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Teens tried as adults in House measure

The Associated Press

JUNEAU — The House has approved a measure requiring some juveniles accused of violent crimes be tried as adults.

The measure would let 16- and 17-year-olds accused of such crimes as murder, rape and arson be tried in adult court.

Rep. Don Clocksin, D-Anchorage, on Friday tried to have the bill (CSHB109) amended so that the charge on a 16- or 17-year-old would not dictate that the person automatically would be sentenced as an adult if convicted of a lesser offense.

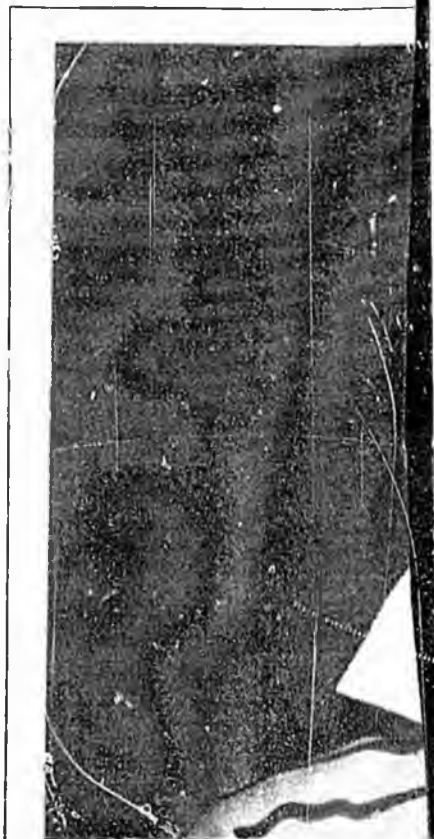
But bill sponsor Rep. Sam Pestinger, R-Anchorage, said a section of the bill gives a judge discretion on whether to sentence someone as an adult.

House Minority Leader Mike Miller, D-Juneau, said that one of the laudable things about the judicial system is that persons are innocent until proven guilty and the bill would destroy that.

Miller said that if a jury or judge finds the teen-ager guilty of a lesser crime, then the state shouldn't want to sentence as an adult.

House Majority Leader Ramona Barnes, R-Anchorage, said that the section giving the judge discretion also precludes presumptive sentencing.

Clocksin, after his amendment failed on a 17-20 vote, said the



Bill would send home stranded

By Bill White
Times Juneau Bureau

3-30-83

Juneau — Stranded Outsiders may get one-way tickets out of Alaska courtesy of the state under a bill approved by the House Judiciary Committee Tuesday.

The bill would create an office under the attorney general whose staff would seek out and identify stranded nonresidents who might request assistance and whose immediate departure is in the best interests of the state."

Before the stranded alien could get

aid, a judge, magistrate or police chief must consent, under the bill.

The proposal is an "effort to save the state a lot of money and at the same time help some people who may be in desperate need or help," said Rep. John Lindauer, R-Anchorage, the bill's sponsor.

Lindauer has offered a companion bill that would let the governor pardon a released prisoner if that person leaves the state within 14 days of release and doesn't return to Alaska for

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Bill offers way out

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three years.

Rep. Charlie Bussell, the committee chairman, said the second bill didn't move today because the panel is waiting for information on the measure's cost.

Lindauer's bill was endorsed by the head of Alaska Psychiatric Institute and by officials of the Salvation Army in Alaska.

Dr. Harold Conrad, head of API, said that one year 121 of the patients referred to his hospital had been in Alaska less than a year. And 42 of them were in the state less than a month.

The average stay in API is 30 days, which costs about \$6,000, he said. The cost of shipping out those who want to leave the state is about \$500 each, he added.

Capt. David Clitheroe of the Salvation Army in Anchorage said the bill "is something that is

definitely needed." He averages 30 requests a month for one-way tickets Outside, none of which he can grant unless a private donor gives the money, he said.

Capt. Floyd Bacon of the Salvation Army in Juneau said he gets six to 10 such requests a month.

