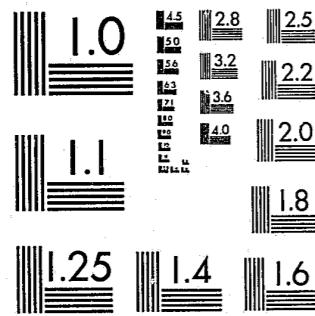


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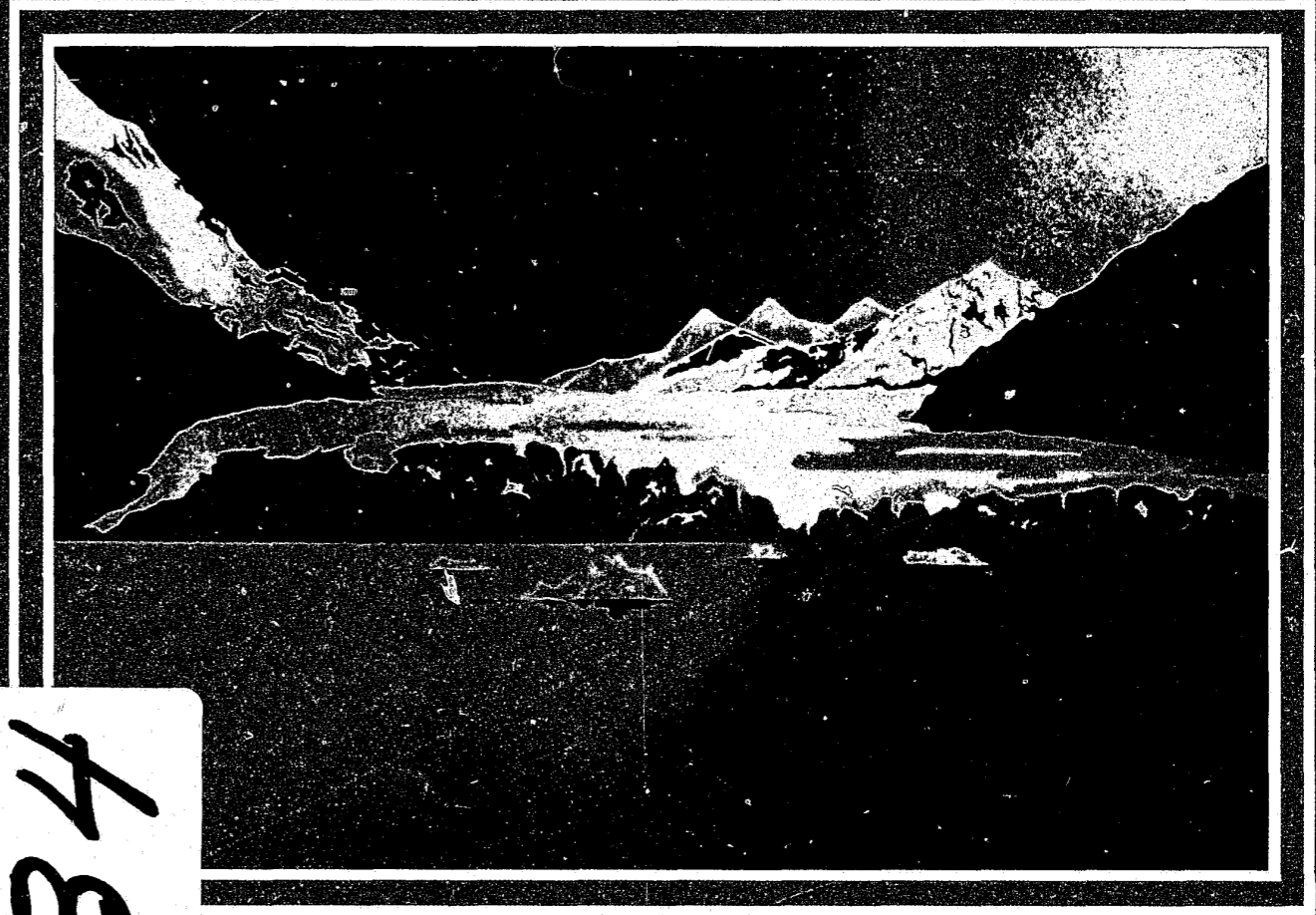
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1980 ANNUAL REPORT



79834

ALASKA COURT SYSTEM

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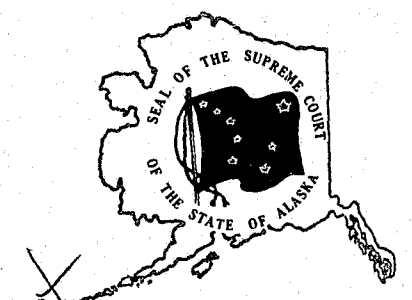
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The Cover: "MERGING MENDENHALL," acrylic on canvas, by David M. Vessell. The Mendenhall Glacier, one of southeast Alaska's many scenic attractions, is fed by the immense Juneau Ice Field. The artist is presently an inmate at the Southeast Regional Correctional Center in Juneau, Alaska. He is working towards his Bachelor of Fine Arts degree through the "Arts in the Prison" program offered by the University of Alaska at Juneau. Vessell's work has been displayed in several art exhibits and he has just recently completed his first one man showing at the New Orpheum Gallery in Juneau. His accomplishments from behind bars attest to his ambitious desires of becoming a well known Alaskan artist.



Alaska Court System
State of Alaska
303 "K" STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
99501

ARTHUR H. SNOWDEN II
ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

(907) 274-8611

April 30, 1981

TO: THE HONORABLE CHIEF JUSTICE
AND JUSTICES OF THE ALASKA SUPREME COURT

It is my pleasure to transmit the 1980 Annual Report for the Alaska Court System. This report covers the operations of the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, the trial courts and the administrative office.

I wish again to thank the many judicial officers and clerks of the appellate and trial courts for their cooperation in reporting judicial statistics to this office.

I also want to thank Juneau artist David Vessell for permitting us to reproduce one of his prints on the cover of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Arthur H. Snowden II
Arthur H. Snowden, II
Administrative Director

NCJRS

JUL 10 1981

ACQUISITIONS

INTRODUCTION

There are four levels of courts in the Alaska Court System, consisting of two appellate courts, the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, and a two-tiered Trial Court - the Superior and District Courts. The judiciary is a unified and centrally administered system, totally funded by the state with no county or municipal involvement. The Supreme Court is charged with the responsibility of administering the statewide judicial system. While the Supreme Court maintains ultimate control over the administrative policies of the court, most administrative matters are delegated to the Administrative Director and his staff.

The 1980 Annual Report of the Alaska Court System discusses in various sections the activities of the Appellate Courts and the Trial Courts: their

organization, jurisdiction, caseloads and other information. There are also sections on the activities of the Administrative Office of the Alaska Court System - its budget and fiscal affairs, capital projects and improvements, affirmative action program, and various projects. Also included is a Special Reports section which provides studies on legislation which has or could affect the Court System, the activities and goals of the Alaska Court System's Advisory Committees, and the implementation of the new Domestic Violence law, along with ten year reviews of the Court System's affirmative action and capital improvements programs. Finally, the Annual Report contains a statistical supplement with a complete set of data for the Appellate and Trial Courts for 1980. Also included is a glossary which explains many of the terms used in the Annual Report.

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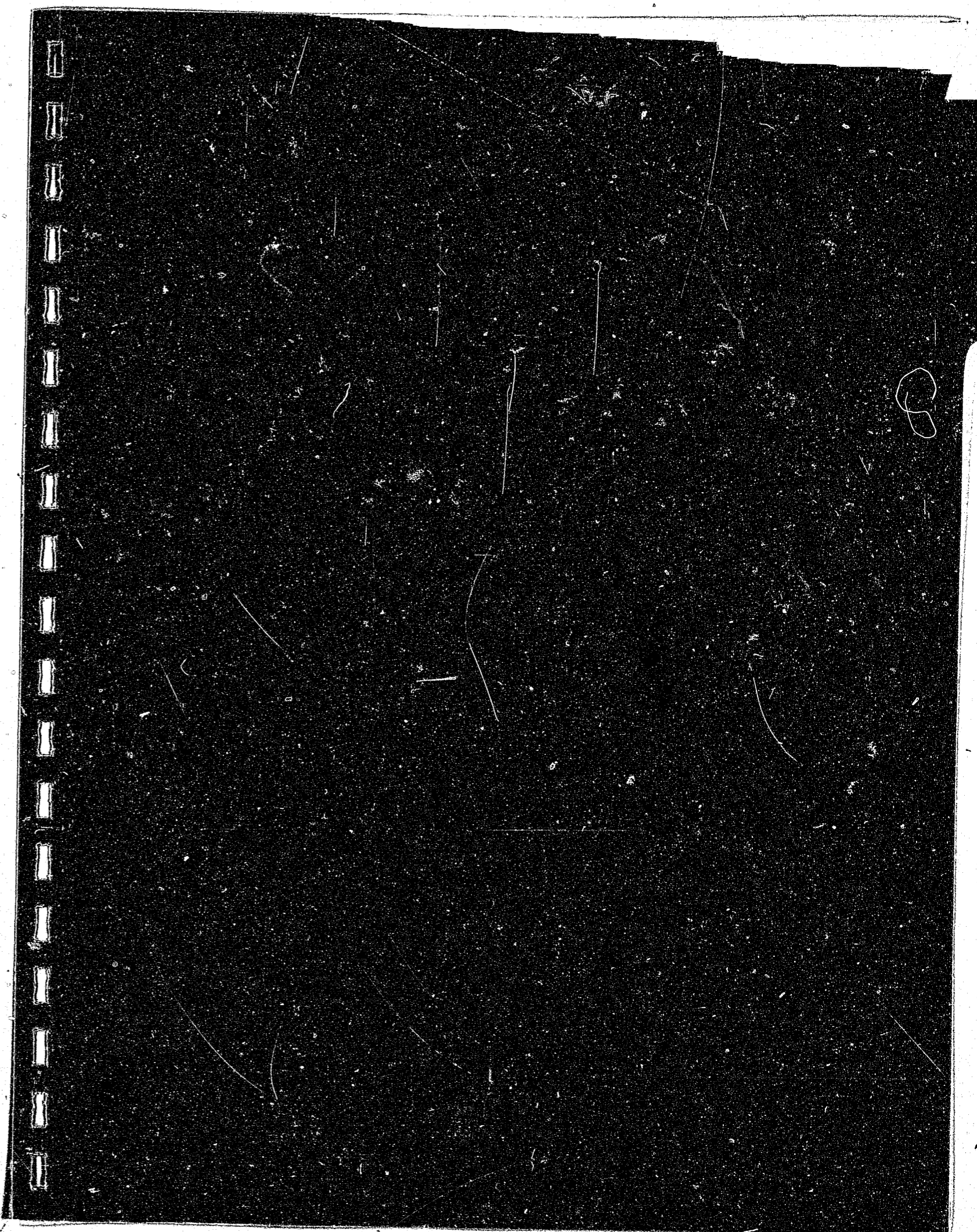
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Supreme Court Courtroom, Anchorage

APPELLATE COURTS

The Appellate Courts of the State of Alaska consist of a five member Supreme Court and a new three member Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court was established by the Alaska Constitution in 1959. The Court of Appeals was created by the Alaska Legislature in 1980.

THE SUPREME COURT

Members:

As of December 31, 1980, the justices comprising the Supreme Court were as follows:

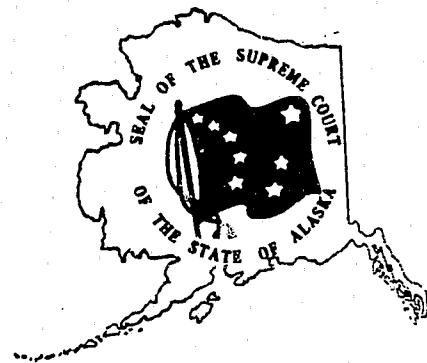
	Years on Supreme Court
Chief Justice Jay A. Rabinowitz, Fairbanks	16
Justice Roger G. Connor Anchorage	12
Justice Edmund W. Burke Anchorage	6
Justice Warren W. Matthews Anchorage	4
Justice Allen T. Compton Juneau	1 month
Allen T. Compton became the first new member of the State Supreme Court during the past four years, filling a	



Chief Justice
Jay A. Rabinowitz



Justice Roger G. Connor



Justice Edmond W. Burke



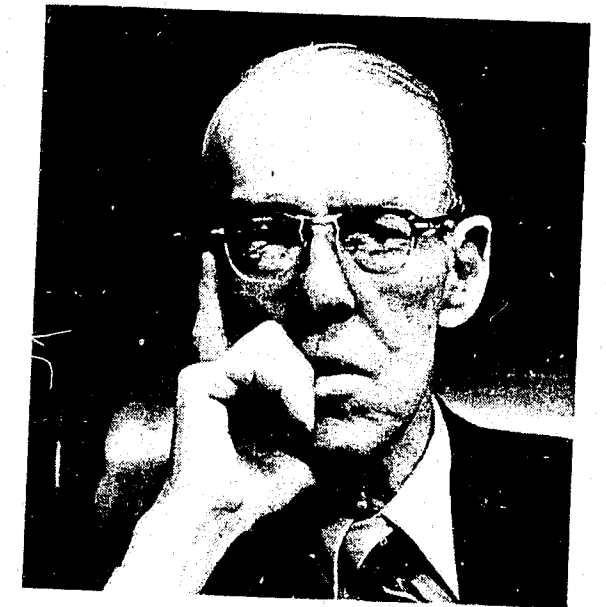
Justice Warren W. Matthews



Justice Allen T. Compton



Justice Robert Boochever



Senior Justice John H. Dimond

vacancy created by the appointment of Justice Robert Boochever to the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Governor Jay Hammond appointed Compton, a former Juneau Superior Court Judge, to the Supreme Court on December 12, 1980. Boochever became the first Alaskan ever to be seated on the U.S. Court of Appeals, after President Carter nominated him to fill a vacancy on the Court. Boochever was confirmed by the U.S. Senate and joined the San Francisco based court, which serves nine western and north-western states, on August 2, 1980. Justice Boochever had served on the State Supreme Court for eight years prior to his appointment to the federal bench.

Senior Justice John H. Dimond, who retired in 1971, was recalled to fulltime service for ten months during 1980, taking over in part Justice Boochever's duties prior to Justice Compton's appointment. Justice Dimond, who was a member of the original Supreme Court bench, normally returns to full service on the Court for six months every year.

In addition to Justice Dimond's contribution, on 81 occasions during 1980 Chief Justice Jay Rabinowitz designated a judge of the Court of Appeals or

Superior Court to serve as Supreme Court Justice pro tempore when one or more of the justices was unavailable. Twenty different judges received at least one such pro tempore assignment to the Supreme Court.

THE COURT OF APPEALS

Members:

On March 21, 1980, Governor Jay Hammond signed into law the bill creating the new Alaska Court of Appeals. In July, Hammond appointed three men, Alexander O. Bryner, James K. Singleton and Robert G. Coats, to the Court. Chief Justice Jay Rabinowitz later designated Bryner as the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. The Legislature created the Court of Appeals to relieve the Supreme Court of some of its steadily increasing workload.

Judge Alex Bryner, age 37, served as the U.S. Attorney for Alaska from 1977 to 1980, as a District Court Judge in Anchorage from 1975 to 1977, and as an Assistant Public Defender in Anchorage from 1972 to 1974.

Judge James Singleton, age 42, served as an Anchorage Superior Court Judge from 1970 to 1980.



Judge Alex Bryner



Judge James Singleton



Judge Robert Coats

Judge Robert Coats, age 38, served as an Assistant Attorney General in Fairbanks from 1978 to 1980, as an Assistant Public Defender in Fairbanks from 1973 to 1978, and as an Assistant Public Defender in Kenai from 1972 to 1973.

Appellate Courts Organization and Jurisdiction

During 1980, the appellate structure of the Alaska state courts changed dramatically with the establishment of the Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals has authority in criminal and quasi-criminal matters (juvenile delinquency, probation, habeas corpus). In criminal actions, the Supreme Court has the discretion to either accept or deny litigants' requests that it review decisions made by the Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court may also take jurisdiction of a criminal case pending before the Court of Appeals if the Court of Appeals certifies that the case involves a significant question of constitutional law or an issue of substantial public interest.

Appeals of District Court judgments in criminal cases may be taken to the Superior Court or to the Court of Appeals, at the Defendant's option. A defendant who appeals his case from District to Superior Court can ask the

Court of Appeals to review the resulting decision of the Superior Court but the Court of Appeals may, in its discretion, refuse to hear the appeal. If the defendant chooses to appeal a District Court judgment directly to the Court of Appeals, bypassing the Superior Court, the Court of Appeals must hear the appeal. The Supreme Court continues to have complete appellate authority in civil actions.

APPELLATE COURT CASELOAD

Filings and Appeals

Most case activity during calendar year 1980 took place before the Court of Appeals was organized in mid-September. Therefore, most statistics in this report for 1980 are not broken down into Supreme Court and Court of Appeals. A total of 641 matters were either filed or reinstated in the appellate courts during the calendar year of 1980. (Hereafter, all references to "filings" include both new filings and reinstatements of cases previously closed. There were 632 new filings and nine cases reinstated in 1980.) As shown in Table I, total filings in the appellate courts increased by 82 percent from 1975 to 1977, but have held relatively consistent over the past three years.

TABLE I
FILINGS: 1975-1980*

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
FILINGS:						
<u>Appeals</u>						
Civil	151	214	251	256	305	255
Criminal and Juvenile	76	120	156	135	133	139
Sentence	<u>22</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>67</u>
TOTAL APPEALS	249	366	470	447	478	461
<u>Petitions for Review</u>	81	86	126	156	141	156
<u>Original Applications</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>24</u>
TOTAL FILINGS	337	468	613	630	656	641

*Includes cases reinstated. The statistics for 1975 to 1979 are from the State Supreme Court. Those for 1980 are a total of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals.

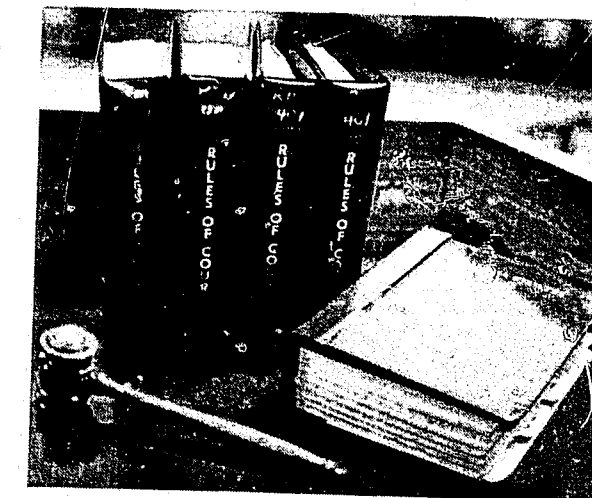
The combined jurisdiction of the two appellate courts is broader than the pre-1980 jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Criminal litigants in the District Courts may appeal directly to the Court of Appeals, bypassing the Superior Court, although they may still choose to appeal to the Superior Court as they were required to before the statutory change. Of the 69 filings in the Court of Appeals, 12 came directly from the District Court and would not have been within the Supreme Court's jurisdiction under the old law.

The most recent statistics available from the National Center for State Courts, compiled for 1978, show that Alaska had the highest number of appellate court case filings for any state in the nation, an average of one for every 636 residents.

Dispositions

As seen in Table II, during 1980 dispositions by the Appellate Courts fell by almost five percent, from a total of

634 in 1979 to a total of 604 in 1980. A possible explanation for the decline in dispositions is that the Court of Appeals, although it took over all unsubmitted criminal cases by mid-September, took some time to get established and disposed of only 18 cases before the end of the year. As the Court of Appeals develops its internal procedures and takes a larger number of cases under advisement, it will substantially increase the Appellate Courts' capacity to decide cases.



Overall, total dispositions by the Appellate Courts increased by 112 percent from 1975 to 1979, and then fell by almost five percent from 1979 to 1980. In each of the past six years, dispositions have been less than filings.

The proportion of cases disposed of on the merits for which a full opinion was published has declined from 96 percent in

1976 to 77 percent in 1980. This in part reflects increasing reliance on disposition by memorandum opinion and judgment. This procedure enables the courts to decide with short, unpublished orders cases not requiring a lengthy published opinion, usually because they apply settled principles of law to particular facts before the courts.

TABLE II
DISPOSITIONS: 1975-1980*

DISPOSITIONS:	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
<u>Appeals</u>						
Civil		141	201	225	254	247
Criminal and Juvenile [193]		67	88	131	139	131
Sentence	12	33	40	43	55	50
TOTAL	205	241	329	399	448	428
<u>Petitions for Review</u>	84	82	103	136	150	155
<u>Original Applications</u>	10	12	18	25	36	21
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	299	335	450	560	634	604
<u>Type of Disposition</u>						
On Merits	N/A	148	231	302	338	325
Petition for Review or Original Application						
Denied	N/A	52	67	99	100	100
Dismissals	N/A	135	152	159	196	179
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	299	335	450	560	634	604
<u>Opinions Published**</u>	122	142	189	237	234	250
<u>Memorandum Opinion and judgments</u>	0	0	0	15	38	28

*The statistics for 1975 to 1979 are from the State Supreme Court. Those for 1980 are a total of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals.

**Full opinions published in the Pacific Reporter.

TABLE III
CASES PENDING AT END OF YEAR: 1975-1980*

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
<u>Appeals</u>						
Civil	148	218	268	297	346	351
Criminal and Juvenile	76	132	200	209	200	214
Sentence	17	16	39	51	39	55
TOTAL	241	366	507	557	585	620
<u>Petitions for Review</u>	16	20	43	61	54	54
<u>Original Applications</u>	1	5	4	6	7	9
TOTAL CASES PENDING	258	391	554	624	646	683

*The statistics for 1975 to 1979 are from the State Supreme Court. Those for 1980 are a total of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals.

The Supreme Court published more opinions in 1980 than in any previous year, 248 compared to 234 in 1979 and 237 in 1978. The number of brief, unpublished memorandum opinions and judgments fell from 38 to 36. The Court of Appeals published two full opinions and two memorandum opinions and judgments. The four justices of the Supreme Court who were in regular active service for the full year wrote an average of 49 opinions each, up from 45 during 1979. Justice Boochever, who resigned from the Court in August, wrote 38 opinions prior to his departure. Senior Justice John H. Dimond wrote 15 opinions. These totals do not include the separate concurrences and dissents that each justice prepared.

Pending Caseload: Backlog

Despite successful policies to increase productivity, the backlog of pending appeals cases in Alaska has continued to grow. Strict comparisons with previous years are difficult since, as already noted, when the Court of Appeals began operation in mid-September of 1980, it took over jurisdiction of some District Court matters not formerly within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Twelve such cases were filed during 1980. As seen below in Table III, the number of cases pending in the Supreme Court at the end of the year increased by 52 percent between 1975 and 1976, again by 42 percent in 1977, by 13 percent in 1978, and by four percent in 1979. The total number of cases pending in the Appellate Courts in 1980 increased by six percent over the total number of cases pending in the Supreme Court in 1979. On December 31, 1980, 456 cases were pending in the Supreme Court and 227 in the Court of Appeals.

The 456 pending cases in the Supreme Court at the end of the year are roughly the same number as were pending in July 1977, only three and one-half years ago. Transfer of criminal cases to the Court of Appeals still leaves the Supreme Court busier than it was for most of its years of existence.

Of the 456 pending cases in the Supreme Court, 351 are civil appeals, compared to 346 at the beginning of 1980. As noted earlier, while civil appeal filings fell, so did the dispositions of such cases, and the Supreme Court lost ground in this most basic category of its operations.

Time Period for Disposition of Cases

The time period required for a case to be decided in the Supreme Court continued to increase last year, along with the number of pending cases. In 1977 the average time required from notice of appeal to mandate for a civil case was 485 days. This increased by 11 percent to 539 days in 1978, and then jumped by another 13 percent to 609 days in 1979. That represented an overall increase of 26 percent during the two year period of 1978 to 1979. For all civil appeals decided on the merits in 1980, the average appeal required 627 days, or almost a year and nine months from the time of the notice of appeal to the mandate.

TABLE IV
GEOGRAPHIC ORIGIN OF CASES PENDING
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1980

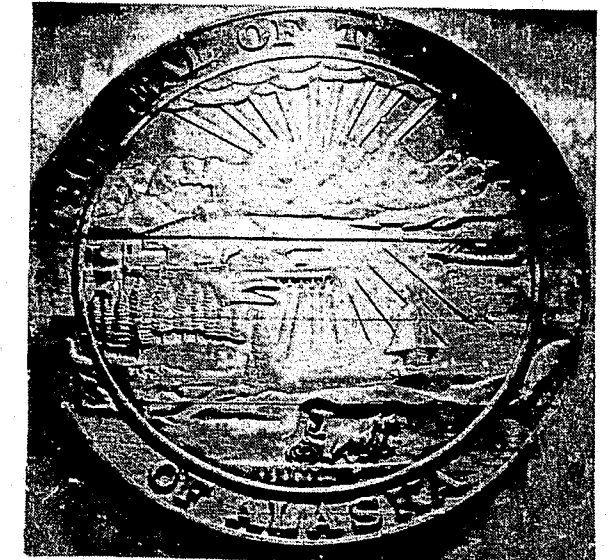
AREA	SUPREME COURT	COURT OF APPEALS
FIRST DISTRICT:		
Juneau	21	9
Ketchikan	15	9
Sitka	4	1
TOTAL	40	19
SECOND DISTRICT:		
Barrow	9	2
Nome	2	2
TOTAL	11	4
THIRD DISTRICT:		
Anchorage	240	109
Kodiak	22	9
Kenai	11	21
Palmer	2	0
Cordova	1	0
Homer	1	0
Valdez	1	0
Naknek	0	3
Unalaska	0	1
TOTAL	278	143
FOURTH DISTRICT:		
Fairbanks	120	53
Bethel	7	7
Fort Yukon	0	1
TOTAL	127	61

TABLE V
LENGTH OF TIME PENDING: 1980

	Civil Appeals	Criminal Appeals	Sentence Appeals
Notice of Appeal to Record Certification	112	137	73
Record Certification to Last Brief	147	178	90
Last Brief to Argument or Submission	80	70	56
Argument or Submission to Circulation of Draft Opinion of Recommendation	132	161	132
Circulation of Draft Opinion or Recommendation to Publication	129	131	138
Publication to Closing	26	19	13
TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS	627	696	502
<u>Shortest Total Number of Days</u>	228	215	229
<u>Longest Total Number of Days</u>	1,529	1,298	828
<u>Number of Cases Averaged</u>	(144)	(106)	(23)

In 1977 the average time required from notice of appeal to mandate for a criminal case was 593 days. That increased by about three percent to 612 days in 1978, and then remained relatively stable, dropping by about half a percent to 609 days in 1979. The average time required for a criminal appeal jumped sharply during 1980, up by 16 percent to a total of 696 days in 1980, or about one year and 11 months.

Table V shows the length of time required at each stage of the appellate process for civil, criminal and sentence appeals closed during 1980.



The time period required to dispose of civil, criminal and sentence appeals appears unacceptable when compared with both national and state standards. The time limits set by the Appellate Rules and internal operating procedures of the State Supreme Court are shown below.

As shown in Table V, in 1980 it took the Supreme Court an average of 627 days to resolve each civil appeal, 696 days to dispose of each criminal appeal, and 502 days to resolve each sentence appeal. Therefore, it is taking an average of 296 to 400 days longer to dispose of appeals than the time limits set by the Appellate Rules. The American Bar Association has established an even stricter standard of 190 days for the disposition of appellate cases in its Standards Relating to Appellate Courts. With the Court of Appeals operating for a full year in 1981, the Alaska appellate courts should begin to make substantial progress toward these goals.

Additional Activities

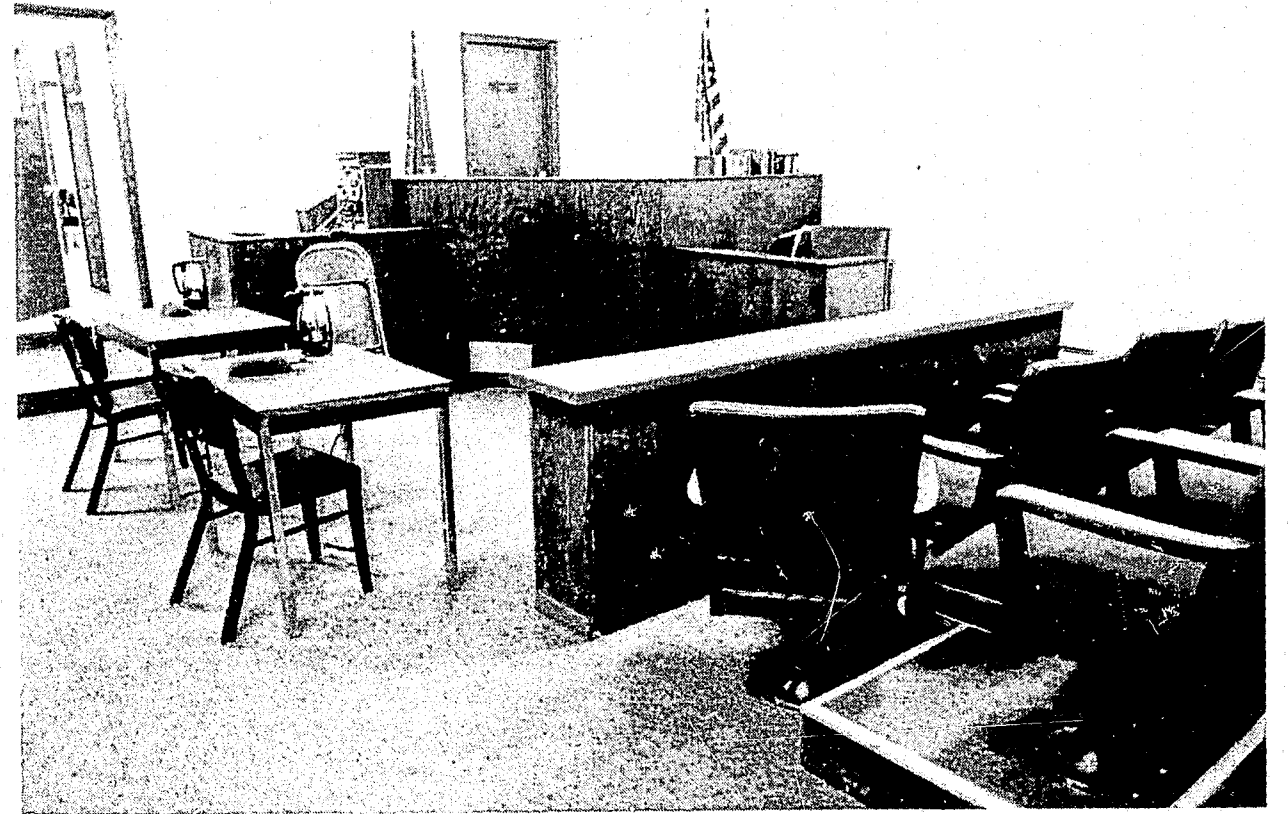
The Supreme Court, in addition to its case-deciding responsibilities, also promulgated 59 orders during 1980, amending the various sets of rules of practice and procedure of the Alaska Court System. This included complete revisions of the Administrative Rules and the Appellate Rules.

AGE OF PENDING CASES*

	Cases Pending December 31		
	1978	1979	1980
Less than one year	410	415	410
1 to 2 years	172	182	214
2 to 3 years	38	42	48
3 to 4 years	3	7	11
Over four years	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	624	646	683

*For appeals, age measured from the date of docketing in the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals. This is a few days to a few weeks later than the date of filing the notice of appeal in the Superior or District Courts.

Petitions for review and original applications are shown in this table from the date of filing in the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals. Petitions for review and original applications are not included.



Galena Courtroom

PERSPECTIVE OF ALASKA JUSTICE

Since statehood in 1959, the unified Alaska Court System and the criminal justice community have faced numerous unique challenges in delivering judicial services to citizens spread throughout the state's 566,000 square miles. The first challenge is the state's physical size and demographic patterns. Almost two thirds of the state's 400,142 total population resides in the metropolitan areas of Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau. The remaining populace is widely dispersed throughout smaller cities and villages stretching from the communities of Ketchikan and Hydaburg in the southeastern panhandle, north and west 1,300 miles to Barrow and Wainwright on the Arctic Ocean, and south and west nearly 1,500 miles to the outermost islands of the Aleutian Chain. In addition to the three major cities, only twelve communities within this huge expanse have populations exceeding 2,500. These communities average less than 10,000 citizens each.

Over two thirds of the state's native population reside in approximately 180 villages ranging in size from 25 to 2,500. Inhabiting these scattered villages are approximately 37,000 Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts whose diverse culture and history differ significantly from the Anglo-American concepts of jurisprudence practiced in the populated urban areas.

The second challenge to the efficient delivery of judicial services is the lack of adequate transportation and communication to many areas within the state. Alaska may well have more communities not accessible by any road system than the rest of the states combined. Fewer than a dozen of the rural villages are linked with the state's limited road network and a very few are located on the route of the 540-mile Alaska Railroad. Access to other villages is by air or seasonally by boat, snowmobile or dog team. In fall and spring, because of the effects of freeze and thaw on landing strips, many villages are inaccessible by air.

In addition to the geographic and climatic hindrances and the restrictive transportation access, the communications network within the state is limited. Although direct telephone communications exist in the urban centers and in certain larger towns and villages, other small outlying villages must rely solely on radio contact.

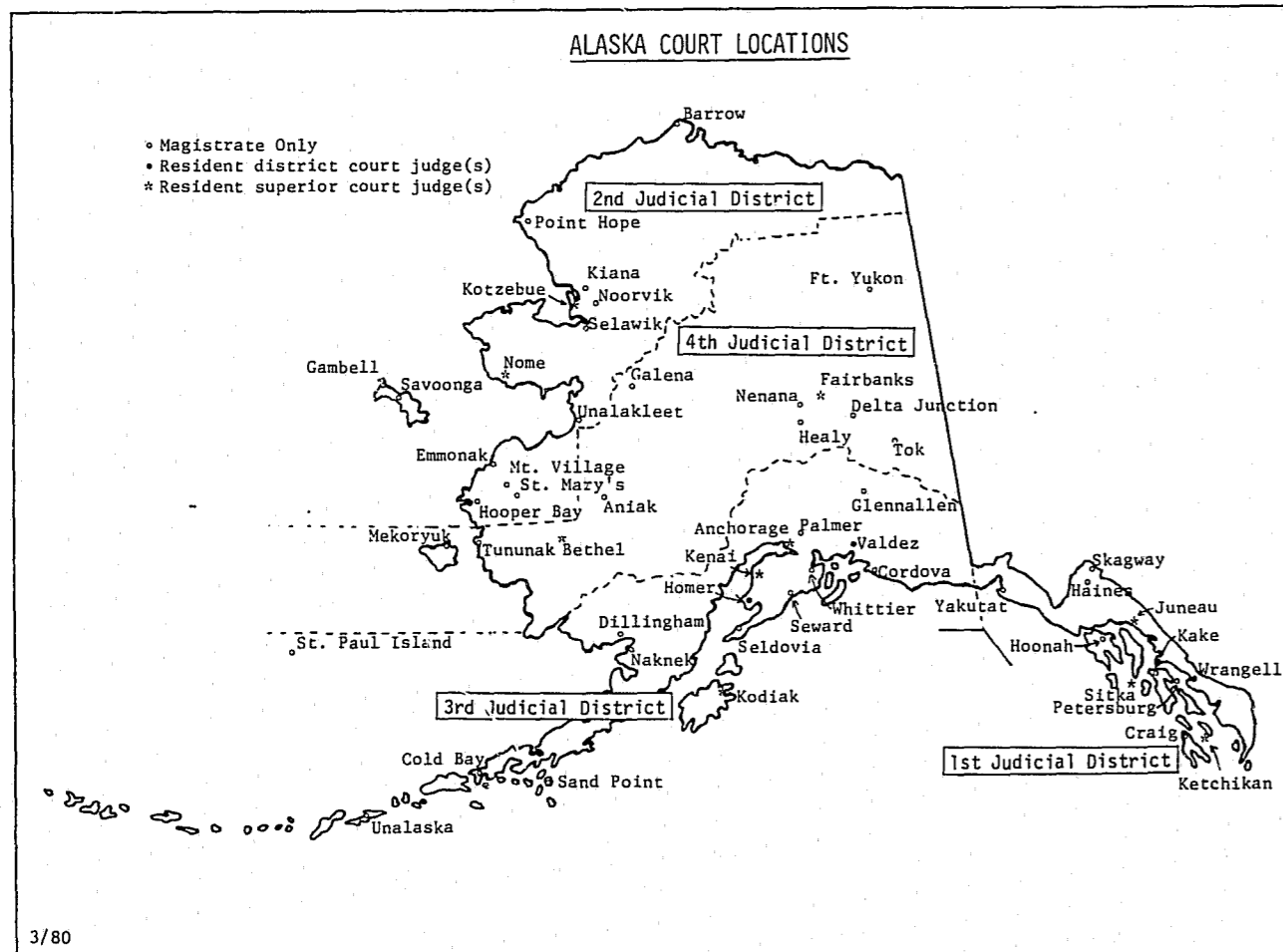
To provide an administrative structure for dealing with the vastness of the state and with transportation and communication problems, the administration of the trial courts is divided into four judicial districts and two judicial service areas. The judicial districts serve as regional units for administration and define boundaries for purposes of venue and judicial retention elections.

The Supreme Court in 1974 established two separate judicial service areas for the Bethel and Barrow areas. These service areas were made up of portions of the Second and Fourth Districts.

