SPEC COLL 1552 P75 H39 1990

IN THE TRIAL COURTS FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

v. 43

AT ANCHORAGE

STATE OF ALASKA,

Plaintiff,

٧s

JOSEPH HAZELWOOD,

Defendant.

No. 3AN 89-7217; 3AN 89-7218

TRIAL BY JURY, CONTINUED MARCH 22, 1990 PAGES 8064 THROUGH 8077

VOLUME 43-A

SENTENCING HEARING MARCH 23, 1990 PAGES 8078 THROUGH 8093

VOLUME 43-B

Original

Alaska Resources Library & Information Services Anchorage Alaska

APPEARANCES:

For Plaintiff:

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712 8th Avenue

Fairbanks, AK 99701

1 PROCEEDINGS 2 MARCH 22, 1990 3 (Tape: C-3690) 4 (941)5 (Jury not present) 6 THE CLERK: ...the Honorable Karl S. Johnstone 7 presiding is now in session. 8 THE COURT: Be seated. 9 I have a note from the jury. They indicate 10 they've reached a verdict and are ready to return it to 11 the courtroom. 12 Is there anything counsel needs to do before 13 we bring the jury in? 14 MR. MADSON: No, Your Honor. 15 MS. HENRY: No, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: We have a large number of media 17 representatives here who have asked to be able to talk 18 with some of the jurors afterwards. I'm going to 19 advise them that the media would like to talk to them 20 afterwards, and if they want to talk to the media they 21 can come back into the courtroom so we won't have a 22 chaos in the hallways, or in the elevators, or 23 downstairs. And the media has agreed to conduct their 24 interviews in the courtroom afterwards.

Those who do not want to talk to the media I'm

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1	sure will not be hounded by media personnel on their
2	way out. I'll be talking to the jurors, personally,
3	after I excuse them, in the jury room. And then it
4	will be up to them what they want to do.
5	Let's bring the jury in.
6	(Pause)
7	THE COURT: And we will be polling the jury.
8	(Pause)
9	(Jury present.)
10	(1056)
11	THE COURT: I've got your note, ladies and
12	gentlemen. We're ready to receive your verdict. If
13	you would, pass it to the bailiff and he'll pass it to
14	me.
15	The verdicts are in proper form. I'll publish
16	the caption on the first one and then just read the
17	verdict for each of them after that.
18	"In the superior court for the state of
19	Alaska, third judicial district, State of Alaska,
20	plaintiff, versus Joseph Hazelwood, defendant.
21	"Verdict 1: We, the jury, find the defendant,
22	Joseph Hazelwood, not guilty of criminal mischief in
23	the second degree as charged in the indictment. Dated
24	in Anchorage, Alaska, this 22nd day of March, 1990.
25	"Verdict 2: We the jury find the defendant

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Joseph Hazelwood, not guilty of operating a watercraft while under the influence of intoxicating liquor as charged in Count 1 of the information.

"Verdict 3: We, the jury, find the defendant, Joseph Hazelwood, not guilty of reckless endangerment as charged in Count 2 of the information.

"Verdict 4: We, the jury, find the defendant, Joseph Hazelwood, guilty of negligent discharge of oil as charged in Count 3 of the information."

All four verdicts are dated the 22nd day of March, 1990 and signed by the jury foreperson.

Ladies and gentlemen, that completes your jury service in this case. On behalf of the court system and on behalf of myself, personally, I want to thank you for your efforts and your participation.

This was a thankless job. Everybody in here gets paid for their role in this case and you folks don't, and yet, you probably have the most important role. You were on time every day. I noticed that. That's very unusual. You were very attentive. You have my thanks.

I told you at the beginning it would be an experience you would never forget, and I'm sure that's going to be the case, and I hope it was a positive experience for you. You've been part of a very

1 I think you'll remember that. significant case. 2 I'm going to release you from the instructions 3 not to discuss this case with anybody else. 4 I'm going to ask that you wait in your jury room just 5 I will come in and talk with for a couple of minutes. 6 I want to exchange some information with you. 7 Media personnel will probably want to talk to 8 you about the case. 9 Before I excuse you, however, I want to verify 10 that the verdicts read were your verdicts. 11 going to be asked by Mr. Purden if the verdicts just 12 read are your verdicts. That means if all four of the 13 verdicts are your verdicts the answer is yes. If less 14 than all four is your individual verdict, the answer is 15 no. 16 So, when you hear your name called just answer 17 the question yes or no. 18 Mr. Purden. 19 THE CLERK: Juror 1, Margaret Glenn, were the 20 verdicts just read your true and correct verdicts? 21 MS. GLENN: Yes. 22 THE CLERK: Juror 2, Beatrice Freeman, were 23 the verdicts just read your true and correct verdicts? 24 MS. FREEMAN: Yes. 25 THE CLERK: Juror 3, Lori Wing, were the