Rep. Don Clocksin, D-Anchorage, said told his fellow committee members he didn't "think the bill is necessary. The only thing that's necessary is some money."

The Department of Law, which would run the program, apparently is lukewarm to the idea.

"Grant funds to return just 1,000 stranded nonresidents would cost \$330,000. This number of stranded nonresidents may seem excessive, but it may prove very low once the state signals that it is willing to subsidize the cost of job hunting to the unemployed living outside the state," Richard Pegues, budget chief for the Law Department, said in a note that estimates the effort will cost \$740,300 next year.

But Lindauer said the requirement that a judge or police chief approve the aid is enough to avoid abuse.

"I'm referring to the young man who came up here thinking he's going to work in construction or up at Prudhoe Bay," Lindauer said. "He loses his job, cannot find another one and holds up a Qwik Stop (store). He's caught in a vicious cycle of poverty and degradation — no place to stay and live, stays out on the streets, gets in trouble, goes to jail, gets involved in narcotics or other problems, gets back on the street — is caught in this vicious cycle. It's a way to break this vicious cycle, allow the people who wish to leave the freedom to leave," he said.

Island

Continued from page A-1

And according to Sohio Intercom, the firm's employee newspaper, the gravel doesn't surrender easily. In permafrost, it is being blasted loose, plowed with ripper blade-equipped tractors, then loaded onto the trucks for the 14-mile haul.

The first six of those 14 miles are over a tundra ice road that is at least six inches thick. After the trucks reach the coast, the haul is on an ice road scraped on the surface of the frozen Beaufort Sea.

Sohio exploration manager Roger Herrera said \$100 million will be spent in building Mukluk, including erection of a portable camp near Oliktok for equipment operators and support staff.

'Get-out-of-state' bill faces legal questions

by Bill White
Times Juneau Bureau

4/13/83

Juneau — A second House committee has approved a bill to give some stranded Outsiders one-way tickets out of Alaska despite a warning that the proposal might be unconstitutional.

The Finance Committee Tuesday voted to send the bill to the Rules Committee so it can be scheduled for a floor vote.

The bill would create an office under the attorney general whose staff would "identify stranded non-residents who might request assistance and whose immediate departure is in the best interests of the state."

Before the state would buy a ticket for a stranded Outsider, a judge, magistrate or police chief must consent, under the bill.

Rep. John Lindauer, sponsor of the proposal, lauded its virtues.

The bill could cut the crime rate, ease overcrowding of prisons, save the state money and help people who want to leave but can't afford to. Anchorage has a similar program for getting stranded villagers back home, he said.

But the Department of Law said the bill also could be unconstitutional.

The department also warned that the program could lure to Alaska job hunters who might request a free trip home. The annual cost of the program

was pegged at \$740,000.

Rep. Joe Flood, R-Anchorage, said he was concerned that "we're going to get a reputation as Alaska's boat people."

But Lindauer asked, "Why should we at our own expense spend a fortune helping a person who doesn't want to be helped?"

The bill offers an opportunity to "break the vicious cycle of poverty and degradation" that infects the lives of some people in Alaska, Lindauer said.

It would "let these young people on Fourth Avenue and comparable areas be able to return to their home instead of going out to Eagle River (rehabilitation center) or holding up a Qwik Stop or deteriorating into some kind of social problem," he has said.

Salvation Army officials have testified in favor of the proposal. Capt. David Clitheroe of the Salvation Army in Anchorage said he averages 30 requests a month for one-way tickets Outside, none of which he can grant unless a private donor gives the money.

Dr. Harold Conrad, head of the Alaska Psychiatric Institute, also has endorsed the bill. The average stay in API is 30 days, which costs about \$6,000, he said. Airplane tickets home might cost \$500 and do the patient a lot of good, he said.