Each judicial district is administered by a presiding judge, and all districts other than the Second have an area court administrator. Administration of the First Judicial District is located in Juneau. The presiding judge of the Second Judicial District resides in Nome. Anchorage is the largest court in the state and serves as headquarters for the Third Judicial District. Fairbanks is the administrative center for the Fourth Judicial District as well as the Barrow Service Area. The Bethel Service Area is centered around the Superior Court in Bethel, but administrative support is from Fairbanks.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

The first judicial district experienced a change in leadership this year when Area Court Administrator Don Dungan retired in June and Ted Moninski replaced him in August. Ted had been working as the third judicial district's assistant area court administrator and clerk of court.



Superior Court



Judge Thomas B. Stewart, Presiding Judge, Juneau



Judge Thomas E. Schulz, Ketchikan



Judge Duane Craske, Sitka

District Court



Judge Gerald O. Williams, Juneau



Judge H. C. Keene, Jr., Ketchikan



Judge Robin Taylor, Wrangell

During 1980, the Wrangell court reported a highly successful community service alternative sentencing project. Some 830 hours of community service work worth in excess of \$7,500 was ordered by the Court and provided by defendants. This approach to sentencing has been much expanded in the first district as a result of the new Criminal Code alternative sentencing provisions.

Other projects completed in 1980 include: district-wide process server application procedures, Juneau building and library security plan, and resource assessment for west coast communities and Prince of Wales Island.

Many of the projects were underway in 1980 with expected completion in 1981. Projects in process are: courtroom

/telephone recording systems, Juneau case assignment and calendaring systems, Juneau Clerk's Office reorganization and miscellaneous magistrate programs.

Goals for 1981 include the following:

District-wide

Institute uniform process server screening procedures. Also, develop an intradistrict clerks' group to facilitate information exchange.

Juneau Trial Courts

Establish a comprehensive caseflow management system for civil, criminal and children's proceedings. In addition,

adjust the method of administering court appointed counsel with a possible change to "contract law firm" approach for criminal conflict cases.

Ketchikan

Review, analyze and improve civil caseflow management with specific attention paid to "at issue" documents and trial setting conferences.

Sitka

Review, analyze and improve calendaring procedures and interagency coordination (i.e., District Attorney, Public Defender, etc.).

Wrangell/Petersburg

Evaluate "alternative sentencing" procedures with the intention of transferring successful approaches to other court locations.

Magistrate Courts

Generally improve and increase contact with rural courts and provide effective administrative support.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

As the result of legislative action in 1979, a new Superior Court was established in Kotzebue during 1980. For the first time, two Superior Court judges, one based in Nome and one based in Kotzebue, will serve the Second Judicial District. To economize, the District Court position in Nome was eliminated. Kotzebue court personnel moved into a new \$300,000 addition in late January of 1980.

Governor Jay Hammond appointed former Anchorage District Court Judge Paul B. Jones to the new Kotzebue Superior Court bench in early May of 1980. Judge Jones took over the duties of retiring Superior Court Judge William Sanders in both Kotzebue and Nome until Sanders' replacement, Anchorage attorney



Superior Court Judge Charles R. Tunley, Nome

Superior Court Judge Paul Jones, Kotzebue

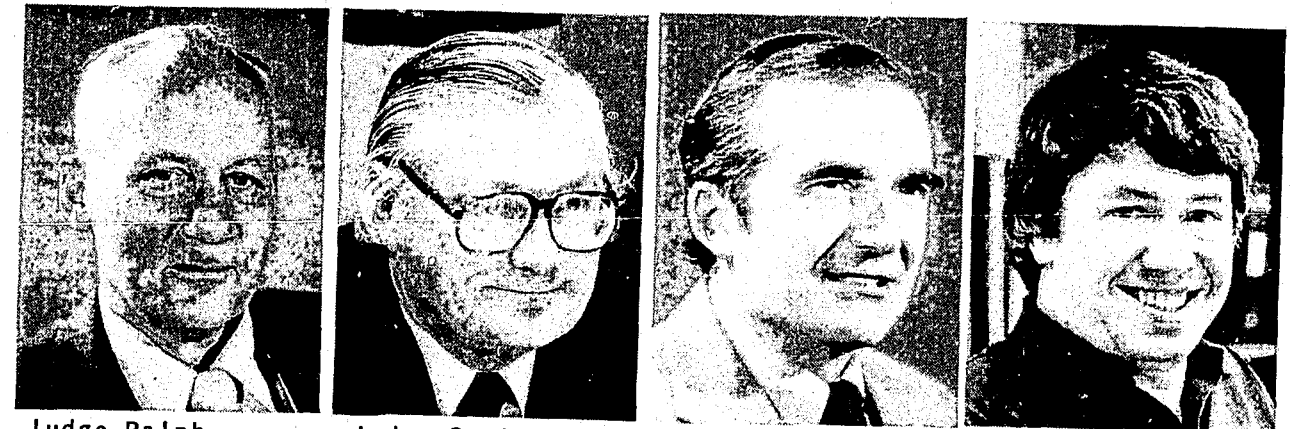
ney Charles R. Tunley, was appointed by Governor Hammond in late December and began working in early 1981. Tunley will be the presiding judge and court administrator for the Second Judicial District.

By maintaining Superior Court posts in both Kotzebue and Nome, the Court System will greatly improve judicial service to both regions. Judge Tunley will be able to spend more of his time in Nome and surrounding villages. Residents of Kotzebue will be able for the first time to depend upon a permanent judge being seated there instead of relying upon a Nome-based judge who in the past traveled to hear cases in Kotzebue about one week a month. A Superior Court judge can hear domestic matters including divorce, child custody and juvenile cases, along with major civil matters and felony cases.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

As the result of legislative action in 1980, two new Superior Court positions were created in Anchorage, resulting in a total of twelve Superior Court judges serving the Third Judicial District. The new judgeships were established to reduce the 18-month period of time it had been taking to dispose of civil cases, the longest in any judicial district in the state. Court administrators believe the new judgeships, combined with a new calendaring system for these civil cases, will enable this disposition time to be significantly reduced.

Superior Court



Judge Ralph E. Moody, Presiding Judge, Anchorage

Judge S. J. Buckalew, Anchorage

Judge Victor Carlson, Anchorage

Judge Karl S. Johnstone, Anchorage



Judge J. Justin Ripley, Anchorage

Judge Mark Rowland, Anchorage

Judge Milton Souter, Anchorage

Judge Douglas J. Serdahely, Anchorage



Judge Brian A. Shortell, Anchorage

Judge Daniel A. Moore, Anchorage

Judge James A. Hanson, Kenai

Judge Roy Madsen, Kodiak

In December, Governor Jay Hammond appointed three men to fill the two new Superior Court positions and a vacancy

created when Superior Court Judge James Singleton joined the new Court of Appeals. Hammond named Anchorage

District Court



Judge Glen C. Anderson, Anchorage



Judge C. Richard Avery, Anchorage



Judge Joseph J. Brewer, Anchorage



Judge Beverly Cutler, Anchorage



Judge John Mason, Anchorage



Judge Warren A. Tucker, Anchorage



Judge Virgil Vochoska, Anchorage



Judge James Hornaday, Homer



Judge John Bosshard III, Valdez

attorneys Daniel A. Moore, Jr., Douglas J. Serdahely, and Brian C. Shortell, Alaska's chief Public Defender. Judges Moore, Serdahely and Shortell did not

take over their new duties until early 1981.

Acting upon the recommendations of the Anchorage Trial Courts Calendaring Committee, Anchorage Superior Court judges instituted new calendaring reforms to speed the judicial process. Three judges were assigned to a criminal division to hear criminal cases, and six judges were assigned to the civil division to hear civil cases. Presiding Judge Ralph Moody will continue to hear most criminal pretrial matters. Judges will be rotated between the two divisions every two years. The duty of traveling to other locations within the Third Judicial District to hear Superior Court cases will be rotated among the criminal division judges.

Reforms were also implemented in the master calendaring system to eliminate unnecessary delays and to increase the likelihood for early out-of-court settlement of civil cases. In the past, one judge was assigned to hear the pretrial matters on a case. Another judge was later assigned to handle the trial itself. That often resulted in a duplication of effort as two different judges and their respective staffs considered the same matters. Now one judge will be assigned a case from filing to disposition. Judges with civil case responsibility will also set their own calendars and manage their own case-loads. This will provide greater accountability of the judges and their staff in the effective handling of their caseloads.

In major personnel changes, Jim Arnold, who had been the Area Court Administrator in the Third Judicial District for six years, retired in June. After a nationwide search, Albert Szal, the former executive court officer for the San Diego County Court and immediate past president of the National Association of Court Administrators, was chosen as his replacement. Assistant Area Court Administrator and Clerk of the Court Ted Moninski resigned to become the new Area Court Administrator for the First Judicial District. Goldeen Goodfellow was appointed to replace him.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Area Court Administrator Pat Aloia reports that 1980 was exceedingly successful in many respects, particularly in terms of eliminating outdated record keeping practices. In addition, the need for excessive administrative involvement with Bethel and Barrow courts has diminished over the past two years as both of these service areas have adjusted to addressing their regional daily needs by self reliance.

Magistrates

Involvement with the district's magistrates has been continuous in terms of education, personal contact and addressing their court facility concerns. A new court facility in Tok and newly leased space for the Tanana court have improved their services. Goals for 1981 include new facilities for Healy and Nenana.

Bethel

The visual case tracking system installed during the first half of 1980 is functioning very well and has eliminated a good deal of the calendaring confusion the court was experiencing earlier.

Fairbanks Clerk's Office

Rapid progress has been made in the microfilming program initiated during the early part of 1980. Civil and criminal docket sheets for superior and district court from 1960 through 1975 have been filmed. Juvenile docket sheets, judgment and order books and all psychological and presentence reports are filmed from 1960 to date. Next year's goal is to devise and develop a computerized indexing system. Plans include microfilming all current records on an over the counter basis and micro-filming all the magistrates' closed cases.

Calendaring

Since instituting the new automated calendaring system, significant gains have been made in "field" development. It is now possible to extract all civil and criminal case settings for superior and district court, indicate which cases proceeded to trial, how long they took, the parties involved, and if there were any peremptory challenges during the course of the case. The goal for 1981 is to revise and develop new calendaring "fields" specifically to enable the clerks to expand upon the information entered on superior court matters.

Superior Court



Judge James R. Blair, Presiding Judge, Fairbanks



Judge Christopher Cooke, Bethel



Judge Jay Hodges, Fairbanks



Judge Warren W. Taylor, Fairbanks

District Court



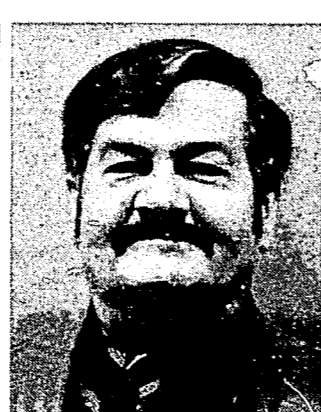
Judge Gerald VanHoomissen, Fairbanks



Judge Stephen R. Cline, Fairbanks



Judge Hugh H. Connelly, Fairbanks



Judge Hershel E. Crutchfield, Fairbanks

Law Library

The Law Library has seen a significant increase in public use. In response, the librarian has systematized the research materials with diagrams and schematics which visually direct users to research material in the facility. Improved resource materials, reorganized existing legal research documents and upgraded equipment and furnishings are the projected goals for 1981.

Public Administrator/Coroner

During 1980 there was a significant effort by the Coroner's Office to assist and train the district's magistrates in coroner matters. Follow up training, specifically on inquest proceedings, will

be given to the magistrates during the course of the new year.

Probate Office

In 1981, a concerted effort will be made to microfiche all closed records, assemble and forward archival records to Juneau, and actively engage in a records close out effort for all matters which have been pending for an extensive period of time.

SUPERIOR COURT

Jurisdiction

The Superior Court is the trial court of general jurisdiction, with original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters. Appeals to the Superior Court from final judgments of the District Court are a matter of right.

The Superior Court has exclusive jurisdiction in all domestic relations matters, children's proceedings, probate, guardianship and civil commitments.

1980 Caseload - Superior Court

Superior Court case filings declined 5% from 1979 levels statewide. Total dispositions declined 1%. The number of backlog months (computed by dividing total pending cases by average dispositions per month) amounted to 9.9 months in 1980. Table I provides summary caseload statistics for each Superior Court location in 1980.

TABLE I
SUPERIOR COURTS
CASELOAD SUMMARY 1980

Court	Filings	Dispositions	Ratio of Dispositions to Filings	Pending Cases	Backlog Months
Anchorage	7,170	6,878	96%	6,246	10.9
Barrow	13	11	85%	19	21.1
Bethel	311	258	83%	179	8.1
Fairbanks	2,346	2,205	94%	1,620	8.8
Juneau	672	663	99%	412	7.5
Kenai	639	609	95%	384	7.5
Ketchikan	596	476	80%	341	8.5
Kodiak	443	406	92%	267	7.9
Nome	394	264	62%	235	10.7
Sitka	269	204	76%	201	11.8
TOTAL	12,853	11,974	93%	9,904	9.9



Anchorage Clerks Carla Wilkins and LeEllen Baker.

Tables II and III provide historical perspective on total Superior Court filings and dispositions. Since 1976, total filings have decreased by 3% while total dispositions have increased by 11%.

TABLE II
SUPERIOR COURTS
SUMMARY OF FILINGS 1976-1980

Court	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Anchorage	7,509	7,968	7,810	7,587	7,170
Barrow	18	44	62	106	13
Bethel	193	254	268	322	311
Fairbanks	2,977	2,736	2,742	2,542	2,346
Juneau	774	732	768	674	672
Kenai	440	544	576	635	639
Ketchikan	551	636	638	534	596
Kodiak	322	467	434	473	443
Nome	249	282	307	311	394
Sitka	217	277	251	308	269
TOTAL	13,250	13,940	13,856	13,472	12,853

TABLE III
SUPERIOR COURTS
SUMMARY OF DISPOSITIONS 1976-1980

Court	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Anchorage	6,346	7,659	6,687	6,599	6,878
Barrow	13	34	54	72	11
Bethel	186	229	280	249	258
Fairbanks	2,255	2,212	2,891	2,519	2,205
Juneau	661	677	676	579	663
Kenai	347	456	519	547	609
Ketchikan	371	686	554	582	476
Kodiak	251	406	401	398	406
Nome	214	219	251	239	264
Sitka	179	207	195	254	205
TOTAL	10,823	12,785	12,508	12,038	11,974

The largest category of Superior Court cases is domestic relations (primarily divorce and dissolution of marriage), which in 1980 accounted for 44% of total case filings. Probate (e.g. adoption, estates) and other civil cases (e.g. debts, contracts, civil damage) comprised another 37% of the total. Children's matters (primarily delinquency) accounted for 9% of all filings. Criminal cases comprised the smallest category: 7% of the total were felonies, 3% of the total were other criminal cases (e.g. appeals from District Court, revocation hearings).

A comprehensive and detailed set of statistical tables concerning the Superior Court caseload in 1980 is available in the statistical supplement located at the back of this Annual Report. Any further questions regarding the Superior Court caseload may be directed to the Administrative Office of the Alaska Court System.

DISTRICT COURT

Jurisdiction

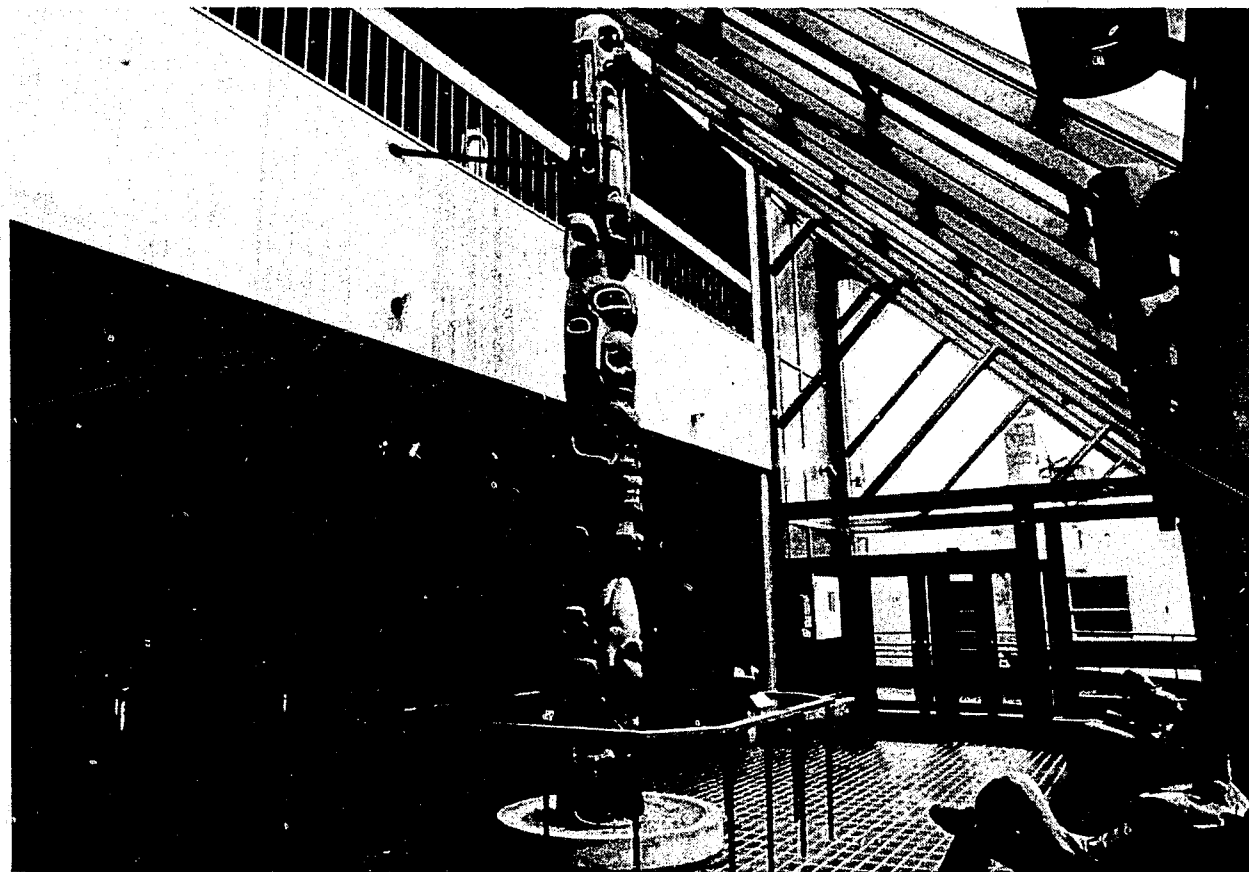
In criminal matters, the District Court has jurisdiction over state misdemeanor violations and violations of ordinances of political subdivisions. In civil matters, the District Court may hear cases for recovery of money or damages not exceeding \$10,000 and for recovery of specific personal property not exceeding \$10,000 in value. In motor vehicle tort cases, civil jurisdiction in District Court is \$15,000.

In the smaller, generally rural areas of the state, magistrate posts have been created. They have also been established in metropolitan areas to handle routine matters and ease the workload of the District Court. In criminal matters, magistrates may give judgment of

conviction upon a plea of guilty to any state misdemeanor, may try state misdemeanor cases if the defendant waives his right to a District Court judge, and may hear municipal ordinance violations and state traffic infractions without consent of the accused. In formal civil cases, magistrates may award damages up to \$1,000 (in small claims, up to \$2,000). Magistrates have emergency authority in children's matters.

1980 Caseload - District Court

The District Court statistics are maintained and recorded in two components - higher volume courts and low volume courts. There are approximately 20 higher volume courts which are defined as those with one or more full-time judicial officers. There are approximately 40 part-time officers or



Totem pole in lobby of Juneau Court Building.

TABLE IV
DISTRICT COURTS
CASELOAD SUMMARY 1980

Court	Filings	Dispositions	Ratio of Dispositions to Filings	Pending Cases	Backlog Months
Anchorage	63,283	61,175	97%	8,980	1.8
Barrow	297	224	75%	112	5.9
Bethel	1,375	1,248	91%	272	2.6
Delta Junction	282	280	99%	25	1.1
Fairbanks	16,040	15,813	99%	2,450	1.9
Glennallen	1,472	1,441	98%	121	1.0
Haines	312	291	93%	40	1.7
Homer	2,706	2,802	104%	369	1.6
Juneau	14,486	16,194	112%	1,020	.8
Kenai	7,533	7,857	104%	904	1.4
Ketchikan	3,638	3,500	96%	398	1.4
Kodiak	3,171	3,135	99%	397	1.5
Kotzebue	731	677	93%	161	2.9
Nome	899	817	91%	204	3.0
Palmer	5,873	5,617	96%	862	1.8
Petersburg	453	424	94%	71	2.0
Seward	2,348	2,354	100%	129	.7
Sitka	1,723	1,508	88%	341	2.7
Tok	919	895	97%	26	.4
Valdez	1,236	1,230	100%	250	.6
Wrangell	1,033	1,024	99%	54	.6
TOTAL	129,810	128,506	99%	17,189	1.6

TABLE V
DISTRICT COURTS
NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS 1976-1980

Court	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Anchorage	13,435	16,224	18,577	17,383	15,459
Barrow	187	253	339	396	284
Bethel	588	1,466	1,369	1,513	1,112
Delta Junction	178	95	82	59	102
Fairbanks	5,050	4,714	4,386	4,592	4,666
Glennallen	376	560	469	366	372
Haines	219	179	156	175	125
Homer	346	451	766	857	646
Juneau	1,913	1,698	1,881	2,350	2,264
Kenai	1,226	1,408	1,648	1,875	1,711
Ketchikan	1,250	1,465	1,374	1,432	1,586
Kodiak	1,338	1,692	1,528	1,474	1,333
Kotzebue	264	324	424	683	643
Nome	539	386	401	599	1,635
Palmer	939	1,024	1,102	1,222	325
Petersburg	178	171	196	299	1,026
Seward	432	477	375	195	106
Sitka	658	1,115	680	783	465
Tok	176	245	171	146	346
Valdez	871	991	494	473	688
Wrangell	266	320	368	340	311
TOTAL	30,429	35,283	36,776	37,212	35,205

magistrates in locations that are identified as low volume courts. The following analysis deals primarily with the higher volume courts.

The District Court caseload increased 7% during 1980. Non-traffic filings statewide were 5% less than in 1979, while traffic filings rose by 12%.

Non-traffic dispositions statewide decreased by 15% over 1979, while traffic

dispositions increased 10%. Both statewide and in Anchorage, traffic and non-traffic dispositions continued to fall short of filings. Table IV provides summary caseload statistics for the District Courts in 1980:

As shown in Tables V and VI, non-traffic filings statewide have increased by 16% since 1976, while non-traffic dispositions have increased by 8%.

TABLE VI
DISTRICT COURTS
NON-TRAFFIC DISPOSITIONS 1976-1980

Courts	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Anchorage	11,508	13,556	16,374	16,104	12,957
Barrow	183	200	319	330	210
Bethel	613	1,352	1,350	1,439	967
Delta Junction	178	95	85	46	97
Fairbanks	4,735	4,337	4,201	4,038	3,506
Glennallen	325	527	511	338	282
Haines	226	184	144	152	99
Homer	305	330	662	749	622
Juneau	1,618	1,618	1,747	2,091	1,777
Kenai	1,044	1,241	1,508	1,652	1,402
Ketchikan	1,228	1,257	1,310	1,362	1,375
Kodiak	1,095	1,550	1,575	1,435	1,171
Kotzebue	198	266	343	560	555
Nome	470	259	455	690	1,155
Palmer	864	856	1,053	1,012	216
Petersburg	134	183	167	253	807
Seward	390	421	377	208	104
Sitka	614	847	657	722	405
Tok	193	218	171	122	306
Valdez	712	930	517	454	634
Wrangell	243	321	349	293	277
TOTAL	26,876	30,548	33,875	34,050	28,924

In addition to the higher volume courts, statistics are also maintained on the low volume magistrate courts. Tables VII and VIII provide a summary of 1980 filings and dispositions by judicial district and type of case.

A complete and detailed listing of statistics concerning the District Courts is available in the statistical supplement at the back of this Annual Report. Any further questions concerning the case-loads of the District Courts should be addressed to the Administrative Office of the Alaska Court System.

TABLE VII
LOW VOLUME DISTRICT COURTS
1980 FILINGS

Judicial District (Including Service Areas)	Felony	Misdemeanor	Traffic	Civil	Total
First	14	304	74	83	475
Second	7	90	0	4	101
Third	111	1,145	937	440	2,623
Fourth	29	248	397	81	711
TOTAL	161	1,787	1,408	554	3,910
% of TOTAL	4%	46%	36%	14%	100%

TABLE VIII
LOW VOLUME DISTRICT COURTS
1980 DISPOSITIONS

Judicial District (Including Service Areas)	Felony	Misdemeanor	Traffic	Civil	Total
First	10	264	88	66	428
Second	1	76	0	1	78
Third	93	843	1,026	302	2,264
Fourth	26	199	411	21	657
TOTAL	130	1,382	1,525	390	3,427
% of TOTAL	4%	40%	44%	11%	100%

MAGISTRATES
(Not Classified or Partially
Exempt Employees)

First District

John Howard, Sr.*
Elizabeth Dennis
Carl W. Heinmiller
Maxine Savland
William L. Cheney
Richard Redeker
Marilyn Hanson
Jean Worley
Linda F. Hartshorn
Terry J. Gallagher

Angoon
Craig
Haines
Hoonah
Kake
Petersburg
Sitka
Skagway
Wrangell
Yakutat

Second District

Leonard Apangalook
Roswell Schaeffer
Steven Lisbourne*
Abner Gologergen
Anita Greist*
Lowell Anagick

Gambell
Kotzebue
Point Hope
Savoonga
Selawik
Unalakleet

Third District

Karl Heiker
Mary Wentworth
Mark Ellis
Sheldon Sprecker
Jess H. Nicholas
Brigitte McBride
Charles Shawback*
Brian Johnson
George Rukovishnikoff

Cold Bay
Cordova
Dillingham
Glennallen
Kenai
Kodiak
Naknek
Palmer
St. Paul
Island

Stephen Hakala
Christine Kashevarof*
George Peck
Vernon Halter*
Jackie Hotchkiss

Sand Point
Seldovia
Seward
Unalaska
Whittier

Fourth District

Sharon Smyth
Louis Mass, Jr.*
Barbara Macfarlane
Earl (Skip) Slater
Iris A. Lathrop

Fort Yukon
Galena
Healy
Nenana
Tok

Bethel Service Area

Craig R. McMahon
Dorothy Kameroff
Janet Napoleon
Alice Smith
Marie T. Beans
Peter Andrews, Jr.
Dick Lincoln

Aniak
Emmonak
Hooper Bay
Mekoryuk
Mt. Village
St. Mary's
Tununak

Barrow Service Area

Charlotte Brower Barrow

Locations vacant at end of 1980:
Buckland, Wales, McGrath, Tanana,
Teller, Wainwright, Manley Hot Springs,
Pelican, Kasigluk, Rampart, Kiana and
Noorvik.

Six magistrates who were not classified
or partially exempt employees retired or
resigned during 1980. These included the
following:

Bernie Christoferson
Dorcas Rock
Jaynie Galick
Laura Norton
Evelyn Hopkins
Wayne Seldon

Unalaska
Point Hope
Naknek
Selawik
Seldovia
Galena

CLASSIFIED AND PARTIALLY
EXEMPT EMPLOYEES WHO
ARE ALSO MAGISTRATES

First District

Mimi Gregg
Richard N. Siangco
Kristen O'Dowd
Camille Richter
Charlotte Swanberg
Susan Thomsen*
Josie Poulsen*

Haines
Juneau
Ketchikan
Petersburg
Sitka
Ketchikan
Wrangell

Second District

Karen Mulluk
Geraldine Butcher*
Maggie Kowchee*
Janet Tobuk

Kotzebue
Nome
Nome
Nome

Third District

Charlene Dolphin*
Paul Crowe
JoAnn Mingo
Ronald Wielkopolski
Dolores Wilks
Ethan Windahl
Roy Williams*
Kathleen Wiess*
Wava L. Schliesing
Anna Creasey
Marie Fried
Robert Malloy*
Robin Faas Hodges
Al Hooper*
Vicki Bukovich
Patricia Brewer
Joanne Graham
Linda Murphy*
Renee Brown
Tracee Schnell*
Phyllis Johnson
William Harpin

Anchorage
Anchorage
Anchorage
Anchorage
Anchorage
Anchorage
Cordova
Glennallen
Homer
Dillingham
Kenai
Kenai
Kodiak
Kodiak
Palmer
Palmer
Seward
Unalaska
Valdez
Valdez
Anchorage

Fourth District

Linda Harding

Frederick H. Smith
Linda Green*
Madeline Kellyhouse

Delta
Junction
Fairbanks
Galena
Tok

Bethel Service Area

Linda Dahl Bethel
Dale Curda* Bethel

*Magistrates appointed during 1980.

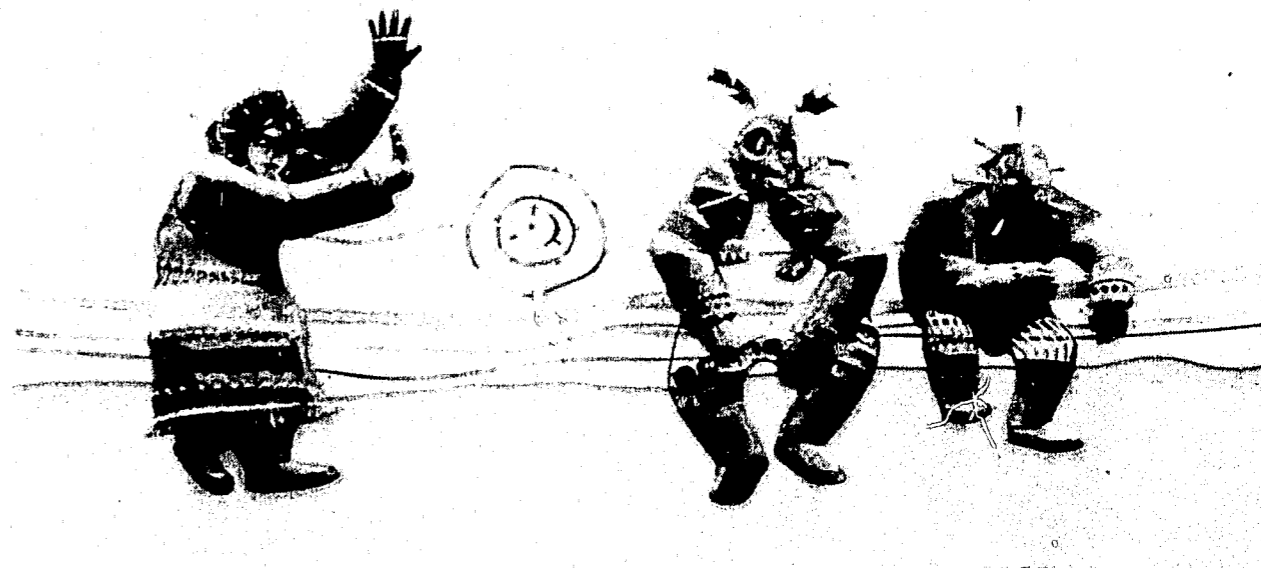
JUDICIAL TRAINING

All judges and magistrates in the Alaska Trial Courts receive formal training conducted either within the state or at training sessions sponsored by agencies outside of Alaska. Most outside training is conducted by the National Judicial College in Reno, Nevada. During 1980, the following judges attended training sessions at the National College: Allen Compton, J. Justin Ripley, Duane Craske, Karl Johnstone, Roy Madsen, Monroe Clayton, Thomas Stewart, and Richard Avery.

The following magistrates attended courses at the National Judicial College during 1980: Skip Slater (Nenana) and Sharon Smyth (Fort Yukon).

In addition, the following magistrate training conferences were conducted in

<u>Dates</u>	<u>Magistrates Attending</u>	<u>Location</u>
September 22-26	New Magistrates	Anchorage
October 6-10	Fourth District Magistrates	Fairbanks
October 20-24	First District Magistrates	Ketchikan
November 3-7	Bethel Service Area	Bethel
November 17-21	Second District Magistrates	Nome
December 1-5	Third District Magistrates	Anchorage



Mural in Anchorage Courthouse

FISCAL AFFAIRS

The State Legislature annually appropriates from the State general fund all funds for operating the Alaska Court System. A statewide budget for all trial courts, the Appellate Court and court administration is prepared centrally by the Administrative Office. Revenues generated by the courts are deposited in the State general fund, except those originating out of municipal ordinance violations, which are returned to the respective municipalities.

The judicial budget has grown steadily for the past several years at a six to twelve percent increase per year. These increases have been primarily a result of inflation, with a minimal amount of increase reflected for additional resources. Statewide, court caseloads have generally increased at a steady but moderate pace and the Court System has been able to absorb most of the workload increases.

This annual report covers the period January 1 to December 31, 1980. Since the State of Alaska is on a July 1 to June 30 fiscal year, this report covers half of fiscal year 1980 and half of fiscal year 1981. In the remainder of this section, budgetary references will be to fiscal year 1981. Currently the Alaska Court

System operating budget accounts for approximately 2.3% of the total State general fund budget. The actual expenditures incurred by the Court System during fiscal year 1979 were \$20,750,900; fiscal year 1980, \$23,487,100; and the appropriation for fiscal year 1981 amounts to \$26,839,900.

The budget process for the Court System begins with the submission of budget requests by the various trial courts to the Administrative Office. These requests are reviewed with each district and are modified to fit into an overall State budget plan. Following legislative review and appropriation, the budget is then allocated to the various judicial districts, the Appellate Court, and the Administrative Office. The appropriation covers all costs of the judicial branch in the State of Alaska including judges' salaries, facility rent, clerks' offices and administrative support.

The major expense in the courts are personnel costs which, at the 1981 level of \$17,169,400, represent approximately 64% of the total operating budget. The other major expense item for the Court System is \$3,315,100 for rent, maintenance and insurance on court facilities in 60 locations across the state. Jury fees

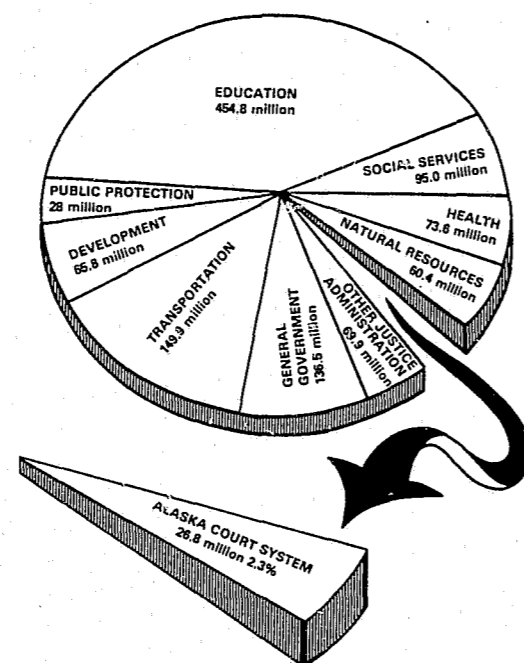
STATEWIDE BUDGET FOR ALASKA COURT SYSTEM - FISCAL YEAR 1981

Budget Element	FY 81 Budget (thousands)	Positions		Support Personnel
		Judges/Justices	Magistrates	
Appellate Courts	\$2,701	8		37
Trial Courts:				
1st District	3,089	7	11	34
2nd District	886	2	16	7
3rd District	11,430	21	14	188
4th District	4,340	8	8	64
Bethel Service Area	769	1	8	6
Barrow Service Area	244			1
Administration	3,377			54
Total	\$26,840	47	58	391

are budgeted at \$773,000 and attorney fees at \$929,000 (attorneys are contracted with to serve as guardians ad litem in children's cases and to represent indigent defendants in cases where conflict of interest exists within the Public Defender Agency). Due to the remote nature of many court locations and the large distances separating various courts, approximately \$706,900 is budgeted for travel expenses, including juror travel and per diem. Other operating expenses of the court, including commodities, phones, postage, and equipment rental, make up approximately \$3,946,500 of the annual expense of the Court.

The Court System annually collects two to three million dollars in revenues for deposit in the State general fund. In fiscal year 1980, the revenue generated from fines and forfeitures amounted to \$1,993,000; civil case filing fees (\$50.00 Superior Court, \$25.00 District Court, \$5.00 Small Claims), \$542,000; clerical fees (notary, transcript, copies), \$151,000; other miscellaneous receipts, \$212,100.

STATE OF ALASKA FISCAL YEAR 1981
OPERATING BUDGET
GENERAL FUND



Total General Fund Budget = 1,196.6 million

1980 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

The Alaska Court System maintains court facilities in 60 locations across the state. These facilities range in size and suitability from multimillion dollar court complexes in metropolitan areas to facilities in many rural locations consisting of only one small office. Each year, the Court System attempts to upgrade its judicial space by building or leasing new or improved court facilities and by remodeling existing structures. During 1980, numerous facility improvement projects were completed by the Court System. Descriptions of these projects are given below.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

1. Hoonah

In March the Court System completed negotiations for 130 square feet of office space in the newly constructed Hoonah Municipal Office Building. Before this time, the Hoonah magistrate conducted court operations from a residence.

2. Sitka

In December 1980 the entire lighting system in the superior courtroom was remodeled in the Sitka Court and Office Building.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

1. Kotzebue

In November 1980 the second phase of remodeling was completed in the Kotzebue Court and Office Building. This phase included the remodeling and furnishing of an enlarged twelve person jury courtroom designed to provide for superior court proceedings. An attorney conference/witness room was completed that could also be used for pretrial and posttrial prisoner holding. Extensive shelving was installed to provide for a minimal library. A third phase is planned to provide for an adequate library in 1981.

2. Point Hope

In December 1980 plans were completed and negotiations begun to relocate the Court System's operations in Point Hope. The magistrate's office is planned to be housed in a new facility built by the North Slope Borough Department of Public Safety. The new space will include a private office and a small hearing room. The relocation should be completed sometime early in 1981.