1	verdicts just read your true and correct verdicts?
2	MS. WING: Yes.
3	THE CLERK: Juror 4, Terrell Smith, were the
4	verdicts just read your true and correct verdicts?
5	MR. SMITH: Yes.
6	THE CLERK: Juror 5, Albert Oakes, were the
7	verdicts just read your true and correct verdicts?
8	MR. OAKES: Yes.
9	THE CLERK: Juror 6, James Rousey, Sr., were
10	the verdicts just read your true and correct verdicts?
1	MR. ROUSEY: Yes.
2	THE CLERK: Juror 7, Terence Reimer, were the
13	verdicts just read your true and correct verdicts?
4	MR. REIMER: Yes.
15	THE CLERK: Juror 8, Katharyn Rosselle, were
6	the verdicts just read your true and correct verdicts?
.7	MS. ROSSELLE: Yes.
8	THE CLERK: Juror 10, Blondell Walker, were
9	the verdicts just read your true and correct verdicts?
20	MS. BLONDELL: Yes.
21	THE CLERK: Juror 11, Yvonne Payne, were the
22	verdicts just read your true and correct verdicts?
23	MS. PAYNE: Yes.
24	THE CLERK: Juror 11, Jeffrey Sage, were the
25	verdicts just read your true and correct verdicts?

MR. SAGE: Yes.

THE CLERK:

MR. LEWIS:

THE COURT: Oka

THE COURT: Okay. I want to excuse you now.

Juror 12, Bobby Lewis, were the

I'll be back in and talk with you momentarily. Press people -- media people will probably want to talk to you. I'm not going to encourage you, or discourage you from that. That's your right if you want to speak to anybody about this case afterwards. It's not wise to go into the mental processes that go on in jury deliberations with anybody.

verdicts just read your true and correct verdicts?

Yes.

Counsel will not be able to ask you those questions. Sometimes they like to ask questions that might improve their performance.

It's an interesting case for a lot of people, so I'm sure there's going to be a lot of interest in your participation. If you want to talk to media personnel, or want to talk to the attorneys I'm going to let you come back in through the same door you've been coming in everyday and you can conduct your conversations here in the courtroom. I won't be here, but I'm not going to allow media to descend, or anybody, to descend upon you out there in the hallway, or in the elevators, or downstairs. They've agreed to

conduct their interviews in the courtroom here, which is probably the best idea of all.

If you don't want to, you do not have to, and you're free to leave after I finish talking with you and you just tell people it's private, you'd rather not talk about it. They won't press the issue.

So, I'm going to let you go to your jury room.

I'll be there in just about two minutes, myself.

(Jury not present)

THE COURT: I want to thank counsel for what I consider to be a highly professional trial that was conducted by them.

We'll put this on the calendar for this afternoon for further proceedings. We'll have to determine a sentencing date on the misdemeanor. We'll come on at 3 o'clock p.m. in this courtroom. While everybody is still in town I want to resolve this, or set it for a future date that is agreeable to everybody.

I'd like counsel to be prepared with the sentencing information concerning this particular count to assist the court.

We'll stand in recess.

THE CLERK: Please rise. This court stands in recess subject to call.

1	(1357)
2	(Off record - 12:50 p.m.)
3	(On record - 3:01 p.m.)
4	THE CLERK: Court now resumes its session.
5	THE COURT: You may be seated.
6	This is further proceedings in the Joseph
7	Hazelwood matter.
8	Counsel, this is a Class B misdemeanor
9	sentencing and normally I wouldn't order a pre-sentence
10	report for it. Normally Class B misdemeanors are
11	sentenced at the time a verdict is returned, but
12	there's some possibly some extenuating circumstances
13	in this case that may justify a delay and maybe counsel
14	would need some additional time.
15	I didn't want to take this matter up right
16	after the jury returned its verdict when we're in the
17	middle of some potential chaos, which ultimately did
18	develop, as I expected. I wanted to wait and give you
19	all time to think about it.
20	I'll accept input from counsel now. From the
21	State, first.
22	MR. COLE: Whatever you want to do, judge, is
23	fine with us.
24	MR. MADSON: Your Honor, I don't believe a
25	formal pre-sentence report is necessary. We would

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certainly not request one. I think that poses an undue burden on the probation office. We don't believe it's necessary in a case involving only a maximum 90 days, even though -- I think we can present extenuating circumstances without the necessity of a formal presentence report.