STATE OF ALASKA
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF FISCAL IMPACT

Bill No: HB 221 Date on Bill: 2-23-83
 Title: "An Act relating to...stranded nonresidents"
 Sponsor: Lindauer
 Requestor: H. JUDICIARY

1. Estimated fiscal impacts on: No fiscal impact is anticipated.

a. Expenditures:

(Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
Capital				
Operating				
Total	0	0	0	0

b. Revenues:

Revenue	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86

2. Source of funds to offset fiscal impact of bill:

3. Assumptions:

4. Disclaimer:

This statement has not been reviewed by the OMB in the Office of the Governor. It therefore does not represent the final estimate of fiscal impact.

Prepared By: Francis C. Allan *F.C.A.* Phone: 269-5691
 Division: Alaska State Troopers *MIC* Date: 3-2-83
 Approved by Commissioner: *[Signature]* Date: 3/8/83
 Department: Public Safety

5. Distribution:

- Original to Legislative Finance
- Copy to OMB
- Copy to Sponsor
- Copy to Requestor

2/15/83

Alaska State Legislature

Representative John Lindauer
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Anchorage, AK 99508



White in Juneau
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811
465-3709

House of Representatives

March 4, 1983

TO: House Judiciary Committee

FROM: Representative John Lindauer *JL*

RE: House Bill 221: "An Act relating to the creation of a program for stranded nonresidents."

People tend to become stranded nonresidents when they run out of work and money. These are the people who may turn to crime.

We have a social duty and financial interest in helping those who request our assistance to return to their homes and families.

STATE OF ALASKA
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF FISCAL IMPACT

Bill No: HB 221 Date on Bill: 2/23/83
 Title: "An Act relating to the creation of a program for stranded nonresidents."
 Sponsor: Representative Lindauer
 Requestor: _____

1. Estimated fiscal impacts on:

a. Expenditures:

(Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
Capital				
Operating		740.3	790.5	837.9
Total		740.3	790.5	837.9

b. Revenues:

Revenue				

2. Source of funds to offset fiscal impact of bill:

No information provided.

3. Assumptions:

This bill would establish a program in the Office of the Attorney General to provide aid, in the form of transportation to Canada or to the other states, to stranded nonresidents. The bill requires that the department seek out, identify and screen stranded nonresidents, and that the department staff and administer the program with an Assistant Attorney General. The bill's primary criteria for eligibility is that a nonresident lacks or is otherwise unable to obtain the resources to return to Canada or the other states, requests the state's assistance, and that it is in the best interests of the state that he or she immediately depart.

4. Disclaimer:

This statement has not been reviewed by the OMB in the Office of the Governor. It therefore does not represent the final estimate of fiscal impact.

Prepared By: Richard I. Pegues, Director Phone: 465-3672
 Division: Administrative Services Division Date: 3-10-83
 Approved by Commissioner: Norman C. Gorsuch, Attorney General Date: 3-10-83
 Department: Department of Law

5. Distribution:

- Original to Legislative Finance
- Copy to OMB
- Copy to Sponsor
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2/15/83

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The funds necessary to operate such a program could be considerable. In addition to an Assistant Attorney General, support staff and other resources would be necessary to handle outreach and public information efforts, establish and maintain eligibility controls and to provide grants-in-aid accounting services.

There is no accurate means of determining the number of people who might be eligible for the assistance that the bill would provide. It is easily supposed, however, that the promise of a free trip home will encourage a large number of job seekers from the other states, which are now experiencing the most unemployment since the great depression. A survey of airfares between Seattle and Alaska employment centers such as Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kodiak, Dillingham, and Unalaska reveals that the average one-way airfare is \$330. Grant funds to return just 1,000 stranded nonresidents would cost \$330,000. This number of stranded nonresidents may seem excessive, but it may prove very low once the state signals that it is willing to subsidize the cost of job hunting to the unemployed living outside the state.

The department therefore recommends that a minimum amount of \$500,000 be provided for relocation grants if this bill becomes law. The department cautions that if this amount is insufficient, a supplemental appropriation may be necessary during 1984 Legislative Session.