3. Unalakleet

In December 1980 the Court System completed negotiations for approximately 500 square feet of office and hearing room space in the newly constructed Unalakleet Municipal Building. Before this time, the Unalakleet magistrate conducted court operations from a residence.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

1. Anchorage

In June 1980 all administrative offices housed on the fourth floor of the New Anchorage Court Building were relocated to the second floor of the Third and K Street Building. This relocation was necessary to provide space for the newly created Court of Appeals. The new leased space was remodeled in accordance with the Court System's specifications and provides 7,200 square feet for the offices of the Administrative Director.

In October 1980 the remodeling of 6,500 square feet of space on the fourth floor of the New Anchorage Court Building was completed for the Court of Appeals. Also in October the remodeling of 1,100 square feet of lobby space on the fifth floor of the New Anchorage Court Building was completed for the consolidated Appellate Court Clerk's Office.

2. Homer

In November 1980 a remodeling of the clerk's office in the Homer court facility

was completed. This remodeling project provided an additional 110 square feet of space in the overcrowded clerk's office. The public counter was remodeled to provide for maximum space efficiency.

Plans were completed for future expansion of the law library and an improved traffic flow from the clerk's office to the magistrate's office. This remodeling project is scheduled for 1981.

3. Kenai

Planning is complete for the remodeling of 1,900 square feet of space in the Kenai court facility. This project is scheduled for completion in 1981.

4. Unalaska

The Court System completed negotiations for the lease of a 2,200 square foot facility which was remodeled to Court System specifications and completed in late 1980. This facility is the first court facility on the Aleutian Chain that provides for all superior court functions.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

1. Tanana

In December 1980 the Court System completed negotiations for the lease of 100 square feet of office space in the Tanana City Office Building. The visiting magistrate will use this private office along with a large room of 360 square feet to be used for hearings on an as-needed basis.

2. Tok

In October 1980 the Court System relocated to a new facility in Tok. The new leased facility of 2,500 square feet was built to Court System specifications and provides for superior court functions, including a twelve person jury courtroom; a clerk's office with public counter; a judge's chamber; a magistrate's office; and a jury deliberation/conference room.

BETHEL SERVICE AREA

1. Hooper Bay

In December 1980 the Court System relocated its operations from a dilapidated modular facility to improved space in the Traditional Council Building of Hooper Bay. The Court System completed negotiations for a private office of 136 square feet and for the use of a 360 square foot room to be used for hearings on an as-needed basis.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

The Affirmative Action goal of the Alaska Court System is to have the ratio of minorities to the total number of Court System employees equal to the ratio of minorities to the total population of the state. Statewide numerical hiring goals were established as well as goals for each section of the Court System.



Nome Clerk of Court Janet Tobuk and daughter Genelle

ALASKA COURT SYSTEM CURRENT PERMANENT EMPLOYEES

CLASSIFIED POSITIONS*

	CAUCASIANS	ALASKA NATIVE	BLACK	OTHER	TOTAL
Percentage of Area Population	79%	18%	2%	1%	100%
Number of Permanent Employees	330	29	19	13	391 (16 vacancies)
Goal by December	0	25	10	5	-
Percentage of Permanent Employees	84%	8%	5%	3%	100%
Hired in 1980	136 (19 promotions)	17 (4 promotions)	9 (4 promotions)	3	165 (27 promotions)

*Does not include judges and magistrates

In 1980 the Court System statewide exceeded their numerical minority hiring goals. However, this reflects the hiring done by the Third Judicial District and Administration. The First, Second and Fourth Judicial Districts along with the Supreme Court failed to meet their established minority hiring goals.

It appears that steady gains statewide are being made in hiring Alaska Natives. The established goal was twenty-five. At the end of 1977, there were fifteen Alaska Native employees; at the end of 1978, there were twenty-two; at the end of 1979, there were twenty-seven; and at the end of 1980, there were twenty-nine Alaska Native employees. The hiring goals for other minority and Black employees have been slightly exceeded.

Gains have also been made in promoting minority employees. Of the twenty-seven promotions that occurred in 1980, 30% were minorities, as opposed to 18% in 1978 and 10% in 1979. Although more minorities are being promoted to salary ranges 10 and 12, the Alaska Court System has made no significant overall gains in 1980 insofar as promoting minorities into positions at higher salary levels. Most minorities continue to be employed at the lower salary ranges. In December 1979, there was one Alaska Native at range 15 and one at range 16; in December 1980 there were no Alaska Natives employed above range 14. Other than the two Blacks promoted in Administration (one to range 14 and one to range 16), there are no Blacks above range 12. As in 1979, there is one other minority at salary range 19. There are no minorities at the managerial/professional level, range 21-28.

In 1980, as in 1978 and 1979, the optimum goals have been met for women in law clerk positions and in ranges 15-20. The Court System continues to have a disproportionate number of males to females in the managerial/professional level, salary ranges 21 and above. The optimum goal is eight women at the managerial/professional level, ranges 21 and above. At the close of 1980, there were four.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE COURTS

During the 1980 session, the Legislature enacted a number of bills affecting the Judiciary.

Court of Appeals

The Alaska Court of Appeals was created to alleviate the excessive and growing

caseload burden upon the Supreme Court and to thereby expedite the disposition of cases on appeal. Three new appellate judgeships were established to comprise the Court of Appeals, with the judges to be selected by the Governor from candidates recommended by the Judicial Council on the basis of a bar poll and interviews. The statutorily prescribed qualifications for judges of the Court of Appeals require a candidate for that office to be a citizen of the United States and resident of the State of Alaska for five years immediately preceding the appointment; to have been engaged in the active practice of law for not less than eight years immediately preceding his appointment; and at the time of appointment to be licensed to practice law in Alaska. Judges of the Court of Appeals are subject to the same restrictions as Supreme Court justices and judges of the District and Superior Courts, and are paid a monthly salary equal to Step E, Range 29 of the salary schedule in AS 39.27.011(a) for Juneau, Alaska.



The jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals is limited to criminal and quasi-criminal (delinquent juvenile) matters appealed from the District or Superior courts. Final orders and decisions of the Court of Appeals may be appealed to the Supreme Court in the discretion of the Supreme Court. [AS 22.07. et. seq.]

Appellate Review

1. Supreme Court. Final orders and judgments of the District and Superior Courts, and the Court of Appeals, in all criminal and quasi-criminal cases, may be reviewed by the Supreme Court in its discretion. However, the Supreme Court may take jurisdiction of a criminal or quasi-criminal appellate case pending before the Court of Appeals only if the Court of Appeals certifies to the Supreme Court that the case involves a significant question of law under the United States Constitution or the Constitution of Alaska, or involves an issue of substantial public interest that should be determined by the Supreme Court. Final orders and judgments of the Superior Court in all civil cases continue to be appealable by right to the Supreme Court. [AS 22.05.010; AS 22.07.030]

2. Court of Appeals and Superior Court. Final judgments and orders of the District Court in all criminal cases may be appealed as a matter of right to either the Superior Court or the Court of Appeals. Final judgments and orders of the Superior Court in all criminal or quasi-criminal (delinquent juvenile) cases originating in that court may also be appealed as a matter of right to the Court of Appeals. Final orders and decisions of the Superior Court in criminal cases appealed from the District Court may be appealed to the Court of Appeals in the discretion of the Court of Appeals. [AS 22.07.020]

Qualifications of Judges and Justices

1. Superior and Supreme Courts. Among the qualifications prescribed by statute for judges and justices is a minimum number of years of residency in Alaska immediately preceding appointment to



Judicial Education Coordinator
Cindy McBurney

the bench. During its 1980 session, the Legislature changed that minimum period of residency from three years to five years for both Supreme Court justices and Superior Court judges. [AS 22.05.070; AS 22.10.090]

2. District Court. Similarly, for District Court judges the minimum period of residency in Alaska immediately preceding appointment was changed from one year to five years. In addition, a candidate for a District Court judgeship must now either (a) have been engaged in the active practice of law for at least three years preceding the appointment or (b) have served at least seven years as a magistrate in Alaska. [AS 22.15.160]

Restrictions on Judges and Justices

Prior statutes which specified restrictions upon Supreme Court justices and judges of the Superior and District Courts provided in part that those judicial officers forfeited their judicial offices upon filing for another elective public office. Those provisions were modified by the Legislature during 1980 to allow such judicial officers to seek election as delegates to a constitutional convention of Alaska without forfeiting their judicial offices. A similar provision was included in the statute specifying the restrictions on judges of the Court of Appeals. [AS 22.05.130; AS 22.07.080; AS 22.10.180; AS 22.15.160]

Compensation of Justices and Judges

The base monthly salary levels of justices and judges were revised by the Legislature in 1980 as follows: Justice of the Supreme Court - Step F, Range 30; Judge of the Court of Appeals - Step E, Range 29; Judge of the Superior Court - Step E, Range 29; Judge of the District Court - Step C, Range 26. Salary ranges and steps are computed on the basis of the salary level in AS 39.27.011(a) for Juneau, Alaska. [AS 22.05.140; AS 22.07.090; AS 22.10.190; AS 22.15.220]

Number of Superior Court Judges

The Legislature created two new Superior Court judgeships in the Third Judicial District during the 1980 session, thus increasing the total number of judgeships in that district to 12. The total number of Superior Court judgeships in the state is now 23.

Retention Election Process

Statutes specifying procedures for the approval or rejection of judges and justices by popular vote were amended by the Legislature in 1980 to provide that any recommendations made by the Judicial Council regarding the retention or approval of a judge or justice in a forthcoming retention election must be made public at least 60 days before the date of that election. Prior statutes required such recommendations to be made public at least 30 days before the retention election. [AS 22.05.100; AS 22.07.060; AS 22.10.150; AS 22.15.195]

Three-Judge Sentencing Panels

In 1980, the Legislature adopted a statutory scheme allowing sentencing in certain criminal cases to be carried out by a three-judge sentencing panel of Superior Court judges appointed by the Chief Justice. Any judge of the Superior Court who determines that the sentencing of a criminal defendant in Superior Court involves extraordinary circumstances, as specified by statute, may refer that case to the Three-Judge Panel for sentencing. [AS 12.55.165; AS 12.55.175]

Supreme Court Authority Over Court Facilities

The Supreme Court was given express statutory authority over all matters relating to the planning, design, construction, maintenance, occupancy and occupation of all court facilities in the state. [AS 22.05.025]

Domestic Violence

Concerned with problems of violence between and among members of households and other "social units" in Alaska, the Legislature enacted legislation during its 1980 session to expressly allow victims of domestic violence to seek and obtain emergency and temporary injunctive relief from the court to protect them, their families, and their property from further harm. [AS 09.55.600-.640]

LAW LIBRARIES - 1980

The state law libraries were established to serve the needs of court staff, the legal community and the state's general population. Law library collections of varying sizes are maintained in fifteen court locations throughout the state, with the largest reference and research facility located in Anchorage. Improving access to the Anchorage collection was a result of several projects during 1980.

One new development was the entry of the Anchorage Law Library into the Washington Library Network (WLN). Benefits of participating in this computer network include on-line access to shared cataloging and location information, the ability to input new holdings quickly into the bibliographic data base and the projected transition to a microform catalogue. Using this network for technical processing of new materials greatly reduces the time lag between receipt of a new title and its delivery to the shelves.

Lending a large portion of the Anchorage collection to library patrons was a project attempted to provide better service by increased access. This arrangement, however, was discontinued after a six-month trial period because of the time it took for the borrowed books to be returned. Since the library's primary function is that of a reference collection, lending is now done on a restricted basis only.

Continuing efforts to increase communication with branch libraries and to evaluate their special needs required travel by a member of the Anchorage staff. During the past year the technical services librarian completed ten on-site visits to branch libraries. A major service provided to the branch libraries is response to their requests for copies of material located only in Anchorage. Most of the eighty interlibrary loans per month processed through Anchorage are initiated by branch library patrons.



Anchorage Law Library

Additional shelving acquired during the year enabled reorganization of the Anchorage collection. Primary and secondary materials were grouped to allow easier access and improved overall traffic flow. Throughout the year, the Anchorage staff utilized the services of volunteers recruited through the Municipality of Anchorage Volunteer Services Office. The volunteers have contributed several hundred hours to the library, assisting mainly in updating the collection.

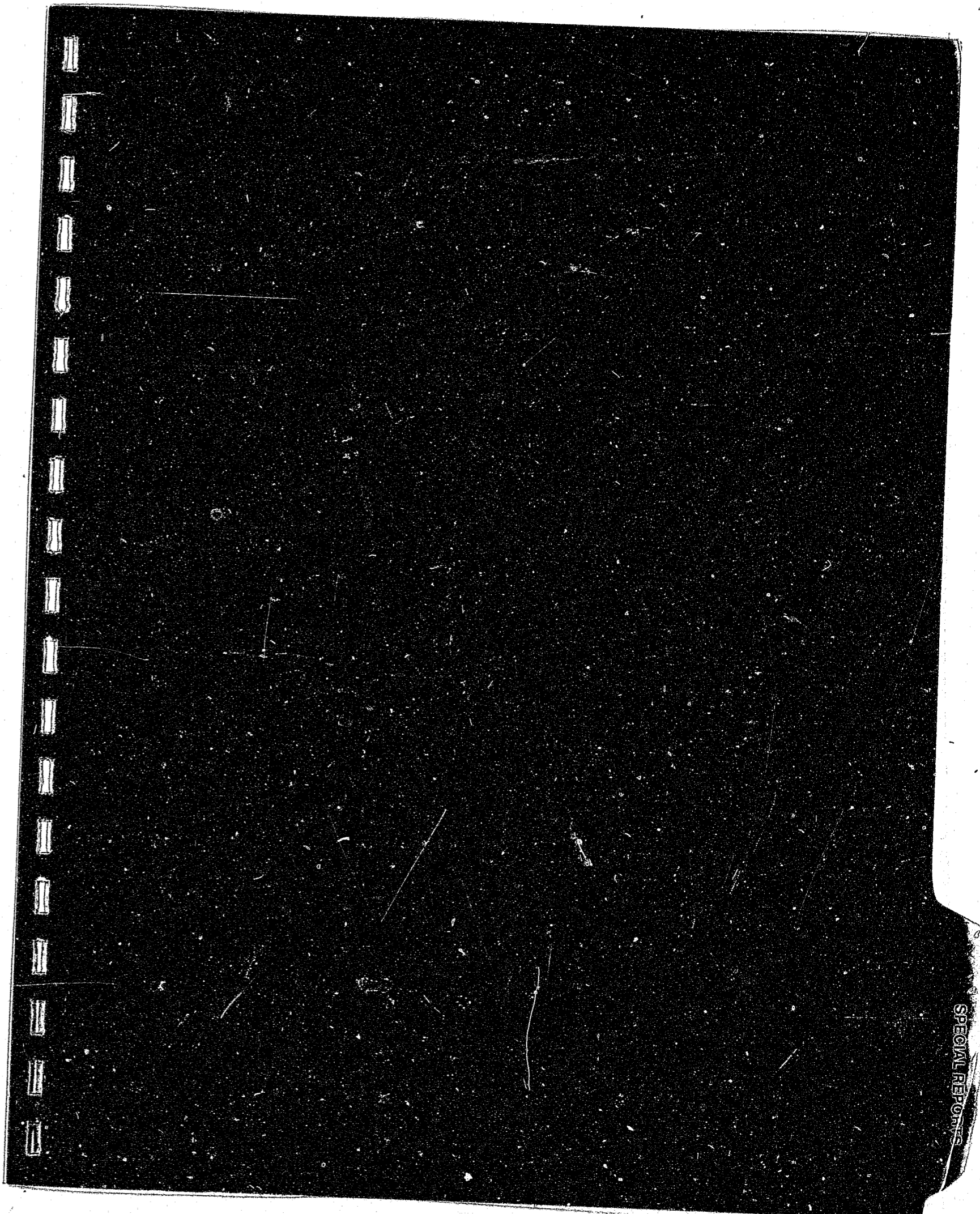
PURCHASING REGULATIONS

Effective January 15, 1980, the Alaska Court System began using its own set of purchasing regulations independent of the Executive Branch. These regulations establish the legal requirements of purchasing within the Court System, including the delineation of authority levels, requirements for record keeping and procedures to be followed for the various types of purchases.

These regulations include procedures to be followed by the Appellate Courts, Trial Courts, Administrative Office and Office of Materiel Operations in the requisition and purchase of supplies, materials and services.

The Office of Materiel Operations is delegated the responsibility for the purchasing function with the exception of approval of bid waivers and major purchases (as defined by the regulations).

Prior to the implementation of the purchasing regulations, Court System purchases were made by the General Service and Supply Office of the Department of Administration. The present arrangement is more responsive to the Court System's particular needs and provides more immediate fiscal controls.



SPECIAL RETURN

CONFERENCE OF CHIEF JUSTICES
AND STATE COURT ADMINISTRATORS

On July 25-28, 1980, the Alaska Court System hosted the 32nd Annual Meeting of the Conference of Chief Justices (CCJ) and the 26th Annual Meeting of the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA). Chief Justice Jay Rabinowitz and Administrative Director Arthur Snowden joined delegates from 49 other states, three territories and the District of Columbia for the joint conference of the two groups.

Anchorage was the site of the four-day meeting which was sponsored and organized jointly by the National Center for State Courts and the Alaska Court System. The chief justices and administrators met in joint sessions on the first two mornings and in separate sessions for the remainder of the conference. The first joint session was on the topic of "Judicial Burn Out." The main speaker was Isaiah M. Zimmerman, Ph.D., Chairman of the Group Psychotherapy Department of the Washington School of Psychiatry in Washington, D.C. The second joint session was on the topic of "Caseload Management in the Trial Courts" with speakers Ernest C. Friesen, Professor, Whittier College of Law, and Larry L. Sipes, Director, Western Regional Office, National Center for State Courts.

In a separate session the Conference of Chief Justices heard a presentation on the "Proposed New Code of Professional Responsibility" by Robert J. Kutak,

Chairman of the American Bar Association Commission on Evaluation of Professional Standards. The chief justices also held panel discussions concerning the proposed State Institute Bill and the topic "Courts and the Public." The administrators, in separate sessions, heard a presentation on stress management by Dr. Zimmerman and a presentation on "Futures in the Judiciary" by James A. Dator, Ph.D., Professor in the Department of Political Science, University of Hawaii. Additionally, administrators were presented with a demonstration of electronic court reporting in Alaska by Merle P. Martin, Manager of Technical Operations, and John Stechman, Electronics Engineer, both with the Alaska Court System.

At a joint luncheon both organizations attended an address by the special guest of the conference, the Right Honorable Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice of England.

The conference participants, speakers, spouses and children enjoyed a full social program during the conference. One highlight for the participants was a trip to Prudhoe Bay and Alaska's North Slope, along the Arctic coast, sponsored by the National Center for State Courts. Sohio Petroleum Company, Exxon, and Arco Oil and Gas, Inc., conducted an all-day tour of the Prudhoe Bay oil production facilities.

SIX-STATE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

In 1980, the Alaska Court System hosted the annual Six-State Judicial Conference, held on June 9 through 11 in Juneau. The conference program was entitled "The Family: A Challenge to the Judiciary." The conference was attended by 40 judges and justices from Alaska, seven from North Dakota, eight from South Dakota, six from Montana, nine from Idaho, and ten from Wyoming. In addition, 40 spouses attended the conference, participating in several of the conference sessions as well as the social activities.

Conference chairperson was Dr. Leon T. Webber, Director of the Family Institute of Alaska. The conference faculty was comprised of family therapists, attorneys specializing in family law, psychiatrists and other experts in dealing with problems of the family. Those faculty lecturing at the conference included Carol Bruch, J.D., Professor of Law of the University of California School of Law at Davis; Fred Duhl, M.D., a Boston-

based therapist in the field of marital counseling; Sandra Nye, J.D., M.S.W., Director of the Guardianship and Advocacy Commission of the State of Illinois; Alberto Serrano, M.D., Chief Psychiatrist and Director of the Community Guidance Center in San Antonio; Ross Speck, M.D., social psychiatrist and developer of the theory of social network intervention; and David Truitt, J.D., a Chicago-based attorney specializing in family law.

In addition to lectures, conference participants attended workshops on "Violence in the Family," "When the Family Comes Apart," "Transcultural Considerations," "Crime in the Family," "Divorce and Child Custody," and "Women in the Family."

The social program for the conference was highlighted by a reception at the Governor's Mansion and an outdoor salmon bake at Gold Creek Canyon.

SUPREME COURT ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Over the years the Alaska Supreme Court has created many advisory committees to develop and recommend solutions to various problems. This report traces the work of the current Supreme Court Advisory Committees.

Policy Advisory Committee

During the Sitka Judicial Conference in June of 1979, Chief Justice Jay A. Rabinowitz announced his intention to create a committee to advise the Alaska Supreme Court on policy matters which affect all levels of the Court System. That committee, chaired by Anchorage Superior Court Judge Mark Rowland, began working in earnest in mid-1980. The committee takes suggestions from any Court System employee who believes that rules, procedures or laws can be improved or that a more appropriate number of judges or employees can be assigned to any particular judicial district or department of the Alaska Court System.

One of the first issues the committee considered was whether or not all five justices of the Alaska Supreme Court should be located at one geographical site. Presently, three justices reside in Anchorage, one in Juneau and another in Fairbanks. The committee unanimously recommended that the present geographical distribution of justices should be continued. Although relocation of the justices to one city might improve the Court's efficiency, the committee concluded that the Supreme Court itself is in the best position to determine the impact of such a relocation. The committee also noted that having the justices located in all three of Alaska's principal cities provides the public with a degree of access to the state's highest court which otherwise would not be possible.

The committee has recommended that the Supreme Court support legislation which would raise the jurisdictional limit on the amount in controversy in small claims cases from \$2,000 to \$5,000. It has also suggested that the Supreme Court recommend that the Legislature increase the jurisdictional limit in District Court cases from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

The committee has recommended that probation officers remain part of the executive branch of state government rather than making them employees of the state Court System. In response to the State Criminal Justice Planning Agency's recommendation that juvenile intake officers in Kenai, Fairbanks and Anchorage become part of the Department of Health and Social Services, the committee has urged that those officers continue to be Court System employees. The committee found that the present system is working well and concluded that if a change is to be made, these functions should be performed by the Department of Law rather than Health and Social Services. Committee members were concerned about a possible conflict of interest in that the Department of Health and Social Services also manages juvenile detention facilities; it was feared that management considerations could conflict with the responsibility in individual cases to act in the interest of the juvenile involved.

The possibility of realigning two of the state's four judicial districts is also being considered. Barrow and other parts of Northern Alaska, now part of the Second Judicial District, would instead be made part of the Fourth Judicial District. Bethel and other parts of Southwestern Alaska, now part of the Fourth Judicial District, would become part of the Second Judicial District. This redistricting is necessary not only to allow

the voters to participate in the judicial retention elections which determine which judge serves their region, but also to save judicial time and transportation costs.

Although Barrow and Northern Alaska are now part of the Second District, the area is served by the Superior Court judges of the Fourth Judicial District. The Superior Court judges of the Second District are based in Nome and Kotzebue. There are no regularly scheduled direct flights from Nome and Kotzebue to Barrow. Second District judges have to fly first to Fairbanks and later catch another flight to Barrow. Simply getting to Barrow from Nome and Kotzebue can take much of the day. Since there are regularly scheduled direct flights to Barrow from Fairbanks, the headquarters of the Fourth District, it is more economical for a Fairbanks Superior Court judge to dispose of the Barrow Superior Court caseload.

Similar problems develop under the current arrangement whereby Bethel is a part of the Fourth District. There are no regularly scheduled flights from Fairbanks to Bethel. Judges must first fly to Anchorage where they later catch flights to Bethel. That again causes costly delays and difficulties in scheduling trials in those cases where the resident Superior Court judge in Bethel has been peremptorily challenged or disqualified. It appears that in the future, air transportation links may be established between Bethel, Nome and Kotzebue, thus enabling Superior Court judges to travel relatively easily throughout a reconstructed Second District which would include each of these cities and regions.

The Policy Advisory Committee has decided that more information is needed before it can recommend a course of action on the realignment proposal to the Supreme Court. Such issues as transportation patterns and costs, the current election district boundaries for retention elections, and the availability of enough

judges to provide for disqualifications, vacations and illnesses must be explored in more detail.

The committee is also considering the issue of peremptory challenges of Superior Court judges as a matter of right under state law. It has been suggested that in single Superior Court or District Court judge locations, the threat of a challenge could be used to extract improper concessions from judges. Long delays result from the exercise of peremptory challenges in these locations. Further study will be required to determine if such a problem does in fact exist.

The committee has also recommended further studies of these rules concerning contempt and the awarding of attorney's fees. The committee believes that the current rules and guidelines are insufficient in that they have resulted in excessive litigation of those issues and a waste of judicial resources. It is hoped that clearer statements of these rules may reduce the problem. Mandatory coroner's inquests have also been found by the committee to be wasteful of judicial resources. Committee members believe that the public is now well protected in such matters by both state grand jury procedures and police investigations. The committee determined that coroner's inquest juries are a carry over from earlier days when police, coroners and the entire criminal justice system were less sophisticated. The committee concluded that the process is time consuming and unnecessarily expensive, and that jury members could be better used for other purposes. It urged the Supreme Court to recommend a change in the law so that the coroner would have discretion as whether or not to impanel a jury for a coroner's inquest.

The committee is also considering the possibility of a sabbatical leave program for judges similar to that adopted in Oregon. The Supreme Court believes that statutory authorization is required to assure that retirement and other

benefits would accrue to the individual judges while on leave. Committee members will work with Court system staff to draft a rule to supplement any statutory authorization for sabbatical leave.

Anchorage Trial Courts Calendaring Committee

In 1979, Chief Justice Jay Rabinowitz appointed a Supreme Court advisory committee to recommend solutions to the problem of backlog of civil cases in the Anchorage Trial Courts. The Anchorage Trial Courts Calendaring Committee was chaired by Arthur Snowden, II, Administrative Director. The committee gathered civil calendaring material from throughout the nation, particularly from those courts with especially fast processing times. The committee also did a benchtime study in late 1979, comparing the amount of time it took to complete Superior Court civil and criminal trials and other proceedings in Anchorage with the amount of time required for similar matters in Fairbanks. These studies revealed that the same type of trial took twice as long to complete in Anchorage as it did in Fairbanks.

The committee interviewed each Superior Court judge to become aware of problems along with possible solutions, and conducted a fair sampling of the opinions of various members of the Anchorage Trial Bar. The committee also worked closely with a similar committee, formed by the Anchorage Bar Association, which was concentrating upon this same problem. That committee was led by Anchorage attorneys Daniel Moore, James Powell and L. Ames Luce. First, the Calendaring Committee recommended that the State Legislature create two new Superior Court positions in Anchorage. In 1980, the State Legislature approved two new judgeships, thereby increasing to twelve the total number of Superior Court judges in the Third District.

The Calendaring Committee concluded that the Anchorage Superior Court should convert from a master to an individual calendaring system for civil cases, with assignment of each case at the time of filing. Statistics accumulated by the committee showed that with the exception of Portland, Oregon, the superior courts that were processing civil cases the quickest were utilizing individual calendaring systems, where the judge sets his own trial motion dates, rather than having such schedules determined by a central calendaring department. The Fairbanks Superior Court, which was processing cases much faster than Anchorage, was also using an individual calendaring system. The Alaska Trial Bar also recommended the conversion from a master to an individual calendaring system.

The Calendaring Committee suggested other improvements including changes in motion practices. In general, the committee recommended that the entire procedure for processing civil cases be monitored much more carefully in the future, and that stringent deadlines be set for the various stages in a civil proceeding. The Calendaring Committee made these recommendations to Ralph Moody, Presiding Superior Court Judge of the Third District, who himself had been an active member of the Calendaring Committee. The committee agreed with Judge Moody's recommendation that the Third District Superior Court judges create a subcommittee to implement the Calendaring Committee's recommendations.

Judge Moody appointed fellow Superior Court Judges Mark Rowland and Victor Carlson to the subcommittee, and also named Anchorage attorneys Daniel Moore, James Powell and Ames Luce to the group. Jim Arnold, the former Third District Area Court Administrator, also participated. The subcommittee called for a pure individual calendaring procedure for civil cases with early assignment, where judges would be assigned cases at the time of filing. The

subcommittee supported the Bar Association's recommendations regarding various pretrial time standards and other miscellaneous pretrial activities. It also recommended a reformed motion practice and agreed to work closely with the Anchorage Bar in calendaring various motions. The subcommittee concluded that the district's Superior Court judges should be divided into criminal and civil divisions, no longer handling a variety of both types of cases.

The Superior Court judges of the Third District later met and adopted the recommendations of the subcommittee. The restructuring of the Anchorage Superior Court was completed after the two new Superior Court judge positions were filled.

Judges are not expected to remain in the criminal division longer than two years, when they will be rotated into the civil division. An equal number of judges will then be rotated from the civil to the criminal division. Judges in the criminal division have the duty to travel throughout the district to hear criminal and, in some instances, civil cases. That duty will be rotated among the criminal division judges. Occasionally, under exceptional circumstances, one of the civil division judges may have to take a criminal case to ensure that the state's 120 day speedy trial rule is met.

The assignment of probate, juvenile, adoption, divorce and family matters remains unchanged, and a master calendaring system continues to be used for processing these cases.

Court System officials believe that these new policies and the addition of two new judges will reduce the time it takes to dispose of a civil case by four to six months.

Advisory Committee to Review the Judicial Qualifications Commission

In 1968 the Alaska Legislature passed AS 22.30 and supported a constitutional amendment later approved by the voters to establish a Commission on Judicial Qualifications. Previously, Article IV, Section 10 of the Alaska Constitution dealt only with the incapacity and retirement of judges. The new law and constitutional amendment provided that for the first time, upon the recommendation of the Judicial Qualifications Commission, the Alaska Supreme Court could suspend, remove, retire or censure a judge for misconduct. In 1972 the Legislature amended the 1968 statute which established the Commission and its duties, thereby altering the make up of the Commission so that it included one Supreme Court justice, three superior court judges, one district court judge, two attorneys and two lay members. In early 1963 the Commission established new rules of procedure, and both these rules and the composition of the Commission have remained in effect since that time.

In February 1978, the American Bar Association's House of Delegates approved a set of proposed national standards relating to judicial discipline and disability retirement. A few months later Robert Boochever, then the Chief Justice of the Alaska Supreme Court, appointed an advisory committee to the state's high court to investigate the desirability of reform of the operations and functions of the Alaska Judicial Qualifications Commission.

The Supreme Court advisory committee obtained a copy of the ABA standards and of proposed rules to implement the standards in the operation of such a commission. The advisory committee, chaired by Justice Edmond Burke, has reviewed the standards to determine whether they should be adopted in principle for Alaska. Some members of the advisory committee also served on

the Commission. Meanwhile, the Commission has itself been preparing proposed new rules adopted from the ABA model draft with the intention of materially revising its existing rules of procedure. The advisory committee is also nearing completion of its final recommendations to the Chief Justice of the Alaska Supreme Court.

Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Sentencing Guidelines

In 1977, the Alaska Judicial Council released a study reporting a significant disparity in sentences imposed for similar crimes and similar defendants. That study reported that the most important factor in determining the length of sentence imposed was what particular judge handed out the sentence. The study also revealed a significant racial disparity in the sentences imposed for the same felony offenses. Minorities in general received longer sentences for the same type of felony offenses compared to others convicted of the same crimes.

At its meeting in June of 1978, the Conference of Alaska Judges asked the Alaska Supreme Court to establish a committee to investigate the feasibility of sentencing guidelines. This action was taken in response both to the Judicial Council's findings of sentencing disparity and because of the exposure of several Supreme Court and trial judges to the sentencing guidelines concept during various conferences that year.

A Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Sentencing Guidelines was established to develop sentencing guidelines where appropriate. The committee was chaired by Ketchikan Superior Court Judge Thomas Schulz.

In December of 1978, the Judicial Council released its study entitled Plea Bargaining: The Effect of the Official Prohibition of Plea Bargaining on the

Disposition of Felony Cases in the Alaska Criminal Courts. In that study, the Judicial Council reported that blacks and natives received substantially longer sentences than others convicted of the same fraud, property, and drug and narcotic crimes filed from mid-1974 to mid-1976. The membership of the Advisory Committee on Sentencing Guidelines was expanded in order to take a more detailed look at this apparent bias in sentencing. The committee now included not only judges, but also minority members.

After reviewing the Judicial Council's data, the committee came to the conclusion that this sentencing bias was unconscious and not deliberate on the part of the judges. The committee concluded that this discrepancy in sentencing was primarily a factor of the so-called "social stability scale," a group of factors that almost all judges considered to some extent when deciding what length of sentence to impose against a felony offender. Such factors include a person's marital history, education, employment record, and residential stability, all factors which the committee determined favor the white middle class and often discriminate against minorities. The committee determined that it had to develop sentencing guidelines which avoided those factors.

The committee decided to first create sentencing guidelines for drug and narcotics cases, since it appeared that the State Legislature would adopt a revised Criminal Code including presumptive sentencing for Title II felonies but would not pass new legislation for drug and narcotic felonies. The Legislature did adopt the revised Criminal Code in 1978, which went into effect on January 1, 1980. The Legislature did not pass new drug and narcotic legislation.

During 1979, the committee began monitoring sentences in drug and narcotic "sale" and "possession with

intent to sale" cases, by means of sentencing data analysis reports from the trial judges. (The procedure has now been refined so that the committee receives a transcript or a cassette of the sentencing remarks for all drug and narcotics felonies, along with all Class B and C felonies in Title II of the revised Criminal Code).

Committee members decided not to create sentencing guidelines for felony property and fraud crimes. The committee only adopted a policy statement and guideline which recommended that the maximum penalty for a first time offender should not exceed the presumptive sentence recommended for a second time offender under the presumptive sentencing law included in Title 12 of the revised Criminal Code.

The committee developed drug sentencing guidelines which had a trial judge determine a so-called "offender score." That took into account a defendant's past criminal record, whether or not the defendant was on probation, the type and amount of the drug involved in the case, and the overall seriousness of the crime. The committee then separated the cases involving the so-called "soft drugs" (marijuana, along with hallucinogenic, stimulant and depressant drugs) from the so-called "hard, narcotic drugs" (heroin and cocaine). The committee then tried to assess the seriousness of each type of drug and match that with the offender score. That process resulted in the new sentencing grid for drug and narcotics felony offenses.

The committee recommended that judges base their decisions as to whether or not a drug or narcotics offender should be either imprisoned or released on probation on this sentencing grid alone. The committee warned the trial courts against basing their sentencing decisions on the "social stability scale" which, as mentioned above, normally favored the white middle class and discriminated

against minority defendants. These sentencing guidelines were distributed to the state's trial judges in mid-1980.

In November 1980, the Judicial Council released a new report entitled Alaska Felony Sentences: 1976-1979. In that study, the Judicial Council reported that efforts by the Alaska Court System and the trial judges had resulted in the virtual disappearance in racial sentencing disparity for fraud and property crimes. However, the Judicial Council reported that racial disparity seemed to persist, though not as severely, in drug and narcotics offenses, particularly in those involving heroin possession offenses. The study revealed that in general blacks went to jail more frequently, and typically received sentences eleven months longer than whites or natives convicted of the same crimes.

All of the drug and narcotic sentencing guidelines were in the hands of the trial judges by late 1980. Each judge now supplies the committee not only with a tape or written transcript of his or her sentencing remarks, but also with a form explaining how the drug sentencing guidelines were used in imposing the sentence and why this method was chosen. Some judges have complained that these guidelines are unnecessary, undermining judicial discretion in sentencing and creating the possibility of imposing a structured sentencing system which is not appropriate in all cases.

Based upon the sentencing data that the committee has received, the guidelines are working well. There is about a 75% correlation between the sentences the trial court judges have imposed and those which were suggested by the advisory committee's sentencing guidelines for drug and narcotics felony offenses. In general, the committee has found that the guidelines have resulted in more uniformity in sentencing. The committee has also concluded that there were usually good reasons why trial courts imposed sentences outside the

committee's guidelines in the remaining 25% of the cases.

For example, the guidelines call for roughly a six month sentence for an offense involving a medium amount of marijuana. However, in cases where marijuana was being sold on the school grounds, judges imposed much more severe sentences. The committee felt that the judges were correct in exceeding the guidelines and increasing the sentences where they were confronted with sales to minors. The committee concluded that it may eventually have to include this factor in the offender score and sentencing guidelines.

All of the committee's sentencing grids, guidelines and forms for offender and offense scores are available at the offices of the Alaska Judicial Council at 420 L Street, Suite 502, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

Supreme Court Minority Advisory Committee

In 1978, the Alaska Judicial Council reported racial disparity in the sentences imposed for various property, fraud and drug felony offenses committed from mid-1974 to mid-1976. The Judicial Council reported that Alaska Natives and Blacks received longer sentences than others convicted of the same crimes. In early 1979, the Alaska Legislature established the Advisory Committee on Minority Judicial Sentencing Practices to examine this apparent problem. The Legislature directed the Judicial Council to assist the committee in developing remedies to correct these inequities. The Legislature also mandated under Chapter 42, SLA 1979 that a written evaluation be prepared on the possibilities of implementing the various recommendations made by the committee. Finally, the Legislature directed the Judicial Council to study sentences imposed for felonies committed from mid-1976 to mid-1979 to determine if

there also was a racial sentencing disparity during this period of time.

In early 1980, the Advisory Committee on Minority Sentencing Practices released a report which concluded that minority defendants were much more likely to receive longer sentences with less chance for probation. The Advisory Committee found that this disparity was not caused by judges alone but also because minority defendants suffered various disadvantages at various steps in the criminal justice system. All of these factors had a cumulative impact on the sentencing decision. The committee made many recommendations to correct these problems to reduce the possibility for such sentencing disparity. The committee also recommended that the Legislature establish a board or commission to "assure that concrete actions follow from these recommendations" and also to guarantee the quick response and full cooperation of the many state agencies involved in the criminal justice system. Such a commission was proposed in legislation introduced in 1980, but the legislation did not pass.