THE COURT: All right. Does the State need some time to gear up for sentencing in this case?

MR. COLE: No. I'm prepared today.

THE COURT: Does the defendant want some time?

I'm willing to give you some time to...

MR. MADSON: Yeah. We thought, Your Honor, when you spoke earlier that, you know, you were asking for time, or requesting at least if we -- considering time, if we asked for it. And that's what we anticipated.

Our problem is probably one of scheduling. We talked about it, and it looks like we've got some real problems in April and part of May to get counsel back here again, but if possible we'd like to have the sentencing around the first part of June. I don't know if the court feels that's too late, or how counsel feels about that, but we feel it also would let things kind of simmer down a little bit. Give time to look at it in a proper perspective and not have the emotion of

1 the moment involved in the decision, or the sentence. 2 THE COURT: That seems a little long, but I'm 3 willing to consider a reasonable delay. 4 I recognize that in the case of Mr. Chalos, 5 and Mr. Russo, and the defendant it would require 6 travel to New York and back. I don't know if you were 7 going to need everybody here for the sentencing, or 8 not. 9 I've got some problems. MR. MADSON: Yeah. 10 too, in April at that time, too, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: I'm thinking in terms of not quite 12 such a long delay, like in terms of tomorrow, or next 13 Tuesday, or Wednesday. I don't need any more time 14 than that. I don't know what more information I'm 15 going to have then, or you're going to have then that 16 we don't already have now. 17 MR. MADSON: Can we just confer a second, Your 18 Honor? 19 THE COURT: Sure. 20 (Side conversation) 21 MR. MADSON: Your Honor, if that's the case, 22 rather than wait, how about tomorrow? Can we do it 23 tomorrow morning? 24 THE COURT: That's fine with me. How about 25 counsel for the State?

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1 MS. HENRY: Your Honor, that would be fine. 2 would request -- I have a sentencing that's going to 3 take the better part of the morning, but we'd be 4 available in the afternoon, if the court has some time. 5 THE COURT: How does 1:30 in the afternoon 6 sound? MR. MADSON: That should be okay, Your Honor. 8 We're going to be here, obviously. We don't have any 9 other matters. 10 THE COURT: All right. We'll set it on for 11 sentencing at 1:30 and if you have any documentation 12 you want to submit in aid of disposition I would be 13 willing to look at it. I don't know anything about the 14 computer printouts on the defendant. If you have 15 anything on that pass them by to opposing counsel and 16 then let me look at them in aid of disposition. 17 MR. COLE: I've given a copy to the defense 18 and we'll deliver a copy to your office by the close of 19 business today. I'm sorry. I didn't make a copy for 20 you. 21 THE COURT: That's fine. Okay. Is there 22 anything further, then? 23 MR. COLE: No. I have nothing further, Your 24 Honor. 25 MR. MADSON: That would be 1:30 tomorrow you

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1
      said, right?
2
                THE COURT: Yes, sir. Okay.
3
               We'll stand in recess.
4
                THE CLERK: Please rise. This court stands in
5
     recess subject to call.
6
      (1559)
7
                (Off record - 3:08 p.m.)
8
                            ***CONTINUED***
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IN THE TRIAL COURTS FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

AT ANCHORAGE

STATE OF ALASKA,

Plaintiff,

vs

JOSEPH HAZELWOOD,

Defendant.

No. 3AN 89-7217; 3AN 89-7218

SENTENCING HEARING MARCH 23, 1990 PAGES 8078 THROUGH 8093

VOLUME 43-B

BEFORE THE HONORABLE KARL JOHNSTONE Superior Court Judge

Anchorage, Alaska March 23, 1990 1:30 o'clock p.m.

APPEARANCES:

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PROCEEDINGS

MARCH 23, 1990

3 (Tape: C-3691)

(21)

THE CLERK: Superior for the State of Alaska, the Honorable Karl S. Johnstone presiding is now in session.

THE COURT: You may be seated.

It's time for sentencing in the Joseph
Hazelwood matter. Normally Class B sentencing doesn't
involve sentencing arguments. The sentence is imposed
promptly after an elocution. However, this is not a
run of the mill Class B misdemeanor. So, I'm going to
allow brief sentencing arguments, after which Captain
Hazelwood can make an elocution.

