, two city detectives, Sagraves and a police clerk. A police investigator joined it Feb. 1 and another city

officer is scheduled to be added March 15.

"Given the resources we have, what you see is what we have," police Investigations Division commander Capt. Del Smith said Friday. "I can't speculate on what I'd do with more people because I'm not programmed to get any more."

"We've assigned six people including the trooper, and the last one much earlier than we'd anticipated because of this caseload," he said. "Those six people are about as many as I have working in any other unit."

But even with the extra officers, the detectives' caseload will be heavy. For example, the document shows of the 123 reported cases, 30 involve incest, each single-victim family case

requiring an average of 24 man-hours to complete.

"I wanted an update on that particular program, and as a result Col. Kollvosky asked Trooper Sagraves to put that memo together," Sundberg said. "The memorandum does show that the unit has a large caseload."

Anchorage police Investigations Division commander Del Smith said he realized the unit was carrying a heavy load, but said he had committed the maximum number of officers possible to the program.

Smith said he also realized that the detail's load of reported cases prevented its officers from opening investigations on their own into the 50 to 100 unreported cases of more organized forms of

child exploitation.

"But the incest cases are a fact," he said. "They are occurring. We must deal with them when we get reports."

"I'll tell you, I've got a lot more incest cases coming," he added.

Kollvosky, meanwhile, said he viewed the memo as reflecting the unit's new status. "When you're starting out I'm sure you're going to take a little time to figure out what's going on and who is supposed to do what," the colonel said.

Sagraves and Feichtinger declined to comment on the memo Friday, and unit leader Cpl. Steve Warner could not be reached.

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

REPLY TO:

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

CRIMINAL DIVISION

March 30, 1984

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF PROSECUTOR
POUCH KC
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: (907) 465-3428

OFFICE OF SPECIAL PROSECUTION
AND APPEALS
1031 WEST 4TH AVENUE, SUITE 31
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-5993
PHONE: (907) 279-7424

The Honorable John Sackett
The Honorable Don Bennett
Co-Chairman, Committee on Finance
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: Special Investigative Unit
Criminal Exploitation of Children

Dear Senators Sackett and Bennett:

I have been requested by Senator Kelly's office to provide you with fiscal information describing the impact on the Department of Law's prosecution program by the inclusion in the operating budget of a line-item grant of \$200.0 to the Municipality of Anchorage for the creation of a special child exploitation investigative unit. This appropriation is presently included in the House budget within the Department of Public Safety, Commissioner's Office.

The creation of such a unit was originally proposed with a funding level of \$375,000 to create a five member investigation team within the Alaska State Troopers and the Anchorage Police Department. In response to this proposal, we provided the Office of Management and Budget with a description of resources that would be required for the Anchorage District Attorney's Office in order to properly handle the cases which the State Troopers and the Anchorage Police believed would result from the unit's efforts. Those needed resources included a senior level prosecuting attorney, a paralegal assistant and a legal secretary for total costs of \$224,600.

As I understand the intent of the funding presently included in the House budget, the proposed unit would be reduced to three members and located exclusively in the Anchorage Police Department. Chief Porter had previously estimated that the work of the unit as originally proposed would result in approximately 25 additional major felony cases per year. It can be expected that considerably fewer cases would result at the reduced level and the impact on our department would be reduced accordingly.

We would anticipate that the work of this unit would result in 12 to 15 major felony cases per year involving

The Honorable John Sackett
The Honorable Don Bennett

March 30, 1984
Page -2-

approximately 15 to 20 defendants. Because of the nature of the cases and based on our past experience in this area, we would anticipate that these cases would involve between 40 and 60 individual criminal offenses.

From our experience prosecuting major felony cases of this nature, we have learned that these cases typically result in complex and lengthy investigations and trials. In addition to the primary crime of sexual exploitation of children, there are also drug, property and vice crimes generally involved. A good example of one of these cases is the prosecution in State v. Rodriguez last year in Anchorage which involved 28 separate counts of child exploitation, sexual assault and prostitution offenses. The defendant was convicted of 25 counts and received a sentence of 133 years with 83 years to serve.

To insure that the cases are properly handled, a prosecuting attorney should be assigned early in the investigative phase and remain with the case as it develops. A senior level prosecuting attorney will be required to properly prepare these cases and prosecute the resulting charges.

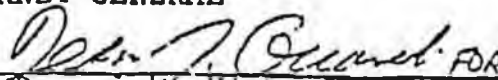
Cases of this nature also generally involve multiple victims. The Rodriguez case, for example, involved 11 victims. Due to the sensitive nature of the crimes involved, victim/witness services are required in order to properly prepare youthful victims who face the difficult ordeal of appearing at trial as witnesses. A paralegal assistant is required to perform these services and to generally assist in case preparation and presentation.

In an effort to keep the overall fiscal impact to a minimum, and in light of the reduced capability of the unit reflected at the funding level included in the House budget, we believe that we can do an acceptable job through a prosecuting attorney position at the Attorney IV rather than Attorney V level and a half-time paralegal assistant position. The total costs associated with these positions, which include case related costs for projected witness travel and similar items, is \$127,700. Attached is a detail sheet breaking these costs down by each position and budgetary object code. Please let us know if there is any further information that we can provide.