In November of 1980, the Alaska Judicial Council released its study entitled Alaska Felony Sentences: 1976-1979. That report concluded that racial disparity had disappeared in the sentences imposed for property and fraud crimes. However, the report found that racial disparity in drug sentences was continuing. Although the severity of this disparity had been reduced, Blacks were still more likely to receive longer sentences than others convicted of the same crimes.

Since the Legislature failed to establish the Advisory Commission on Justice, the Alaska Supreme Court took action in late 1980. Acting under the legislative mandate established in Chapter 42, the Supreme Court determined it was necessary to establish a Supreme Court Minority Advisory Committee. Chief Justice Jay Rabinowitz appointed seven

persons to the committee and instructed them to prepare a written analysis on implementing the various recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Minority Sentencing as they pertained to the Alaska Court System. Chief Justice Rabinowitz also instructed the committee to study and report on any Court System practice which unfairly disadvantages urban or rural residents, minorities, or the poor, and directed the committee to report on as least an annual basis to the Supreme Court. In the event that the Legislature establishes an Advisory Committee on Justice in the future, this Supreme Court advisory committee would be disbanded.

The Supreme Court Minority Advisory Committee held its first meetings in early 1981 and elected Anchorage attorney Patrick Anderson as chairman. The committee is now reviewing Court System employment statistics to ensure that affirmative action hiring goals are being met. The committee intends to make suggestions for areas in which improvements can be made. Some committee members also want to review what justice services are available to rural areas of the state and make suggestions for improvement. These members feel that there are currently deficiencies in the delivery of justice services there as reported in studies completed by the Justice Center of the University of Alaska. Many committee members are uncertain whether or not they can adequately assess these problems since their committee is empowered only to conduct a review of the Alaska Court System and not of the many state agencies which compose the state's criminal justice system. For instance, the committee may not study problems associated with police or correctional matters since these functions are not a part of the Court System.

The advisory committee is also concerned about thousands of Alaska residents who do not speak English as their first language. Committee

members are concerned that such individuals, appearing in a stressful District or Superior Court setting, often do not understand their basic rights which are read to them in English. The committee estimates that there may be more than ten thousand Spanish speaking people in Anchorage in addition to ten to twenty thousand Alaska Native residents who speak various Native Alaskan languages and dialects. Committee members feel this situation may require the use of more interpreters in the Court System. The committee plans to study this issue and recommend whether or not a formal procedure must be established to protect such defendants' rights.

The committee may also take a look at the apparent discrepancy in felony sentences imposed for Blacks, as opposed to others, for various felony drug offenses.

Advisory Committee to Review
the Criminal Rules for the
Purpose of Proposing Changes
Necessitated by the
New Criminal Code

In 1978, the Alaska Legislature passed a revised Uniform Criminal Code, Title II, which went into effect on January 1, 1980. Certain changes in Title 12, the Code of Criminal Procedures, were also passed by the Legislature at the same time. As a result of the adoption of these laws, Jay Rabinowitz, Chief Justice of the Alaska Supreme Court, directed that a Supreme Court advisory committee be established. Justice Rabinowitz appointed members to the committee and directed the committee, chaired by Anchorage District Court Judge Beverly Cutler, to review the revisions in Titles II and 12 and to recommend any necessary changes in criminal rules to the Supreme Court.

The revised Criminal Code established presumptive sentencing guidelines for offenders with prior felony convictions

within Alaska or elsewhere in the United States. Judges are required to sentence such offenders according to directives set out in the new Criminal Code. The rules and procedures to be followed when a judge is asked to modify a sentence after it has already been imposed also were changed by the new Criminal Code. The committee recommended changes in the Criminal Rules to correspond to these changes in AS 11.55. The Supreme Court later adopted a rule to amend Criminal Rule 35(b) to make it comply with AS 12.55.

The revised Criminal Code also established a new, three-judge sentencing panel to decide what sentence should be imposed when a judge determines that a sentence outside the presumptive sentencing guidelines is appropriate. The committee determined how the membership of the sentencing panel would be established and how the panel would operate. The advisory committee decided that the panel should be composed of Superior Court judges from as many of the state's judicial districts as possible. These provisions were set out in a new rule, Criminal Rule 32(d)(1-8).

After the Supreme Court ordered the adoption of the committee's proposed rules, Chief Justice Rabinowitz appointed Ketchikan Superior Court Judge Thomas Schulz and Anchorage Superior Court Judges Seaborn Buckalew, Jr. and Victor Carlson, to make up the sentencing panel. Anchorage Superior Court Judge J. Justin Ripley was appointed as first alternate and Fairbanks Superior Court Judge Jay Hodges was appointed as second alternate. Chief Justice Rabinowitz named Judge Carlson as the administrative head of the panel, with Judge Carlson's office to serve as the panel's headquarters.

Prior to the adoption of the revised Criminal Code, there were two types of criminal offenses: felonies and misdemeanors. The new Code estab-

lished a third type of offense class: violations. Certain gambling crimes, along with littering offenses, were included within this category. Therefore, the committee recommended other changes in the Criminal Rules and the District Court Criminal Rules. The committee recommended that the state's criminal rules apply to violations. The Supreme Court ordered this proposal to be adopted. The committee indicated that the Supreme Court, in so doing, would be determining that the state's speedy trial rule requiring all criminal cases to be tried within 120 days, unless the defendant waives the rule, would apply to violations. The Supreme Court decided that violations should be covered by the speedy trial rule, District Court Criminal Rule 1(i), Criminal Rule 45(b).

Pattern Criminal Jury
Instructions Advisory
Committee

In late 1979, the Alaska Supreme Court appointed a Pattern Criminal Jury Instructions Advisory Committee to prepare tentative pattern jury instructions for use in criminal trials throughout the state. With Alaska's new Criminal Code going into effect on January 1, 1980, the Supreme Court felt it was an appropriate time to develop standardized jury instructions that were both legally correct and understandable to the average juror, written in clear language and without confusing legal terminology. Anchorage Presiding Superior Court Judge Ralph Moody served as chairman of the committee and Juneau attorney Walter Carpeneti was hired as reporter for the committee to draft the pattern jury instructions.

At the time the committee was formed, there were no pattern jury instructions for use in Alaska criminal cases. Therefore, prosecution and defense attorneys would each prepare their own set of proposed jury instructions which often stated the law in a way that unduly favored the party that was proposing

them. The inevitable controversy over whose instructions the judge would allow the jury to hear often led to delays in the proceedings. It was suggested that pattern instructions could save time in individual trials and also contribute to a more uniform administration of justice in Alaska.

Other states have developed pattern instructions and have used them for many years. After reviewing instructions already being used in other states, the committee developed its own set of about 300 pattern instructions. The tentative instructions were published by the Alaska Court System and distributed in late August of 1980, with Chief Justice Jay Rabinowitz urging trial courts and attorneys to use the instructions as much as possible and to report perceived problems with the instructions so that they could be made as adequate as possible.

The Supreme Court and the committee intend to test the instructions through use in the adversary process for twelve to eighteen months. They believe that such use will reveal any deficiencies, generate suggestions for improving the instructions, and indicate how well they can be expected to be accepted in the legal community. After the test period, either this advisory committee or one to be appointed would study the suggested changes and prepare a revised set of pattern instructions. The Supreme Court would then review and approve these revised instructions which would then be published and distributed by the Court System.

The current tentative set of pattern instructions is not mandatory. Attorneys may still argue for the adoption of their own tailored instructions instead. The tentative pattern instructions are already used widely, however, and some defense attorneys complain that trial judges regard the pattern instructions as gospel. This, they say, renders the judges less receptive to defense attorneys' arguments for different

instructions even when those arguments have support in the case law. These lawyers allege that trial judges often make the pattern instructions binding. The Court urges these attorneys to submit their complaints and their own suggested pattern instructions to the committee, so that the alternative instructions and the problems with pattern instructions in general can be fully evaluated.

Pattern Civil Jury Instructions Advisory Committee

The Pattern Civil Jury Instructions Advisory Committee was created in 1979 to prepare standard jury instructions for civil cases involving contracts, products liability and general negligence. It is believed that pattern jury instructions in civil cases will result in more uniformity and efficiency, saving time by eliminating the controversies that develop when opposing attorneys argue over which set of jury instructions should be used by a trial judge in instructing a jury about to decide a civil case.

Two University of Virginia law professors, Stephen A. Saltzburg and Harvey Perlman, were hired to draft a set of pattern civil instructions in these areas of the law. The professors attempted to write the instructions in plain English, avoiding legal terms so that the instructions would effectively convey the pertinent rules to citizen jurors unfamiliar with the law. Each instruction was fully annotated with comments and legal precedents set out for each instruction. It took longer to draft the pattern civil jury instructions than was the case for their criminal counterparts, the pattern criminal jury instructions, since there are few civil statutes other than those for negligence, which spell out state law in the same detail as the criminal statutes do.

In early 1980 the advisory committee, chaired by Anchorage attorney Julian L. Mason, reviewed the law professors'

draft and then sent out complete sets of instructions to about 40 Alaskan attorneys for their comments. Also, instructions on specific areas of the law were distributed to another 100 attorneys who concentrated on that type of practice for their comments.

Generally, lawyers have not offered many comments on the draft instructions. What comments have been received deal primarily with phrasing rather than with the substance of the legal explanations set out by the instructions. By and large, the committee believes the instructions are excellent but makes no claim that they are legally perfect. The committee believes that only through the fire of the adversary process can the instructions be adequately assessed.

Unlike the situation with the pattern criminal jury instructions, which are coming into widespread use throughout Alaska, few attorneys in the state other than those just entering practice in these areas of the law are using the instructions. This is what the committee desired, intending that the draft instructions should not be widely used until comments have been fully annotated and included with the instructions. These comments and annotations are now being added by the Court System to the draft instructions and should be distributed to members of the Alaska Bar in mid-1981. The instructions will be sold at cost by the Court System to anyone desiring them. The pattern civil jury instructions will then go into general use with the express disclaimer that the instructions "are not approved by the State Supreme Court, and their use is not required."

It will be necessary either for this committee or one appointed in the future to continue annotating the instructions, utilizing the legal precedents that are set both in Alaska and elsewhere in the nation, along with the comments received from the Bar.

In California a bench bar committee regularly meets for these purposes. Their pattern civil jury instructions allow counsel to argue their own preferred instructions before a jury. Such mandatory instructions are possible, since they have been developed over many years and through many cases involving extensive review by thousands of attorneys and judges. The committee believes that after a number of years their pattern civil jury instructions will also become mandatory standards here in Alaska, once they have been adequately tested by the passage of time.

Other Supreme Court Advisory Committees are also at work. The Emergency Procedures Committee, chaired by Sitka Superior Court Judge Duane Craske, has recommended new procedures for telephone and video arraignments as well as telephonic requests for search warrants. The Supreme Court ordered the adoption of those recommendations, which then became Criminal Rule 5(a)(i). Chairman Craske reports the committee is now considering requesting an additional assignment necessitated by certain difficulties related to the state's new Domestic Violence Act.

The Committee to Review District Court Rules, chaired by Fairbanks District Court Judge Hugh Connelly, has made two recommendations regarding the Uniform Traffic Bail Schedule. The Forms Committee, chaired by Deputy Director Rick Barrier, is presently updating dissolution, small claims, juvenile, and criminal forms.

The Children's Rule Committee, chaired by Anchorage Superior Court Judge Victor Carlson, has drafted rules divided into children's and juvenile sections. The commentary is completed on the juvenile rules and is being drafted on the children's rules. Neither the rules nor the commentary have yet been distributed.

The Standing Advisory Committee on Criminal Rules chaired by Anchorage attorney James Gilmore, is an on-going advisory committee which recommends changes in the criminal rules as problems develop. In the future it is contemplated that the Court of Appeals will play a significant and permanent role in regard to the promulgation of Rules of Criminal Procedure. The Standing Advisory Committee on Rules of Civil Procedure, chaired by Fairbanks attorney Lloyd Hoppner, has similar duties for civil rules.

Finally, the Public Information Committee recommended that the Alaska Court System increase its efforts to keep the public informed about the activities of the Court System. As a partial response, the Administrative Office hired Dennis Cuc in early February of 1981. Cuc will prepare various educational materials, press releases and reports which will make the public more aware of how the Court System is working to correct any apparent problems or deficiencies in the system.

TEN YEARS OF BUSH JUSTICE

The following events highlight the past decade of the Court System's presence in rural Alaska.

Three Bush Justice Conferences

The first of three Alaska Bush Justice Conferences was held in December 1970 at Mt. Alyeska in Girdwood. The meeting was sponsored by the Alaska Judicial Council, chaired by then Alaska Chief Justice George F. Boney. Participants included representatives from the Alaska Judicial Council, Alaska Legal Services, the Bar Association, the Alaska Federation of Natives, the University of Alaska, and judges and staff from the Alaska Court System. Various aspects of bush problems were discussed at this conference. A number of resolutions were generated by this first conference which related to the improvement of the delivery of legal and other services to rural Alaska. The first conference also recommended that another Bush Justice Conference be held.

The second Bush Justice Conference was held in Minto in June 1974. The conference also issued a set of recommendations, many of them similar to those issued by the first conference. A Bush Justice Implementation Committee was selected at the conference. The Committee obtained funds from Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) for a two-year Bush Justice Project and hired a staff for the project. The Bush Justice Project was housed at the Alaska Federation of Natives; David Case was selected as staff director. The Project developed a criminal justice film and other materials for use in rural Alaska, and helped arrange for the third Bush Justice Conference.

The third Bush Justice Conference was held in Kenai in October 1976. It was

attended by about 300 persons representing Alaskan villages and cities, law enforcement, the Court System, Corrections and other government agencies. On the last day of the conference, a number of resolutions were adopted. These resolutions concerned the Court System, law enforcement, liquor control, lawyer services, removal of Native children from their homes, the juvenile justice system and other subjects. These resolutions were put before the Alaska Federation of Natives Convention, where most of them were endorsed.

The three Bush Justice Conferences represent the first large-scale attempt to bring together representatives of all groups and agencies impacting bush life to discuss bush justice concerns.

New Superior Courts
In Rural Alaska

In early 1970, superior courts with resident judges were located only in Anchorage, Juneau, Fairbanks, Ketchikan and Nome. In November 1970 superior courts were created in Kenai and Kodiak. In 1976 a resident superior court was established in Bethel. In 1979 a Kotzebue superior court position was created.

Establishment of Bethel
and Barrow Service Areas

In November 1973 (prior to the establishment of a resident superior court judgeship in Bethel), the Court System created the Bethel Judicial Service Area situated in the Lower Kuskokwim/Lower Yukon region and including portions of the second and fourth judicial districts. Prior to its creation, the existing air transportation patterns in the state made it extremely difficult and very time consuming to

provide judicial service to the Bethel area by utilizing judges from within the same judicial district. Prior to creation of the service area, judges from Nome (second judicial district) or Fairbanks (fourth district) had to spend excessive travel time to reach Bethel. With the creation of the Bethel Service Area, a superior court judge from Anchorage could use existing commercial airline ties connecting Anchorage with Bethel to regularly service this area.

Other justice agencies cooperated in the establishment of the Bethel Service Area. The Department of Law and the Public Defender Agency each assigned an attorney to serve the area. The Division of Corrections also designated a probation officer and employed two probation aides to assist him in Bethel.

The marked improvement in the delivery of judicial services with the creation of the Bethel Service Area provided the impetus for the establishment of the Barrow Service Area in May of 1974. Based on the same principle that judicial services could be effectively and efficiently provided by utilizing available transportation facilities, even though this meant the crossing of the judicial district boundaries, judicial service is now provided to Barrow from Fairbanks rather than from Nome.

The Problem Board Project

The Problem Board Project was a federally funded experiment involving six western Alaska villages. The project began in 1975 when the Court System obtained a grant from LEAA to establish the six boards. The problem boards (also known as "conciliation" boards) consisted of from five to seven local citizens selected by either the village council or the general population of the village. The boards were established to hear and attempt to resolve disputes between the citizens of the villages. It was intended that the disputes brought to the boards would either not involve criminal

conduct or would involve only minor criminal conduct. A major objective of the boards was to successfully resolve conflicts in a manner that would solve any underlying problems and deter future conflicts. It was hoped that the boards would be able to identify potentially dangerous situations and, by giving formal recognition to them and offering an alternative to retaliation, prevent minor incidents from escalating to major violence.

The boards did not have the power of the courts. Appearance before them was entirely voluntary and they had no real power to enforce their decisions since they could not impose a fine or a jail sentence. Each of the boards was supervised and assisted by either a magistrate or a judge.

The project began in early 1975 when six village councils were contacted and invited to participate in the project. Three of these six villages decided to participate and sent the board members they selected to a one-week training program held at Big Lake, near Anchorage, in mid-September 1975. This training session was conducted primarily by two representatives from the American Arbitration Association. The following spring, three more villages were added to the project.

The six villages which took part in the project were Shishmaref, Kivalina, and the Bethel Service Area villages of Emmonak and Napakiak, Kwethluk and Quinhagak. All six are Eskimo villages.

Most of the cases handled by the boards involved marriage or family problems, including alcohol related problems. The next most common type of case involved drunken and disorderly behavior in a nonmarital context. Others kinds of cases were minor assaults and batteries, property damage cases, adult thefts, juvenile thefts, miscellaneous juvenile matters, including "gas sniffing" and cigarette smoking and other civil matters such as nonpayment of bills for consumer items.

The boards did not handle a large number of cases. During the eighteen months of the project, three of the boards heard a total of only thirty-two cases. Two other boards heard a total of only three cases. The sixth board heard no cases at all.

An evaluation of the project began in late July 1976 and was completed and sent to the Supreme Court in early July 1977. The 91-page report was generally favorable toward the problem boards, but emphasized the very limited nature of the services which could be expected from the boards.

In July 1978 the Supreme Court discontinued the experiment. The letter announcing the end of the experiment indicated that the Supreme Court had serious questions about whether the Court System structure was appropriate for long-term placement of the problem boards.

Thirteen Multi-Agency Justice Buildings

In the years 1973 to 1975, the Court System obtained grant money from LEAA discretionary funds for the construction of thirteen multi-agency modular structures in rural Alaska. These structures house various justice agencies but are primarily used by local law enforcement officials and the local court. These modular structures were built in the villages of St. Mary's, Emmonak, Selawik, Kiana, Aniak, Gambell, Point Hope, Noorvik, Angoon, Galena, Hooper Bay, Mekoryuk and Savoonga.

The Two Magistrate Advisory Committees

The first Magistrate Advisory Committee was created in spring 1973 by the Alaska Supreme Court. The Committee, chaired by Supreme Court Justice Roger Connor, was asked to examine the needs of bush magistrates and to make recommendations about these needs to the Supreme Court. In 1974 the Committee made a number of recommendations to the Supreme Court about magistrate jurisdiction and changes to be made in the supervision of rural courts.

The second Magistrate Advisory Committee was created in early 1976 to evaluate the magistrate system in rural Alaska. The Committee, chaired by Chief Justice Jay Rabinowitz, studied a variety of subjects, including magistrate salaries, criteria for locating magistrate posts and the long-range role and function of the magistrate system within the Alaska Court System. The Committee sent its final recommendations to the Supreme Court in February 1979. These recommendations included proposals for circuit judges, magistrate selection, retention and removal; magistrate training and various other subjects.

Magistrate Jurisdiction

Although little legislative change has been made in the jurisdiction of magistrates, superior court master's appointments for magistrates have become much more common in recent years. Presently all magistrates in the first and second judicial districts and the majority of magistrates in the third and fourth judicial districts have been appointed superior court masters to hear children's proceedings. Additionally, many magistrates are superior court masters for domestic relations, probate and other purposes.

FIVE YEARS OF AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

In 1975, the Alaska Supreme Court adopted an Affirmative Action Plan designed to "... reach out to those who have been previously underrepresented, and to make them an integral part of the Court System." Chief Justice Rabinowitz further stated in his letter accompanying the Affirmative Action Plan,

"We are dedicated to breaking traditional hiring patterns which tend to exclude minorities, place females primarily in clerical positions and males in supervisory positions. I direct your energies toward Affirmative Action and assure you of my personal commitment to goals which will make Court System employees truly representative of all Alaskans."

The Personnel Director was named as the Affirmative Action Officer for the Court System. The first step in creating an Affirmative Action Plan was to establish hiring goals and timetables. The Court System's Plans paralleled existing federal guidelines. Under those guidelines, racial minority groups targeted for Affirmative Action must make up at least 2% of the total population. Those guidelines mandate that once a minority population reaches or exceeds the 2% level, that same proportional figure should be reflected in the employment sector.

According to the 1970 U.S. Census, Alaska had only two racial minority groups which met or exceeded the 2% level. Alaska Natives represented 18% of the total population and Blacks met the 2% requirement. Other minority groups in Alaska reached levels of only 1%. Therefore, the Court System's goal was to have its statewide employment statistics reflect that 18% of its employees were Alaska Natives and that 2% were Black. In addition, the Court System set up goals for regional areas using the same numerical formula but based on area, not statewide population figures. The goals and timetables for the

Court System are published in quarterly reports.

The next step in creating an Affirmative Action Plan was to examine the existing personnel policies to determine if any department procedures were contributing to the low level of minority employment. The Personnel Department of the Court System recruits and screens applicants and sends lists of eligible candidates to supervisors who then make the hiring decision. The supervisor may choose from the list of applicants without having to consider where each applicant may be ranked.

At the time personnel policies were under scrutiny, the department was using oral interview boards to screen applicants. Written tests were not given. A study of applicant flow at the end of one year of Affirmative Action indicated a disproportionate number of minorities were being excluded by the oral interview boards. Consequently, a decision was made to eliminate the boards. In addition, class specifications were reviewed to determine whether the established minimum qualifications for positions were legitimate requirements. The goal was to eliminate any unnecessary requirements that might pose artificial barriers for potential minority employees. This action provided greater opportunities for names of minority candidates to appear on lists of eligible applicants. The Personnel Department also increased its efforts to recruit minorities by contacting minority organizations and publicizing employment opportunities for minorities.

The actions taken by the Personnel Department effectively eliminated any systemic discrimination within the Personnel Department itself. The next step was to implement the Affirmative Action Plan itself. The following charts show the statewide statistical results for the Court System's Affirmative Action Plan:

First Official Count, March 31, 1975

	Caucasian	Alaska Native	Black	Other Minority	Total
Number of Perm. Fulltime Employees	233	16	8	5	262 ¹
Perm. Fulltime Employees by Percentage of Court System Work Force	89	6	3	2	100%
Actual Statewide Population by Percentage	79	18	2	1	100%

December 31, 1976

	Caucasian	Alaska Native	Black	Other Minority	Total
Number of Perm. Fulltime Employees	260	19	18	7	304
Perm. Fulltime Employees by Percentage of Court System Work Force	86	6	6	2	100%
Actual Statewide Population by Percentage	79	18	2	1	100%

December 31, 1977

	Caucasian	Alaska Native	Black	Other Minority	Total
Number of Perm. Fulltime Employees	283	15	21	7	326
Perm. Fulltime Employees by Percentage of Court System Work Force	87	5	6	2	100%
Actual Statewide Population by Percentage	79	18	2	1	100%

¹Excludes Administration and Supreme Court employees. Other variations in total number of employees reflect fluctuating vacancies as well as increases in authorized positions.

December 31, 1978

	Caucasian	Alaska Native	Black	Other Minority	Total
Number of Perm. Fulltime Employees	292	21	17	12	342
Perm. Fulltime Employees by Percentage of Court System Work Force	85	6	5	4	100%
Actual Statewide Population by Percentage	79	18	2	1	100%

December 31, 1979

	Caucasian	Alaska Native	Black	Other Minority	Total
Number of Perm. Fulltime Employees	294	26	18	10	348
Perm. Fulltime Employees by Percentage of Court System Work Force	84	8	5	3	100%
Actual Statewide Population by Percentage	79	18	2	1	100%

December 31, 1980

	Caucasian	Alaska Native	Black	Other Minority	Total
Number of Perm. Fulltime Employees	330	29	19	13	391
Perm. Fulltime Employees by Percentage of Court System Work Force	84	8	5	3	100%
Actual Statewide Population by Percentage	79	18	2	1	100%

In addition to the last five years, the first chart is provided because it shows a relatively dramatic increase in the number of Black employees between March 31, 1975 and the year ending December 31, 1976. That increase from five to eighteen was largely felt in Anchorage where the largest number of Blacks live in Alaska.

During the years 1976 through 1980, the data shows a gradual increase in the number of minorities employed. A rather significant drop in the number of Alaska Native employees occurred in 1977. However, the drop appears to have been temporary because more Alaska Natives were hired by the Court System in the next twelve months than ever before.

The number of Black employees reached a peak in 1977 at twenty-one, 6% of the Court System work force. The number then dropped to 5% and has remained at that level. The 1980 U.S. Census statistics may indicate that this apparently high number of Black employees is merely a reflection of the current make up of Alaska's population.

One of the best indications of the effectiveness of the Alaska Court System's Affirmative Action Plan is the ethnic change within the Court System's work force. In the first official count taken in 1975, 89% of the employees were Caucasian while 79% of the population was Caucasian. By the end of 1980, the percentage of Caucasians had decreased by 5% to 84% of the Court System work force. It is still 6% higher than the 1970 figure showing a general population of 79% Caucasian. In terms of total number of minority employees, only Alaska Natives remain under-represented. While 8% of Court System employees are Native, 18% of the total population is Native. That discrepancy is significant.

The Court System has also attempted to improve the distribution of minorities and women throughout the various salary levels. The Court System has long had a policy of giving preference to present employees when filling positions. The policy provides incentives for current employees to remain with the System, but has also meant that minorities have generally been hired at entry level positions and have had to work upwards through the salary levels. Consequently, there has been a great degree of opportunity for minority employment in the numerous clerical positions (which make up 75% of all positions) up to the supervisory level. With very few exceptions, minorities remain below the supervisory level.

The policy of promoting from within also creates a group of supervisors who are predominantly female because most have been promoted from clerical positions traditionally held by women. However, this trend does not extend to the upper management levels of the Court System. While most supervisory positions are filled by women, the majority of the managerial positions are filled by men, and women remain under-represented in managerial positions.

It is difficult to evaluate the slow but obvious change brought by Affirmative Action without mentioning one key factor, that of turnover. During the last five years, the annual turnover rate has remained at approximately 30%. Of the 391 positions filled on December 31, 1980, 136 of those positions had been filled during the previous twelve months.

All of the Court System's Affirmative Action goals had not been met by the end of 1980 despite the fact that eligible minorities and women exist for all positions. However, the Court System is continuing its efforts to employ a work force that reflects the composition of the population it serves.

AUTOMATION

The Court System operates several automated systems on three separate computers. The State Division of Data Processing under the executive branch has two computer installations - one in Anchorage and the other in Juneau. The IBM 370-145 system in Anchorage is often referred to as the Alaska Justice Information System, or AJIS. Court applications operating on this computer include:

The Automated Traffic Processing System (ATPS) is a statewide, on-line system that generates court traffic statistics, automatically updates drivers' history records, produces traffic index records, and assists in the calendaring of traffic trials. This system uses cathode ray terminals (CRT's) located in the Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau trial courts and in Administration (Technical Operations). Terminals will be added in the Kenai and Palmer trial courts in the near future.

The Jury Selection and Management System (JURSAM) produces questionnaires/summons mailers for randomly selected jurors, records excusal and disqualification data, provides statewide jury statistics, and processes juror payments. This system is utilized in all court locations and is accessed by terminals located in the Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau trial courts and in Technical Operations.

The Judicial Information System (JIS) records all statewide case filings and dispositions and provides the courts with workload statistics.

The State's IBM 3031 computer in Juneau provides the Court System with

automated personnel, finance and property accounting functions. These systems are accessed by a CRT located in the administrative offices in Anchorage.

The Court System's Microdata Reality computer is located in the basement of the Anchorage court building. It has eight CRT's accessing its files. This computer is primarily used by the Anchorage trial courts and includes the following applications:

Fines Due System: Maintains records of fines owed the court system and generates arrest warrants for outstanding overdue fines;

Receipt Accounting System: Records all monies received by the Anchorage trial courts;

Name Indexing: Automated criminal, civil and vital statistics name indexes;

Bail Bond: An automated inventory of all bail amounts by bonding companies;

Motions Inventory: An automated suspense system for all motions pending before the Superior Court;

Public Defender Payments: A suspense system for all defendant payments owed to the Public Defender Agency; and

Electronic Recording Inventory: A statewide inventory of all electronic recording equipment.

Finally, the Fairbanks trial courts use an IBM OS-6 word processor to keep track of calendaring of all courtroom events in both the Superior and District Courts.

FOREWARD

This supplement is designed primarily for research applications. It is comprised of five sections dealing with Supreme and Trial Court statistics and a glossary of terms.

Our determination of whether a District Court is a higher or low volume court is based upon a rather simple test. If the court has at least one fulltime judicial officer, we classify it as a higher volume court. We collect more detailed case processing data from the higher volume courts.

Any reader with questions, comments or suggestions to offer on this statistical supplement is encouraged to contact the:

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303 K Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

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APPELLATE COURTS

Because the newly established Court of Appeals had just been started before the end of 1980, Supreme Court statistics include data from both appellate courts. Appellate filings decreased by 13 percent from 1979, the first such decrease in many years. Yet, sentence appeals again increased, this time by 28 percent. We expect sentence appeals to continue to increase until our new Criminal Code is finely tested.

A total of 176 appellate cases were transferred in 1980 from the Supreme Court to the new Court of Appeals. Between the two appellate courts, 586 cases were disposed of in 1980, a decrease of eight percent from 1979. We expect the disposition rate to increase now that the Court of Appeals is finally operational. Fifty-five percent of the dispositions resulted in an opinion and mandate; the rest of the cases were dismissed. The transfer of cases from the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeals resulted in an almost one-third reduction in Superior Court workload. Almost half the cases awaiting disposition were either awaiting the first draft opinions or had that draft opinion circulating.

SUPREME COURT SUMMARY OF FILINGS

TYPE OF CASE	1978	1979	1980 *	% INCREASE 1979 to 1980
Appeals:				
Civil	256	305	255	- 16
Criminal	135	133	139	+5
Sentence	56	40	67	+68
Petitions for Review	156	141	156	+4
Original Applications	27	37	24	- 35
TOTAL	630	656	641	-2

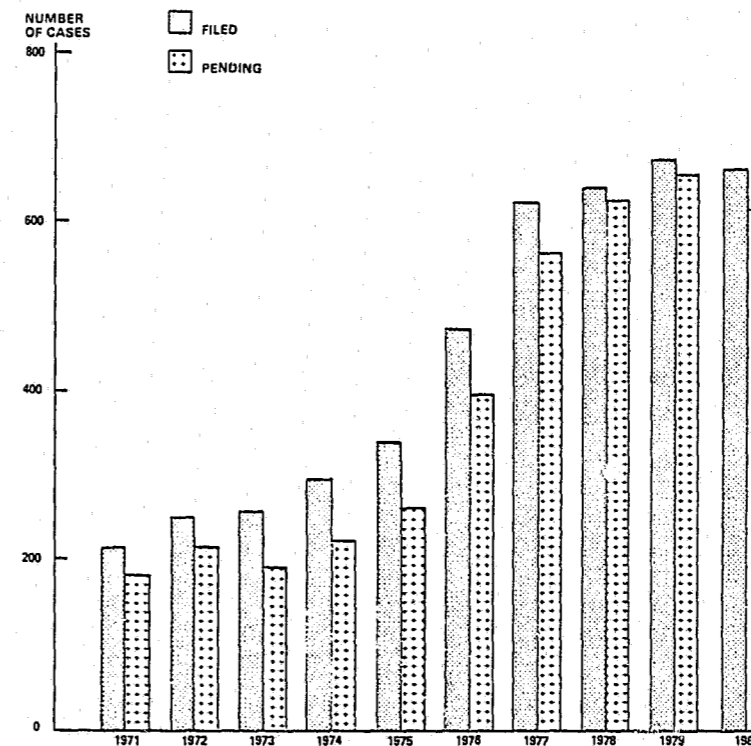
* 1980 cases include court of appeals statistics

SUPREME COURT SUMMARY OF DISPOSITIONS

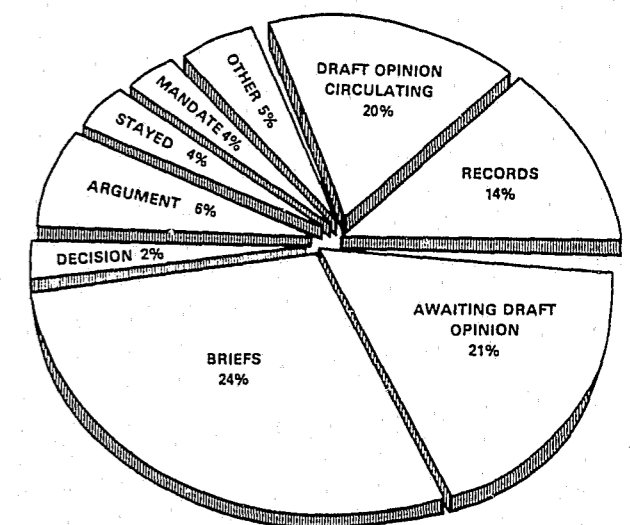
TYPE OF CASE	1978	1979	1980 *	% INCREASE 1979 to 1980	
Appeals:			Transfer to Appeals Court		
Civil	225	254	2	247	- 3
Criminal	131	139	136	131	- 5
Sentence	43	55	36	50	- 9
Petitions for Review	136	150	2	155	+ 3
Original Applications	25	36	21		- 42
TOTAL	560	634	176	604	- 5

176 Cases transferred to Court of Appeals

SUPREME COURT FILINGS & PENDING CASELOAD 1971 - 1980



SUPREME COURT REASON FOR CASES PENDING 1980



**SUPREME COURT
DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION**

TYPE OF CASE	DISPOSITION BY		TOTAL
	OPINION AND MANDATE	DISMISSAL OR OTHER	
Appeals: TRANSFER			
Civil 2	150	97	247
Criminal 136	100	31	131
Sentence 36	31	19	50
Petitions for Review 2	30	125	155
Original Applications	13	8	21
TOTAL 176	324	280	604
% OF TOTAL	54 %	46%	100%

Includes court of appeals statistics

**SUPREME COURT
CASES PENDING AS OF DECEMBER 31**

TYPE OF CASE	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE
Appeals:				
Civil	297	346	351	+ 1
Criminal	209	200	214	+ 7
Sentence	51	39	55	+ 41
Petitions for Review	61	54	54	-
Original Applications	6	7	9	+ 29
TOTAL	624	646	683	+ 6

Includes court of appeals
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STATEWIDE TRIAL COURT

ALASKA POPULATION

LOCATION	POPULATION			% INCREASE 1970 TO	% OF STATE-WIDE TOTAL
	1970 CENSUS	1980* ESTIMATE	INCREASE		
Anchorage	126,333	173,992	47,659	+ 38	43
Barrow	3,451	4,160	709	+ 21	1
Bethel	11,946	13,021	1,075	+ 9	3
Delta Junction	3,343	5,079	1,736	+ 52	1
Fairbanks	45,864	53,610	7,746	+ 17	13
Glenallen	774	448	- 286	- 37	.1
Haines	1,504	1,685	181	+ 12	.4
Homer	1,083	2,211	1,128	+ 104	.5
Juneau	13,556	19,483	5,927	+ 44	5
Kenai	12,730	19,587	6,857	+ 54	5
Ketchikan	11,717	11,347	- 370	- 3	3
Kotzebue	2,389	3,455	1,066	+ 45	1
Kodiak	9,409	9,917	508	+ 5	2
Nome	4,228	5,184	956	+ 23	1
Palmer	6,509	17,938	11,429	+ 176	4
Seward	2,336	2,801	465	+ 20	1
Sitka	6,109	7,769	1,660	+ 27	2
Tok	836	585	- 251	- 30	.2
Valdez	2,324	5,531	3,207	+ 138	1
Wrangell	2,423	2,358	- 65	- 3	.6
Petersburg	2,042	3,228	1,186	+ 58	1
Other (Low Volume)	31,455	36,713	5,258	+ 17	9
TOTAL	302,361	400,142	97,781	+ 32	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	42,565	53,613	11,048	+ 26	13
Second	9,797	11,280	1,483	+ 15	3
Third	190,471	248,831	58,360	+ 31	62
Fourth	59,528	86,418	26,890	+ 45	22

*Preliminary Report - 1980 Census of Population & Housing -
U.S. Department of Commerce.