Mr. Cole.

MR. COLE: Well, thank you, Your Honor. Well, I think I should first state that these comments that I'm about to make acknowledge the jury's verdict and don't mean to imply otherwise.

The court heard the facts in this case. It's clear that there was an oil spill, the largest oil spill in the United States history, a spill of over 260,000 barrels of crude oil into Prince William Sound. The damages were catastrophic.

I think that the court should look at AS 12.55.005. It's the declaration of purposes for sentencing. It sets out six things that the court should take into consideration in pronouncing an appropriate sentence.

The first one is seriousness of the present offense. I don't think that there could be any doubt that the circumstances surrounding this incident were among the most serious ever contemplated by the statute, itself. I think the spill speaks for itself on that.

As to the defendant's prior criminal history. He has a 1984 DWI accident. Actually, it was a refusal. In that case he refused to take the breath test, was belligerent, and upon being contacted he stated that he had been hit, "The son of a bitch hit me," and he was noted to be -- his speech was slurred, breath smelled of alcohol.

In 1985 the defendant checked into a alcohol rehabilitation program, a 28 day program, and in 1988 on September 13th, about six months prior to the Exxon Valdez going aground, he had another DWI in New Hampshire where he had a .19 blood alcohol content. A .19 is nearly two times what is the legal limit in Alaska.

The third factor -- well, in summing up on that point, I think Captain Hazelwood's had the opportunity to be aware of the effects of alcohol and what they have had on his life. He has apparently disregarded that through the testimony in this case, those consequences, and we would submit that he is probably on a scale of 1 to 10 a 3 to 4 as far as to the likelihood of his rehabilitation.

The third one is need to confine -- he doesn't present a danger to the community, like some of the other people, so I wouldn't think that that is one of the things that needs to be taken into consideration.

The fourth one is circumstances of the offense, and specifically whether the offense harmed the victim, or endangered public safety. I don't think there's any doubt that the offense in this case did a substantial -- there was substantial endangerment to the public safety.

I think that in this case the court can deter other people. And I think that that's a significant factor that should be taken into consideration. Tanker captains should be put on notice that for their conduct they will be held responsible.

And, finally, Your Honor, there is the community condemnation and reaffirmation of societal

norms. And I think that's something that you, in your position, are better able to take into account, given the controversial nature of this case. We are not going to make any recommendations, but would submit that to your -- I think you're in the best position, given the light of this case, to make this determination.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Cole.

Mr. Madson.

MR. MADSON: Thank you, Your Honor.

(205)

Well, this certainly is a Class Be misdemeanor that has gathered a great deal of attention, more than any other in history, I'm sure.

The comments I'm going to make are also very brief, Your Honor, and I think the court is correct.

Normally in a situation like this it doesn't call for a great deal of argument, and I fully agree.

One thing I should mention, the 1988 -- the conviction that Mr. Cole mentioned, that went down in New Hampshire as a violation only. It was not a misdemeanor. It was a violation. Apparently they have some means of reducing the charge there that I don't understand, but that's what it was. It was not a conviction of a misdemeanor for a DWI.

The important thing is -- whether or not it is a conviction, I think, is totally irrelevant. The jury's verdict in this case clearly set out what we said in the very beginning, that alcohol was not a factor in this. They made that as clear as anyone possibly could.

The negligence that was involved here was civil negligence. The court gave the civil standard definition of negligence to the jury, and that's what they found. I think that factor is extremely important.

And by doing this, and by not finding anything else, they obviously rejected any factor of alcoholism, any cause or result, or any relationship between the two. So, I think the prior record means nothing as far as this is concerned.

The other thing I think we have to stress here, and I think it's very important, is that while the jury had this as a civil negligence definition, if it had been a civil case, they also would have had to determine one other thing, and that is the appropriate percentage of negligence of all the parties.

They, of course, did not have the chance to do that, and I think it's very important, because in a civil case, obviously, more than one defendant can be

present, and the jury has the duty and the right and the power to apportion the percent of negligence attributable to each of the parties.

We don't know what the jury would have done in this case. We do know from the result, and I think the comments that were made afterwards, and the whole thrust of this case, and the evidence the court has heard, that when it came to the end result there were a number of parties that were appropriately at fault.