Very truly yours,

NORMAN C. GORSUCH
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By:


Daniel W. Hickey
Chief Prosecutor

DWH/gb-59
Enclosure

The Anchorage Chamber of Commerce Crime Commission

George N. Nelson, Chairman

George King, Law Enforcement
Wes Shea, Prosecution
Chris Watkins, Courts
Paul Richards, Corrections
Wicki Swank, Prevention
Mike Colletta, Legislation
Ron Moore, Publicity

Pat Wellington, Vice Chairman
Don Patterson, Secretary/Treasurer
Jerry Grilly, Adviser
LaJuana Streiff, Adviser

October 22, 1984

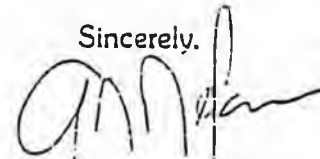
Mr. Al Fleetwood, President
Anchorage Chamber of Commerce
415 F Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Fleetwood

The following is a summary of the Anchorage Chamber of Commerce Crime Commission 1984 report. This will be used as a handout to the full Chamber body on Monday, November 19th, 1984.

It is our sincere wish that the recommendations presented herein result in positive action for the betterment of the Anchorage community.

Sincerely,



George N. Nelson,
Chairman

LAW ENFORCEMENT/CRIME COMMITTEE

4. Increase efforts to educate juveniles and increase public awareness of the role drugs play in health and overall crime.
5. Personal property confiscated from drug arrests should be sold at auction and the proceeds used to recover the costs of investigations. Automobiles seized could be used as surveillance vehicles and defray the cost of rental vehicles for the Metro Drug Unit and the Felony Suppression Squad.

JUVENILE CRIMES

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The State should appropriate funds for emergency shelter of juvenile runaways with sufficient manpower and social services provided.
2. Juveniles convicted of felony-like crimes should be fingerprinted and those records should be available to law enforcement when probable cause has been established.
3. The statute governing classification of fingerprints allowed in the criminal justice computer system should be amended to include juvenile prints and other licenses acquired by individuals that are of public record but to which law enforcement does not have ready access.
4. We advocate that the Alaska Exclusionary Rule be uniform with the Federal Exclusionary Rule.

LAW ENFORCEMENT/CRIME COMMITTEE

SCHOOL CRIMES

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The State should appropriate funds for a multi-media anti-drug and alcohol attitude campaign and parental involvement in youth and school activities. We should encourage parents to teach their children moral and social values.
2. The Anchorage School District should consider incorporating parenting instruction in their curriculum to teach emotional as well as physical nurturing of children.
3. The APD should hire four more juvenile officers rather than pull manpower from the other departments, already short-manned.
4. The Anchorage School District employee applicants should be screened under Chapter 66 of the Sessions Laws for contributing to minors' arrest records as well as sexual offenses, much the same as school bus drivers.
5. The Anchorage School District should remain firm in their policy of fingerprinting teacher applicants. The School District should first avail themselves of local law enforcement services in conducting preliminary criminal record checks. Use of the fingerprint cards is necessary for positive confirmation of applicants found to have criminal records through local law enforcement record checks.
6. Municipality of Anchorage merchants should be provided with a current school calendar and should be advised of regular school hours and the Pass System during school hours.

LAW ENFORCEMENT/CRIME COMMITTEE

CHILD ABUSE/SEXUAL ASSAULT

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Support and cooperation should be extended to the Alaska Juvenile Crime Commission in their efforts to acquire funding for specially trained units to deal with criminally exploited juveniles.
2. Agencies that work with children should be encouraged and instructed in how to avail their agencies of the provisions of Chapter 66 of the Session Laws of Alaska. This law allows their agencies to request criminal record checks by the Alaska State Troopers of their employees to determine whether they have a history of convictions for sex crimes or crimes against children.
3. The Anchorage School District should continue (or institute if no programs are in effect) courses on physical and sexual abuse at the elementary school level. Staff should be instructed to detect abuse and report to appropriate authorities. Junior and senior high school courses in self-defense against rape attempts should be provided.
4. All runaway juvenile cases reported to APD should be reported to the FBI for NCIC entry within 24 hours. Parents and legal guardians should be made aware of what steps APD will take in locating their child, including an FBI report, when they report their child missing.

ROBBERY/LARCENY/BURGLARY

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Recommend prosecution of burglary/property crimes offenders as a deterrent to others.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT
CHILDREN'S DIVISION

REPORT OF CHILDREN'S INTAKE OFFICE FOR THE MONTH OF
ANNUAL REPORT, 19 22

I. REFERRALS

Male	1646
Female	589
Total	2235

II. RACE

	Male	Female
Caucasian	1777	478
Native	23	10
Negro	22	3
Other	13	2

III. SOURCE OF REFERRALS

Anchorage Police Dept.	1732
Alaska State Troopers	133
Other	130
Total	2235

IV. AGE

	Male	Female
12	76	33
13	101	32
14	100	61
15	201	74
16	370	120
17	43	131
18	5	3

V. DISPOSITION OF REFERRALS

A. No Formal Action (Matters Not Deemed So Serious as to Require Formal Action)

1. Matter Handled by Letter Mailed to Parents Recommending Stronger Control in Home	121
2. Adjusted (Conference With Child and Parents Given Verbal Warning)	1296
3. Informal Probation	101
Counselled and Referred to Probation Officer (Child Under Custody of Department of Health and Welfare Division of Corrections)	220
5. Referred to Other Agencies	141

B. Formal Action

1. Petition Filed	212
2. Probation Revocation Petition Filed	110

Total

2235

VI. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

	Male	Female
Child in Grade School	120	30
Child in Junior High	309	130
Child in High School	634	297
Child Not Attending	384	127
Other	3	3

VII. DISPOSITION OF CHILDREN HANDLED BY FORMAL ACTION

	Male	Female
Probation	166	40
Institutionalized	37	0
Dismissed by Court	3	2
Waived to Adult Court	1	1
Transferred to Another State	2	-0-

