



November 2015

SORNA Substantial Implementation Review State of Alaska

The U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Program, Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART) would like to thank the State of Alaska for the extensive work that has gone into its effort to substantially implement Title I of the Adam Walsh Act, the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA). The SMART Office has completed its revised review of Alaska's SORNA substantial implementation packet and has found the State of Alaska has not substantially implemented SORNA.

In July 2014, the Alaska Department of Public Safety submitted a substantial implementation package to the SMART Office, which contained legislative, administrative, and legal materials. In the course of this review we have accessed or been provided with additional relevant Alaska statutes, policies, and public registry website information. In addition, email and phone correspondence with the Alaska Department of Public Safety filled in gaps in information and procedure, which informed our review.¹

Our review of these materials follows the outline of the SMART Office Substantial Implementation Checklist-Revised, and contains 15 sections addressing the SORNA requirements. Under each section, we indicate whether Alaska meets or does not meet the SORNA requirements of that section, or deviates from the SORNA requirements in a way that does not substantially disserve SORNA's requirements. Alaska is encouraged to focus on the sections where the jurisdiction *has not* met SORNA's requirements, and to work toward rectifying the issues identified in those sections in order to achieve substantial implementation of SORNA.

Alaska is also encouraged to work toward rectifying the deviations which do not substantially disserve the purposes of SORNA in order to achieve full implementation of SORNA, but this is not necessary for substantial implementation purposes.

We encourage you to review the information below, share it with relevant stakeholders in the state, and get back in touch with us to develop a strategy to address these remaining issues.

I. Immediate Transfer of Information

SORNA requires that when an offender initially registers and/or updates his or her information in a jurisdiction, that the initial registration information or updated information be

¹ The SMART Office had email and phone correspondence with Kathy Monfreda, Sex Offender Registry Program Manager, throughout the course of this review.

immediately sent to other jurisdictions where the offender has to register, as well as to NCIC/NSOR and the jurisdiction's public sex offender registry website.

In Alaska, offenders either register with the Department of Corrections (if incarcerated), the nearest Alaska State Trooper post, or the nearest municipal police department. Registration information is forwarded from the agency to the Department of Public Safety for entry in to the administrative database. State Troopers and municipal police departments have five working days to mail initial or updated registration information to the Department of Public Safety. The Department of Public Safety submits registration information to NSOR. Also, information is then posted to the Alaska public sex offender registry website within 48 hours. There is sometimes a delay in submission to NSOR or in public posting when Alaska needs to secure source documents to confirm if the offender is required to register as a sex offender (*e.g.*, when the offender was convicted in another state).

These deviations do not substantially disserve the purposes of the SORNA requirements in this section.

II. Offenses that Must Be Included in the Registry

SORNA requires that certain federal, military, and foreign offenses are included in a jurisdiction's registration scheme. In addition, SORNA requires that the jurisdiction capture certain sex offenses, both offenses from its jurisdiction and from other SORNA registration jurisdictions, in its registration scheme. SORNA also requires that certain adjudications of delinquency are included in a jurisdiction's registration scheme.

Alaska appropriately includes attempted and completed state, federal, tribal and military convictions which are "similar" to Alaska-registerable offenses. The reliance on statutory equivalence alone, however, causes some problems in the registry scheme, as detailed in sections (B) and (C) below.

A. Alaska Convictions

The following offenses are not included in Alaska's scheme and are required by SORNA to be included in the state's registration scheme:

§ 11.41.360 Human Trafficking in the First Degree (victim < 18)

§ 11.41.365 Human Trafficking in the Second Degree (victim < 18)

§ 11.41.440(a)(1) Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the Fourth Degree

- Only if the defendant is transferred for trial as an adult

§ 11.61.116 Sending an Explicit Image of a Minor

§ 11.61.118(a)(2)	Harassment in the First Degree ²
§ 11.61.123(f)(2)	Indecent Viewing or Photography
§ 11.66.120	Sex Trafficking in the Second Degree (victim < 18)
§ 11.66.130(a)(1) & (a)(3)-(4)	Sex Trafficking in the Third Degree (victim < 18)
§ 11.66.140	Sex Trafficking in the Fourth Degree (victim < 18)

B. Other Jurisdiction Offenses

Alaska includes in its registry scheme any person who has been convicted of an offense which is similar to any registerable Alaska offense, and, therefore, will not capture any offense from another jurisdiction which is comparable to those offenses listed in subsection (A) or (C).