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**ALASKA COURTS
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, POLICEMEN AND LAWYERS**

LOCATION	POPULATION	TOTAL NUMBER POLICEMEN	POLICE PER THOUSAND POPULATION 3÷2x1000	TOTAL NUMBER LAWYERS	LAWYERS PER THOUSAND POPULATION 5÷2x1000
Anchorage	173,992	324	1.9	891	5.1
Barrow	4,160	25	6.0	3	.7
Bethel	13,021	16	1.0	11	.8
Delta Junction	5,079	2	.4	0	-
Fairbanks	53,610	84	1.6	138	2.6
Glennallen	488	7	14.3	0	-
Haines	1,685	4	2.4	2	1.2
Homer	2,211	8	3.6	7	3.2
Juneau	19,483	34	1.8	145	7.4
Kenai	19,587	28	1.4	26	1.3
Ketchikan	11,347	32	2.8	28	2.5
Kotzebue	3,455	11	3.2	2	.6
Kodiak	9,917	26	2.6	21	2.1
Nome	5,184	9	1.7	7	1.4
Palmer	17,938	18	1.0	13	.7
Petersberg	3,228	9	2.8	1	.3
Seward	2,801	10	3.6	2	.7
Sitka	7,769	21	2.7	18	2.3
Tok	585	3	5.1	0	-
Valdez	5,531	19	3.4	5	.9
Wrangell	2,358	7	2.9	2	.9
Total	363,429	697	1.9	1,322	3.6

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	45,870	107	2.3	196	4.3
Second	8,639	20	2.3	9	1.0
Third	232,465	440	1.9	965	4.2
Fourth	76,455	130	1.7	152	1.9

**ALASKA COURTS
AUTHORIZED JUDICIAL POSITIONS
DEC. 31, 1980**

LOCATION	SUPERIOR COURT	DISTRICT COURT	MAGI-STRATES	MASTERS	TOTAL	% OF STATEWIDE TOTAL
Anchorage	10	7	6	3	26	27
Barrow	0	0	1	0	1	1
Bethel	1	0	1	0	2	2
Delta Junction	0	0	1	0	1	1
Fairbanks	4	4	1	0	9	9
Glennallen	0	0	1	0	1	1
Haines	0	0	1	0	1	1
Homer	0	1	0	0	1	1
Juneau	2	1	0	0	3	3
Kenai	1	0	1	0	2	2
Ketchikan	1	1	0	0	2	2
Kotzebue	1	0	1	0	2	2
Kodiak	1	0	1	0	2	2
Nome	1	0	0	0	1	1
Palmer	0	0	1	0	1	1
Seward	0	0	1	0	1	1
Sitka	1	0	1	0	2	2
Tok	0	0	1	0	1	1
Valdez	0	1	0	0	1	1
Wrangell	0	1	1	0	2	2
Petersburg	0	0	1	0	1	1
Other (Low Volume)	0	0	35	0	35	36
TOTAL	23	16	56	3	98	100

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	4	3	10	0	17	17
Second	2	0	8	0	10	10
Third	12	9	20	3	44	45
Fourth	5	4	18	0	27	28

**ALASKA COURTS
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL POSITIONS
AS OF DEC. 31, 1980**

LOCATION	POSITIONS BY RANGE					% OF STATEWIDE TOTAL
	BELOW 10	10 THROUGH 12	13 THROUGH 16	OVER 16	TOTAL	
Anchorage	34	85	24	8	151	50.0
Barrow	0	1	0	0	1	.3
Bethel	1	3	1	0	5	1.6
Delta Junction	0	1	0	0	1	.3
Fairbanks	9	41	9	5	64	21.0
Glenallen	0	1	0	0	1	.3
Haines	0	1	0	0	1	.3
Homer	1	2	0	0	3	1.0
Juneau	2	9	4	2	17	6.0
Kenai	2	5	2	1	10	3.0
Ketchikan	1	7	2	1	11	4.0
Kotzebue	0	2	0	0	2	.6
Kodiak	1	4	1	0	6	2.0
Nome	0	4	1	0	5	1.6
Palmer	2	2	0	0	4	1.0
Seward	1	1	0	0	2	.6
Sitka	1	3	1	0	5	1.6
Tok	0	1	0	0	1	.3
Valdez	1	2	0	0	3	1.0
Wrangell	1	0	0	0	1	.3
Petersburg	0	1	0	0	1	.3
Other (Low Volume)	8	0	0	0	8	3.0
TOTAL	65	176	45	17	303	100.0

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	5	21	7	3	36	12.0
Second	0	6	1	0	7	2.0
Third	46	102	27	9	184	61.0
Fourth	14	47	10	5	76	25.0

Temporaries without a PCN or GETA's are not listed.

**ALASKA COURTS
1980 FILINGS**

LOCATION	SUPERIOR COURT	DISTRICT COURT	TOTAL	% OF STATEWIDE TOTAL	FILINGS PER JUDGE
Anchorage	7,170	63,283	70,453	49%	2,710
Barrow	13	297	310	.2%	310
Bethel	311	1,375	1,686	1%	843
Delta Junction	-	282	282	.2%	282
Fairbanks	2,346	16,040	18,386	6%	2,043
Glenallen	-	1,472	1,472	1%	1,472
Haines	-	312	312	.2%	312
Homer	-	2,706	2,706	2%	2,706
Juneau	672	14,486	15,158	10%	5,053
Kenai	639	7,533	8,172	6%	4,086
Ketchikan	596	3,638	4,234	3%	2,117
Kotzebue	-	731	731	.5%	366
Kodiak	443	3,171	3,614	2%	1,807
Nome	394	899	1,293	1%	1,293
Palmer	-	5,873	5,873	4%	5,873
Seward	-	2,348	2,348	2%	2,348
Sitka	269	1,723	1,992	1%	996
Tok	-	919	919	1%	919
Valdez	-	1,236	1,236	1%	1,236
Wrangell	-	1,033	1,033	1%	517
Petersburg	-	453	453	.3%	453
Other (Low Volume)	-	3,910	3,910	3%	112
TOTAL	12,853	130,364	143,217	100%	1,461

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,537	21,728	23,265	16%	1,369
Second	394	1,634	2,028	1%	203
Third	8,252	88,052	96,304	67%	2,189
Fourth	2,670	18,950	21,620	15%	801

ALASKA COURTS
1980 DISPOSITIONS

LOCATION	SUPERIOR COURT	DISTRICT COURT	TOTAL	% OF STATEWIDE TOTAL	DISPOSITIONS PER JUDGE
Anchorage	6,878	61,175	68,053	48%	2,617
Barrow	11	224	235	.2%	235
Bethel	258	1,248	1,506	1%	753
Delta Junction	-	280	280	.2%	280
Fairbanks	2,205	15,813	18,018	13%	2,002
Glenallen	-	1,441	1,441	1%	1,441
Haines	-	291	291	.2%	291
Homer	-	2,802	2,802	2%	2,802
Juneau	663	16,194	16,857	12%	5,619
Kenai	609	7,857	8,466	6%	4,233
Ketchikan	476	3,500	3,976	3%	1,988
Kotzebue	-	677	677	.5%	339
Kodiak	406	3,135	3,541	2%	1,771
Nome	264	817	1,081	1%	1,081
Palmer	-	5,617	5,617	4%	5,617
Seward	-	2,354	2,354	2%	2,354
Sitka	204	1,508	1,712	1%	856
Tok	-	895	895	1%	895
Valdez	-	1,230	1,230	1%	1,230
Wrangell	-	1,024	1,024	1%	512
Petersburg	-	424	424	.3%	424
Other (Low Volume)	-	3,427	3,427	2%	98
TOTAL	11,974	128,896	140,870	100%	4,025

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

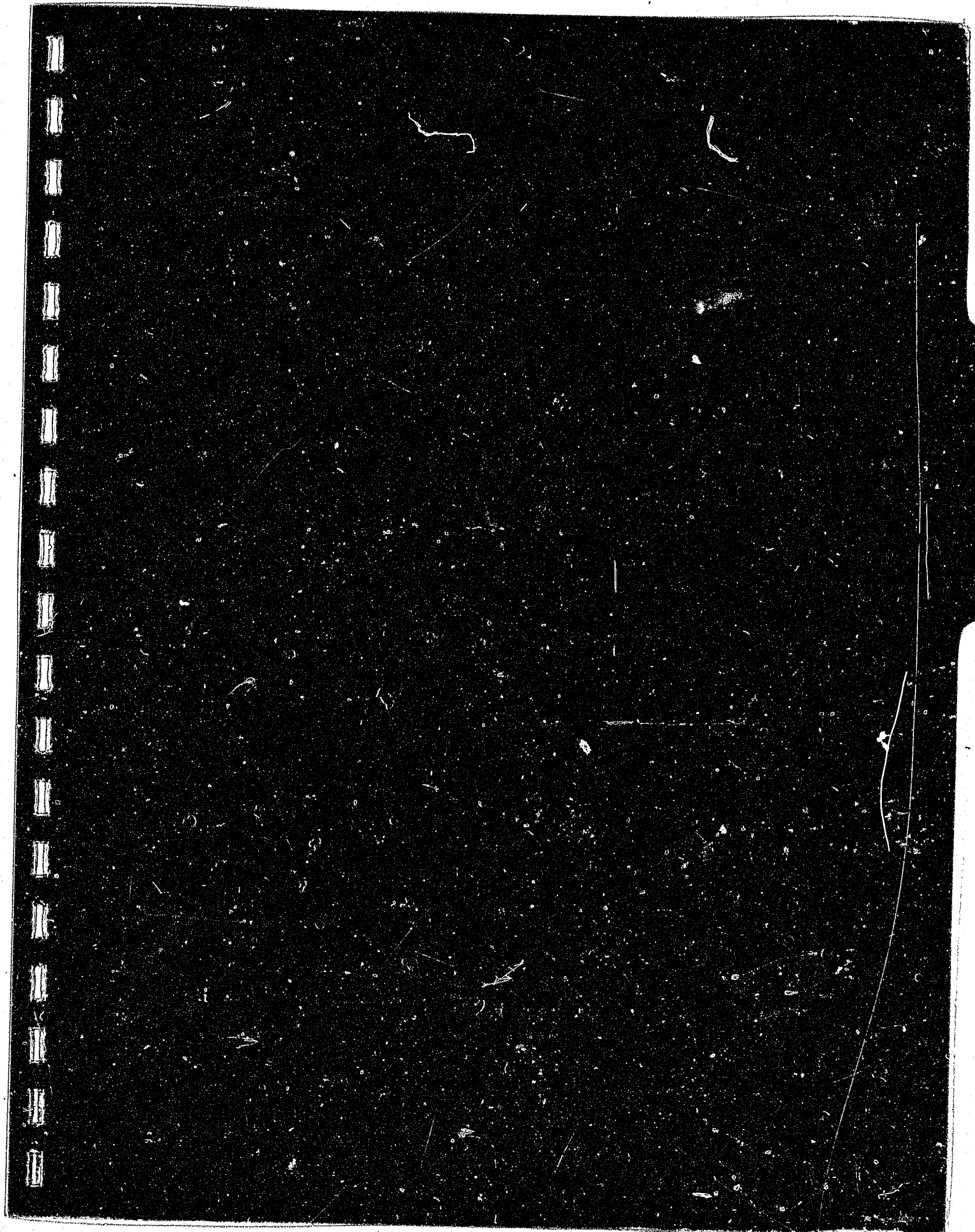
First	1,343	23,007	24,350	17%	1,432
Second	264	1,495	1,759	1%	176
Third	7,893	85,913	93,806	67%	2,132
Fourth	2,474	18,481	20,955	15%	776

ALASKA COURTS
1980 OPERATING COSTS
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

LOCATION	PERSONNEL	OTHER	TOTAL	% OF STATEWIDE TOTAL	DOLLAR COST PER CASE FILED	
					ALL FILINGS	LESS TRAFFIC FILINGS
Anchorage	5,684.1	3,009.9	8,694.0	43%	127	384
Barrow	99.2	127.1	226.3	1%	730	762
Bethel	294.2	257.4	551.6	3%	327	387
Delta Junction	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-
Fairbanks	2,766.0	974.4	3,740.4	18%	203	533
Glenallen	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-
Haines	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-
Homer	133.3	74.6	207.9	1%	77	322
Juneau	833.9	574.7	1,408.6	7%	93	480
Kenai	430.3	253.6	683.9	3%	84	292
Ketchikan	536.0	257.0	793.0	4%	187	363
Kotzebue	149.4	34.9	184.3	1%	252	268
Kodiak	300.7	107.5	408.2	2%	113	230
Nome	303.3	126.1	429.4	2%	332	414
Palmer	126.8	109.0	235.8	1%	40	144
Seward	88.6	30.9	119.6	.6%	51	368
Sitka	245.0	162.5	407.5	2%	205	37
Tok	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-
Valdez	148.7	83.5	232.2	1%	188	499
Wrangell	135.9	31.3	167.2	1%	162	483
Petersburg	59.9	26.3	86.2	.4%	190	210
Other (Low Volume)	994.5	546.1	1,540.6	8%	223	480
TOTAL	13,329.8	6,788.8	20,118.6	100%	140	426

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,949.1	1,105.6	3,054.7	15%	131	424
Second	630.7	311.8	942.5	5%	465	545
Third	7,261.0	3,953.4	11,214.4	56%	116	378
Fourth	3,489.0	1,418.0	4,907.0	24%	227	572



SUPERIOR

CONTINUED

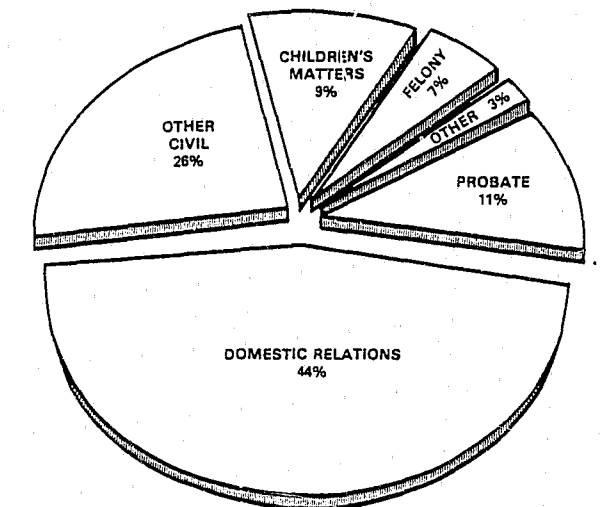
1 OF 3

SUPERIOR COURT

Superior Court filings decreased in 1980 by five percent. Filings increased in Ketchikan and Nome but generally decreased elsewhere. Even the Bethel Superior Court, which has experienced rising filings for several years, showed a modest decrease. The Anchorage and Fairbanks Superior Courts continued a three year downward trend in case filings.

The largest category of case filings continued to be for Domestic Relations (44%). Kenai, Kodiak and Nome showed the highest proportion of Felony to total caseload. The Anchorage Superior Court continued to have the preponderance of Probate case filings.

**SUPERIOR COURTS
COMPOSITION OF 1980 FILINGS**



**SUPERIOR COURTS
SUMMARY OF FILINGS BY COURT
1977 - 1980**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	7,968	7,810	7,587	7,170	- 10	- 5
Barrow	44	62	106	13	- 70	- 88
Bethel	254	268	322	311	+ 22	- 3
Fairbanks	2,736	2,742	2,542	2,346	- 14	- 8
Juneau	732	768	674	672	- 8	-
Kenai	344	376	635	639	+ 12	+ 1
Ketchikan	636	638	534	596	- 6	+ 12
Kodiak	467	434	473	443	- 5	- 6
Nome	282	307	311	394	+ 40	+ 27
Sitka	277	251	308	269	- 3	- 13
TOTAL	13,940	13,356	13,492	12,853	- 8	- 5

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,645	1,657	1,516	1,337	- 7	+ 1
Second	282	307	311	394	+ 40	+ 27
Third	8,979	8,320	8,695	8,252	- 8	- 5
Fourth	3,034	3,072	2,970	2,670	- 12	- 10

**SUPERIOR COURTS
COMPOSITION OF 1980 FILINGS**

COURT	CRIMINAL		CIVIL			CHIL- DREN'S MATTERS	TOTAL
	FELONY	OTHER	PROBATE	DOMESTIC RELATIONS	OTHER		
Anchorage	309	150	765	3,310	2,217	419	7,170
Barrow	1	0	2	4	0	6	13
Bethel	63	41	48	74	32	53	311
Fairbanks	217	43	272	1,027	504	283	2,346
Juneau	49	10	74	306	187	46	672
Kenai	79	30	46	260	124	100	639
Ketchikan	31	3	65	270	97	130	596
Kodiak	68	10	34	207	83	41	443
Nome	82	42	62	75	65	68	394
Sitka	7	5	58	117	48	34	269
TOTAL	906	334	1,426	5,650	3,357	1,180	12,853
% OF TOTAL	7%	3%	11%	44%	26%	9%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	87	18	197	693	332	210	1,537
Second	82	42	62	75	65	68	394
Third	456	190	845	3,777	2,424	560	8,252
Fourth	281	34	322	1,105	536	342	2,670

**SUPERIOR COURTS
BACKLOG MONTHS
AS OF DECEMBER 31
1977 - 1980**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	12.3	15.3	18.4	10.9	- 11	- 41
Barrow	7.0	4.4	8.3	21.1	+ 201	+ 154
Bethel	4.7	4.8	10.5	8.1	+ 72	- 23
Fairbanks	13.5	9.3	12.0	8.8	- 35	- 27
Juneau	9.8	11.1	10.9	7.5	- 23	- 31
Kenai	11.8	10.9	11.9	7.5	- 36	- 37
Ketchikan	6.6	9.1	7.1	8.5	+ 29	+ 20
Kodiak	9.0	9.6	12.9	7.9	- 12	- 39
Nome	11.1	11.5	14.1	10.7	- 4	- 26
Sitka	9.7	11.7	10.3	11.8	+ 22	+ 15
TOTAL	11.8	12.9	15.2	9.9	- 16	- 35

In dividing the number of cases still open (pending) by the average number of cases disposed of per month, the result is a statistic called backlog months: the number of expected months it will take for a case just filed to be disposed of. That figure in the Superior Courts of Alaska in 1980 was just under ten months. However, there is a caveat to that figure.

The Judicial Information System was implemented in 1975. In 1980, the Court System purged its computer files of all old pending cases for which there was good reason to suspect that dispositions had not been properly reported. The result was a five month decrease in backlog months.

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	8.4	10.4	9.2	8.5	+ 1	- 8
Second	11.1	11.5	14.1	10.7	- 4	- 24
Third	12.1	15.1	17.7	10.5	- 13	- 41
Fourth	12.6	8.8	11.8	8.8	- 30	- 25

**SUPERIOR COURTS
BACKLOG MONTHS
AS OF December 31, 1980**

COURT	(1) CASES PENDING	(2) AVERAGE DISPOSITIONS PER MONTH IN 1980	BACKLOG MONTHS (1) ÷ (2)
Anchorage	6,246	573	10.9
Barrow	19	.9	21.1
Bethel	179	22	8.1
Fairbanks	1,620	184	8.8
Juneau	112	55	7.5
Kenai	384	51	7.5
Ketchikan	341	40	8.5
Kodiak	267	34	7.9
Nome	235	22	10.7
Sitka	201	17	11.8
TOTAL	9,904	998	9.9

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

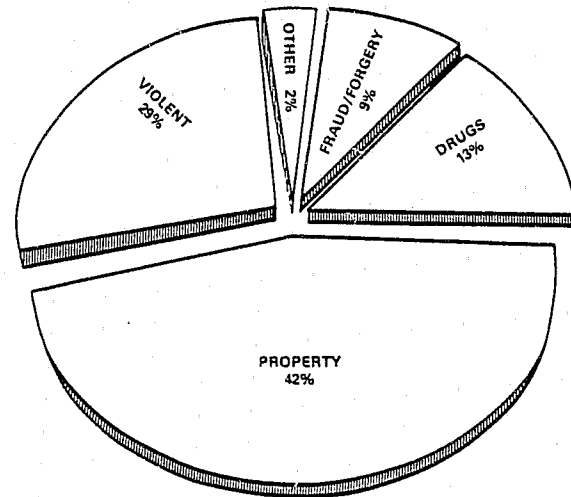
First	954	112	8.5
Second	235	22	10.7
Third	6,897	558	10.5
Fourth	1,813	206	8.8

In an attempt to clean the file of cases that were listed as open but in fact had been closed, all cases over a specific age were closed out. Any criminal cases opened before December 1978 were closed. Any District Court Civil cases opened before December 1978 were closed, and any Superior Court civil opened before May 1978 were closed.

For the first time in seven years, Felony filings increased in the Superior Courts of Alaska. Significant increases occurred in Fairbanks, Juneau, Kenai, Kodiak and Nome. At first glance, this increase might be attributed to the new criminal code which was instituted in January of 1980, but then the decrease in filings in Ketchikan and Sitka would place doubt upon such a conclusion, particularly when the First Judicial District companion location of Juneau experienced such a sharp increase in Felony filings.

Almost a third of the Felony filings were for violent crimes, but property crimes (42%) still remained the most predominant type of crime for which a Felony case was filed in the Superior Court of Alaska.

**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1980**



**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1980**

COURT	CASE TYPE					TOTAL
	VIOLENT	PROPERTY	FRAUD/ FORGERY	DRUGS	OTHER	
Anchorage	38	137	20	50	14	309
Barrow	1	0	0	0	0	1
Bethel	30	24	1	3	5	63
Fairbanks	65	87	28	29	8	217
Juneau	5	20	11	4	9	49
Kenai	19	32	3	19	6	79
Ketchikan	2	22	0	3	4	31
Kodiak	22	26	6	7	7	68
Nome	32	28	11	5	6	82
Sitka	1	4	1	0	1	7
TOTAL	255	380	31	120	60	906
% OF TOTAL	28%	42%	3%	13%	7%	100%

**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
FILINGS
1977 - 1980**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	338	261	281	309	- 9	+ 10
Barrow	13	12	13	1	- 92	- 92
Bethel	16	58	47	63	+ 75	+ 34
Fairbanks	195	167	133	217	+ 11	+ 63
Juneau	26	53	31	49	+ 38	+ 58
Kenai	23	30	51	79	+ 243	+ 55
Ketchikan	44	39	46	31	- 30	- 33
Kodiak	36	48	46	68	+ 39	+ 48
Nome	29	37	31	82	+ 183	+ 165
Sitka	12	13	12	7	- 42	- 42
TOTAL	752	778	691	906	+ 20	+ 31

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	82	115	39	87	+ 5	- 2
Second	29	37	31	82	+ 183	+ 165
Third	397	389	378	56	+ 15	+ 21
Fourth	244	237	193	281	+ 15	+ 46

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	3	6	12	7	14	87
Second	32	28	11	5	6	82
Third	129	195	29	76	27	56
Fourth	96	111	29	32	13	281

While Felony filings in the Superior Courts increased by almost a third, dispositions increased only five percent. In the Anchorage Superior Court, felony dispositions decreased by 12 percent even though filings increased by ten percent.

Sixteen percent of all Felony dispositions were as a result of trial. Almost all of these trials were by jury. The Fairbanks Superior Court showed an astounding 22 percent trial rate, one of the highest rates in the nation. Yet, despite the 1975 Attorney General prohibitions on plea bargaining, three out of every four Felony cases are ended before trial. Almost a third of the cases disposed of before trial are dismissed or plead guilty to a charge less serious than the original charge.

**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
DISPOSITIONS
1977 - 1980**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	309	302	315	277	- 10	- 12
Barrow	10	11	13	1	- 90	- 92
Bethel	44	60	42	48	+ 9	+ 14
Fairbanks	215	251	122	155	- 28	+ 27
Juneau	41	71	54	65	+ 39	+ 20
Kenai	22	73	54	83	+ 277	+ 54
Ketchikan	46	35	66	47	+ 2	- 29
Kodiak	47	45	43	57	+ 31	+ 33
Nome	20	42	32	48	+ 140	+ 30
Sitka	10	15	10	6	- 40	- 40
TOTAL	764	905	751	787	+ 3	+ 5

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	97	121	130	118	+ 22	- 9
Second	20	42	32	48	+ 140	+ 30
Third	378	420	412	417	+ 10	+ 1
Fourth	269	322	177	204	- 24	+ 15

**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
STAGE OF DISPOSITION**

COURT	BEFORE FIRST APPEAR- ANCE	AT ARRAIGN- MENT	BETWEEN ARRAIGN- MENT AND TRIAL	TRIAL			OTHER*	TOTAL
				COURT	JURY	TOTAL		
Anchorage	6	5	206	4	46	50	10	277
Barrow	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Bethel	0	5	39	0	2	2	2	48
Fairbanks	2	7	112	3	31	34	0	155
Juneau	0	7	46	1	9	10	2	65
Kenai	0	5	61	0	16	16	1	83
Ketchikan	0	4	37	1	4	5	1	47
Kodiak	3	1	50	0	5	5	1	57
Nome	3	1	44	0	2	2	1	48
Sitka	3	0	5	0	1	1	0	6
TOTAL	3	35	600	9	117	126	18	797
% OF TOTAL	1%	4%	76%	1%	15%	16%	2%	100%

*Reopens, Consolidated cases, deferred, transfers

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	0	11	38	2	14	16	3	115
Second	0	1	44	0	2	2	1	48
Third	6	11	317	4	67	71	12	417
Fourth	2	12	151	3	34	38	2	204

**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
DISPOSITIONS BETWEEN ARRAIGNMENT AND TRIAL (PRETRIAL)**

COURT	CASES DISPOSED OF BETWEEN ARRAIGNMENT AND TRIAL	PERCENT OF TOTAL FELONY CASES	PRE-TRIAL RESULTS			OTHER
			DISMISSED	ORIGINAL CHARGE	LESSER INCLUDED CHARGE	
Anchorage	206	74%	66	108	5	27
Barrow	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bethel	39	81%	8	24	6	1
Fairbanks	112	72%	21	30	10	1
Juneau	46	71%	5	32	6	2
Kenai	61	73%	14	42	4	1
Ketchikan	37	79%	10	21	4	2
Kodiak	50	88%	25	17	0	3
Nome	44	92%	10	24	8	2
Sitka	5	83%	0	5	0	--
TOTAL	600	76%	180	353	43	44
% OF TOTAL		27%	59%	7%		

Amended to misc., consolidated, deferred, transferred, change of venue

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	38	75%	16	38	10	1
Second	44	92%	10	24	8	2
Third	317	76%	105	167	9	36
Fourth	151	74%	29	104	16	2

Eighty percent of Felony jury trials resulted in a verdict of guilty. In Juneau, all nine Felony jury trials produced a guilty verdict. The rate of Felony trials continued to decrease slightly in 1980 from its high in 1976, after the abolition of plea bargaining. But the 16 percent trial rate in 1980 is still three times the trial rate in 1974 before plea bargaining was abolished. The average number of calendar days for a Felony trial in 1980 was 5.3. The Anchorage Superior Court again had a significantly higher number of calendar days per Felony trials than other Superior Courts in Alaska.

**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
RESULTS OF JURY TRIALS**

COURT	JURY TRIALS	% OF TOTAL FELONY TRIALS	TRIAL RESULTS				
			ACQUITTAL	MISTRIAL WITH SUB-SEQUENT DISMISSAL	HUNG JURY	GUILTY	
						ORIGINAL CHARGE	LESSER INCLUDED CHARGE
Anchorage	46	92%	7	2	-	35	2
Barrow	1	100%	1	-	-	-	-
Bethel	2	100%	-	-	-	2	-
Fairbanks	31	91%	2	2	2	20	5
Juneau	9	90%	-	-	-	9	-
Kenai	16	100%	4	-	1	11	-
Ketchikan	4	30%	1	-	-	3	-
Kodiak	5	100%	1	0	0	4	-
Nome	2	100%	-	-	-	2	-
Sitka	1	100%	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	117	93%	16	4	3	87	7
% OF TOTAL							

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

Judicial District	1977	1978	1979	1980	1977 to 1979	1979 to 1980	
First	14	37%	1	0	0	13	0
Second	2	100%	0	0	0	2	0
Third	67	94%	11	2	1	30	2
Fourth	34	92%	3	2	2	22	5

**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
TRIAL RATE
1977 - 1980**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	18%	17%	17%	18%	-	+ 1
Barrow	0	36%	38%	100%	-	+ 62
Bethel	17%	14%	7%	4%	- 23	- 3
Fairbanks	30%	26%	30%	22%	- 8	- 8
Juneau	12%	17%	11%	15%	+ 3	+ 4
Kenai	33%	10%	13%	19%	- 4	+ 6
Ketchikan	9%	20%	11%	11%	+ 2	-
Kodiak	19%	13%	7%	9%	- 10	+ 2
Nome	10%	7%	9%	4%	- 6	- 5
Sitka	0	20%	10%	17%	-	+ 7
TOTAL	11%	13%	17%	16%	- 5	- 1

**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
AVERAGE DAYS PER TRIAL
1977 - 1980**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	6.4	3.2	6.8	7.1	+ 11	+ 4
Barrow	2.5	1.3	2.0	3.0	+ 20	+ 50
Bethel	2.2	3.3	1.0	3.0	+ 36	+ 200
Fairbanks	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.8	+ 26	+ 30
Juneau	3.0	3.2	7.0	3.7	+ 23	- 47
Kenai	4.2	4.7	2.5	4.0	- 5	+ 60
Ketchikan	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.6	- 7	- 16
Kodiak	4.3	4.1	1.0	3.0	- 30	+ 200
Nome	2.3	2.0	2.0	3.5	+ 52	+ 75
Sitka	-	3.5	2.0	1.0	-	- 30
TOTAL	4.4	3.7	4.9	5.3	+ 20	+ 8

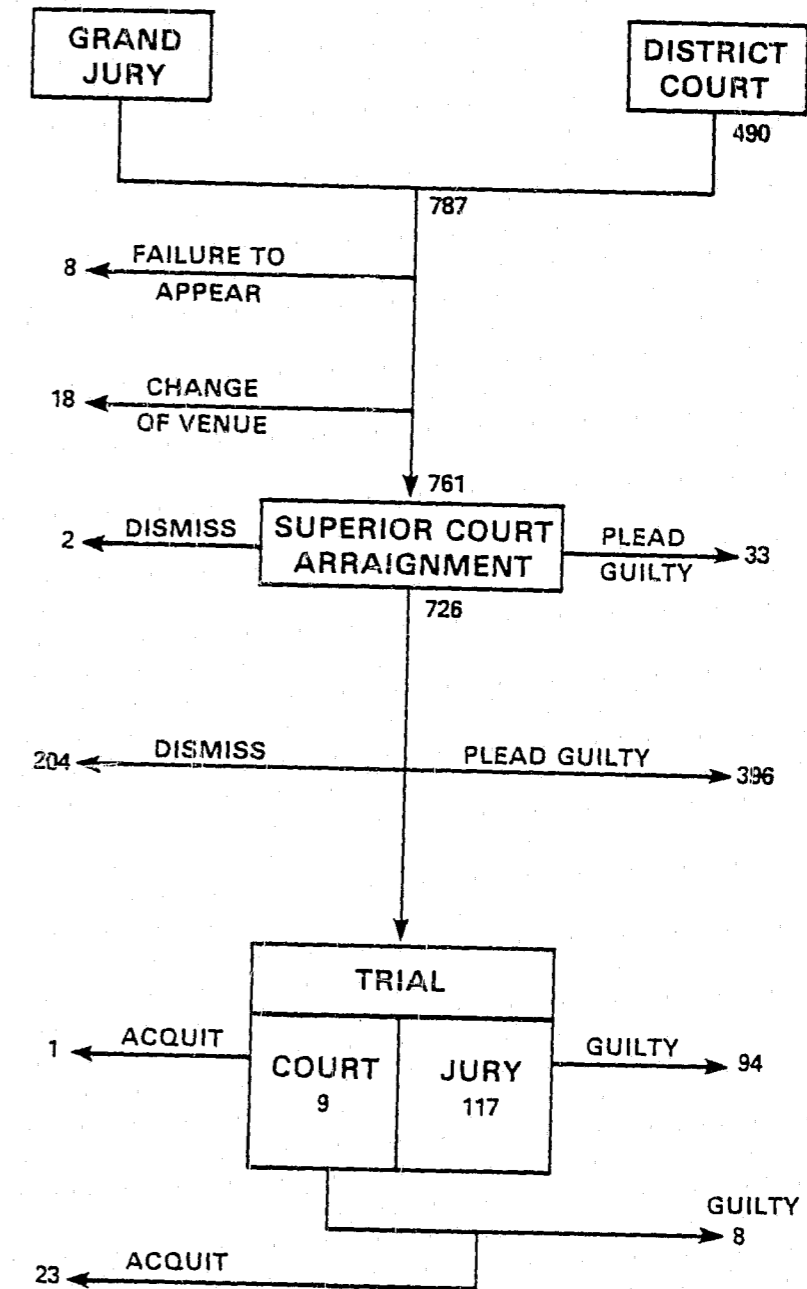
BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

Judicial District	1977	1978	1979	1980	1977 to 1979	1979 to 1980
First	3%	13%	11%	14%	+ 5	- 3
Second	10%	7%	9%	4%	- 6	- 5
Third	19%	16%	16%	17%	- 2	- 1
Fourth	18%	14%	15%	19%	- 9	- 6

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

Judicial District	1977	1978	1979	1980	1977 to 1979	1979 to 1980
First	2.9	3.2	4.7	3.2	+ 10	- 32
Second	2.3	2.0	2.0	3.5	+ 52	+ 75
Third	6.0	7.6	9.1	9.1	+ 2	-
Fourth	3.6	3.4	3.3	4.5	+ 15	+ 37

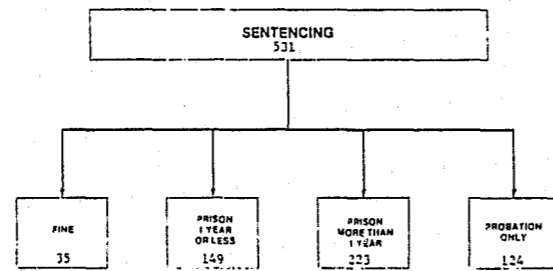
**SUPERIOR COURT
DISPOSITION OF FELONIES
1980**



**TOTAL CONVICTED = 531
(CONVICTION RATE = 70%)**

Conviction rates for felonies increased in 1980 to 70 percent, significantly higher than in prior years. Seventy percent of those convicted were sentenced to jail (that jail term decreased by the amount of time served in jail before sentencing). A zero sentence reflects probation with no jail time, a sentence generally imposed on for first offenders judged to be rehabilitatable. Almost one out of five defendants convicted of a Felony crime received a net sentence of four or more years.

FELONY SENTENCING



SUPERIOR COURTS FELONY CASES CONVICTION RATES

COURT	DISPOSITIONS	LESS		NET DISPOSITIONS	GUILTY AT			CONVICTION RATE	
		OTHER	NO APPEARANCE		ARRAIGNMENT	PRE-TRIAL	TRIAL		TOTAL
Anchorage	277	10	6	261	4	113	50	157	60%
Barrow	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bethel	48	2	0	46	5	30	2	37	80%
Fairbanks	155	0	2	153	7	90	28	125	82%
Juneau	65	2	0	63	7	38	10	55	87%
Kenai	73	1	0	72	5	46	11	62	76%
Ketchikan	47	1	0	46	4	25	4	33	72%
Kodiak	57	1	0	56	0	17	4	21	38%
Nome	48	1	0	47	1	32	2	35	74%
Sitka	6	0	0	6	0	5	1	6	100%
TOTAL	787	18	8	761	33	396	102	531	70%
% OF TOTAL				97%	4%	50%	13%	67%	

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

District	Dispositions	Other	No Appearance	Net Dispositions	Arraignment	Pre-Trial	Trial	Total	Conviction Rate
First	118	3	0	115	11	68	15	94	82%
Second	48	1	0	47	1	32	2	35	74%
Third	17	12	6	399	9	176	55	240	60%
Fourth	204	2	2	200	12	120	30	162	81%

SUPERIOR COURTS FELONY CASES SENTENCING PATTERNS

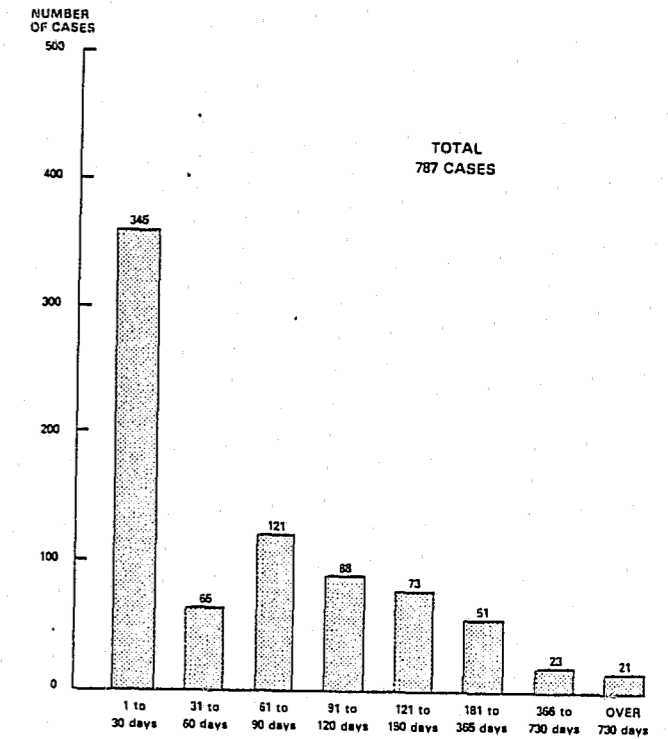
COURT	CONVICTIONS	SENTENCE IMPOSED LESS SUSPENDED						FINE ONLY
		0	LESS THAN ONE YEAR	ONE TO THREE YEARS	FOUR TO SIX YEARS	SEVEN TO TEN YEARS	OVER TEN YEARS	
Anchorage	157	30	28	28	19	16	21	15
Barrow	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bethel	37	11	15	8	1	1	1	0
Fairbanks	125	22	42	28	7	8	9	9
Juneau	55	14	15	13	3	3	0	7
Kenai	52	18	20	15	3	0	4	2
Ketchikan	33	8	9	9	2	3	0	2
Kodiak	21	9	2	9	0	0	1	0
Nome	35	10	14	10	0	1	0	0
Sitka	6	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	531	124	149	120	35	32	36	35
% OF TOTAL	100%	23%	28%	23%	6.5%	6%	7%	6.5%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

District	Convictions	0	Less than one year	One to three years	Four to six years	Seven to ten years	Over ten years	Fine only
First	94	24	28	22	5	5	0	9
Second	35	10	14	10	0	1	0	0
Third	240	57	50	52	22	16	25	17
Fourth	162	33	57	36	8	9	10	9

The average Felony case took 151 days from filing in the Superior Court until that court had disposed of the case. Fifty percent of the cases took 8.5 days or less to be completed. The median age of disposition decreased from 99 days in 1979 to 85 days in 1980. The most significant decrease in disposition times were in Anchorage, Kenai, Ketchikan, Kodiak and Sitka.