<u>AGE</u>	<u>SEX</u>	<u>DATES</u>	<u>TYPE CONTACT</u>
17 Years	Female	7-73	Runaway
		5-74	Runaway
		8-74	Leaving Scene Of Accident
		4-75	Runaway
		5-75	Runaway
		6-75	Runaway
		7-75	Runaway
		9-75	Assault & Battery
		6-76	Possession of Firearms for Sale
17 Years	Male	10-72	Shoplifting
		2-73	Burglary
		2-74	Aggravated Assault
		4-74	Larceny From Building
		5-74	Accident With Injury (Driver)
		11-74	Juvenile Incident
		2-75	Assault & Battery
		3-75	Disturbance
		7-75	Trespassing
13 Years	Male	2-75	Runaway
		6-75	Vandalism
		2-76	Larceny
		3-76	Burglary
		2-76	Larceny
		2-76	Larceny
16 Years	Male	8-74	Burglary
		8-74	Runaway
		12-74	Runaway
		3-75	Burglary
		6-75	Burglary
		8-75	Accident With Injury (Driver)
		8-75	Stolen Vehicle
		10-75	Larceny/Auto Accessories
		1-76	Suspicious Person
4-76	Juvenile Incident		
16 Years	Male	3-75	Family Disturbance
		5-75	Larceny From Building
		9-75	Vandalism
		9-29-75	Stolen Vehicle
		1-71	Burglary
		4-72	Burglary
12 Years	Male	1-25-75	Shoplifting
		4-24-75	Juvenile Incident
		5-7-75	Larceny From Building
		5-10-75	Shoplifting



SLA

DATE

TYPE CONTACT

Male

10-31-
11-17
11-17-
3-2-
4-26-
11-25-
12-17-
4-26-
5-5-
6-18
7-8-
8-18-
9-26-
10-26

Tresspass
Robbery
Suspicious Person
Juvenile Incident
Burglary
Burglary
Larceny
Vandalism
Shoplifting
Larceny
Larceny
Burglary
Juvenile Incident
Burglary

17 Years

Male

3-9-
10-3-
3-29-
3-29-
4-18-
4-29-
5-5-

Curfew
Larceny
Stolen Vehicle
Larceny From Vehicle
Larceny
Shoplifting
Larceny

16 Years

Male

7-7-
10-
1-2-
1-6-
7-22-
8-2-
8-2-
11-6-
1-24-

Juvenile Incident
Aggravated Assault
Runaway
Larceny
Shoplifting
Stolen Vehicle
Curfew
Burglary
Burglary

16 Years

Male

8-22-
10-8-
10-18-
7-8-
8-29-
11-18-
5-12
5-23-
10-13-
10-12-
2-21-
3-19-
4-25-
6-11-

Juvenile Incident
Vandalism
Arson
Larceny
Sale Of Drugs
Purse Snatching
Larceny From Building
Shoplifting
Disturbance
Assault & Battery
Burglary
Larceny
Suspicious Person
Burglary



<u>AGE</u>	<u>SEX</u>	<u>DATES</u>	<u>TYPE CONTACT</u>
Years	Female	1-13-76 1-13-76 3-30-76 5-10-76 5-10-76 5-11-76	Larceny From building Larceny From building Assault & Battery Assault & Battery Juvenile Incident Assault & Battery
12 Years	Male	8-25-74 10-13-75 4-7-76	Vandalism Stolen Bike Burglary
12 Years	Male	8-1-73 9-3-73 9-28-74 4-14-75 8-28-75 2-4-76 2-4-76 2-4-76 2-4-76 3-5-76 4-16-76 4-28-76 3-31-76	Vandalism Vandalism Shoplifting Burglary Retention Found Property Shoplifting Shoplifting Shoplifting Shoplifting Incorrigible Juvenile Larceny/Bike Vandalism Runaway
12 Years	Male	9-11-75 9-18-76 9-30-76 9-30-75 10-30-75 4-29-76	Runaway Vandalism Runaway Burglary Burglary Juvenile Incident
13 Years	Male	2-3-75 6-19-75 2-12-76 3-10-76 3-8-76 2-12-76	Runaway Vandalism Larceny Burglary Larceny Larceny
16 Years	Male	3-30-73 9-3-75 6-13-76 6-11-76	Shoplift Curfew Violation Larceny From Vehicle Vandalism



		<u>DATES</u>	<u>TYPE CONTACT</u>
16 Years	Male	10-23-72	Truant Runaway
		9-23-72	Discharge Firearm
		9-19-72	Shoplifting
		9-19-72	Shoplifting
		4-27-73	Larceny From Building
		1-25-74	Burglary
		3-24-74	Burglary
		9-16-74	Possession of [unclear] for Sale
		10-18-74	Runaway
		10-15-74	Shoplifting
		2-5-75	Involved Person
		4-25-75	Traffic Violation
		5-8-75	Accident With Injury
		5-21-75	Larceny From Building
		12-23-75	Larceny/Auto Accessories
		12-23-75	Burglary
12-23-75	Larceny/Auto Accessories		
16 Years	Male	7-17-71	Larceny
		8-21-73	Larceny/Bike
		9-14-73	Juvenile Incident
		1-1-74	Vandalism
		3-1-74	Larceny From Building
		5-21-74	Vandalism
		2-13-75	Shoplifting
		2-13-75	Shoplifting
		2-13-75	Shoplifting
		6-19-75	Larceny/Bike
7-7-75	Burglary		
2-19-76	Larceny From Vehicle		
18 Years	Male	12-7-74	Bombing
		1-7-75	Larceny From Building
		1-24-75	Possession & Sale - Drugs
		1-30-75	Runaway
		3-31-75	Larceny From Vehicle
		4-11-75	Traffic Violation
		6-1-75	Minor On Premises
		6-17-75	Burglary
		7-2-75	Burglary
		7-7-75	Burglary
		9-8-75	Disturbance
		9-21-75	Curfew Violation
		11-18-75	Shoplifting
		11-20-75	Shoplifting
		1-28-76	Burglary
1-28-76	Larceny From Vehicle		
5-13-76	Disturbance		
5-13-76	Traffic Violation		