C. Federal Offenses

The following offenses are not similar to any offense in Alaska that requires registration. These offenses are required to be registered under SORNA.

1. 18 U.S.C. §1801 (Video Voyeurism of a Minor)
2. 18 U.S.C. §2252B (Misleading Domain Names on the Internet)
3. 18 U.S.C. §2252C (Misleading Words or Digital Images on the Internet)
4. 18 U.S.C. §2422 (Coercion and Enticement to Engage in Prostitution)
(victim 18 or older)
5. 18 U.S.C. §2423 (Travel with the Intent to Engage in Illicit Sexual Conduct with a Minor; Engaging in Illicit Sexual Conduct in Foreign Places)
 - 18 U.S.C. §2423(b), (c), and (d) *do not* have similar provisions which are registerable Alaska offenses. Subsection (a) *does* have a ‘similar’ Alaska offense which would require registration.
6. 18 U.S.C. §2424 (Filing Factual Statement about Alien Individual)
7. 18 U.S.C. §2425 (Use of Interstate Facilities to Transmit Information about a Minor)

² The first conviction for this offense does not result in registration, but a second or subsequent conviction is registerable.

D. Military Convictions

Alaska will register most of the military convictions required by SORNA. Nevertheless, there are some UCMJ Offenses (such as Conduct Unbecoming) which are not similar to those registerable under Alaska law and, therefore, would not be registered under Alaska's existing scheme.

E. Foreign Convictions

Alaska includes in its registry scheme any person who has been convicted of an offense which is similar to any registerable Alaska offense in a foreign country with a similarly reliable judicial system to the United States, such as Canada, the United Kingdom, or Australia.

F. Juvenile Adjudications

Alaska does not register any juveniles adjudicated delinquent of a sex offense.

Because Alaska does not register juveniles adjudicated delinquent as a sex offender as required by SORNA, Alaska does not meet the SORNA requirements of this section; however, the remaining deviations do not substantially disserve the purposes of the requirements in this section.

III. Tiering of Offenses

SORNA requires that offenses be classified based on the nature of the offense of conviction. The SMART Office has reviewed all statutes identified in the substantial implementation submission package and has identified Alaska's placement of these statutes within the SORNA three tier levels. For detailed information, see the Appendix, "Alaska State Statutes" for information about Alaska's classification of its offenders and associated registration requirements.

Alaska classifies its offenses into two tiers. The less-stringent tier requires registration to occur annually and for a period of fifteen years ('15-year') and persons convicted of an 'aggravated sex offense' are required to register quarterly for life ('lifetime'). The 15-year time period does not begin to run until an offender has received an unconditional discharge for the offense.

An offender will be 'unconditionally discharged' from their offense of conviction when they are released from all probation or parole obligations for that offense. In Alaska, any offender convicted of a felony sex offense will be ordered to complete a specific term of probation supervision in addition to any period of incarceration and/or parole.

For the offenses which are:

- (1) required to be registered by SORNA;
- (2) classified as a tier II or tier III offense under SORNA; and also
- (3) classified in Alaska’s “15-year” category,

the following table details the applicable mandatory probation terms.

Offense	Name	Mandatory Probation
§ 11.41.300	Kidnapping	15
§ 11.41.420	Sexual Assault in the Second Degree	10
§ 11.41.425	Sexual Assault in the Third Degree	10
§ 11.41.438	Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the Third Degree	5
§ 11.41.450	Incest	5
§ 11.41.452(d)	Online Enticement of a Minor	10
§ 11.41.452(e)	Online Enticement of a Minor while Registered as a Sex Offender	10
§ 11.41.455	Unlawful Exploitation of a Minor	10
§ 11.61.125(e)(1)	Distribution of Child Pornography	10
§ 11.61.125(e)(2)	Distribution of Child Pornography	10
§ 11.66.100(a)(2)	Patron of Prostitute (victim < 18)	5
§ 11.66.110	Promoting Sex Trafficking in the First Degree	10
§ 11.66.130(a)(2)	Promoting Sex Trafficking in the Third Degree	5

Alaska correctly places its statutes within at least the minimum appropriate SORNA tiers, except as noted below (see the Appendix, “Alaska State Statutes” for information about Alaska’s classification of its offenders and associated registration requirements).

The following offenses are classified as ‘15-year’ offenses in Alaska and could in certain circumstances require either tier II or tier III classification under SORNA. In some cases, the total actual registration duration for certain ‘15-year’ offenses will meet or exceed the SORNA requirements for duration of registration for tier II offenses. Further details regarding duration and frequency of registration can be found in section IX.