We don't know how much the Coast Guard played in this. We don't know how much the other individuals on the bridge would have been assigned a certain percentage of negligence. Exxon, Alyeska -- we could go on and on. And certainly, as the result, as Mr. Cole said, the disaster of the spill, and the court saw the videos, saw the pictures, and we know that for two days the ship sat there in still calm waters and nothing was done. If we want to look just at the result I think we have to look at the overall picture.

So, in summary, I think if we want to look just at the result I think we have to look at the overall picture.

So, in summary, Your Honor, I think the negligence of Captain Hazelwood as found by the jury was a percentage of the total. How much is anybody's

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guess, but I think the end result should be that
Captain Hazelwood either get a suspended imposition of
sentence, and to do that, of course, because normally a
probationary period could only be as long as the period
of incarceration, in this case 90 days, without his
consent, that is. But, with his consent, and I've
discussed this with him, he would agree to any amount
of probation up to the maximum the court would see fit
to apply here.

In addition to that, we feel if that isn't appropriate, certainly a suspended sentence is.

We would also ask that the bond in this case be refunded, except for a thousand dollars. I think the thousand dollars is a maximum fine. And, as the court may, or may not be aware, we -- if an appeal is taken and the end result is such that the conviction stands, the thousand dollars would cover the maximum fine. But, we feel the balance should be returned to help defray some of the costs and expenses in this case and that he be either given a suspended sentence, or suspended imposition of sentence with whatever conditions the court sees fit to apply here.

And, we would also ask, lastly, for the return of his passport. That was one of the conditions of his release on a felony that we feel is no longer

1	appropriate.
2	But, I would agree with Mr. Cole that
3	sentencing is obviously in the discretion of the court.
4	And I think the court has certainly heard the evidence
5	and is in a position to impose a sentence that we
6	believe would be fair. Thank you, very much.
7	THE COURT: Captain Hazelwood, you have a
8	right to make a statement on your own behalf. If you
9	choose to, you may do so while seated, or you may
10	stand. You do have a right, though.
11	CAPTAIN HAZELWOOD: Standing at the podium?
12	THE COURT: Yes, sir.
13	CAPTAIN HAZELWOOD: I'd just like to thank the
14	jury for the verdict they reached yesterday. I know
15	they were hard pressed upon, given the facts.
16	Thank you for their efforts.
17	And thank you.
18	(415)
19	THE COURT: Well, you're right, Mr. Madson.
20	This is a very costly and complicated misdemeanor
21	offense.
22	The defendant has two prior convictions. One
23	for a misdemeanor, one for a violation, both involving
24	DWI. And he is no stranger to the criminal justice
25	system in that regard. He certainly knows that alcohol

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and equipment don't work very well together.

I was hoping I was going to hear something that would sound like an apology. I've been waiting to hear that. I watch television. And I saw where the captain is going to try to get his job back with back pay. I was waiting to hear something that would sound like, "I'm sorry" for whatever role the captain was willing to accept in this case. And it sounds like there is no acceptance of any role so far.

But, I believe, and I think that Captain
Hazelwood believes, and knows -- that as just about
everybody else does who has reliable information about
this case, that no reasonably prudent person operating
a tanker like the Exxon Valdez would have had those
drinks before getting on board, or would have left the
bridge when Captain Hazelwood did.

In my opinion he violated at least a couple of Coast Guard regulations. And that, at the very least, constitutes negligence.

And I think Captain Hazelwood knows the buck stops with him, and as the captain of that vessel he has to take responsibility.

I think, Mr. Cole, when the legislature enacted this Class B misdemeanor offense for negligently discharging oil they probably didn't

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envision the Exxon Valdez going aground and discharging the millions of gallons of oil that it did.

And, given the defendant's record of criminal convictions, given his conduct in this case, and the impact of his actions there's no question that this is worst case scenario for the Class B misdemeanor offense of negligent discharge of oil.

I think Captain Hazelwood has no doubt been deterred. It's very unlikely in my opinion he would ever be given the opportunity to be a master of a tanker, and he has suffered enormous shame through all this.

I am giving him the benefit of the doubt by him not taking responsibility he's following the advice of counsel and trying to remain as silent as possible, because of the pending civil litigations. I would imagine deep down he probably is very shameful and very contrite, but he's having a difficult time saying that at this time.

I don't believe that imprisonment needs to be imposed to deter Captain Hazelwood. He's been deterred. He's certainly not a danger to society, but there is a community outrage at what's happened. He has been found guilty of the offense of negligently discharging oil. And something has to be done about

that to satisfy the community's need for condemnation and reaffirmation, and to hopefully deter other captains in similar situations.