years

Male

DATES

TYPE CONTACT

<u>DATES</u>	<u>TYPE CONTACT</u>
6-15-72	Larceny From Building
6-14-73	Truant/Runaway
8-28-73	Truant/Runaway
9-19-73	Shoplifting
10-12-73	Suspicious Person
11-8-73	Burglary
1-18-74	Extradition for Jurisdiction
6-29-74	Stolen Vehicle
8-3-74	Larceny From Auto
7-15-74	Lost & Found Property
8-30-74	Burglary
9-08-74	Burglary
8-31-74	Burglary
9-6-74	Burglary
8-16-74	Larceny From Auto
8-18-74	Larceny From Auto
6-25-74	Burglary
8-12-74	Burglary
8-12-74	Burglary
8-15-74	Burglary
8-8-74	Burglary
8-1-74	Burglary
3-7-76	Traffic Violation
4-30-76	Escape/Wanted Person
4-21-76	Homicide

McLaughlin study shows history of abuse

Jeff Berliner

Writer

Eighty percent of the teenagers at McLaughlin Youth Center were abused before they were sent to McLaughlin, and 63 percent were abused sexually. 40 percent of those delinquents said they have abused others in the same way they were abused.

A in-house survey detailing McLaughlin residents' history of abuse concluded that the delinquency of McLaughlin's residents can be traced back to incest abuse.

Although there have been national studies of such abuse, McLaughlin superintendent Jackowski said this is the first such local look at the incidence of abuse.

The study was prompted, Jackowski said, by the Carlos "Chico" Rodriguez case and subsequent estimates of the number of youths who have been victims of sexual abuse.

Rodriguez was convicted of 25 felonies as part of an illicit commercial network employing under-age youths as prostitutes, pornography stars and burglars. Police contend that as many as 60 Anchorage youngsters were used by Rodriguez. Rodriguez will be sentenced Sept. 30.

Although the report does not mention Rodriguez by name, Jackowski said it was that case — and the revelations that so many youngsters were involved — that prompted McLaughlin to survey its residents.

"The Rodriguez case showed

us how extensive this kind of thing was, how many kids were involved," Jackowski said. "We knew it was occurring here, but we thought it was on a smaller scale. We had no idea how extensive it was."

The survey, dated Aug. 25 and submitted in the Rodriguez case file this week, was conducted by McLaughlin clinical services administrator George Buhite. Sixty youths, or about half of McLaughlin's current population, took part in the survey.

Most of the McLaughlin residents questioned, like most of the victims in the Rodriguez case, were boys.

"The exact connection between abuse and delinquency cannot be determined on the basis of this study," Buhite con-

cluded. "However, the correlation is inescapable that the adolescents have been victimized. The residents' victimization and the subsequent humiliation and anger is a significant contributing factor to their delinquency."

Although Jackowski said abuse problems which surfaced in the Rodriguez case have led to new programs and counseling at McLaughlin, Buhite said the survey will be studied further "with a goal of gaining a greater understanding of these problems and to expand our research in the future."

Among the findings in the report are:

- Eighty percent report multiple incidents of physical abuse.

See McLaughlin, page

McLaughlin study

Continued from page B-1

Some report being tied up, food being withheld or being burned.

- Sixty percent of McLaughlin's population said they ran away from home for fear of more physical abuse.

- Forty percent of McLaughlin's residents acknowledged committing the same kind of physical abuse against others. One-fourth of those who were

sexually abused admitted committing such acts later.

- Sixty-eight percent reported sexual abuse and 25 percent of the McLaughlin population has been "extremely sexually abused."

- Twenty-seven percent of these underage youths said they have had sex for money and the same percentage said they were forced to have sex with someone.

ATTACHMENT #14

THE RUNAWAY-THROWAWAY JUVENILES OF ANCHORAGE

Who are the runaway-throwaways? Where do they come from?

The answer to this question is simple - from everywhere, from all cultural and social backgrounds, rich and poor alike. Some come from the lower 48 states to Alaska seeking the other parent or family member in divorce situations. Others come from average working or middle class homes right here in our state. Still others come from families that make well over \$60,000 dollars a year. Runaways come from the full range of the economic spectrum, from the poorest families of our state to the wealthiest. No stratum is immune. Any child can fall victim to the street life and the hell it brings to them.

I meet many types of youth that the Justice system does not reach here in Alaska. Although my contact is only with juveniles in the Anchorage area, some come from other states and others come from rural Alaska. The runaway who becomes a throwaway is generally very transient individual. He or she often moves from one city to another, from one state to another and becomes prey for not only organized rings but also random predators.

Dave was 16 at that time. His parents had left him here in Anchorage when they came to this state for vacation. They told him that he was old enough now to take care of himself. He was left with some money, but it soon ran out. He tried to get a job, and held on to a few, working in a couple of fast food restaurants here in town. It was never enough to keep him properly fed and supply his shelter needs. The rooming house he stayed at when he had the money charged \$5.00 dollars a night. Like most runaways he was very determined to make it on his own and enter the adult world. For a period, he could not get a job and started panhandling in the downtown Anchorage area. During the winter, if he did not have enough money for a room, he slept under the blower vent from the grill of McDonalds next to the Sunshine Mall. He had purchased a sleeping bag previously and hid this and his other possessions when he panhandled during the day. He was sexually molested by a drunk adult male who offered to help him with a place to stay.