AGE OF CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS SUPERIOR COURT - FELONIES



SUPERIOR COURTS FELONY CASES MEDIAN AGE OF CASES AT DISPOSITION 1977 - 1980

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	79	110	105	90	+ 14	- 14
Barrow	15	90	87	0	-	-
Bethel	94	76	67	85	- 10	+ 27
Fairbanks	97	101	104	95	- 2	- 9
Juneau	74	59	96	93	- 23	- 3
Kenai	105	78	101	74	- 30	- 27
Ketchikan	39	66	110	84	+ 115	- 24
Kodiak	95	74	90	68	- 28	- 24
Nome	140	51	69	68	- 51	- 1
Sitka	27	54	83	30	+ 11	- 64
TOTAL	84	91	99	85	+ 1	- 14

SUPERIOR COURTS FELONY CASES AGE OF CASES AT DISPOSITION 1/

COURT	DISPOSITIONS	AGE AT DISPOSITION (IN DAYS)		% OVER 120 DAYS
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	277	188	90	42%
Barrow	1	0	0	-
Bethel	48	105	85	16%
Fairbanks	155	146	95	30%
Juneau	55	214	93	20%
Kenai	83	99	74	23%
Ketchikan	47	154	84	41%
Kodiak	57	85	68	29%
Nome	48	93	68	13%
Sitka	6	53	30	25%
TOTAL	787	151	85	29%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

District	Dispositions	Average	Median	% Over 120 Days
First	53	60	46	+ 52 - 16
Second	140	51	68	- 51 - 1
Third	82	101	103	- 2 - 18
Fourth	92	96	94	- 1 - 2

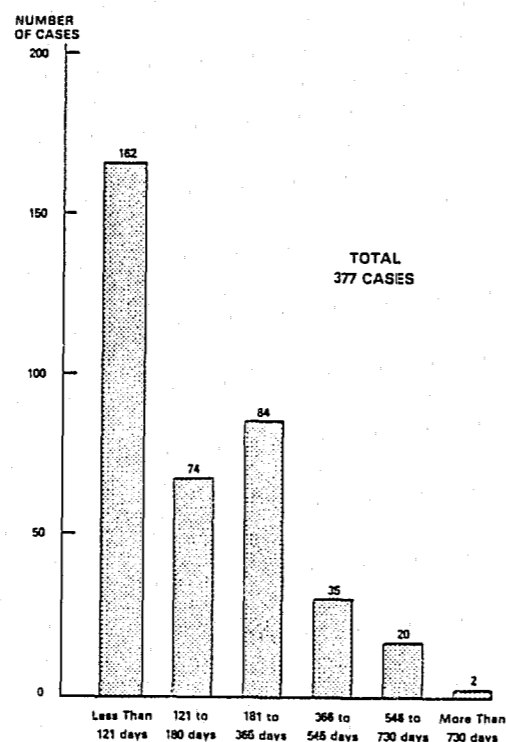
BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

District	Dispositions	Average	Median	% Over 120 Days
First	118	182	86	29%
Second	48	93	68	13%
Third	17	156	84	36%
Fourth	204	136	92	19%

1/ Measured from first appearance to dismissal, acquittal or sentencing. Also excludes those that had been outstanding on a warrant.

The number of pending Felony cases decreased slightly in 1980. The average case had been in the courts 185 days but half the cases were no older than 147 days. Fifty-six percent of pending Superior Court Felony cases had exceeded the maximum 120 days prescribed by criminal rules. This shows that there are many orders excluding time from the 120 day rule for such events as continuance, psychiatric examinations, etc.

SUPERIOR COURT DISTRIBUTION OF PENDING FELONY CASES



SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
AGE OF PENDING CASES
AS OF December 31, 1980

COURT	CASES	CURRENT AGE (IN DAYS)		% OVER 120 DAYS
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	146	181	132	53%
Barrow	2	301	301	100%
Bethel	36	132	109	44%
Fairbanks	55	204	160	60%
Juneau	3	143	150	75%
Kenai	24	139	77	21%
Ketchikan	12	268	304	75%
Kodiak	21	265	239	100%
Nome	2	162	127	52%
Sitka	1	269	269	100%
TOTAL	377	185	147	56%

*Excludes cases outstanding on a warrant.

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

Judicial District	Cases	Average Age	Median Age	% Over 120 Days
First	21	220	244	76%
Second	2	162	127	52%
Third	191	185	138	54%
Fourth	123	138	151	56%

SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
CASES PENDING AS OF December 31
1977 - 1980

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980*	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	181	140	160	146	- 19	- 9
Barrow	3	4	7	2	- 33	- 71
Bethel	7	5	27	36	+ 14	+ 33
Fairbanks	142	58	88	85	- 40	- 3
Juneau	13	5	13	8	- 38	- 38
Kenai	16	23	27	24	+ 50	- 11
Ketchikan	8	12	14	12	+ 50	- 14
Kodiak	15	18	21	21	+ 40	-
Nome	17	12	17	42	+ 147	+ 147
Sitka	8	6	8	1	- 87	- 87
TOTAL	410	283	382	377	- 8	- 1

*Any criminal cases opened before December 1978 were closed to help clean up the file.

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

Judicial District	1977	1978	1979	1980	% Increase 1977-80	% Increase 1979-80
First	29	23	35	31	- 28	- 40
Second	17	12	17	42	+ 147	+ 147
Third	212	181	208	191	- 10	- 5
Fourth	152	67	122	123	- 19	+ 1

Other criminal filings are largely "post-conviction" actions - actions brought against the defendant after he or she has been convicted. These filings decreased 13 percent from 1979 to 1980 with large decreases reflected in the Anchorage and Fairbanks Superior Courts. Almost two-thirds of the filings were for the revocation of parole or probation. This type of matter is filed in the courts when the convicted felon is alleged to have violated his or her conditions of parole or probation. Dispositions for other criminal cases decreased 24 percent from 1979 to 1980. This decrease was almost totally accounted for by the Anchorage Superior Court. Anchorage's decrease in 1980 seems to have been caused by a spurt in activity in 1979 and then a return to a more normal disposition rate.

SUPERIOR COURTS OTHER CRIMINAL FILINGS COMPOSITION OF FILINGS

COURT	MISDEMEANOR	PROBATION REVOCATION	APPEALS		OTHER	TOTAL
Anchorage	5	107	15		23	150
Barrow	-	-	-		-	-
Bethel	2	33	1		5	41
Fairbanks	2	14	21		6	43
Juneau	0	2	8		0	10
Kenai	2	11	11		6	30
Ketchikan	0	3	0		0	3
Kodiak	0	8	0		2	10
Nome	0	31	6		5	42
Sitka	0	2	2		1	5
TOTAL	11	211	64		48	334
% OF TOTAL	3%	63%	19%		14%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

Judicial District	Misdemeanor	Probation Revocation	Appeals	Other	Total
First	0	7	10	1	18
Second	0	31	6	5	42
Third	7	126	26	31	190
Fourth	4	47	22	11	84

^{1/} In Anchorage, appeals record preparation is the responsibility of the Supreme Court.

SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CRIMINAL CASES
DISPOSITIONS
1977 - 1980

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	139	130	218	125	- 10	- 43
Barrow	0	1	0	0	-	-
Bethel	24	13	10	32	+ 33	+ 220
Fairbanks	20	54	36	37	+ 85	+ 3
Juneau	8	6	8	11	+ 38	+ 38
Kenai	1	5	24	24	+2300	-
Ketchikan	2	5	6	2	-	- 67
Kodiak	29	19	23	4	- 86	- 33
Nome	11	5	8	15	+ 36	+ 88
Sitka	2	2	2	5	+ 25	+ 150
TOTAL	238	240	335	255	- 7	- 24

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

Judicial District	1977	1978	1979	1980	% Increase 1977-80	% Increase 1979-80
First	14	13	16	18	+ 29	+ 13
Second	11	5	3	15	- 36	+ 38
Third	169	154	263	153	- 9	- 42
Fourth	44	68	46	59	- 37	+ 50

SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CRIMINAL CASES
FILINGS
1977 - 1980

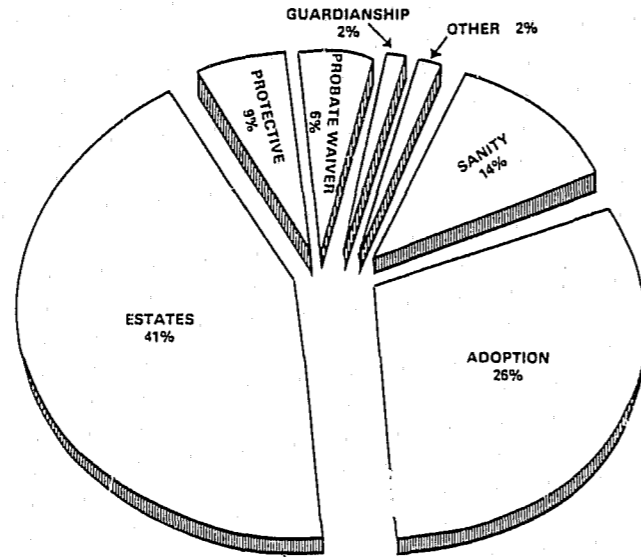
COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	193	238	204	150	- 22	- 26
Barrow	1	7	3	0	-	-
Bethel	27	11	17	41	+ 52	+ 141
Fairbanks	37	63	64	43	+ 16	- 33
Juneau	16	16	12	10	- 37	- 17
Kenai	8	16	28	30	+ 275	+ 7
Ketchikan	1	8	10	3	+ 200	- 70
Kodiak	27	43	29	10	- 63	- 66
Nome	16	7	13	42	+ 163	+ 223
Sitka	4	3	3	5	+ 25	+ 67
TOTAL	330	412	383	334	+ 1	- 13

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

Judicial District	1977	1978	1979	1980	% Increase 1977-80	% Increase 1979-80
First	21	27	25	18	- 14	- 28
Second	16	7	13	42	+ 163	+ 223
Third	328	297	261	190	- 17	- 27
Fourth	65	81	94	34	- 29	-

Probate filings decreased appreciably from 1979 to 1980, particularly in Anchorage and Fairbanks. There is no apparent reason for this decrease. Forty-one percent of filings were in estates, another 2.6 percent for adoptions. (Adoptions are often included as Domestic Relations cases in other jurisdictions.) Almost 12 percent of Probate filings in the Anchorage Superior Court were in Probate waivers, a relatively informal proceeding for estates with minimum monetary value.

**SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1980**



**SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS**

COURT	CASE TYPE							TOTAL
	ADOPTION	ESTATES	SANITY	GUARDIANSHIP	PROBATE WAIVER	PROTECTIVE	OTHER	
Anchorage	137	307	131	9	91	92	1	765
Barrow	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Bethel	26	11	7	2	0	2	0	48
Fairbanks	99	129	21	3	0	17	4	272
Juneau	24	36	4	3	0	9	1	74
Kenai	10	18	6	2	1	3	1	46
Ketchikan	18	34	9	3	0	1	0	65
Kodiak	14	11	6	2	0	0	1	34
Nome	29	19	11	0	0	2	1	62
Sitka	12	26	3	1	0	2	12	58
TOTAL	371	391	200	21	92	130	21	1,426
% OF TOTAL	26%	27%	14%	1%	6%	9%	1%	100%

**SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE CASES
FILINGS
1977 - 1980**

COURT	FILINGS				% INCREASE	
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	996	1,045	999	765	- 23	- 23
Barrow	14	1	20	2	- 86	- 90
Bethel	58	57	-6	48	- 17	+
Fairbanks	263	304	321	372	- 3	- 15
Juneau	35	97	72	74	- 13	- 3
Kenai	43	44	65	46	+ 7	+ 29
Ketchikan	82	77	66	65	- 21	- 2
Kodiak	51	44	36	34	- 33	- 39
Nome	34	65	37	62	- 15	+ 9
Sitka	33	35	46	58	- 76	+ 26
TOTAL	1,679	1,769	1,748	1,426	- 15	- 13

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

District	1977	1978	1979	1980	% Increase 1977 to 1980	% Increase 1979 to 1980
First	200	209	184	197	- 1	+ 7
Second	54	65	37	62	+ 15	+ 9
Third	1,090	1,133	1,120	345	- 22	- 25
Fourth	335	362	387	322	- 4	- 17

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

District	1977	1978	1979	1980	% Increase 1977 to 1980	% Increase 1979 to 1980
First	54	96	18	7	9	13
Second	29	19	11	0	2	1
Third	161	336	143	10	92	100
Fourth	127	140	28	4	19	4

Disposition of Probate cases plunged 37 percent. Again, as with Probate filings, the Anchorage and Fairbanks Superior Courts were primarily responsible for the statewide decrease in Probate dispositions. The average age of Probate cases at the time of disposition was 382 days, but half the cases were 108 days or less at the time of closing. Due primarily to the old case purging effort during 1980, pending Probate cases decreased 38 percent.

**SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE CASES
CASES PENDING AS OF December 31
1977 - 1980**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980*	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	1,515	1,525	1,581	917	- 39	- 42
Barrow	9	7	14	6	- 33	- 57
Bethel	30	38	64	48	+ 60	- 25
Fairbanks	352	344	472	312	- 11	- 34
Juneau	64	83	94	81	+ 27	- 14
Kenai	49	55	83	58	+ 18	- 30
Ketchikan	80	106	99	79	- 1	- 20
Kodiak	73	88	110	45	- 38	- 59
Nome	56	72	102	62	+ 11	- 39
Sitka	50	60	56	58	+ 16	+ 4
TOTAL	2,278	2,378	2,675	1,666	- 27	- 38

*Superior Court Civil opened before May 1978 were closed to help clean up the file.

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

District	1977	1978	1979	1980	% Increase 1977 to 1980	% Increase 1979 to 1980
First	194	249	249	218	+ 12	- 12
Second	56	72	102	62	+ 11	- 39
Third	1,637	1,668	1,774	1,020	- 38	- 43
Fourth	391	389	550	366	- 6	- 33

**SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE CASES
DISPOSITIONS
1977 - 1980**

COURT	DISPOSITIONS				% INCREASE	
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	395	1,035	956	563	- 37	- 41
Barrow	12	3	18	3	- 75	- 33
Bethel	65	49	29	37	- 43	+ 28
Fairbanks	173	312	333	176	+ 2	- 47
Juneau	37	78	51	51	- 41	-
Kenai	29	38	38	35	+ 21	- 8
Ketchikan	114	51	53	43	- 62	- 19
Kodiak	27	29	38	31	+ 15	- 18
Nome	51	49	34	44	- 14	+ 29
Sitka	21	25	61	28	+ 33	- 54
TOTAL	1,474	1,661	1,611	1,011	- 31	- 37

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

District	1977	1978	1979	1980	% Increase 1977 to 1980	% Increase 1979 to 1980
First	222	154	165	122	- 45	- 26
Second	51	49	34	44	- 14	+ 29
Third	951	1,102	1,032	629	- 34	- 39
Fourth	250	364	380	216	- 14	- 3

**SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE CASES
AGE OF CASES AT DISPOSITION
1977 - 1980**

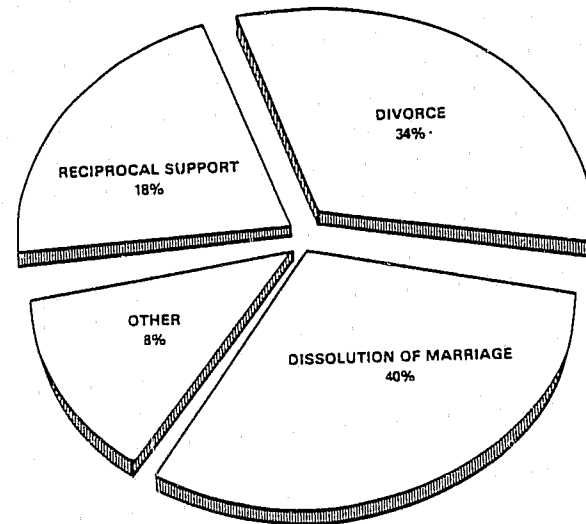
COURT	DISPOSITION	AGE AT DISPOSITION (IN DAYS)		% OVER ONE YEAR
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	563	500	138	38%
Barrow	3	73	66	0
Bethel	37	226	84	24%
Fairbanks	176	275	48	19%
Juneau	51	161	106	14%
Kenai	35	234	113	26%
Ketchikan	43	257	83	26%
Kodiak	31	307	106	26%
Nome	44	196	71	16%
Sitka	28	71	23	6%
TOTAL	1,011	382	108	10%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

District	1977	1978	1979	1980	% Over One Year
First	122	174	79	16%	
Second	44	196	71	16%	
Third	629	476	135	37%	
Fourth	216	264	54	20%	

Filings in Domestic Relations cases returned to their 1978 level after a temporary decrease in 1979. Almost 60 percent of all statewide Domestic Relations cases were filed in the Anchorage Superior Court. For the second straight year, Dissolution of Marriage was the largest category of Domestic Relations cases filed. This category, coupled with that of Divorce, represented three out of every four Domestic Relations cases filed in the Superior Courts in Alaska.

**SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1980**



**SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS**

COURT	CASE TYPE				TOTAL
	DIVORCE	DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE	RECIPROCAL SUPPORT	OTHER	
Anchorage	1,124	1,288	690	208	3,310
Barrow	2	2	0	0	4
Bethel	29	18	1	26	74
Fairbanks	292	303	120	112	1,027
Juneau	102	132	54	18	306
Kenai	82	117	32	9	240
Ketchikan	51	121	46	22	270
Kodiak	131	30	24	22	207
Nome	19	25	0	31	75
Sitka	35	20	4	28	117
TOTAL	1,917	2,266	991	276	5,650
% OF TOTAL	34%	40%	18%	8%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	TOTAL
First	238	293	104	68	693
Second	19	25	0	31	75
Third	1,237	1,435	766	239	3,777
Fourth	323	523	121	138	1,105

**SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES
FILINGS
1977 - 1980**

COURT	FILINGS				% INCREASE	
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	3,516	3,379	3,155	3,310	- 6	+ 5
Barrow	12	4	30	4	- 57	- 87
Bethel	48	39	63	74	+ 54	+ 17
Fairbanks	1,179	1,046	996	1,027	- 13	+ 3
Juneau	315	309	312	306	- 3	- 2
Kenai	261	251	253	260	+ 8	+ 3
Ketchikan	262	254	232	270	+ 3	+ 16
Kodiak	240	176	200	211	- 14	+ 4
Nome	83	92	74	75	- 10	+ 1
Sitka	142	118	130	117	- 18	- 10
TOTAL	6,038	5,668	5,445	5,650	- 6	+ 4

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE
First	719	681	674	693	- 4 + 3
Second	83	92	74	75	- 10 + 1
Third	3,997	3,806	3,608	3,777	- 6 + 5
Fourth	1,239	1,089	1,089	1,105	- 11 + 1

Dispositions of Domestic Relations cases increased six percent, with significantly higher increases in Bethel (31%), Kenai (21%) and Nome (56%). Only two percent of these dispositions were as the result of a contested trial, but 55 percent required at least a court hearing. Pending Domestic Relations cases decreased 27 percent from 1979 to 1980, but much of this decrease was associated with the program for purging of old cases.

**SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES
STAGE OF DISPOSITION**

COURT	BEFORE THE ANSWER	BETWEEN ANSWER AND HEARING/TRIAL	HEARING (UNCONTESTED DIVORCE)	TRIAL	OTHER	TOTAL
Anchorage	1,002	792	1,846	54	13	3,307
Barrow	1	0	2	3	-	6
Bethel	30	15	19	0	-	64
Fairbanks	288	135	529	5	4	961
Juneau	82	22	199	8	4	315
Kenai	85	26	155	6	-	272
Ketchikan	46	24	133	13	1	217
Kodiak	45	17	109	7	4	182
Nome	44	14	22	0	6	86
Sitka	39	23	41	1	4	108
TOTAL	1,662	668	3,055	97	36	5,318
% OF TOTAL	30%	12%	55%	2%	1%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
First	167	69	373	22	9	640
Second	44	14	22	0	6	86
Third	1,132	435	2,110	67	17	3,761
Fourth	319	150	550	8	4	1,031

**SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES
DISPOSITIONS
1977 - 1980**

COURT	DISPOSITIONS				% INCREASE	
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	3,674	3,202	3,014	3,307	- 10	+ 10
Barrow	10	8	15	6	- 40	- 60
Bethel	37	45	59	64	+ 73	+ 31
Fairbanks	1,075	1,190	1,030	961	- 11	- 7
Juneau	315	292	276	313	-	+ 14
Kenai	187	250	224	272	+ 45	+ 21
Ketchikan	292	254	235	217	- 26	- 8
Kodiak	206	187	199	182	- 12	- 9
Nome	50	85	35	86	- 43	- 36
Sitka	126	111	120	108	- 14	- 10
TOTAL	5,982	5,624	5,217	5,518	- 8	+ 6

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE
First	333	657	631	640	- 13 + 1
Second	60	85	55	86	+ 43 + 36
Third	4,067	3,639	3,437	3,761	- 8 + 9
Fourth	1,122	1,243	1,094	1,031	- 8 - 6

**SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES
CASES PENDING AS OF December 31,
1977 - 1980**

COURT	CASES PENDING				% INCREASE	
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	2,458	2,635	2,362	1,883	- 23	- 34
Barrow	6	2	20	7	+ 17	- 65
Bethel	33	27	48	47	+ 52	- 2
Fairbanks	746	602	611	542	- 27	- 11
Juneau	193	210	161	126	- 35	- 22
Kenai	208	209	199	150	- 28	- 25
Ketchikan	158	158	109	144	- 9	+ 32
Kodiak	145	134	139	121	- 17	- 13
Nome	58	65	78	56	- 3	- 28
Sitka	67	74	82	77	- 15	- 6
TOTAL	4,072	4,116	4,309	3,153	- 23	- 27

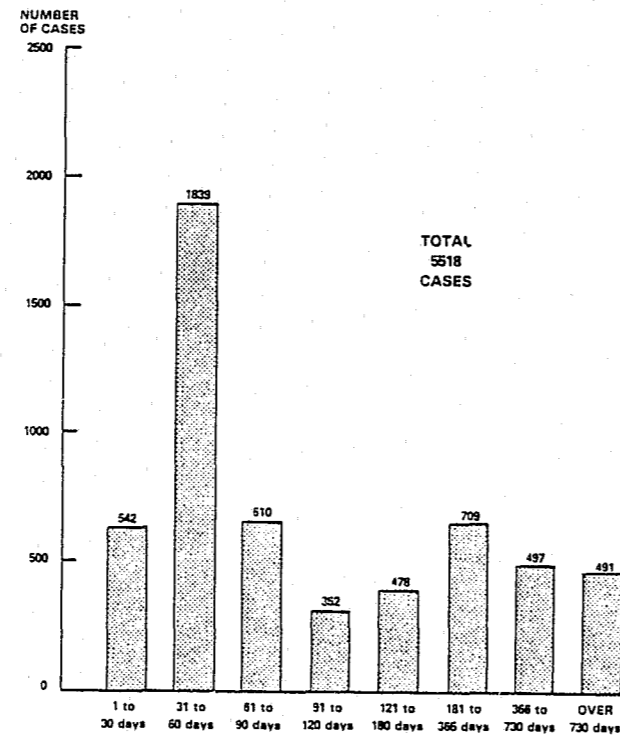
*Superior Court Civil opened before May 1978 were closed to help clean up the file.

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE
First	418	442	352	347	- 17 - 1
Second	58	65	78	56	- 3 - 28
Third	2,811	2,978	3,200	2,154	- 23 - 33
Fourth	785	631	679	596	- 24 - 12

The average Domestic Relations case took 249 days to resolve, but one half of these cases took 74 days or less to resolve. After a three year decrease in median disposition times for Domestic Relations cases, that figure rose nine days between 1979 and 1980. However, the Fairbanks Superior Court has decreased median disposition times for Domestic Relations cases 24 days since 1978.

AGE OF CIVIL DISPOSITIONS SUPERIOR COURT - DOMESTIC RELATIONS



SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES
MEDIAN AGE OF CASES
AT DISPOSITION
1977 - 1980

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1978	1978 to 1979
Anchorage	86	61	60	72	- 16	+ 20
Barrow	90	69	52	60	- 33	+ 15
Bethel	59	151	88	84	+ 42	- 5
Fairbanks	73	93	77	69	- 5	- 10
Juneau	56	35	53	58	+ 4	+ 9
Kenai	63	150	82	94	+ 49	+ 15
Ketchikan	93	81	59	68	- 27	+ 15
Kodiak	84	97	58	93	+ 11	+ 60
Nome	58	79	126	120	+ 107	- 5
Sitka	60	60	77	99	+ 55	+ 29
TOTAL	81	71	65	74	- 9	+ 14

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

JUDICIAL DISTRICT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE
First	71	66	50	58	- 4 + 13
Second	58	79	126	120	+ 107 - 5
Third	85	64	91	75	- 12 + 23
Fourth	73	95	77	70	- 4 - 9

SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATION CASES
AGE OF CASES AT DISPOSITION

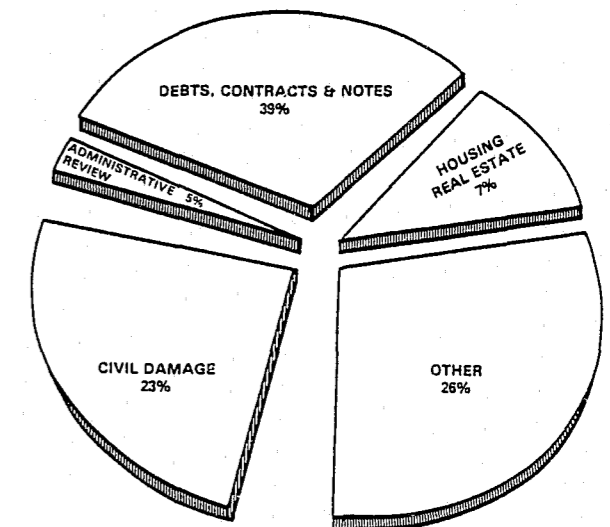
COURT	DISPOSITION	AGE AT DISPOSITION (IN DAYS)		% OVER ONE YEAR
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	3,307	297	72	19%
Barrow	6	68	60	0
Bethel	64	170	84	16%
Fairbanks	961	183	69	18%
Juneau	315	142	58	10%
Kenai	272	201	94	18%
Ketchikan	217	114	68	3%
Kodiak	182	186	93	15%
Nome	86	208	120	19%
Sitka	108	225	99	28%
TOTAL	5,318	249	74	18%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

JUDICIAL DISTRICT	DISPOSITION	AVERAGE	MEDIAN	% OVER ONE YEAR
First	640	147	68	11%
Second	86	208	120	19%
Third	3,761	285	75	19%
Fourth	1,031	182	70	18%

The filings of civil cases other than Probate and Domestic Relations matters decreased 13 percent from 1979 to 1980, with the Fairbanks Superior Court showing a 31 percent reduction, a continuation of a three year decline. Twenty-three percent of these filings were for civil damage (tort) cases. The largest category of filings was in the debt/contract/note area: the Anchorage Superior Court realized two out of three of all 1980 filings in the Other Civil category.

SUPERIOR COURTS OTHER CIVIL CASES COMPOSITION OF FILINGS 1980



SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS

COURT	CASE TYPE					TOTAL
	CIVIL DAMAGE	ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW	DEBTS, CONTRACTS, AND NOTES	HOUSING, REAL ESTATE	OTHER	
Anchorage	525	120	980	117	475	2,217
Barrow	-	-	-	-	-	0
Bethel	11	3	3	0	10	32
Fairbanks	106	18	172	67	141	504
Juneau	29	8	48	6	97	187
Kenai	31	1	40	9	43	124
Ketchikan	26	3	16	7	43	97
Kodiak	18	6	30	10	19	83
Nome	20	1	11	10	23	65
Sitka	9	1	24	1	13	48
TOTAL	774	163	1,329	227	864	3,357
% OF TOTAL	23%	5%	39%	7%	26%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

JUDICIAL DISTRICT	CIVIL DAMAGE	ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW	DEBTS, CONTRACTS, AND NOTES	HOUSING, REAL ESTATE	OTHER	TOTAL
First	63	14	88	14	153	332
Second	20	1	11	10	23	65
Third	574	127	1,050	136	537	2,424
Fourth	117	21	180	67	151	536

SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
FILINGS
1977 - 1980

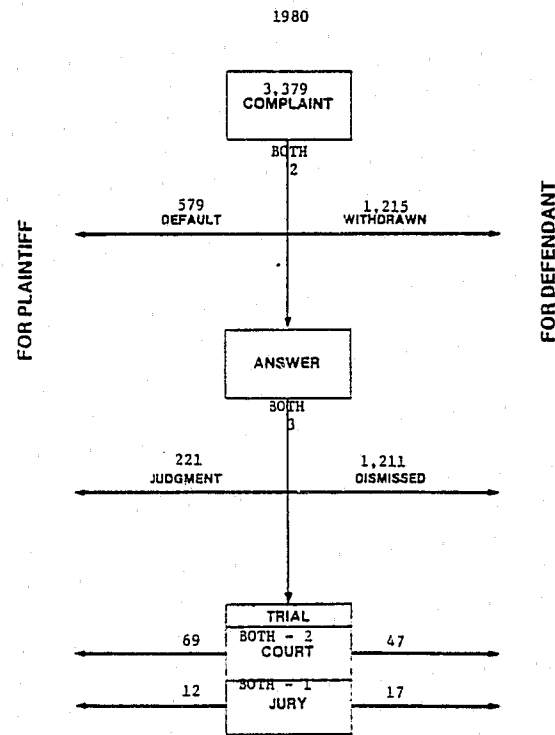
COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	2,416	2,494	2,476	2,217	- 8	- 10
Barrow	4	2	6	0	-	-
Bethel	25	48	52	32	+ 28	- 38
Fairbanks	721	837	726	504	- 30	- 4
Juneau	191	211	206	187	- 2	- 9
Kenai	101	103	134	124	+ 23	- 7
Ketchikan	61	76	83	97	+ 59	+ 17
Kodiak	60	73	87	83	+ 38	- 5
Nome	39	53	44	65	+ 67	+ 48
Sitka	40	36	59	48	+ 20	- 19
TOTAL	3,658	3,933	3,873	3,357	- 8	- 13

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

JUDICIAL DISTRICT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE
First	292	323	348	332	+ 14 - 5
Second	39	53	44	65	+ 67 + 48
Third	2,577	2,670	2,697	2,424	- 6 - 10
Fourth	750	887	784	536	- 29 - 32

Dispositions of Other or General Civil cases increased by 11 percent statewide, with a 27 percent increase in Anchorage. Four percent of these dispositions were as the result of trial, with an average of only one out of four trials being heard before a jury. The Fairbanks Superior Court's trial rate in this case category was seven percent. Fairbanks has always been the most trial-oriented Superior Court location.

**SUPERIOR COURTS
DISPOSITION OF CIVIL CASES
(EXCLUDING DOMESTIC RELATIONS AND PROBATE)**



**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
STAGE OF DISPOSITION**

COURT	BEFORE THE ANSWER	BETWEEN ANSWER AND TRIAL	TRIAL			OTHER	TOTAL
			COURT	JURY	TOTAL		
Anchorage	1,211	859	59	15	74	82	2,226
Barrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Bethel	7	6	1	1	2	1	16
Fairbanks	198	291	36	9	45	18	642
Juneau	104	37	4	0	4	14	179
Kenai	51	44	3	4	7	4	102
Ketchikan	32	20	9	0	9	1	62
Kodiak	42	19	4	0	4	5	80
Nome	10	13	1	1	2	5	30
Sitka	25	11	1	0	1	1	38
TOTAL	1,780	1,320	118	30	148	131	3,379
% OF TOTAL	53%	39%	3%	1%	4%	4%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total		
First	161	38	14	0	14	279	
Second	10	13	1	1	2	5	30
Third	1,304	332	56	19	35	91	2,412
Fourth	305	237	37	10	7	19	658

**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
DISPOSITIONS
1977 - 1980**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	2,206	1,571	1,759	2,226	+ 1	+ 27
Barrow	2	0	3	0	-	-
Bethel	16	24	35	16	-	- 54
Fairbanks	535	856	759	642	+ 20	- 15
Juneau	169	176	163	179	+ 6	+ 10
Kenai	78	91	102	106	+ 36	+ 4
Ketchikan	84	64	70	62	- 26	- 11
Kodiak	53	64	50	80	+ 51	+ 60
Nome	38	33	58	30	- 21	- 48
Sitka	35	29	40	38	+ 9	- 5
TOTAL	3,216	3,007	3,039	3,379	+ 5	- 11

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total	
First	198	368	273	279	- 3	+ 2
Second	38	33	58	30	- 21	- 48
Third	2,337	1,326	1,911	2,412	+ 3	- 26
Fourth	553	380	797	658	+ 19	- 17

The trial rate for Other Civil cases decreased slightly from 1979 to 1980, reflecting a four year trend. The average number of calendar days per trial decreased seven percent after a steady rise from 1977 to 1979. The Anchorage Superior Court showed a healthy 23 percent reduction in trial days, a sign of concentration on their much publicized civil case backlog problem. In only about one in four cases did the plaintiff (the party filing the case) prevail.

**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
DISPOSITION RESULTS**

COURT	DISPOSITIONS	RESULT FOR			AVERAGE JUDGMENT
		PLAINTIFF	BOTH	DEFENDANT	
Anchorage	2,226	577	3	1,646	3,899
Barrow	0	-	-	-	0
Bethel	16	5	-	11	5,657
Fairbanks	642	152	1	489	3,765
Juneau	179	53	3	123	6,917
Kenai	106	28	-	78	5,051
Ketchikan	62	26	-	36	-
Kodiak	80	24	-	56	3,901
Nome	30	5	-	25	-
Sitka	38	10	-	28	3,326
TOTAL	3,379	880	7	2,492	3,970
% OF TOTAL	100%	26%	.2%	74%	-

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
First	279	89	3	187	4,939
Second	30	5	-	25	-
Third	2,412	629	3	1,780	3,950
Fourth	658	157	1	500	3,811

**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
AVERAGE DAYS PER TRIAL
1977 - 1980**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	3.3	4.2	6.6	5.1	+ 55	- 23
Barrow	-	-	1.0	-	-	-
Bethel	-	-	2.0	4.0	-	+ 100
Fairbanks	2.9	3.5	3.1	2.7	- 7	- 13
Juneau	1.4	1.0	3.3	7.7	+ 450	+ 133
Kenai	2.0	1.4	4.2	6.1	- 205	+ 45
Ketchikan	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	-	- 23
Kodiak	3.6	1.0	1.0	5.3	+ 46	+ 430
Nome	-	4.0	2.0	1.0	-	- 50
Sitka	2.0	11.3	1.0	2.0	-	+ 100
TOTAL	3.0	3.3	4.4	4.1	+ 38	- 7

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total	
First	1.4	2.9	2.3	2.9	+ 107	- 26
Second	-	4.0	2.0	1.0	-	- 50
Third	3.2	3.3	5.1	5.2	+ 63	- 15
Fourth	2.9	3.5	3.0	2.8	- 3	- 7

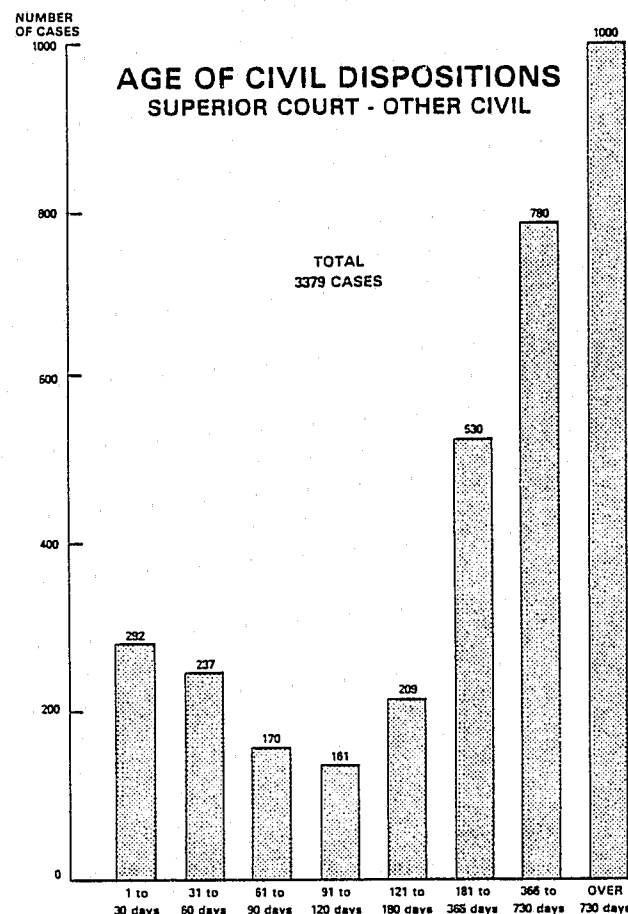
**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
TRIAL RATE
1977 - 1980**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	6%	5%	3%	3%	- 3	-
Barrow	0	0	33%	-	-	-
Bethel	0	0	5%	13%	-	+ 8
Fairbanks	10%	6%	6%	7%	- 3	+ 1
Juneau	8%	6%	6%	2%	- 6	- 4
Kenai	3%	10%	10%	7%	- 1	- 3
Ketchikan	7%	6%	10%	15%	+ 8	+ 5
Kodiak	6%	5%	2%	5%	- 1	+ 3
Nome	0	6%	1%	7%	-	+ 6
Sitka	0	14%	2%	3%	-	+ 1
TOTAL	7%	5%	5%	4%	- 3	- 1

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total	
First	7%	7%	6%	5%	- 2	- 1
Second	0	6%	1%	17%	-	+ 16
Third	7%	5%	3%	4%	- 3	+ 1
Fourth	10%	6%	5%	3%	- 7	- 2

The average case in the Other Civil category took 615 days to be completed, although half the cases were disposed of in 441 days or less. The Anchorage and Fairbanks Superior Courts had the highest average and median disposition times. This fact is consistent with national statistics showing that urban courts generally take more time handling civil cases than do non-urban courts. But the time for processing civil cases increased by over 60 percent in both of these courts. Anchorage's median time from filing to disposition increased from 292 to 479 days; Fairbanks' time increased from 368 to 458 days. But this increase should be tempered by the fact that our old-age case purging in 1980 closed some very old cases. These old-age case closings would obviously increase the average and median disposition times.



SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
MEDIAN AGE OF CASES
AT DISPOSITION
1977 - 1980

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	207	188	292	479	+ 131	+ 64
Barrow	46	-	60	0	-	-
Bethel	13	54	190	304	+2238	+ 60
Fairbanks	296	46	368	458	+ 55	+ 24
Juneau	202	219	252	234	+ 16	- 7
Kenai	217	381	354	334	+ 54	- 6
Ketchikan	483	287	335	120	- 75	- 64
Kodiak	112	209	180	254	- 38	+ 41
Nome	236	212	493	273	+ 16	- 45
Sitka	50	255	212	304	+ 407	+ 43
TOTAL	230	269	311	441	+ 92	+ 42

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

Judicial District	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE
First	267	239	267	218	- 18 - 13
Second	236	212	493	273	+ 16 - 45
Third	212	195	292	465	+ 119 + 59
Fourth	287	35	359	454	+ 58 - 26

SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
AGE OF CASES AT DISPOSITIONS

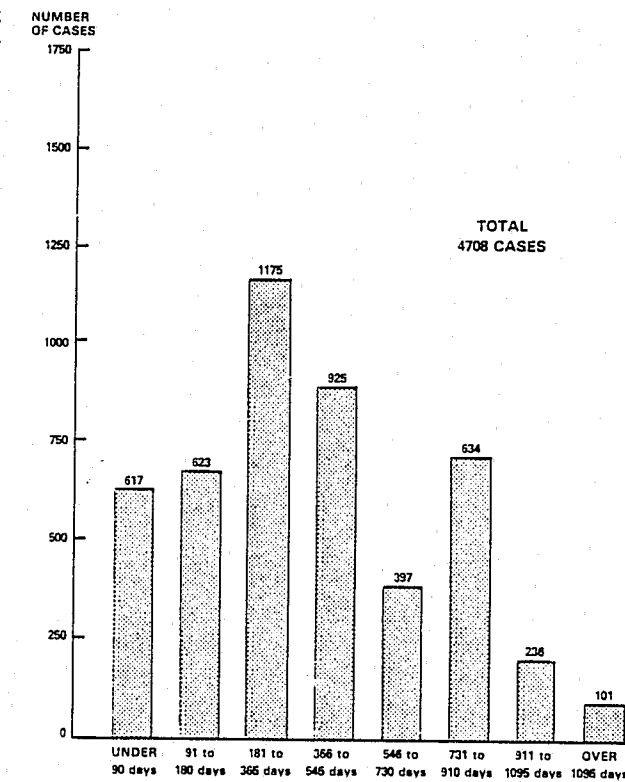
COURT	DISPOSITION	AGE AT DISPOSITION (IN DAYS)		% OVER FIFTEEN MONTHS
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	2,226	714	479	56%
Barrow	0	0	-	-
Bethel	16	380	304	38%
Fairbanks	642	502	458	60%
Juneau	179	288	234	31%
Kenai	106	411	334	46%
Ketchikan	62	204	120	18%
Kodiak	30	326	254	39%
Nome	30	435	273	40%
Sitka	38	357	304	42%
TOTAL	3,379	615	441	54%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

Judicial District	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE
First	279	279	218	302	30%
Second	30	435	273	402	40%
Third	2,412	688	465	552	55%
Fourth	658	499	454	592	59%

Pending Other Civil cases decreased 38 percent from 1979 to 1980. However, this was largely due to an old-age case purging program. The median age of pending cases was 360 days - less than a year.

AGE OF PENDING CIVIL CASES
SUPERIOR COURT - OTHER CIVIL



SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
AGE OF PENDING CASES AS OF December 31, 1980

COURT	CASES	CURRENT AGE (IN DAYS)		% OVER TWELVE MONTHS
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	3,300	451	375	51%
Barrow	4	350	485	100%
Bethel	48	365	328	46%
Fairbanks	681	411	347	47%
Juneau	197	356	306	40%
Kenai	152	342	297	39%
Ketchikan	106	356	309	43%
Kodiak	80	338	311	41%
Nome	75	320	235	29%
Sitka	65	376	343	46%
TOTAL	4,708	430	360	49%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

Judicial District	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE
First	368	360	313	422	42%
Second	75	320	235	292	29%
Third	3,532	444	370	502	50%
Fourth	733	409	347	472	47%

SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
CASES PENDING AS OF December 31
1977 - 1980

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980*	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	3,676	4,499	5,295	3,300	- 10	- 38
Barrow	5	7	9	4	- 20	- 56
Bethel	18	42	71	48	+ 167	- 32
Fairbanks	1,252	1,233	1,315	681	- 46	+ 48
Juneau	291	326	250	197	- 32	- 21
Kenai	177	189	217	152	- 14	- 30
Ketchikan	133	145	120	106	- 20	- 12
Kodiak	73	82	133	80	+ 10	- 40
Nome	71	91	77	75	+ 5	- 3
Sitka	43	51	69	63	+ 51	- 6
TOTAL	5,739	6,665	7,536	4,708	- 18	- 38

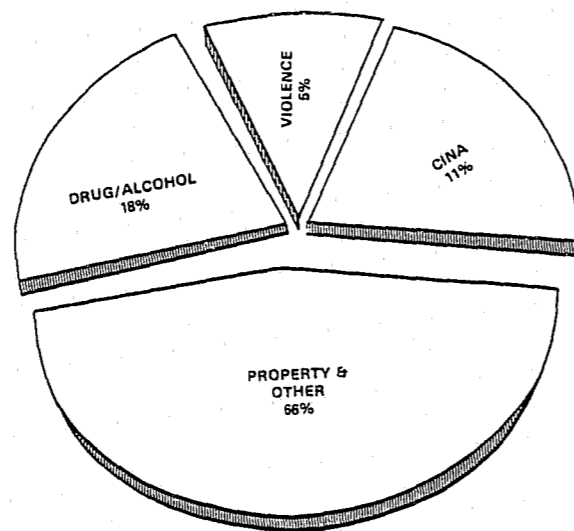
*Superior Court civil opened before May 1978 were closed to help clean up the file.

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

Judicial District	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE
First	467	522	439	368	- 21 - 16
Second	71	91	77	75	+ 6 - 3
Third	3,926	4,770	5,645	3,532	- 10 - 37
Fourth	1,275	1,282	1,395	733	- 43 - 47

The filings of Children's Matters decreased 13 percent from 1979 to 1980 with only the Juneau and Ketchikan Superior Courts showing an increase in filings. Eighty-nine percent of these filings were for Delinquency matters; the other 11 percent were Child in Need of Aid (non-criminal actions). Of the Delinquency matters, only a small proportion was violent in nature and only one out of five represented an abuse of drugs or alcohol.

SUPERIOR COURT CHILDRENS MATTERS 1980



SUPERIOR COURTS CHILDREN'S MATTERS FILINGS 1977 - 1980

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	509	393	472	419	- 18	- 11
Barrow	0	36	36	6	-	- 82
Bethel	60	55	97	53	- 12	- 45
Fairbanks	341	325	302	283	- 17	- 6
Juneau	99	72	41	46	- 54	+ 12
Kenai	128	82	104	100	- 22	- 4
Ketchikan	136	134	97	130	- 30	+ 34
Kodiak	53	50	55	41	- 23	- 25
Nome	61	53	92	68	- 11	- 26
Sitka	46	46	58	34	- 26	- 41
TOTAL	1,483	1,296	1,352	1,180	- 20	- 13

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

Judicial District	1977	1978	1979	1980	% Increase 1977-80	% Increase 1979-80
First	331	302	196	210	- 37	+ 7
Second	61	53	92	68	+ 11	- 26
Third	690	525	631	560	- 19	- 11
Fourth	401	116	433	342	- 15	- 21

SUPERIOR COURTS CHILDREN'S MATTERS COMPOSITION OF FILINGS 1980

% of Formal Petition By Category

COURT	DELINQUENCY			TOTAL	CHILD IN NEED OF AID	TOTAL
	VIOLENCE	DRUGS/ALCOHOL	PROPERTY & OTHER			
Anchorage	5%	15%	73%	93%	7%	100%
Barrow	-	-	-	33%	67%	100%
Bethel	-	-	-	32%	68%	100%
Fairbanks	6%	23%	61%	90%	10%	100%
Juneau	-	-	-	70%	30%	100%
Kenai	4%	31%	53%	88%	12%	100%
Ketchikan	4%	3%	59%	66%	34%	100%
Kodiak	-	-	-	71%	29%	100%
Nome	10%	26%	40%	76%	24%	100%
Sitka	6%	12%	54%	72%	28%	100%
TOTAL	5%	18%	66%	89%	11%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

Judicial District	% Violence	% Drugs/Alcohol	% Property & Other	% Total	% Child in Need of Aid	% Total
First	4%	5%	59%	68%	32%	100%
Second	10%	26%	40%	76%	24%	100%
Third	5%	17%	70%	92%	8%	100%
Fourth	5%	22%	51%	78%	22%	100%

Referral data was not available in four Superior Courts. But in the courts for which data was available, formal filings (944) with the Superior courts represented only about 20 percent of Children's Matters referrals (4,483). In the Anchorage Superior Court, formal actions (filings) represent less than 14 percent of all referrals in children's matters. The bulk of these referrals emanate from municipal police departments. One out of every four referrals is an Alaska Native.

SUPERIOR COURTS CHILDREN'S MATTERS RACE OF REFERRALS 1980

COURT	CAUCASIAN	NATIVE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL
Anchorage	1,747	362	117	44	2,270
Barrow	NA	NA	NA	NA	-
Bethel	NA	NA	NA	NA	-
Fairbanks	725	529	46	39	1,339
Juneau	NA	NA	NA	NA	-
Kenai	476	51	1	-	528
Ketchikan	95	79	-	-	164
Kodiak	NA	NA	NA	NA	-
Nome	6	123	-	-	129
Sitka	27	26	-	-	53
TOTAL	3,066	1,170	164	83	4,483

SUPERIOR COURTS CHILDREN'S MATTERS REFERRALS 1980

COURT	NUMBER OF REFERRALS		TOTAL	DISPOSITION OF REFERRALS		FILING FROM OTHER AGENCIES
	MALE	FEMALE		INFORMAL ACTION	FORMAL ACTION	
Anchorage	1,729	541	2,270	1,941	329	90
Barrow	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bethel	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fairbanks	917	422	1,339	1,056	283	-
Juneau	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kenai	413	115	528	428	100	-
Ketchikan	121	43	164	34	130	-
Kodiak	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nome	99	30	129	61	68	-
Sitka	43	10	53	19	34	-
TOTAL	3,322	1,161	4,483	3,539	944	90

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

Judicial District	Male	Female	Total	Informal Action	Formal Action	Filing from Other Agencies
First	164	53	217	53	164	-
Second	99	30	129	61	68	-
Third	2,142	656	2,798	2,369	429	90
Fourth	917	422	1,339	1,056	283	-

SUPERIOR COURTS CHILDREN'S MATTERS SOURCE OF REFERRALS 1980

COURT	CITY POLICE	STATE POLICE	OTHER	TOTAL
Anchorage	1,623	305	342	2,270
Barrow	NA	NA	NA	-
Bethel	NA	NA	NA	-
Fairbanks	699	296	344	1,339
Juneau	NA	NA	NA	-
Kenai	380	39	59	528
Ketchikan	-	-	164	164
Kodiak	NA	NA	NA	-
Nome	59	16	54	129
Sitka	-	-	53	53
TOTAL	2,761	706	1,016	4,483

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

Judicial District	City Police	State Police	Other	Total
First	-	-	217	217
Second	59	16	54	129
Third	2,003	394	401	2,798
Fourth	699	296	344	1,339

Some seven percent of Children's Matter referrals were for children still in grade school. The disposition rate of Children's Matters remained relatively stable, although the Anchorage Superior Court showed its first increase in formal filings in several years. Twenty percent of the children formally brought before the Superior Court were institutionalized. The higher institutionalization figure in Anchorage reflects the existence within that city of the McLaughlin Correction Facility, the only facility in the state dedicated to the institutionalization of minors. Only eight percent of the cases formally filed with the courts were dismissed. This low rate reflects the extensive amount of investigative screening that occurs before a Children's Matter case is formally brought before the court.

**SUPERIOR COURTS
CHILDREN'S MATTERS
DISPOSITIONS
1977 - 1980**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	436	347	337	380	- 13	+ 13
Barrow	0	31	23	1	-	- 96
Bethel	43	89	84	61	+ 42	- 27
Fairbanks	194	228	239	234	+ 21	- 2
Juneau	57	53	27	42	- 26	+ 56
Kenai	139	62	105	89	- 36	- 15
Ketchikan	148	145	152	105	- 29	- 31
Kodiak	44	57	45	52	+ 18	+ 16
Nome	39	37	52	41	+ 5	- 21
Sitka	11	14	21	19	+ 73	- 10
TOTAL	1,111	1,063	1,085	1,024	- 8	- 6

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	216	212	200	166	- 23	- 17
Second	39	37	52	41	+ 5	- 21
Third	619	466	487	521	- 16	+ 7
Fourth	237	348	346	296	+ 25	- 14

**SUPERIOR COURTS
CHILDREN'S MATTERS
FORMAL DISPOSITIONS**

COURT	PROBATION	INSTITUTIONALIZED	TERMINATION PARENTAL RIGHTS	DISMISSED	OTHER	TOTAL
Anchorage	244	113	7	12	4	380
Barrow	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bethel	13	19	2	NA	27	61
Fairbanks	103	26	-	2	3	234
Juneau	15	10	3	NA	17	42
Kenai	77	10	-	2	-	89
Ketchikan	13	8	-	63	21	105
Kodiak	11	11	0	NA	30	52
Nome	19	1	-	2	19	41
Sitka	9	1	1	1	7	19
TOTAL	605	199	10	32	128	1,024

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	37	19	1	64	-5	166
Second	19	1	-	2	19	41
Third	332	134	7	14	34	521
Fourth	217	45	2	2	30	296

**SUPERIOR COURTS
CHILDREN'S MATTERS
SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF REFERRALS
1980**

COURT	GRADE SCHOOL	JUNIOR HIGH	HIGH SCHOOL	NOT ATTENDING	TOTAL	COLLEGE
Anchorage	134	471	1,131	530	2,270	4
Barrow	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Bethel	NA	NA	X	NA	-	-
Fairbanks	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Juneau	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Kenai	48	100	305	75	528	-
Ketchikan	17	20	34	19	164	74
Kodiak	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Nome	28	32	44	25	129	-
Sitka	9	7	29	3	53	-
TOTAL	236	630	1,543	657	3,144	78

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	26	27	63	27	217	74
Second	28	32	44	25	129	-
Third	182	571	1,436	605	2,798	4
Fourth	-	-	-	-	-	-

**DISTRICT COURT
(Higher Volume)**

**DISTRICT COURTS
FILINGS
1977 - 1980**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	52,040	56,011	63,603	63,283	+ 22	-
Barrow	255	347	406	297	+ 16	- 27
Bethel	1,601	1,669	1,691	1,375	- 14	- 19
Delta Junction	218	142	80	282	+ 29	+ 253
Fairbanks	19,559	18,967	16,935	16,040	- 18	- 5
Glenallen	1,305	1,479	1,117	1,472	+ 13	+ 32
Haines	312	384	354	312	-	- 12
Homer	2,598	2,028	2,436	2,706	+ 4	+ 11
Juneau	8,233	9,647	12,318	14,486	+ 76	+ 18
Kenai	5,978	5,962	5,738	7,533	+ 26	+ 31
Ketchikan	3,693	3,654	3,601	3,638	- 1	+ 1
Kodiak	2,639	2,855	2,599	3,171	+ 20	+ 22
Nome	734	564	762	899	+ 22	+ 18
Palmer	4,149	3,867	3,395	5,873	+ 42	+ 73
Seward	2,796	2,696	1,540	2,348	- 16	+ 52
Sitka	2,010	1,661	1,484	1,723	- 14	+ 16
Tok	606	474	316	919	+ 52	+ 191
Valdez	2,838	1,271	1,220	1,236	- 56	+ 1
Wrangell	795	848	826	1,033	+ 30	+ 25
Kotzebue	324	425	683	731	+ 126	+ 7
Petersburg	350	452	351	453	+ 29	+ 29
TOTAL	113,033	115,403	121,455	129,810	+ 15	+ 7

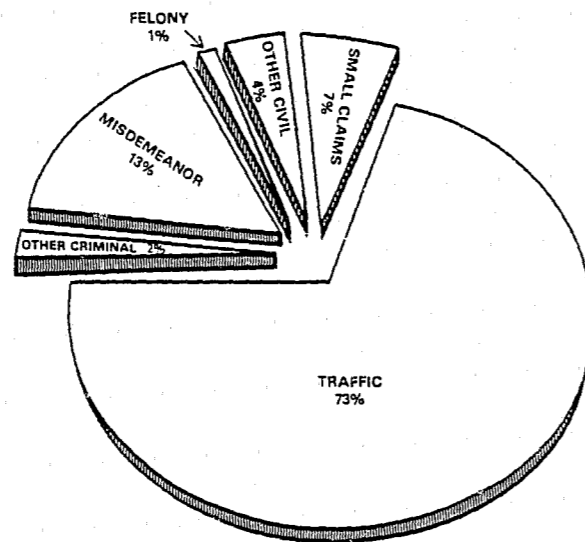
BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	15,393	16,646	18,934	21,645	+ 41	+ 14
Second	1,058	989	1,445	1,630	+ 54	+ 13
Third	74,343	76,169	81,648	87,622	+ 18	+ 7
Fourth	22,239	21,599	19,428	18,913	- 15	- 3

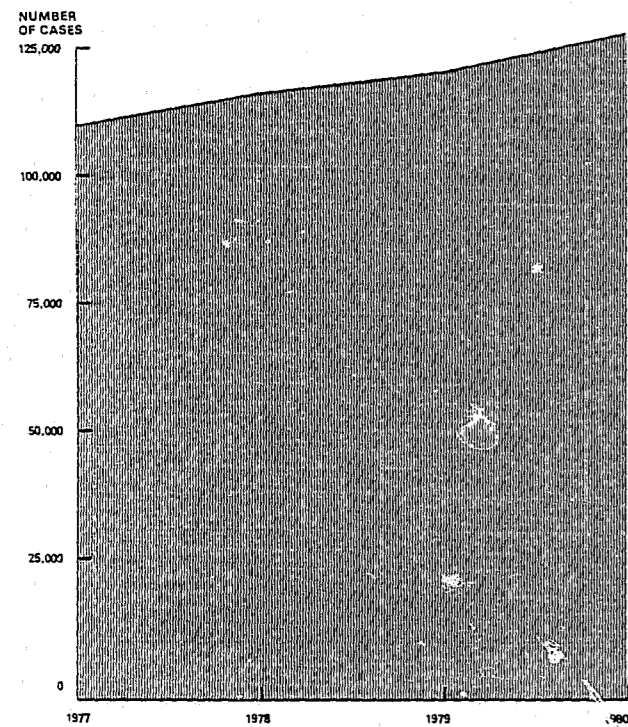
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District Court filings increased seven percent from 1979 to 1980 with the largest increases in Delta Junction, Palmer and Tok. However, this increase was almost totally in traffic citations, filed with the courts, for non-traffic filings actually decreased five percent over 1980, bringing non-traffic District Court filings to the 1977 level. Delta Junction, Palmer, Seward and Sitka experienced significant increases in non-traffic filings from 1979 to 1980. Almost three quarters of the caseloads in the District Courts of Alaska were for traffic matters. In the civil case area, small claims filings almost doubled the filings of other civil cases.

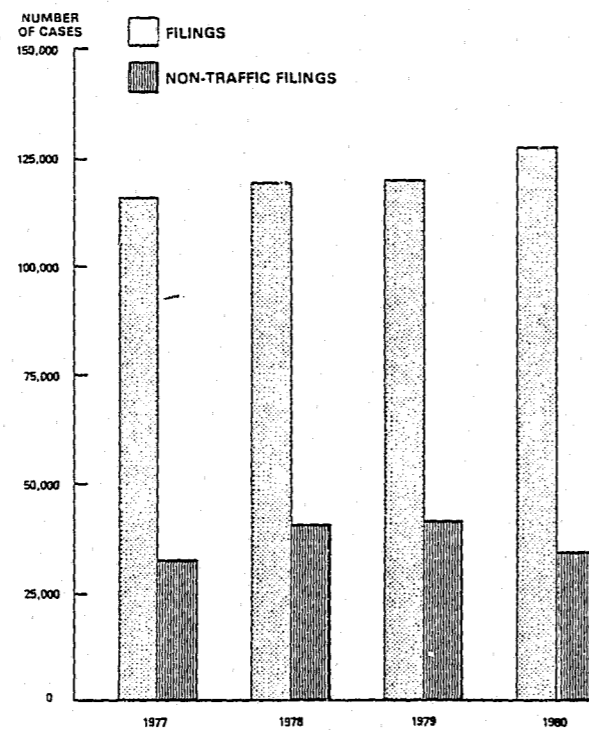
**DISTRICT COURTS
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1980**



**DISTRICT COURTS
FILINGS
1977 - 1980**



**DISTRICT COURTS
FILINGS & NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS
1977 - 1980**



**DISTRICT COURTS
FILINGS
NON-TRAFFIC
1977 - 1980**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	16,224	18,577	17,383	15,459	- 5	- 11
Barrow	253	339	396	284	+ 12	- 28
Bethel	1,466	1,369	1,513	1,112	- 24	- 26
Delta Junction	95	82	59	102	+ 7	+ 73
Fairbanks	4,714	4,386	4,592	4,666	- 1	+ 2
Glenallen	560	469	366	372	- 34	+ 2
Haines	179	156	175	125	- 30	- 29
Homer	451	766	857	646	+ 43	- 25
Juneau	1,698	1,881	2,350	2,264	+ 33	- 4
Kenai	1,408	1,648	1,875	1,711	+ 22	- 9
Ketchikan	1,465	1,374	1,432	1,586	+ 8	+ 11
Kodiak	1,692	1,528	1,474	1,333	- 21	- 10
Nome	386	401	599	643	+ 67	+ 7
Palmer	1,024	1,102	1,222	1,635	+ 60	+ 34
Seward	477	375	195	325	- 32	+ 67
Sitka	1,115	680	783	1,026	- 8	+ 31
Tok	245	171	146	106	- 57	- 27
Valdez	991	494	473	465	- 53	- 2
Wrangell	320	368	340	346	+ 8	+ 2
Kotzebue	324	424	683	688	+ 112	+ 1
Petersburg	196	186	299	311	+ 59	+ 4
TOTAL	35,283	36,776	37,212	35,205	-	- 5

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	4,973	4,645	5,379	5,658	+ 14	+ 5
Second	710	825	1,282	1,331	+ 87	+ 4
Third	22,827	24,959	23,845	21,946	- 4	- 8
Fourth	6,773	6,347	6,706	6,270	- 7	- 7

**DISTRICT COURTS
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS**

1980

COURT	CRIMINAL				CIVIL		TOTAL
	FELONY	MISDE- MEANOR	OTHER CRIMINAL	TRAFFIC	SMALL CLAIMS	OTHER CIVIL	
Anchorage	541	6,504	1,293	47,824	4,184	2,937	63,283
Barrow	22	218	0	13	41	3	297
Bethel	115	796	72	263	116	13	1,375
Delta Junction	11	58	2	180	31	0	282
Fairbanks	223	2,402	561	11,374	936	544	16,040
Glenallen	8	162	9	1,100	178	15	1,472
Haines	7	85	0	187	33	0	312
Homer	14	260	9	2,060	184	179	2,706
Juneau	81	966	38	12,222	959	220	14,486
Kenai	52	997	87	5,822	496	79	7,533
Ketchikan	117	1,053	92	2,052	242	82	3,638
Kodiak	124	882	33	1,838	192	102	3,171
Nome	43	411	86	256	88	15	899
Palmer	43	601	48	4,238	670	273	5,873
Seward	25	222	12	2,023	61	5	2,348
Sitka	71	680	11	697	200	64	1,723
Tok	10	66	11	813	17	2	919
Valdez	22	171	13	771	148	111	1,236
Wrangell	9	244	43	687	47	3	1,033
Kotzebue	40	552	17	43	79	0	731
Petersburg	21	216	5	142	62	7	453
TOTAL	1,599	17,546	2,442	94,605	8,964	4,654	129,810
% OF TOTAL	1%	13%	2%	73%	7%	4%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	306	3,244	189	15,987	1,543	376	21,645
Second	83	963	103	299	167	15	1,630
Third	829	9,799	1,504	65,676	6,113	3,701	87,622
Fourth	381	3,540	646	12,643	1,141	562	18,913

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**DISTRICT COURTS
DISPOSITIONS**

1977 - 1980

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	48,654	52,333	48,508	61,175	+ 26	+ 26
Barrow	202	332	340	224	+ 11	- 34
Bethel	1,484	1,646	1,629	1,248	- 16	- 23
Delta Junction	248	150	67	280	+ 13	+ 318
Fairbanks	19,827	18,830	13,670	15,813	- 20	+ 16
Glenallen	1,272	1,529	1,141	1,441	+ 13	+ 26
Haines	320	362	343	291	- 9	- 15
Homer	2,131	2,059	2,426	2,802	+ 31	+ 15
Juneau	8,283	10,070	14,155	16,194	+ 96	+ 14
Kenai	5,859	5,733	5,502	7,857	+ 34	+ 43
Ketchikan	3,485	3,499	3,524	3,500	-	- 1
Kodiak	2,526	2,777	2,651	3,135	+ 24	+ 18
Nome	571	645	862	817	+ 43	- 5
Palmer	3,989	3,653	3,245	5,617	+ 41	+ 73
Seward	2,823	2,812	1,643	2,354	- 17	+ 43
Sitka	1,727	1,562	1,434	1,508	- 13	+ 5
Tok	506	462	306	895	+ 77	+ 192
Valdez	2,953	1,340	1,279	1,230	- 58	- 4
Wrangell	796	852	797	1,024	+ 29	+ 29
Kotzebue	266	344	560	677	+ 155	+ 21
Petersburg	355	421	317	424	+ 27	+ 34
TOTAL	108,257	111,411	104,399	128,506	+ 19	+ 23

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	14,946	16,766	20,570	22,941	+ 53	+ 12
Second	837	989	1,422	1,494	+ 78	+ 5
Third	70,207	72,236	66,395	85,611	+ 22	+ 29
Fourth	22,267	21,420	16,012	18,460	- 17	+ 15

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**DISTRICT COURTS
DISPOSITIONS
NON-TRAFFIC
1977 - 1980**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	13,556	16,374	16,104	12,957	- 4	- 20
Barrow	200	319	330	210	+ 5	- 36
Bethel	1,352	1,350	1,439	967	- 28	- 33
Delta Junction	95	85	46	97	+ 2	+ 111
Fairbanks	4,337	4,201	4,038	3,506	- 19	- 13
Glenallen	527	571	338	282	- 46	- 17
Haines	184	144	152	99	- 46	- 35
Homer	330	662	749	622	+ 88	- 17
Juneau	1,618	1,747	2,091	1,777	+ 10	- 15
Kenai	1,241	1,508	1,652	1,402	+ 13	- 15
Ketchikan	1,257	1,310	1,362	1,375	+ 9	+ 1
Kodiak	1,550	1,575	1,435	1,171	- 24	- 18
Nome	259	455	690	555	+ 114	- 20
Palmer	856	1,053	1,012	1,155	+ 35	+ 14
Seward	421	377	208	216	- 49	+ 4
Sitka	847	657	722	807	- 5	+ 12
Tok	218	171	122	104	- 52	- 15
Valdez	930	517	454	405	- 56	- 11
Wrangell	321	349	293	306	- 5	+ 4
Kotzebue	266	343	560	634	+ 138	+ 13
Petersburg	183	167	253	277	+ 51	+ 9
TOTAL	30,548	33,875	34,050	28,924	- 5	- 15

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	4,410	4,374	4,873	4,641	+ 5	- 5
Second	535	798	1,250	1,189	+ 126	- 5
Third	19,411	22,577	21,952	18,210	- 6	- 17
Fourth	6,202	6,126	5,975	4,884	- 21	- 18

**DISTRICT COURTS
RATIO OF DISPOSITIONS TO FILINGS
1980**

COURT	FILINGS	DISPOSITIONS	RATIO OF DISPOSITIONS TO FILINGS
Anchorage	63,283	61,175	97%
Barrow	297	224	75%
Bethel	1,375	1,248	91%
Delta Junction	282	280	99%
Fairbanks	16,040	15,813	99%
Glenallen	1,472	1,441	98%
Haines	312	291	93%
Homer	2,706	2,802	104%
Juneau	14,486	16,194	112%
Kenai	7,533	7,857	104%
Ketchikan	3,638	3,500	96%
Kodiak	3,171	3,135	99%
Nome	899	817	91%
Palmer	5,873	5,617	96%
Seward	2,348	2,354	100%
Sitka	1,723	1,508	88%
Tok	919	895	97%
Valdez	1,236	1,230	100%
Wrangell	1,033	1,024	99%
Kotzebue	731	677	93%
Petersburg	453	424	94%
TOTAL	129,810	128,506	99%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	21,645	22,941	106%
Second	1,630	1,494	92%
Third	87,622	85,611	98%
Fourth	18,913	18,460	98%

**DISTRICT COURTS
RATIO OF DISPOSITIONS
TO FILINGS**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	93%	93%	76%	97%	+ 4	+ 21
Barrow	79%	96%	84%	75%	- 4	- 9
Bethel	93%	99%	96%	91%	- 2	- 5
Delta Junction	114%	106%	84%	99%	- 15	+ 15
Fairbanks	101%	99%	81%	99%	- 2	+ 18
Glenallen	97%	103%	102%	98%	- 1	- 4
Haines	103%	94%	97%	93%	- 10	- 4
Homer	82%	102%	99%	104%	+ 22	+ 5
Juneau	101%	104%	115%	112%	+ 11	- 3
Kenai	98%	96%	96%	104%	+ 6	+ 8
Ketchikan	94%	96%	98%	96%	+ 2	- 2
Kodiak	96%	97%	102%	99%	+ 3	- 3
Nome	78%	114%	113%	91%	+ 13	- 22
Palmer	96%	94%	96%	96%	-	-
Seward	101%	104%	107%	100%	- 1	- 7
Sitka	86%	94%	97%	88%	+ 2	- 9
Tok	83%	97%	97%	97%	+ 14	-
Valdez	104%	105%	105%	100%	- 4	- 5
Wrangell	100%	100%	96%	99%	- 1	+ 3
Kotzebue	82%	81%	82%	93%	+ 11	+ 11
Petersburg	96%	93%	90%	94%	- 2	+ 4
TOTAL	96%	97%	86%	99%	+ 3	+ 13

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	97%	101%	109%	106%	+ 9	- 3
Second	79%	100%	98%	92%	+ 13	- 6
Third	94%	95%	81%	98%	+ 4	+ 17
Fourth	100%	99%	82%	98%	- 2	+ 16

**DISTRICT COURTS
BACKLOG MONTHS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1980**

COURT	(1)	(2)	(1) + (2)
	CASES PENDING	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DISPOSITIONS PER MONTH IN	BACKLOG MONTHS
Anchorage	8,980	5,098	1.8
Barrow	112	19	5.9
Bethel	272	104	2.6
Delta Junction	25	23	1.1
Fairbanks	2,450	1,318	1.9
Glenallen	121	120	1.0
Haines	40	24	1.7
Homer	369	234	1.6
Juneau	1,020	1,350	.8
Kenai	904	655	1.4
Ketchikan	398	292	1.4
Kodiak	397	261	1.5
Nome	204	68	3.0
Palmer	862	468	1.8
Seward	129	196	.7
Sitka	341	126	2.7
Tok	26	75	.4
Valdez	250	103	2.4
Wrangell	54	85	.6
Kotzebue	164	56	2.9
Petersburg	71	35	2.0
TOTAL	17,189	10,709	1.6

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,924	1,912	1.0
Second	368	125	2.9
Third	12,012	7,134	1.7
Fourth	2,885	1,538	1.9

In an attempt to clean the file of cases that were listed as open but in fact had been closed, all cases over a specific age were closed out. Any criminal cases opened before December 1978 were closed. Any District Court civil cases opened before December 1978 were closed, and any Superior Court civil cases opened before May 1978 were closed.

**DISTRICT COURTS
BACKLOG MONTHS
AS OF DECEMBER 31**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	1.9	2.3	3.3	1.8	- 5	- 45
Barrow	3.2	2.6	5.4	5.9	+ 85	+ 9
Bethel	1.9	1.7	3.3	2.6	+ 37	- 21
Delta Junction	1.3	2.5	5.3	1.1	- 15	- 79
Fairbanks	1.2	1.4	2.7	1.9	+ 58	- 30
Glenallen	1.1	.5	1.2	1.0	- 9	- 17
Haines	.8	1.0	2.1	1.7	+ 113	- 19
Homer	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.6	+ 14	- 11
Juneau	1.1	1.1	.7	.8	- 27	+ 14
Kenai	1.1	1.6	2.2	1.4	+ 27	- 36
Ketchikan	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	- 7	- 18
Kodiak	2.6	2.2	3.0	1.5	- 42	- 50
Nome	6.9	6.6	4.8	3.0	- 57	- 37
Palmer	1.1	1.3	2.4	1.8	+ 64	- 25
Seward	.5	.5	.9	.7	+ 40	- 22
Sitka	2.0	2.3	3.5	2.7	+ 35	- 23
Tok	1.0	.9	1.5	.4	- 40	- 73
Valdez	1.7	3.5	3.3	2.4	+ 41	- 27
Wrangell	1.1	1.2	1.7	.6	- 45	- 65
Kotzebue	3.5	5.1	5.7	2.9	- 17	- 49
Petersburg	1.5	1.7	2.7	2.0	+ 33	- 26
TOTAL	1.6	1.9	2.7	1.6	-	- 41

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	- 23	- 17
Second	5.8	6.7	5.1	2.9	- 50	- 43
Third	1.8	2.1	3.1	1.7	- 6	- 45
Fourth	1.3	1.4	2.8	1.9	+ 46	- 32

**DISTRICT COURTS
FELONY CASES
FILINGS
1977 - 1980**

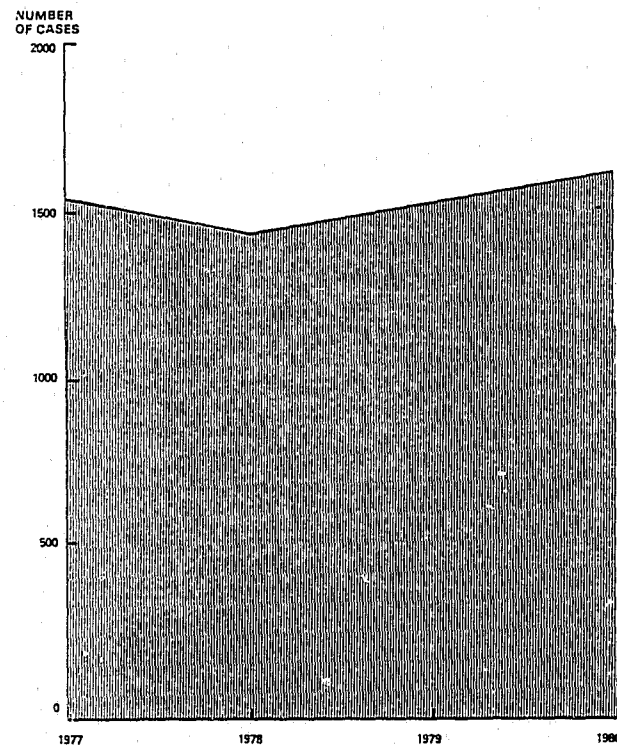
COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	576	499	545	541	- 6	- 1
Barrow	33	27	19	22	- 33	+ 16
Bethel	77	84	93	115	+ 49	+ 24
Delta Junction	6	3	1	11	+ 83	+1000
Fairbanks	223	174	166	223	-	+ 34
Glenallen	35	15	13	8	- 77	- 38
Haines	9	11	4	7	- 22	+ 75
Homer	20	41	25	14	- 30	- 44
Juneau	77	72	67	81	+ 5	+ 21
Kenai	51	67	63	52	+ 2	- 17
Ketchikan	77	94	103	117	+ 52	+ 14
Kodiak	84	85	152	124	+ 48	- 18
Nome	28	42	47	43	+ 54	- 9
Palmer	73	43	87	43	- 41	- 51
Seward	13	51	6	25	+ 92	+ 317
Sitka	28	42	40	71	+ 154	+ 78
Tok	31	20	16	10	- 68	- 38
Valdez	42	19	14	22	- 48	+ 57
Wrangell	3	16	22	9	+ 200	- 59
Kotzebue	45	34	28	40	- 11	+ 43
Petersburg	12	12	13	21	+ 75	+ 62
TOTAL	1,545	1,451	1,524	1,599	+ 3	+ 5

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

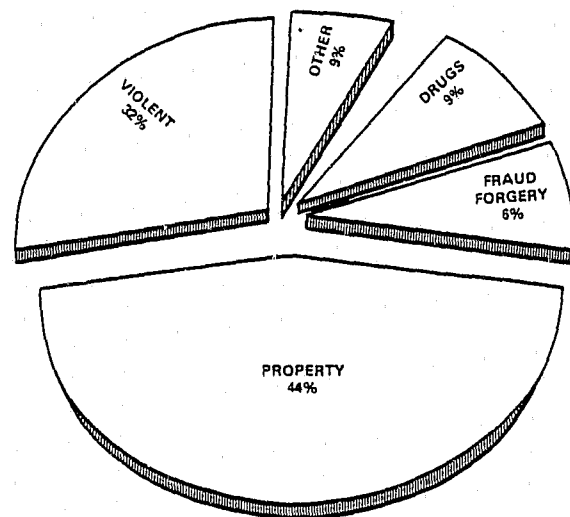
First	206	247	249	306	+ 49	+ 23
Second	73	76	75	83	+ 14	+ 11
Third	896	820	905	829	- 7	- 8
Fourth	370	308	295	381	+ 3	+ 29

Felony filings in the District Courts of Alaska increased five percent from 1979 to 1980. There were significant increases in filings in Seward, Sitka and Fairbanks. Violent crime represented one out of three cases filed. The largest category of filings was for Property crimes. Disposition of felony cases decreased slightly in 1980 although there were significant increases in dispositions in Juneau, Seward, Sitka and Valdez.