A. Mandatory Probation + 15 years' registration: Twenty Years' Total Registration

§ 11.41.438 Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the Third Degree

This is a tier II offense.

§ 11.41.450 Incest

This will be a tier II offense when the victim is 16 or 17, and a tier III offense when the victim is under 16.

§ 11.66.100(a)(2) Patron of Prostitute (victim < 18)

This is a tier II offense.

§ 11.66.130(a)(2) Promoting Sex Trafficking in the Third Degree

This is a tier II offense.

B. Mandatory Probation + 15 years' registration: Twenty-Five Years' Total Registration

§ 11.41.420 Sexual Assault in the Second Degree

This will be a tier II offense when the victim is 13-17, and a tier III offense when the victim is under 13. Subsection (a)(3) is a tier III offense.

§ 11.41.425 Sexual Assault in the Third Degree

Subsection (a) will be a tier II offense when the victim is 13-17, and a tier III offense when the victim is under 13. Subsections (2), (4), and (5) will be a tier II offense when the victim is 16 or 17, and a tier III offense when the victim is under 16.

§ 11.41.452(d) Online Enticement of a Minor

This is a tier II offense.

§ 11.41.452(e) Online Enticement of a Minor while Registered as a Sex Offender

This is a tier III offense.

§ 11.41.455 Unlawful Exploitation of a Minor

This is a tier II offense.

§ 11.61.125(e)(1) Distribution of Child Pornography

This is a tier II offense.

§ 11.66.110 Promoting Sex Trafficking in the First Degree

This is a tier II offense.

C. Mandatory Probation + 15 years' registration: Thirty Years' Total Registration

§ 11.41.300 Kidnapping

This is a tier III offense when the victim is a minor.

These deviations do not substantially disserve the purposes of the SORNA requirements in this section.

IV. Required Registration Information

SORNA requires that the jurisdiction collect certain pieces of information from and for each offender that it registers, and requires that the jurisdiction keep that registration information, in a digitized form, in its registry.

Alaska has not met SORNA's full standard in five categories. For those categories where Alaska has not fully met SORNA's standards, there are notes regarding the level of Alaska's compliance.

1. Palm Prints: Alaska does not capture palm prints.
2. Passport and Immigration Documents: Digitized copies of passports and any other immigration documents are not captured.
3. Professional Licensing Information: Alaska does not capture any professional licensing information.
4. Temporary Lodging Information: Alaska does not capture any temporary lodging information from its offenders leaving the jurisdiction for 7 days or more.
5. Vehicle Information: Alaska does not capture information about aircraft, watercraft, or the permanent or frequent location where all vehicles are kept.

These deviations do not substantially disserve the purposes of the SORNA requirements in this section.

V. Where Registration is Required

SORNA requires that the jurisdiction register an offender if the jurisdiction is the one in which he is convicted or incarcerated. In addition, SORNA requires that the jurisdiction register offenders who reside, work, or attend school in the jurisdiction.

All offenders in Alaska are initially registered prior to their release from incarceration and, if not incarcerated, must register by the next working day following conviction. In addition, any person physically present within the state who is required to register must do so by the next working day after their arrival.

Alaska meets all of the SORNA requirements in this section.

VI. Initial Registration: Timing and Notice

SORNA requires that when an offender is incarcerated within the jurisdiction, registration must occur before release from imprisonment for the registration offense. Similarly, when an offender is sentenced within the jurisdiction, but not incarcerated, SORNA requires that registration occur within three business days of sentencing. Finally, when an offender has been convicted, sentenced, or incarcerated in another jurisdiction (including federal or military court), the jurisdiction must register the offender within three business days of the offender establishing residence, employment, or school attendance within the jurisdiction. SORNA also requires that, during the initial registration process, the jurisdiction inform the offender of his registration duties and require the offender to acknowledge in writing that he understands those duties.

Alaska meets all of the SORNA requirements in this section.

VII. Initial Registration: Retroactive Classes of Offenders

SORNA requires that each registration jurisdiction have a procedure in place to recapture three categories of sex offenders: those who are currently incarcerated or under supervision, either for the predicate sex offense or for some other crime; those who are already registered or subject to a pre-existing sex offender registration requirement under the jurisdiction's law; and those who reenter the jurisdiction's criminal justice system because of a conviction for some other felony crime (whether or not it is a sex offense).