Jeff: My contact with Jeff came approximately two years ago in a shoplift incident. Often runaways will shoplift from stores for money and clothing. It is quite easy to go for some time without being caught. Most stores do not have security floor walkers. Jeff was 15 at the time I apprehended him. He had runaway from home many times before this and his parents just did not care anymore nor did they report him as a runaway. He often talked to his parents by telephone and always lied about his true situation. Jeff stayed with friends at first, often staying a month or more, at least until his welcome wore out. He was a heavy user of drugs - popping pills, smoking marijuana and often mixed drugs with alcohol. His addiction stopped him from getting or holding a job. He was raped by an adult male one evening when he was very high on LSD (Lysergic Acid Diethylamide).

ATTACHMENT # 15

Mike: I first met Mike when he tried to panhandle some money from me. He told me that time that he had not eaten in a week, and from the looks of him I could believe it. He was 16 and could not have weighed more than 100 pounds on a 5'6" frame of a body. I took him to a restaurant for a meal. He ate three complete dinners. He had made money before by prostituting himself for \$30.00 dollars a trick, but was once beaten up after the sex act by his client and robbed of all his money. Since then he said that he would never prostitute himself again, that he would starve first.

Mary: I met Mary in one of the downtown malls. She was a prostitute and only 16. She was a Native and had got pregnant from a boy in her village and attempted an abortion on herself with a wire hanger, had a miscarriage and ran away. She was picked up by a pimp, often beaten and never left with enough money to return back to her village. She was also strung out on drugs which her pimp supplied for her. She died of an overdose.

Gregg: Picked up by a patrol officer wandering the streets of downtown Anchorage. He was poorly clothed and in a dazed and disoriented condition. It was found that he had been the import of a homosexual ring from Seattle. He had been sexually abused for nearly two years. He could not provide enough information to make a case against his captors. At the time he was taken into protective custody he was eleven years old.

While there is a certain spontaneity about the involvement of street kids and runaways in prostitution, i.e., when you are hungry and need to survive on the streets, the options may be few, there is also ample evidence of networks and organization in child prostitution and pornography. Cases continually produce child prostitutes who know each other, who tend to service overlapping clientele, adults who may make referrals to each other, as well as exchange photographs and information.

An apparent by-product of this "networking", and the type of adult who tends to frequent the areas in which child sex flourishes (i.e., professional, prominent, affluent, with family, etc.) is the growth of extortion as a spin-off. This further demonstrates the potential for child victimization, murder and other violence.

We have discovered that treatment and follow up for identified child prostitutes/exploited children generally is very difficult. While there are many excellent models nationally of community based treatment centers and shelters, unfortunately the data is not ample on success stories. In this community our priority has been identification of the adult exploiters along with the protection of the child. Ultimately the child must be prepared to cope with the environment in which he or she was exploited.

Regarding adult customers for child pornography and prostitution, the sample is far less and the conclusions drawn are less objectively based. However, to date there is reason to believe that adult pedophiles tend to be white well-established males, 40-60 years old, are or have been married generally have from 2 to 4 children, and are earning in excess of \$35,000 per year. They are usually college-educated and most are professional persons and well thought of by the community.

Excerpted from a former
law enforcement officer

WASHINGTON CRIME NEWS SERVICES

juvenile justice digest

An Independent Summary of Significant News Events in the Field of Juvenile Delinquency Prevention

Vol. 11 No. 15

August 8, 1983

Page 1

Exclusive Report . . .

**FBI ACADEMY STAFF ESTABLISHES
LAW ENFORCEMENT NETWORK
FOR CHILD EXPLOITATION CASES**

By Betty B. Bosarge
Editor, Washington Crime News Services

In an effort to help law enforcement officers throughout the United States and Canada who are investigating child sex offenders, the staff of the FBI Academy's Behavioral Sciences Unit has established a network of Federal, state and local officers who have been specializing in child sex exploitation cases.

"To effectively work interjurisdictional cases in this sensitive and difficult to penetrate area, personal contact among officers is extremely necessary," Supervisory Special Agent Kenneth V. Lanning of the Behavioral Sciences Unit told *Juvenile Justice Digest*.

With the help of FBI field office agents, Lanning invited 25 officers from throughout the nation to a meeting at the Academy recently. During the five-day working seminar, the officers got to know each other on a personal basis. They came from local police and sheriff's departments, Federal agencies working on child pornography and missing children cases, and state agencies and prosecutors' offices.

According to Lanning, the objectives of the seminar were to:

(See FBI NETWORK, page five)

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OJJDP GRANT AWARD

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has awarded Project Helping Hand, of Washington, D.C., \$266,663 to operate a youth assistance program, the U.S. Department of Justice has announced. The project is intended to reduce the formal adjudication of youths in juvenile court, increase community involvement in delinquency abatement, and incorporate significant private sector training and management activities. Additional information about the grant, number S3-JS-AX-0005, can be obtained by calling Albert E. Strong in Washington on 202-293-0079.

ATTN: WMCNT #110

"There is a virtual epidemic of child tragedies occurring across the country," said Rosie Norris, chairperson of ECHO. "We feel it is a problem the community must get involved in. Through ECHO we hope to provide a forum for community involvement. We want to prevent a tragedy before it happens here."

Louisville is the second city to organize a chapter of ECHO. The first chapter was formed in northern Kentucky in 1981.