Imprisonment is not going to restore the environment. He can't respond fully, financially, for the damage that's been caused. But, I think there's an alternative to imprisonment. And there's an alternative to full restitution that I think would serve in part to satisfy the community's need for condemnation and reaffirmation.

It is, therefore, the order of this court that Captain Hazelwood be committed to the Department of Corrections for a period of 90 days to be spent in a penal facility, that he be fined \$1,000, and that Captain Hazelwood pay restitution to the State of Alaska in the sum of \$50,000, which I recognize is a token restitution, but I think it reflects somewhat of what Captain Hazelwood might be able to do by applying 25 percent of his gross income from all sources as he receives it, towards his financial obligation.

It is further ordered that the term of imprisonment and the fine be suspended on the condition that Captain Hazelwood perform 1,000 hours of community work service in the State of Alaska.

The court has utilized a formula contained in

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AS 12.55.055 in determining the amount of community work service hours.

It is further ordered that pursuant to that statute that Captain Hazelwood perform community work and projects that are designed to eliminate the environmental damage that was caused by the oil spill in Prince William Sound. It is strongly recommended by this court to the Department of Corrections that said works be performed on the beaches in Prince William Sound as far as is feasible.

It is the intention of this court that the community work be performed during summer months of 1990, or at such other times as clean up efforts are being conducted.

I recognize that there may be actions which might delay the performance of defendant's community work, such as his appeal rights being exercised. result, should clean up operations have ceased in Prince William Sound -- I doubt that that will occur in the foreseeable near future, but in the event they do cease, the defendant shall perform his community work service on other projects within the State of Alaska, designed to reduce, or eliminate environmental damage, or improve the public lands.

That completes my sentence in this case.

Are there any questions concerning this sentence, Mr. Cole?

MR. COLE: The length of probation, Your Honor. I didn't understand. I didn't hear that.

THE COURT: The maximum probationary period that can be imposed for a misdemeanor offense, as I understand it, under these circumstances, is one year. And I'm going to make that a condition of probation, one year.

In the event that an appeal is filed, and the sentence is stayed and bail, that at that time will toll the one year, the one year won't commence while the defendant has filed his appeal, until the result.

Any questions concerning the sentence, Mr. Madson?

MR. MADSON: Not concerning the sentence, no, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Captain Hazelwood, you have a right to appeal this sentence if you believe it to be excessive, or contrary to law. The court will appoint counsel if you can not afford your own counsel. You must make your appeal within 30 days of the effective date of the judgment.

Is there anything further in the case?

MR. MADSON: The only thing further, Your

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1
     Honor, is that I would -- as I understand it we have 30
2
     days to appeal, and if appeal is timely filed, then we
3
     would ask that the sentence be stayed, pending the
4
     appeal.
5
               THE COURT:
                           Yes. Do that in writing and at
6
     your request I see no reason to continue the bond.
                                                           Ιs
7
     it a $50,000 bond? Is that what it is?
8
              MR. MADSON:
                            Yes.
9
               THE COURT: I'm going to exonerate that bond
10
     at this time. And, did this court order him to turn
11
     his passport over?
12
               MR. MADSON:
                            I don't know which court it was.
13
               MR. COLE: Judge Stewart did that.
14
               THE COURT: Okay. Any objection to returning
15
     the passport?
16
               MR. COLE:
                          No.
17
               THE COURT: Okay. The passport shall be
18
     returned.
19
               Anything further?
20
                            I don't believe so, Your Honor.
               MR. MADSON:
21
               THE COURT: We stand in recess.
22
               THE CLERK: Please rise. Court stands in
23
     recess subject to call.
24
               (Off record - 1:55 p.m.)
25
                             ***END***
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1	CERTIFICATE
2	SUPERIOR COURT)
3) SS. STATE OF ALASKA)
4	I, Georgi Ann Haynes, Certified Professional
5	Court Reporter for the Third Judicial District, State of Alaska, hereby certify:
6	That this transcript was prepared to the best of
7	my knowledge and ability from Third Judicial District Gyyr tapes identified as follows:
8	That the transcript was prepared from tapes recorded by Alaska Court System personnel, therefore "indiscernible" portions appear in the transcript.
9	
10	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
11	and affixed my seal this 24th day of July, 1990.
12	Large finn Haines
13	Notary Public in and for Alaska My commission expires: 1/10/91
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