A series of Alaska Supreme Court rulings present a constitutional conflict with SORNA's retroactive application to certain convictions in the state that occurred prior to certain dates. In *Doe v. Alaska*, No. 6290, July 25, 2008), the Supreme Court of Alaska held that retroactive application of the Alaska Sex Offender Registration Act does not apply to persons who committed their crimes before the act became effective on August 10, 1994, based on the provisions of Alaska's Constitution. In *Alaska v. Doe*, No. 6758 (March 15, 2013), the Supreme Court of Alaska ruled that quarterly registration applies only to persons who committed their crime(s) after January 1, 1999, based on the provisions of Alaska's Constitution.

Under 42 USC §16925(b)(1), a jurisdiction may be able to substantially implement SORNA when the jurisdiction has shown "a demonstrated inability to implement certain provisions that would place the jurisdiction in violation of its constitution, as determined by a ruling of the jurisdiction's highest court." Both of the above-cited cases are an impediment to the full implementation of SORNA in Alaska. Given these impediments, the SMART Office has determined that Alaska has substantially implemented the retroactivity provisions of SORNA without applying registration and public notification to those individuals whose sex offenses were

committed prior to August 10, 1994, or without applying quarterly registration requirements to lifetime offenders convicted prior to January 1, 1999.

These deviations do not substantially disserve the purposes of the SORNA requirements in this section.

VIII. Keeping the Registration Current

SORNA requires that when a sex offender resides in a jurisdiction, he or she must immediately appear in-person to update his or her name, residence, employment, school attendance, and termination of residence. SORNA also requires that when an offender resides in a jurisdiction, he or she must immediately update any changes to his or her email addresses, internet identifiers, telephone communications, vehicle information, and temporary lodging information.

When an offender works in a jurisdiction, but does not reside or attend school there, SORNA requires that the offender immediately appear in-person to update employment-related information. When an offender attends school in a jurisdiction, but does not reside or work there, SORNA requires that the offender immediately appear in-person to update school-related information.

SORNA also requires that when an offender resides in a jurisdiction and intends to travel outside the United States, he or she must notify the residence jurisdiction at least 21 days in advance of such travel.

In addition, SORNA requires that when an offender notifies the jurisdiction of his or her intent to relocate to another country to live, work or attend school, that the jurisdiction do three things: immediately notify any other jurisdiction where the offender is either registered, or is required to register, of that updated information; immediately notify the United States Marshals Service; and immediately update NCIC/NSOR.

Alaska has no requirement for offenders to appear in-person to make any updates to their registration information. Changes to an offender's residence address (including termination of residence) or internet identifiers must be communicated in writing to the registering agency by the next working day. All other changes are only required to be noted in the course of the offender's next registration verification.

Alaska does not collect any information about an offender's international travel.

Alaska does not meet the SORNA requirements of this section.

IX. Verification/Appearance Requirements

SORNA requires that offenders register for a duration of time, and make in-person appearances at the registering agency, based on the tier of the offense of conviction. SORNA requires that offenders register for a duration of time based on the tier of the offense of conviction.

Specifically, SORNA requires that SORNA Tier I offenders register for 15 years, SORNA Tier II offenders register for 25 years, and SORNA Tier III offenders register for life.

SORNA also requires that offenders make in-person appearances at the registering agency based on the tier of the offense of conviction. Specifically, SORNA requires that SORNA Tier I offenders appear once a year, that SORNA Tier II offenders appear every six months, and that SORNA Tier III offenders appear every three months.

A. Frequency of Registration

Alaska does not require in-person verification for its offenders, and instead employs a process whereby offenders update their registration by mail on either an annual or quarterly basis. Alaska requires that its highest-level (lifetime) offenders update their registration on a quarterly basis. All other offenders (15-year) update their registration on an annual basis. In addition, Alaska only updates its registration photograph at the request of the registering agency if the offender's appearance is suspected to have changed, or if five years has passed since the last photograph was taken of the offender.

B. Duration of Registration

Alaska requires that its highest-level offenders register for life. The remaining offenders register for fifteen years from the date of unconditional discharge for the offense (see Section III, above).

Alaska does not meet the SORNA requirements of section IX(A). The deviations in Section IX(B) do not substantially disserve the purposes of the SORNA requirements in that section.

X. Registry Website Requirements

SORNA requires that each jurisdiction maintain a public sex offender registry website and publish certain registration information on that website. SORNA also requires that certain information not be displayed on a jurisdiction's public registry website.

All registered sex offenders in Alaska are posted on its public registry website.