Editor's Note: For further information, please contact: Rosie Norris, ECHO, 1204 S. Third St., Suite B, Louisville, KY 40203. Phone: 502-637-8761. ■

(FBI NETWORK, continued from page one)

- Examine the nature, scope and extent of the problem of sexual exploitation of children.
- Examine the status of the existing law enforcement response to the problem, including intra-agency, interagency and interdisciplinary cooperation.
- Identify and analyze successful and unsuccessful investigative techniques.
- Identify sources of information, expertise and training for law enforcement.
- Develop and encourage personal contact and communication in the law enforcement community.

Setting Up Task Forces

"The 50-hour program was a working seminar and not merely a lecture-type seminar," Lanning explained. "Its success depended on the ability and willingness of each of the attendees to present and participate in the discussion of various topics concerning the sexual exploitation of children."

Did the seminar meet its goals? If Lanning's enthusiasm is an indicator, the United States now has its first working network of officers who specialize in child sex cases. And it is a network which Lanning invites other police in the U.S. and Canada to tap into.

The FBI has made child sex exploitation one of its targeted priority crimes, Lanning said. As soon as possible, the Bureau hopes to train at least one agent in most field offices to investigate these cases. In addition, the FBI has already established one joint task force specializing in child sex exploitation cases. Operating out of the New York City field office, the task force consists of FBI agents, U.S. Customs Service officers, investigators from the U.S. Postal Service, and officers from the New York City, Nassau and Suffolk County, Long Island, Police Departments.

"We're looking more and more at the task force idea around the country to help solve the manpower problem," Lanning explained. Child sex exploitation cases, like narcotics cases, are manpower intensive and require close cooperation among several agencies in order to track multi-state and international trafficking rings.

Reaching Agreement

Attendees at the Academy seminar unanimously agreed on the following points, Lanning told *JJD*:

1. The sexual exploitation of children is a broad and pervasive problem with every child in America a potential victim.
2. There is a desperate need to increase public awareness concerning the nature and scope of the problem.
3. Effective investigation of the sexual exploitation of children requires intra-agency, interagency and interdisciplinary cooperation and personal contact between all those involved.
4. The prime concern for law enforcement involvement in these types of cases should be the welfare of the child victim.
5. Law enforcement officers involved in the investigation of the sexual exploitation of children need to be carefully selected and trained.
6. Law enforcement agencies need to take a proactive investigative approach to the problem and not wait for cases to be reported.

"This is how the working level officers feel," Lanning said. "They all agreed that these are the priority issues in the area of child sex exploitation."

Interagency working arrangements and the sharing of information seems to be the biggest stumbling block, aggressively pursuing cases and arresting perpetrators, Lanning explained. Along with this are the interdisciplinary problems.

"The officers need to establish personal contact with judges, prosecutors and social services workers," he told *JJD*. "These interagency and interdisciplinary problems can be overcome. For example, effective work is being done by our Task Force in New York, as well as the Exploited and Missing Children's Unit in Louisville, Kentucky."

However, the need for personal contacts can lead to other problems. What happens when an officer who specializes in child sex cases gets transferred? Are his contacts lost forever?

The officers attending the seminar felt that the officer being transferred should introduce his replacement to his contacts. In other words, keep the network alive.

Every Officer Must Be Trained

If a law enforcement agency decides to establish a child sex exploitation unit, Lanning says the agency can't just tell the newly assigned officers to "go out and investigate these cases."

"Specialized training is an absolute necessity," he advises. "The officers in these units also need to be selected carefully. And, supervisors have to monitor the officers. There is a problem with what we call 'the isolation effect.' Officers working child sex cases can become too emotionally involved."

How long should the training be and what should be covered? Lanning says it can last from one day, covering the basics, to a week or more. Some of the topics which need to be included in a training session are:

- **The Nature of Deviant Sexual Behavior:** This segment of the training would cover sex offenses in general.
- **Understanding the Nature and Dynamics of Pedophilia.**
- **MOs of Pedophiles:** This segment of the training must stress that most pedophiles are "average people," Lanning said. They are not "dirty old men in raincoats." A person can be "a nice guy" and still be a child molester. Because most people focus on a misleading stereotype of what a child molester is, prevention is difficult; it is hard for officers to convince parents that the usual molester is someone the child knows and someone the parents trust, such as the scout leader, teacher, minister, neighbor who is nice to children, etc. "There's a problem of a great deal of denial on the part of parents when we tell them the child's teacher, for example, is a molester," Lanning said. "They say it can't be true because 'he is such a nice guy.' They have a tendency to argue that there is a police frame-up of the 'nice guy' molester — and this is something that officers working these cases must be told in training."

- **Concepts of Collecting Pornography:** Here the training should focus on how collectors establish networks to foster camaraderie among themselves — support groups, Lanning said. Some of these groups are international and national, such as the North American Man-Boy Love Association (NAMBLA), and others are clubs of local or regional collectors. Many of the collectors keep in touch with each other by sharing photos through the mail and writing descriptive letters about "what they are doing with their newest little boy," Lanning said. "They want to validate themselves with each other and have someone who will tell them that what they're doing is OK."

- **Recognition/Prevention:** Some police departments are still focusing on the "stranger/danger" prevention programs too heavily, while not informing parents that most molesters (about 85 percent) are people the children know and trust, Lanning said. While the "stranger/danger" posters and programs are necessary, officers in sex exploitation units must be trained in the preventive aspects of child molesting and then work with crime prevention units to get the message of the "friendly molester" out to the children and their parents.

Interviews And Investigations

Another area of training must focus on how to interview child victims.

"In most cases, where you're dealing with a syndicated pedophile ring or a single molester who has a string of kids, you'll find that strong bonds develop between the molester and the child," Lanning explained. "This requires special interviewing techniques on the part of the officer."

"The officer must understand that the secret to the pedophile's success in his ability to seduce kids is that he gives them attention and benefits for the sexual favors. He sometimes treats them better than their parents do. But all this is done solely to seduce the kids."

Another problem officers have to be aware of is the fact that most pedophiles have an age preference for the children they are molesting. When the boys or girls start to mature, they get dumped, leaving the child in some cases with a broken heart and wondering why his "good friend" doesn't like him anymore. In other cases, the molesters will use the older youths to recruit younger children.

"Officers have to understand these different types of bonding relationships when they are conducting interviews with child victims," Lanning explained. "They have to know the 'age appropriate' type of questions to ask. They also have to establish a rapport with the kids and, ... the case of younger children, this often means getting down on the floor to play with them."

"The key to successful interviewing of child victims is for the officer to be able to take on some of the characteristics of the molester — by this I mean he has to replace the molester's bond with the child without the sexual interest," he said. "The officer has to get the child to bond with him and communicate."

"Some officers just can't do this," Lanning said. "This is why it is so important to establish interdisciplinary working relationships with other people in the local juvenile justice community. Sometimes there will be a physician, social worker, juvenile court officer, or someone else who can easily establish bonds with the kids and help with the interview."

When it comes to training in investigative methods, Lanning says that what must be stressed are the MOs of the molesters and how they themselves bond into groups.

"How do they get the kids they are molesting?" he asked. "The answer to that question will help the officer do preventive law enforcement — break into the groups of pedophiles."

Officers must also go out and teach prevention to parents and other adults responsible for the safety and welfare of children, Lanning said. They must teach parents to ask the question "why?"

"For example, over and over again we run into situations where, when Mr. Jones is arrested for molesting, the parents and other people in the community can't understand it," Lanning said. "They think the police might have made a mistake by arresting Mr. Jones. They say, 'Mr. Jones likes kids so it can't be true what the police are saying about him."

"But they never ask WHY Mr. Jones is so popular with the kids. Many parents are just thankful that Mr. Jones is a good babysitter and is providing a place for them to dump their kids.

"In a recent case, for example, in which a young boy was molested and murdered by an 18-year-old, the parents and neighbors were mystified. But they should have been suspicious before the murder had a chance to occur. They should have asked: 'Why does this 18-year-old male spend all his time playing with the eight-year-olds?'"

Should the police attempt to turn every citizen into a detective who turns in neighbors with an unusual interest in being nice to children?

"If you want to protect your children these days, then that's what you have to do," Lanning said. "But the biggest need is for good effective communication between parents and their children. Those of us in law enforcement have found that children usually don't know how to tell their parents about the molester. When kids tell their parents, they usually tell them in a vague way.

"For example, the child will say: 'Mommy, Mr. Jones isn't nice.' In a case like this, the police officers have to teach the parents how to follow up on the child's statement," Lanning said. "The parents then have to ask the child: 'What did Mr. Jones do that isn't nice?' By and large, you can believe kids, especially if they have details. Where did the kid learn that kind of stuff? Generally, the kids are not lying."

Using A Proactive Approach

Officers who are investigating child sex exploitation cases should not sit around waiting for kids to be exploited, Lanning argues. They should take a proactive approach and go out and find the cases.

How does an officer do this? "By knowing how these people operate and how they pick up kids," Lanning explained. "The officer should be able to intervene in the process."

Some suggestions for intervention are hanging out around the places vulnerable kids go, such as video arcades, and using informants to penetrate molester and child porn rings.

"Gain entry into the world of the pedophile," Lanning said. "Go seek him out, identify him and arrest him. But don't entrap him."

One of the main stumbling blocks many police departments face is a shortage of manpower, which makes proactive law enforcement difficult in time-intensive cases such as child sex exploitation. This is where interjurisdictional task forces can help out.

Basically the techniques for investigating these cases are similar to other undercover investigative activities, such as narcotics trafficking.

"But here I would advise the officers to be very careful about impersonating pedophiles," Lanning said. "They must use a lot of discretion and the officers should be extremely careful about being accused of being the source of child porn themselves."

The FBI's Network

The officers who met at the FBI Academy did not form an official organization. They felt that the best way to work is to get to know each other on an informal basis and then keep in contact as the need arises.

"Everyone who was at the seminar has agreed to work with and help any other department with cases," Lanning said. "They can help you with setting up a unit, sharing information, etc. But I recommend that anyone

who wants to plug into this network contact people on the list from their geographical areas and arrange to meet them and get acquainted."

The Behavioral Sciences Unit at the FBI Academy will be conducting training programs for FBI agents which deal with child sex exploitation. In addition, they periodically travel to field offices to conduct training seminars.

Since the Bureau hopes to train specialists in most of its field offices, the best way for state and local police to get training is to contact the training coordinator at their area field office, Lanning advised. He said the Academy would like to host a seminar series on child sex exploitation for state and local law enforcement officers who are new to this specialty, but this is still in the planning stages.

Several of the officers who attended the seminar are also involved in providing training to fellow police in their areas, Lanning said. They agreed that they would be willing to conduct training sessions as their schedules permit.

Following is a list of the Federal, state and local law enforcement personnel who attended the special seminar at the Academy to establish the network. Two of the officers on the list - Frank Feichtinger and R. P. Tyler - are members of the network but were unable to attend the seminar due to scheduling conflicts.