The following information is not displayed on Alaska's public sex offender registry website:

1. Criminal History; however, Alaska posts information about every conviction for which an offender is required to register.
2. School Address
3. Vehicle Information

These deviations do not substantially disserve the purposes of the SORNA requirements in this section.

XI. Community Notification

SORNA requires that each jurisdiction disseminate certain initial and updated registration information to particular agencies within the jurisdiction. In addition, SORNA requires that each jurisdiction also disseminate certain initial and updated registration information to the community.

Alaska does immediately update its public registry website upon receipt of any new or updated registration information. Alaska does not have any email notification system or other method of systematic proactive community notification when an offender initially registers or updates their registration.

Alaska does not meet the SORNA requirements of this section.

XII. Failure to Register as a Sex Offender: State Penalty

SORNA requires that each jurisdiction, other than a federally recognized Indian tribe, provide a criminal penalty that includes a maximum term of imprisonment that is greater than one year for the failure of a sex offender to comply with their registration requirements.

A first conviction for failure to register in Alaska is only punishable as a misdemeanor with a maximum term of imprisonment of not more than one year.

Alaska does not meet the SORNA requirements in this section.

XIII. When a Sex Offender Fails to Appear for Registration

SORNA requires that when a jurisdiction is notified that a sex offender intends to reside, be employed, or attend school in its jurisdiction, and that offender fails to appear for registration as required, that the jurisdiction receiving that notice inform the originating jurisdiction (the jurisdiction that provided the initial notification) that the sex offender failed to appear for registration.

Alaska meets all of the SORNA requirements in this section.

XIV. When a Jurisdiction has Information that a Sex Offender may have Absconded

SORNA requires that when a jurisdiction has information that a sex offender may have absconded, that the jurisdiction take certain actions in terms of investigating the absconder and notifying various law enforcement agencies.

Alaska meets all of the SORNA requirements in this section.

XV. Tribes in Alaska

There is one tribe in Alaska operating as a SORNA jurisdiction: the Metlakatla Indian Community. Offenders living, working, or attending school on Metlakatla lands currently are registering with the State of Alaska at the nearest state registration agency office in Ketchikan, Alaska. The SMART Office continues to work with both Metlakatla and the State of Alaska as Metlakatla pursues substantial implementation of SORNA.

When offenders are released from state correctional facilities and are required to register as a sex offender, that registration is completed prior to release. Registration information is then forwarded to the Department of Public Safety. However, there is no systematic notification of local authorities when an offender is released from DOC custody, and there are no special provisions requiring that notification be made to the Metlakatla Indian Community upon a prisoner's release to their lands.

The primary contact for tribal SORNA issues in Alaska is:

Kathy Monfreda
Alaska Department of Public Safety
Chief, Criminal Records and Identification Bureau
5700 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, AK 99507
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Conclusion

We encourage Alaska to continue to work towards meeting the requirements of SORNA. However, there are provisions identified in this report that should be addressed in order for Alaska to substantially implement SORNA.

We encourage you to contact the SMART Office once you have had the opportunity to review and discuss our findings and have developed a strategy for addressing and adopting the remaining provisions of SORNA.

Appendix: Alaska State Statutes

The SMART Office has reviewed all Alaska statutes identified in its substantial implementation submission package and has identified Alaska's placement of these statutes within the tiering structure created in Title I of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006, the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA).

In reviewing the Alaska Code, the SMART Office understands that Alaska has two categories of registrants for purposes of its duration of registration and frequency of registration requirements:

1. "15-Year registrants", required to register for 15 years after 'unconditional discharge' and annually verify registration information; and
2. "Lifetime registrants", required to register for life and quarterly verify registration information.

All recidivist sex offenders in Alaska are lifetime registrants.

Tier I Offenses

SORNA requires that Tier I offenders register for a minimum of 15 years and annually verify registration information. The following offenses listed in Alaska Code would require, at a minimum, Tier I registration requirements under SORNA:

§ 11.41.300(a)(2)	Kidnapping (False Imprisonment)
§ 11.41.420(a)(1), (2) & (4)	Sexual Assault in the Second Degree (victim 18 or older)
§ 11.41.425(a)(1)	Sexual Assault in the Third Degree (victim 18 or older)
§ 11.41.427	Sexual Assault in the Fourth Degree
§ 11.41.440	Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the Fourth Degree
§ 11.61.116	Sending an Explicit Image of a Minor

This offense is not registerable in Alaska.

§ 11.61.118(a)(2)	Harassment in the First Degree
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The first conviction for this offense is not registerable in Alaska, but a second or subsequent conviction is registerable.

§ 11.61.123(f)(2)	Indecent Viewing or Photography
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This offense is not registerable in Alaska.

§ 11.61.127 Possession of Child Pornography

§ 11.66.140 Sex Trafficking in the Fourth Degree (victim < 18)

This offense is not registerable in Alaska.

Tier II Offenses

SORNA requires that Tier II offenders register for a minimum of 25 years and semi-annually verify registration information. The following offenses listed in Alaska Statutes would require, at a minimum, Tier II registration requirements under SORNA:

§ 11.41.360 Human Trafficking in the First Degree (victim < 18)

This offense is not registerable in Alaska.

§ 11.41.365 Human Trafficking in the Second Degree (victim < 18)

This offense is not registerable in Alaska.

§ 11.41.420(a)(1), (2) & (4) Sexual Assault in the Second Degree (victim 13-17)

§ 11.41.425(a)(1) Sexual Assault in the Third Degree (victim 13-17)

§ 11.41.425(a)(2),(4) & (5) Sexual Assault in the Third Degree (victim 16 or 17)

§ 11.41.434(a)(2) Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the First Degree
(victim 16 or 17)

This is a “lifetime” offense in Alaska, which exceeds SORNA’s requirements.

§ 11.41.436(a)(4) & (6) Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the Second Degree

§ 11.41.436(a)(3) Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the Second Degree
(victim 13-17)

§ 11.41.436(a)(5) Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the Second Degree (victim 13-15)

§ 11.41.438 Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the Third Degree

§ 11.41.450 Incest (victim 16 or 17)

§ 11.41.452 Online Enticement of a Minor

§ 11.41.455 Unlawful Exploitation of a Minor

§ 11.61.123(f)(1) Indecent Viewing or Photography

This offense is not registerable in Alaska.

§ 11.61.125 Distribution of Child Pornography

§ 11.66.100(a)(2) Patronizing Minor Prostitute

§ 11.66.110 Sex Trafficking in the First Degree (victim < 18)

§ 11.66.120 Sex Trafficking in the Second Degree (victim < 18)

This offense is not registerable in Alaska.

§ 11.66.130(a)(1)
& (a)(3)-(4) Sex Trafficking in the Third Degree (victim < 18)

This offense is not registerable in Alaska.

§ 11.66.140 Sex Trafficking in the Fourth Degree (victim < 18)

This offense is not registerable in Alaska.

Tier III Offenses

SORNA requires that Tier III offenders register for life and quarterly verify registration information. The following offenses listed in Alaska Statutes would require, at a minimum, Tier III registration requirements under SORNA and, except as otherwise noted Alaska classifies them all as “lifetime” offenses (as described in sections III and IX, above):

§ 11.41.300(a)(1) Kidnapping (victim < 18)

Alaska registers offenders convicted of Kidnapping with the intent to commit a crime on a person under 18 years of age.

§ 11.41.365 Human Trafficking in the Second Degree (victim < 18)

This offense is not registerable in Alaska.

§ 11.41.410 Sexual Assault in the First Degree

§ 11.41.420(a)(1), (2) & (4) Sexual Assault in the Second Degree (victim < 13)

§ 11.41.420(a)(3) Sexual Assault in the Second Degree

- § 11.41.425(a)(1) Sexual Assault in the Third Degree (victim < 13)
- § 11.41.425(a)(2),(4) & (5) Sexual Assault in the Third Degree (victim < 16)
- § 11.41.434(a)(1) & (3) Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the First Degree
- § 11.41.434(a)(2) Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the First Degree (victim < 16)
- § 11.41.436(a)(1), (2) & (7) Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the Second Degree
- § 11.41.436(a)(3) & (5) Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the Second Degree (victim < 13)
- § 11.41.450 Incest (victim < 16)

Additional Offenses

Alaska also requires registration for the following state offenses, which are not required to be registered under SORNA:

- § 11.41.100 Murder in the First Degree (involving kidnapping (generally) or a sexual offense against a person under 16)
- § 11.41.110 Murder in the Second Degree (involving kidnapping of a minor or certain serious sexual offenses)
- § 11.41.425(a)(3)-(6) Sexual Assault in the Third Degree (victim 18 or older)
- § 11.41.450 Incest (victim 18 or older)
- § 11.41.458 Indecent Exposure in the First Degree
- § 11.41.460 Indecent Exposure in the Second Degree
- § 11.61.128 Distribution of Indecent Materials to Minors