Who To Contact

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Arlington County Police Department
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Arlington, Virginia 22201
Phone: 703-558-2265

SA Joseph Cucci
Federal Bureau of Investigation
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Lisle, Illinois 60534
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Detective Robert Derbyshire
Baltimore County Police Department
Criminal Investigation Division
Sex Crimes Unit
400 Kenilworth Drive
Towson, Maryland 21204
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Frank Feichtinger
Anchorage Police Department
625 "C" Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
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Detective Tom Dittmar
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Investigations Bureau
Seattle Police Department
610 Third Avenue
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Seattle, Washington 98104
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Detective Gary Duthler
City of Fremont Police Department
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150 North Los Angeles Street
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Kenneth V. Lanning
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U.S. Postal Inspection Service
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John B. Rabun, Jr., ACSW
Manager, Exploited and Missing Child Unit
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Louisville, Kentucky 40202
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Detective Mike Randell
Richmond Bureau of Police
Juvenile Division
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Richmond, Virginia 23219
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Sergeant Tom Rodgers
Indianapolis Police Department
Sex Branch
North Alabama Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
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Inv. Sergeant Richard Ruffino
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Office of the Sheriff
Missing Persons Bureau
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Stephen R. Mathews
Washington Metropolitan Police Dept.
Sex Branch
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Washington, D.C. 20001
Phone: 202-727-4151

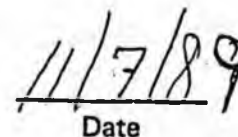


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STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

CRIMINAL DIVISION/THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

REPLY TO:

- 1031 WEST 4th AVENUE, SUITE 520
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PHONE: (907) 277-8622
- P.O. BOX 3070
DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576
PHONE: (907) 842-2482
- 145 MAIN STREET LOOP, ROOM 201
KENAI, ALASKA 99611
PHONE: (907) 283-3131
- 326 CENTER AVE, SUITE 205
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615
PHONE: (907) 486-5744
- 809 S. CHUGACH ST.
PALMER, ALASKA 99645
PHONE: (907) 745-5027
- P.O. BOX 671
VALDEZ, ALASKA 99686
PHONE: (907) 835-2462

February 8, 1985

Dr. Dennis Daggett
Associate Superintendent
Instructional Services
Box 1200
Soldotna, Alaska 99669

Re: Tony Hansen
Johnny Colwell



Dear Dr. Daggett,

On May 24, 1984, we received your letter regarding the above students and a complaint alleging failure to educate a child was filed June 26, 1984. Because of difficulty in serving a summons, Mrs. Hanson was not arraigned until November 28, 1984. Her trial was set for February 11, 1985.

The public defender has indicated they would seek to have the case dismissed because of the wording of the statute which seems to relieve the parent of responsibility at the end of each school year. I have dismissed the case because I do not believe we could convince the court of any other interpretation of that statute.

Hopefully, we can begin these cases earlier in the school year so that we could get to trial (or whatever disposition is appropriate) before the statute creates a problem. Perhaps the statute should be changed.

If you have any questions, please call.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Shannon D. Turner'.

Shannon D. Turner
Assistant District Attorney

SDT:11

KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

148 North Binkley Street

Soldotna, AK 99669

Phone 907/262-5846



SB226

February 21, 1985

Senator Paul Fischer
State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: Student Attendance Laws
Alaska Statutes, Title 14, Education, Chapter 30. Pupils,
Article 1. Compulsory Education, paragraphs 020. Violation

Dear Senator Fischer:

Student truancy is an increasing problem here. As our student population increases at a 7% annual rate, there has been an even greater increase in the number of students who do not attend school regularly.

Several years ago, we worked out a procedure with the District Attorney to appropriately carry out the steps required before we turn matters over to his office.

All administrators carry out building level counseling and disciplinary procedures in all truancy cases. Emphasis is given to procedures that keep students in class rather than suspending them for not coming to school.

Students with 10 or more days of unexcused absence are referred to my office and I initiate a series of three formal parent contacts that inform them of their rights and responsibilities, offer assistance, inform them of alternatives to regular school attendance, and, finally, indicate that they will be referred to the District Attorney's office if student truancy continues.

After students have been truant for 20 or more days, I request permission for the School Board, as required by current law, to make and file a report with the District Attorney who represents the branch of government empowered to take further action.

At this point, the issue has been transferred to the judicial arena and further delays occur as the case is processed, calendared and heard.

ANCHOR POINT

COOPER LANDING

ENGLISH BAY

HOMER

HOPE

KENAI

MOOSE PASS

NIKISKI

NIKOLAEVSK

NINILCHIK

PORT GRAHAM

SELDOVIA

SEWARD

SOLDOTNA

STERLING

TUSTUMENA

TYONEK

And, at this point, the wording of the law cited above renders both the school district and the District Attorney's office powerless to act whenever parents or their attorneys arrange delays that extend beyond the end of the school year because -

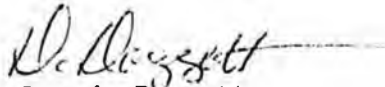
"In any event, at the expiration of the school year, the person shall be released and discharged from all penalties provided by this section." from Sec. 14.30.020. See attached.

At the present, state law only requires students to attend school from age 7 to 16 or nine years of a 13 year K-12 system. Current truancy law makes it impossible to really require parents to have their children in school for the nine years.

I request your assistance in modifying the existing law by deleting the sentence noted above. This action would permit school districts, through the District Attorney's office, to enforce the law from year to year.

Please contact me if I can provide you with assistance or information.

Cordially,



Dr. Dennis Daggett
Associate Superintendent
Instructional Services

encl

cc: Shannon Turner
Thomas Wardell
District Principals

DD/set