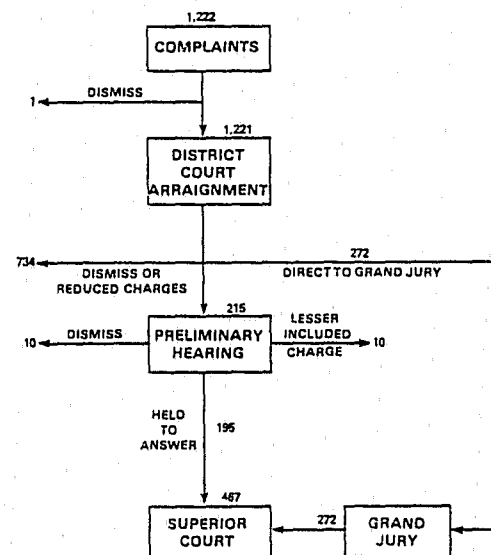
**DISTRICT COURTS
FELONY CASES
FILINGS
1977 - 1980**



**DISTRICT COURTS
COMPOSITION OF FELONY FILINGS
1980**



**DISTRICT COURT
DISPOSITION OF FELONIES
1980**



PERCENT FILED IN DISTRICT COURT
THAT REACH SUPERIOR COURT = 38%

**DISTRICT COURTS
COMPOSITION OF FELONY FILINGS
1980**

COURT	VIOLENT	PROPERTY	FRAUD/ FORGERY	DRUGS	OTHER	TOTAL
Anchorage	175	249	38	42	37	541
Barrow	10	7	0	3	2	22
Bethel	61	37	3	8	6	115
Delta Junction	4	7	0	0	0	11
Fairbanks	64	81	13	20	45	223
Glenallen	2	5	0	0	1	8
Haines	2	2	1	1	1	7
Homer	7	6	0	0	1	14
Juneau	20	43	12	1	5	81
Kenai	9	22	6	9	6	52
Ketchikan	30	61	5	8	13	117
Kodiak	31	43	11	24	15	124
Nome	15	20	4	1	3	43
Palmer	15	25	2	1	0	43
Seward	7	11	2	5	0	25
Sitka	29	30	1	6	5	71
Tok	4	4	0	0	2	10
Valdez	0	11	3	7	1	22
Wrangell	2	4	1	0	2	9
Kotzebue	19	16	1	1	3	40
Petersburg	1	17	0	1	2	21
TOTAL	507	701	103	138	150	1,599
% OF TOTAL	32%	44%	6%	9%	9%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	84	157	20	17	28	306
Second	34	36	5	2	6	83
Third	246	372	62	88	61	829
Fourth	143	136	16	31	55	381

**DISTRICT COURTS
FELONY CASES
DISPOSITIONS
1977 - 1980**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	491	459	477	442	- 10	- 7
Barrow	23	34	11	5	- 78	- 55
Bethel	46	70	77	92	+ 39	+ 19
Delta Junction	9	4	1	8	- 11	+ 700
Fairbanks	193	142	142	151	- 22	+ 6
Glenallen	38	16	13	12	- 68	- 8
Haines	7	10	5	3	- 57	- 40
Homer	10	62	23	15	+ 50	- 35
Juneau	44	63	50	61	+ 39	+ 22
Kenai	26	49	55	39	+ 50	- 29
Ketchikan	75	64	78	93	+ 24	+ 19
Kodiak	81	78	124	92	+ 14	- 26
Nome	18	45	37	38	+ 111	+ 3
Palmer	63	38	64	34	- 46	- 47
Seward	9	45	10	22	+ 144	+ 120
Sitka	25	31	29	38	+ 52	+ 31
Tok	19	24	14	9	- 53	- 36
Valdez	40	18	13	24	- 40	+ 85
Wrangell	5	13	20	6	+ 20	- 70
Kotzebue	48	28	20	22	- 54	+ 10
Petersburg	11	14	7	16	+ 45	+ 129
TOTAL	1,201	1,307	1,270	1,222	+ 2	- 4

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	167	195	189	217	+ 30	+ 15
Second	66	73	57	60	- 9	+ 5
Third	758	765	779	680	- 10	- 13
Fourth	310	274	245	265	- 15	+ 8

**DISTRICT COURTS
FELONY CASES
STAGE OF DISPOSITION
1980**

COURT	BEFORE FIRST APPEAR- ANCE	AT ARRAIGN- MENT	BETWEEN ARRAIGN- MENT AND PRELIMI- NARY HEARINGS	* AT PRELIMI- NARY HEARING	TOTAL	MOVED TO SUPERIOR COURT	*GRAND JURY
Anchorage	0	0	256	54	442	178	132
Barrow	0	0	5	0	5	0	-
Bethel	0	0	46	9	92	45	37
Delta Junction	0	0	6	2	8	2	-
Fairbanks	0	1	72	54	151	73	24
Glenallen	0	0	10	0	12	2	2
Haines	0	0	3	0	3	0	-
Homer	0	0	10	1	15	4	4
Juneau	0	0	17	38	61	43	6
Kenai	0	0	19	4	39	16	16
Ketchikan	0	0	70	17	93	19	6
Kodiak	0	0	69	9	92	21	14
Nome	0	0	26	2	38	12	10
Palmer	1	0	19	2	34	14	12
Seward	0	2	10	4	22	10	6
Sitka	0	0	33	4	38	4	1
Tok	0	0	4	3	9	2	2
Valdez	0	1	21	1	24	2	1
Wrangell	0	0	3	3	6	3	-
Kotzebue	-	-	11	4	22	10	7
Petersburg	-	-	9	4	16	7	3
TOTAL	1	4	719	215	1,222	467	283
% OF TOTAL	.08%	.3%	59%	18%	100%	38%	23%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	0	0	135	66	217	76	16
Second	0	0	37	6	60	22	17
Third	1	3	414	75	680	247	187
Fourth	0	1	133	68	265	122	63

**DISTRICT COURTS
FELONY CASES
RESULTS OF PRELIMINARY HEARING
1980**

COURT	PRELIMINARY HEARINGS HELD	% OF TOTAL FELONY CASES	PRELIMINARY HEARING RESULTS			*OTHER
			DISMISSED	LESSER INCLUDED CHARGE	HELD TO ANSWER	
Anchorage	54	12%	2	-	49	3
Barrow	0	-	-	-	-	-
Bethel	9	10%	-	-	8	1
Delta Junction	2	25%	-	-	2	-
Fairbanks	54	36%	2	-	50	2
Glenallen	0	-	-	-	-	-
Haines	0	-	-	-	-	-
Homer	1	27%	-	-	1	0
Juneau	38	62%	1	-	37	-
Kenai	4	10%	1	-	2	1
Ketchikan	17	18%	1	-	15	1
Kodiak	9	10%	2	-	7	-
Nome	2	5%	-	-	2	-
Palmer	2	6%	-	-	2	-
Seward	4	18%	-	-	4	-
Sitka	4	11%	-	1	3	-
Tok	3	33%	1	-	2	-
Valdez	1	4%	-	-	1	-
Wrangell	3	50%	-	-	3	-
Kotzebue	4	18%	-	-	3	1
Petersburg	4	25%	-	-	4	-
TOTAL	215	18%	10	1	195	9
% OF TOTAL			5%	.4%	91%	4%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	66	30%	2	1	62	1
Second	6	10%	0	0	5	1
Third	75	11%	5	0	66	4
Fourth	68	26%	3	0	62	3

*Reduced to Misc., scheduled but not held, superceded by Grand Jury, etc.

**DISTRICT COURTS
FELONY CASES
AGE OF 1980 DISPOSITIONS***

COURT	CASES	AGE AT DISPOSITION (IN DAYS)		% OVER 120 DAYS
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	442	101	15	21%
Barrow	5	32	36	0
Bethel	92	28	14	2%
Delta Junction	8	6	6	0
Fairbanks	151	34	9	4%
Glenallen	12	368	23	22%
Haines	3	0	0	-
Homer	15	63	14	9%
Juneau	61	71	12	9%
Kenai	39	26	18	4%
Ketchikan	93	71	21	18%
Kodiak	92	32	19	6%
Nome	38	84	14	20%
Palmer	34	90	23	21%
Seward	22	24	9	5%
Sitka	38	57	27	9%
Tok	9	52	27	0
Valdez	24	49	27	13%
Wrangell	6	163	12	33%
Kotzebue	22	27	14	0
Petersburg	16	24	18	0
TOTAL	1,222	70	15	13%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	217	67	19	16%
Second	60	63	14	13%
Third	680	86	16	17%
Fourth	265	32	11	2%

*Measured from first appearance to dismissal, acquittal or sentencing. Excludes cases outstanding on a warrant.

**DISTRICT COURTS
FELONY CASES
MEDIAN AGE OF CASES AT DISPOSITION**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	10	12	16	15	+ 50	- 6
Barrow	27	23	10	36	+ 33	+ 260
Bethel	14	11	15	14	-	- 45
Delta Junction	12	12	-	6	- 50	-
Fairbanks	10	10	9	9	- 10	-
Glenallen	14	39	15	23	+ 64	+ 53
Haines	0	12	12	0	-	-
Homer	27	41	24	14	- 52	- 42
Juneau	12	12	10	12	-	+ 20
Kensi	34	24	14	18	- 47	+ 29
Ketchikan	46	20	18	21	- 54	+ 17
Kodiak	14	17	22	19	+ 36	- 14
Nome	13	27	14	14	+ 8	-
Palmer	25	24	19	23	- 8	+ 21
Seward	54	19	60	9	- 83	- 85
Sitka	20	20	43	27	+ 35	- 37
Tok	7	20	27	27	+ 286	-
Valdez	14	15	30	27	+ 93	- 10
Wrangell	23	7	30	12	- 48	- 60
Kotzebue	12	15	15	14	+ 17	- 7
Petersburg	14	12	15	18	+ 29	+ 20
TOTAL	15	16	17	15	-	- 12

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	28	16	21	19	- 32	- 10
Second	12	22	14	14	+ 17	-
Third	14	17	18	16	+ 14	- 11
Fourth	12	13	12	11	- 8	- 8

**DISTRICT COURTS
FELONY CASES
PENDING
1977 - 1980**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	152	192	207	210	+ 38	+ 1
Barrow	15	8	17	18	+ 20	+ 6
Bethel	14	28	43	26	+ 86	- 40
Delta Junction	1	0	0	1	-	-
Fairbanks	69	101	115	70	+ 1	- 39
Glenallen	10	9	7	1	- 90	- 86
Haines	2	3	0	3	+ 50	-
Homer	25	4	8	4	- 84	- 50
Juneau	43	52	32	24	- 44	- 25
Kenai	39	57	49	23	- 41	- 53
Ketchikan	32	62	49	38	+ 19	- 22
Kodiak	17	24	38	28	+ 65	- 26
Nome	27	24	27	18	- 33	- 33
Palmer	18	23	23	14	- 22	- 39
Seward	5	11	9	2	- 60	- 78
Sitka	5	16	22	29	+ 480	+ 32
Tok	11	7	7	2	- 82	- 71
Valdez	12	13	12	4	- 67	- 67
Wrangell	1	4	4	3	+ 200	- 25
Kotzebue	9	15	13	19	+ 111	+ 46
Petersburg	3	1	8	7	+ 133	- 12
TOTAL	510	654	690	544	+ 7	- 21

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	86	138	115	104	+ 21	- 10
Second	36	39	40	37	+ 3	- 7
Third	278	333	353	286	+ 3	- 19
Fourth	110	144	182	117	+ 6	- 36

Any criminal cases opened before December 1978 were closed to help clean up the file. S-61

**DISTRICT COURTS
FELONY CASES
AGE OF PENDING CASES AS OF DECEMBER 31**

COURT	CASES	CURRENT AGE (IN DAYS)		% OVER 120 DAYS
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	210	212	164	57%
Barrow	18	269	255	61%
Bethel	26	95	83	27%
Delta Junction	1	17	17	0
Fairbanks	70	183	159	60%
Glenallen	1	631	631	100%
Haines	3	285	273	100%
Homer	4	302	365	75%
Juneau	24	203	212	67%
Kenai	23	299	342	78%
Ketchikan	38	257	180	84%
Kodiak	28	211	121	54%
Nome	18	237	180	72%
Palmer	14	126	94	36%
Seward	2	17	17	0
Sitka	29	220	190	59%
Tok	2	477	477	100%
Valdez	4	266	180	75%
Wrangell	3	147	91	33%
Kotzebue	19	206	162	68%
Petersburg	7	134	85	29%
TOTAL	544	211	171	60%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	104	224	184	68%
Second	37	221	171	70%
Third	286	217	170	58%
Fourth	117	180	161	53%

Excludes cases outstanding on a warrant.

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
FILINGS
1977 - 1980**

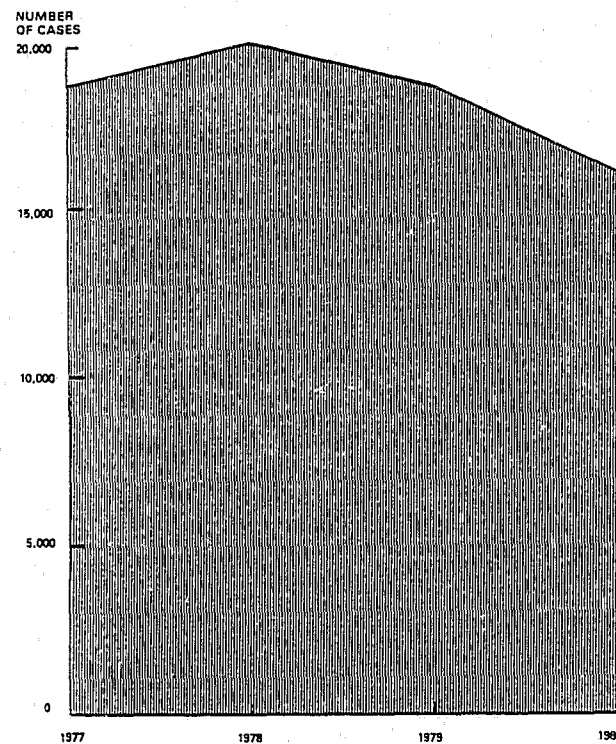
COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	9,128	9,330	7,234	6,504	- 29	- 10
Barrow	209	263	347	218	+ 4	- 37
Bethel	1,170	1,051	1,136	796	- 32	- 30
Delta Junction	50	48	41	58	+ 16	+ 41
Fairbanks	3,058	2,503	2,577	2,402	- 21	- 7
Glenallen	250	196	135	162	- 35	+ 20
Haines	115	96	108	85	- 26	- 31
Homer	275	359	418	260	- 5	- 38
Juneau	881	864	1,116	966	+ 10	- 13
Kenai	963	961	1,095	997	+ 4	- 9
Ketchikan	1,107	876	942	1,053	- 5	+ 12
Kodiak	1,218	1,024	989	882	- 28	- 11
Nome	187	175	310	411	+ 120	+ 33
Palmer	640	596	497	601	- 6	+ 21
Seward	406	271	124	222	- 45	+ 79
Sitka	873	461	545	680	- 22	+ 25
Tok	172	114	86	66	- 62	- 23
Valdez	296	201	174	171	- 42	- 2
Wrangell	147	227	194	244	+ 66	+ 26
Kotzebue	160	257	480	552	+ 245	+ 15
Petersburg	136	118	224	216	+ 59	- 4
TOTAL	21,441	19,991	18,772	17,546	- 18	- 7

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

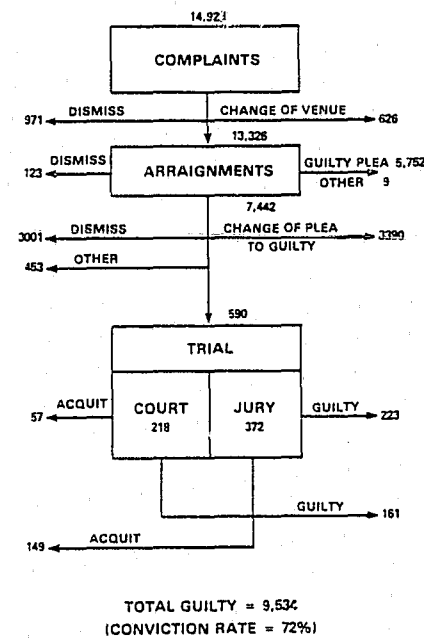
First	3,259	2,642	3,129	3,244	-	+ 4
Second	347	432	790	963	+ 178	+ 22
Third	13,176	12,938	10,666	9,799	- 26	- 8
Fourth	4,659	3,979	4,187	3,540	- 24	- 15

Misdemeanor filings decreased for the third straight year. However, there were significant increases in filings in Delta Junction, Nome, Seward and Wrangell. One out of every three misdemeanors filed was for a traffic matter. Thirteen percent of misdemeanor cases filed were for violent offenses. Misdemeanor dispositions decreased by 21 percent in 1980 with significant decreases in Anchorage, Barrow, Bethel, Haines and Homer. Wrangell showed a 22 percent increase in misdemeanor dispositions.

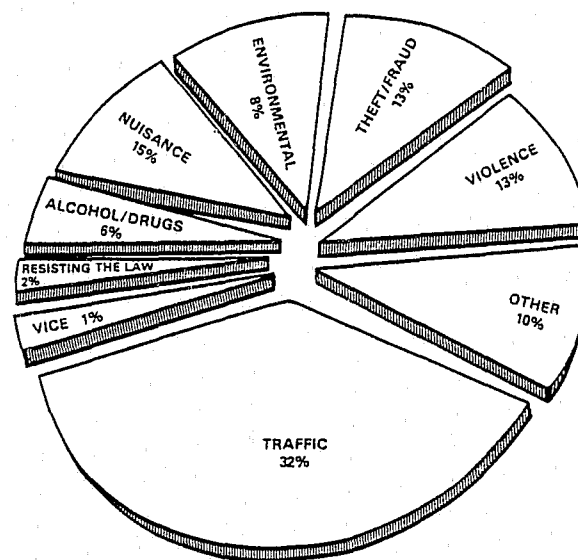
**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
FILINGS
1977 - 1980**



**DISTRICT COURT
DISPOSITION OF MISDEMEANORS
1980**



**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1980**



**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
COMPOSITION OF 1980 FILINGS**

COURT	VIO-LENCE	THEFT/FRAUD	EN-VIRON-MEN-TAL	NUI-SANCE	AL-COHO-L/DRUGS	RE-SIST-ING THE LAW	VICE	TRAF-FIC	OTHER	TOTAL
Anchorage	846	1246	174	1038	345	161	172	2197	325	6504
Barrow	67	13	1	26	9	4	0	69	29	218
Bethel	138	52	33	95	249	9	1	103	116	796
Delta Junction	10	9	15	2	0	0	0	16	6	58
Fairbanks	223	355	119	361	215	16	3	847	263	2402
Glenallen	16	16	39	14	5	0	0	53	19	162
Haines	15	4	11	10	0	0	0	36	9	85
Homer	29	13	57	22	4	3	0	98	34	260
Juneau	130	74	54	129	67	16	0	365	131	966
Kenai	65	49	295	55	15	11	2	402	103	997
Ketchikan	123	101	64	275	7	15	0	328	140	1053
Kodiak	91	98	158	149	44	12	0	216	114	882
Nome	120	38	14	76	23	8	0	61	71	411
Palmer	50	39	132	56	3	5	0	274	42	601
Seward	29	17	21	32	3	0	8	80	32	222
Sitka	82	72	74	91	6	21	16	241	77	680
Tok	23	9	9	10	1	0	0	9	5	66
Valdez	19	18	24	10	2	2	0	62	34	171
Wrangell	18	19	86	26	3	1	0	42	49	244
Kotzebue	128	48	28	88	2	32	6	44	176	552
Petersburg	28	21	74	29	3	2	0	42	17	216
TOTAL	2250	2311	1482	2594	1006	318	208	5585	1792	17546
% OF TOTAL	13%	13%	8%	15%	6%	2%	1%	32%	10%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	396	291	363	560	86	55	16	1054	423	3244
Second	248	86	42	164	25	40	6	105	247	963
Third	1145	1496	900	1376	421	194	182	3382	703	9799
Fourth	461	438	177	494	479	29	4	1044	419	3540

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
DISPOSITIONS
1977 - 1980**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	7,563	9,540	7,973	5,651	- 25	- 29
Barrow	172	275	275	199	+ 16	- 28
Bethel	1,108	1,058	1,135	690	- 38	- 39
Delta Junction	55	57	34	49	- 11	+ 44
Fairbanks	2,794	2,490	2,365	1,825	- 35	- 23
Glenallen	272	222	137	132	- 51	- 4
Haines	132	90	104	61	- 54	- 41
Homer	220	370	427	219	- 1	- 49
Juneau	833	860	1,018	803	- 4	- 21
Kenai	916	973	1,002	849	- 7	- 15
Ketchikan	943	889	911	975	+ 3	+ 7
Kodiak	1,133	1,019	1,008	778	- 33	- 23
Nome	134	265	302	368	+ 175	+ 22
Palmer	621	565	477	495	- 20	+ 4
Seward	359	288	131	152	- 58	+ 16
Sitka	689	514	495	585	- 15	+ 18
Tok	156	113	86	58	- 63	- 33
Valdez	342	194	145	147	- 57	+ 1
Wrangell	150	202	180	220	+ 47	+ 22
Kotzebue	161	260	432	470	+ 192	+ 9
Petersburg	130	117	190	197	+ 52	+ 4
TOTAL	18,883	20,361	18,827	14,923	- 21	- 21

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	2,877	2,672	2,898	2,841	- 1	- 2
Second	295	325	734	838	+ 184	+ 14
Third	11,426	13,171	11,300	8,423	- 26	- 25
Fourth	4,285	3,993	3,895	2,821	- 34	- 28

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
DISPOSITION STAGES
1980**

COURT	BEFORE FIRST APPEARANCE	AT ARRAIGNMENT	BE-TWEEN ARRAIGNMENT	TRIAL			OTHER* (E.G. CHANGE OF VENUE)	TOTAL
				COURT	JURY	TOTAL		
Anchorage	475	1,620	2,847	72	141	213	496	5,651
Barrow	40	32	113	8	6	14	0	199
Bethel	12	350	308	4	15	19	1	690
Delta Junction	3	20	22	0	2	2	2	49
Fairbanks	85	706	901	24	76	100	33	1,825
Glenallen	7	60	60	1	3	4	1	132
Haines	5	41	13	1	0	1	1	61
Homer	7	94	84	24	6	30	4	219
Juneau	49	393	316	17	23	40	5	803
Kenai	34	376	377	8	22	30	32	849
Ketchikan	45	548	344	11	15	26	12	975
Kodiak	76	336	341	6	11	17	8	778
Nome	20	96	232	1	12	13	7	368
Palmer	6	200	250	10	14	24	15	495
Seward	10	89	46	1	5	6	1	152
Sitka	39	272	263	6	4	10	1	585
Tok	3	28	25	0	2	2	0	58
Valdez	11	57	63	3	11	14	2	147
Wrangell	6	124	68	17	2	19	3	220
Kotzebue	23	322	123	1	1	2	0	470
Petersburg	15	120	56	3	1	4	2	197
TOTAL	971	5,884	6,852	218	372	590	626	14,923
% OF TOTAL	7%	39%	46%	1%	3%	4%	4%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	159	1,498	1,060	55	45	100	24	2,841
Second	43	418	355	2	13	15	7	838
Third	626	2,832	4,068	125	213	338	559	8,423
Fourth	143	1,136	1,369	36	101	137	36	2,821

*Reopens, consolidated, deferred, transfer, change of venue

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
ARRAIGNMENT RESULTS**
1980

COURT	DISPOSITIONS AT ARRAIGN- MENT	% OF TOTAL MISDEMEAN- OR CASES	ARRAIGNMENT RESULTS			BAIL FORFEIT	OTHER
			DISMISSED	GUILTY PLEA	NO CONTEST PLEA		
Anchorage	1,620	29%	17	985	595	20	3
Barrow	32	16%	3	25	4	-	-
Bethel	350	51%	11	137	70	132	-
Delta Junction	20	41%	-	15	5	-	-
Fairbanks	706	39%	26	386	290	2	2
Glenallen	60	45%	2	37	20	1	-
Haines	41	67%	3	24	14	-	-
Homer	94	43%	4	63	27	-	-
Juneau	393	49%	5	314	73	1	-
Kenai	376	44%	1	223	152	-	-
Ketchikan	548	56%	5	435	106	2	-
Kodiak	336	43%	11	126	192	7	-
Nome	96	26%	-	69	27	-	-
Palmer	200	40%	9	102	88	-	1
Seward	89	59%	5	56	28	-	-
Sitka	272	47%	9	177	86	-	-
Tok	28	48%	0	13	14	-	1
Valdez	57	39%	1	29	27	-	-
Wrangell	124	56%	4	94	25	1	-
Kotzebue	322	69%	7	130	184	-	1
Petersburg	120	61%	-	52	68	-	-
TOTAL	5,884	39%	123	3,492	2,095	166	8
% OF TOTAL			2%	59%	36%	3%	.1%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,498	53%	26	1,096	372	4	0
Second	418	50%	7	199	211	-	1
Third	2,832	34%	50	1,621	1,129	28	4
Fourth	1,136	40%	40	576	383	134	3

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
DISPOSITIONS BETWEEN
ARRAIGNMENT AND TRIAL (PRETRIAL)**
1980

COURT	DISPOSITIONS BETWEEN ARRAIGNMENT AND TRIAL	% OF TOTAL MISDEMEANOR CASES	PRETRIAL RESULTS		OTHER*
			DISMISSED	CHANGE OF PLEA TO GUILTY	
Anchorage	2,847	50%	1,249	1,349	249
Barrow	113	57%	87	25	1
Bethel	308	45%	151	133	24
Delta Junction	22	45%	4	15	3
Fairbanks	901	49%	291	567	43
Glenallen	60	45%	34	21	5
Haines	13	21%	8	5	-
Homer	84	38%	31	45	8
Juneau	316	39%	136	178	2
Kenai	377	44%	130	240	7
Ketchikan	344	35%	158	177	9
Kodiak	341	44%	181	124	36
Nome	232	63%	104	114	14
Palmer	250	51%	112	118	20
Seward	46	30%	19	23	4
Sitka	263	45%	116	145	2
Tok	25	43%	12	10	3
Valdez	63	43%	22	31	10
Wrangell	68	31%	44	23	1
Kotzebue	123	26%	83	32	8
Petersburg	56	28%	29	23	4
TOTAL	6,852	46%	3,001	3,398	453
% OF TOTAL			44%	50%	6%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,060	37%	491	551	18
Second	355	42%	187	146	22
Third	4,068	48%	1,778	1,951	339
Fourth	1,369	49%	545	750	74

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
RESULTS OF COURT TRIALS
1980**

COURT	COURT TRIALS	% OF TOTAL MISDEMEANOR CASES	ACQUIT-TAL	MISTRIAL WITH SUBSE-QUENT DIS-MISSAL	CHANGE OF PLEA TO GUILTY	GUILTY	
						ORIGINAL CHARGE	LESSER INCLUDED CHARGE
Anchorage	72	1%	21	1	-	50	-
Barrow	8	4%	2	-	-	6	-
Bethel	4	.5%	0	-	-	4	-
Delta Junction	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fairbanks	24	1%	13	-	-	11	-
Glenallen	1	1%	-	-	-	1	-
Haines	1	2%	-	-	-	1	-
Homer	24	11%	2	-	-	22	-
Juneau	17	2%	-	-	-	17	-
Kenai	8	1%	1	-	-	7	-
Ketchikan	11	1%	-	2	-	8	1
Kodiak	6	1%	1	1	-	4	-
Nome	1	.3%	-	-	-	1	-
Palmer	10	2%	1	-	-	9	-
Seward	1	.7%	-	-	-	1	-
Sitka	6	1%	4	-	-	2	-
Tok	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valdez	3	2%	2	-	-	1	-
Wrangell	17	8%	5	-	-	12	-
Kotzebue	1	.2%	1	-	-	-	-
Petersburg	3	2%	-	-	-	3	-
TOTAL	218	1%	53	4	0	160	1
% OF TOTAL			24%	2%	0	73%	1%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	55	2%	9	2	0	43	1
Second	2	.2%	1	0	0	1	0
Third	125	1%	28	2	0	95	0
Fourth	36	1%	15	0	0	21	0

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
RESULTS OF JURY TRIALS
1980**

COURT	JURY TRIALS	% OF TOTAL MISDEMEANOR CASES	ACQUIT-TAL	MISTRIAL WITH SUBSE-QUENT DIS-MISSAL	HUNG JURY	GUILTY	
						ORIGINAL CHARGE	LESSER INCLUDED CHARGE
Anchorage	141	3%	54	1	1	80	5
Barrow	6	3%	1	-	-	5	-
Bethel	15	2%	6	-	-	9	-
Delta Junction	2	4%	-	-	-	2	-
Fairbanks	76	4%	24	2	2	47	1
Glenallen	3	2%	2	-	-	1	-
Haines	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homer	6	3%	-	-	-	6	-
Juneau	23	3%	4	-	1	18	-
Kenai	22	3%	14	-	1	7	-
Ketchikan	15	2%	9	-	-	6	-
Kodiak	11	1%	5	-	-	6	-
Nome	12	3%	2	-	1	9	-
Palmer	14	3%	3	1	-	10	-
Seward	5	3%	2	-	-	3	-
Sitka	4	1%	2	-	-	2	-
Tok	2	3%	1	-	-	1	-
Valdez	11	7%	6	-	-	5	-
Wrangell	2	1%	-	-	2	-	-
Kotzebue	1	.2%	1	-	-	-	-
Petersburg	1	.5%	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	372	3%	137	4	8	217	6
% OF TOTAL			37%	1%	2%	58%	2%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	45	2%	16	0	3	26	0
Second	13	2%	3	0	1	9	0
Third	213	3%	86	2	2	118	5
Fourth	101	4%	32	2	2	64	1

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
TRIAL RATE**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	5%	7%	4%	4%	- 1	-
Barrow	5%	7%	3%	7%	+ 2	+ 4
Bethel	5%	3%	3%	3%	- 2	-
Delta Junction	11%	4%	0	4%	- 7	-
Fairbanks	5%	6%	8%	5%	-	- 3
Glennallen	4%	10%	5%	3%	- 1	- 2
Haines	3%	7%	8%	2%	- 1	- 6
Homer	9%	6%	10%	14%	+ 5	+ 4
Juneau	6%	6%	3%	5%	- 1	+ 2
Kenai	8%	4%	8%	4%	- 4	- 4
Ketchikan	7%	7%	6%	3%	- 4	- 3
Kodiak	4%	3%	4%	2%	- 2	- 2
Nome	7%	3%	2%	4%	- 3	+ 2
Palmer	11%	7%	7%	5%	- 6	- 2
Seward	5%	3%	6%	4%	- 1	- 2
Sitka	7%	7%	2%	2%	- 5	-
Tok	5%	14%	5%	3%	- 2	- 2
Valdez	4%	8%	9%	10%	+ 6	+ 1
Wrangell	7%	5%	4%	9%	+ 2	+ 5
Kotzebue	10%	5%	1%	.4%	- 9.6	- .6
Petersburg	6%	3%	4%	2%	- 4	- 2
TOTAL	6%	6%	5%	4%	- 2	- 1

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	6%	6%	4%	4%	- 2	-
Second	8%	4%	1%	2%	- 6	+ 1
Third	6%	7%	5%	4%	- 2	- 1
Fourth	5%	5%	6%	5%	-	- 1

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
AVERAGE DAYS PER TRIAL**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.6	+ 7	-
Barrow	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-
Bethel	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.1	- 31	- 15
Delta Junction	1.0	1.5	-	3.0	+ 200	-
Fairbanks	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.1	+ 75	+ 31
Glennallen	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-
Haines	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	-	- 9
Homer	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-
Juneau	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.1	-	-
Kenai	1.1	1.2	1.4	2.0	+ 82	+ 43
Ketchikan	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.3	- 24	+ 8
Kodiak	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.5	- 25	-
Nome	1.2	4.6	1.3	1.7	+ 42	+ 31
Palmer	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	+ 10	- 8
Seward	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-
Sitka	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	+ 18	+ 30
Tok	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	+ 36	-
Valdez	1.0	1.2	3.3	1.3	+ 30	- 61
Wrangell	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	-	-
Kotzebue	1.9	1.0	1.5	1.5	- 21	-
Petersburg	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	- 9	- 9
TOTAL	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	+ 7	+ 7

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	- 8	-
Second	1.6	3.5	1.4	1.7	+ 6	+ 21
Third	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.5	+ 7	-
Fourth	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.9	+ 46	+ 27

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
CONVICTION RATES
1980**

COURT	DISPO- SITIONS	LESS		NET DISPO- SITIONS	GUILTY AT				CONVIC- TION RATE
		OTHER	NO APPEAR- ANCE		AR- RAIGN- MENT	PRE- TRIAL	TRIAL	TOTAL	
Anchorage	5651	496	475	4680	1600	1349	135	3084	66%
Barrow	199	0	40	159	29	25	11	65	41%
Bethel	690	1	12	677	339	133	13	485	72%
Delta Junction	49	2	3	44	20	15	2	37	84%
Fairbanks	1825	33	85	1707	678	567	59	1304	76%
Glenallen	132	1	7	124	58	21	2	81	65%
Haines	61	1	5	55	38	5	1	44	80%
Homer	219	4	7	208	90	45	28	163	78%
Juneau	803	5	49	749	388	178	35	601	80%
Kenai	849	32	34	783	375	240	14	629	80%
Ketchikan	975	12	45	918	543	177	15	735	80%
Kodiak	778	8	76	694	325	124	10	459	66%
Nome	368	7	20	341	96	114	10	220	65%
Palmer	495	15	6	474	190	118	19	327	69%
Seward	152	1	10	141	84	23	4	111	79%
Sitka	585	1	39	545	263	145	4	412	76%
Tok	58	0	3	55	27	10	1	38	69%
Valdez	147	2	11	134	56	31	6	93	69%
Wrangell	220	3	6	211	119	23	12	154	73%
Kotzebue	470	0	23	447	314	32	0	346	77%
Petersburg	197	2	15	180	120	23	3	146	81%
TOTAL	14923	626	971	13326	5752	3398	384	9534	72%
% OF TOTAL				89%	39%	23%	3%	65%	-

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	2841	24	159	2658	1471	551	70	2092	79%
Second	838	7	43	788	410	146	10	566	72%
Third	8423	559	626	7238	2778	1951	218	4947	68%
Fourth	2821	36	143	2642	1093	750	86	1929	73%

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
SENTENCE/FINES IMPOSED
1980**

COURT	CONVIC- TIONS	SENTENCE SERVED AND/OR FINE PAID			NO SENTENCE SERVED OR FINE PAID	
		SENTENCE ONLY	FINE ONLY	FINE AND SENTENCE	SUSPENDED IMPOSI- TION OF SENTENCE	SENTENCE OR FINE SUSPENDED
Anchorage	3,084	919	832	813	397	123
Barrow	65	13	18	9	14	11
Bethel	485	129	250	68	38	-
Delta Junction	37	2	22	3	4	6
Fairbanks	1,304	238	518	326	167	55
Glenallen	81	16	26	10	26	3
Haines	44	5	21	14	4	-
Homer	163	22	79	45	17	-
Juneau	601	94	257	187	25	38
Kenai	629	62	328	189	42	8
Ketchikan	735	168	320	160	66	21
Kodiak	459	76	168	103	107	5
Nome	220	103	40	28	49	-
Palmer	327	10	133	115	40	20
Seward	111	32	33	32	6	8
Sitka	412	48	185	112	48	19
Tok	38	12	10	3	13	-
Valdez	93	4	40	24	25	-
Wrangell	154	13	111	11	19	-
Kotzebue	346	190	46	8	102	-
Petersburg	146	36	68	20	9	13
TOTAL	9,534	2,201	3,505	2,280	1,218	330
% OF TOTAL	100%	23%	37%	24%	13%	3%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	2,092	364	962	504	171	91
Second	566	293	86	36	151	0
Third	4,947	1,150	1,639	1,331	660	167
Fourth	1,929	394	818	409	236	72

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
SENTENCE/FINES IMPOSED
1980**

COURT	SENTENCES		FINES		REVENUE GENERATED (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)		
	NUMBER	AVERAGE AMOUNT	NUMBER	AVERAGE AMOUNT	STATE	LOCAL	TOTAL
Anchorage	1,732	10	1,645	169	Unavailable		278,005
Barrow	22	52	27	218			5,886
Bethel	197	33	318	80			28,620
Delta Junction	5	9	25	198			4,950
Fairbanks	564	15	844	165			139,260
Glenallen	26	14	36	212			7,632
Haines	19	9	35	86			3,010
Homer	67	17	124	278			34,472
Juneau	281	8	444	163			72,372
Kenai	251	11	517	207			107,019
Ketchikan	328	15	480	205			98,400
Kodiak	179	8	271	233			63,143
Nome	131	8	68	83			5,644
Palmer	134	7	248	181			44,888
Seward	64	8	65	158			10,270
Sitka	160	9	297	213			63,261
Tok	15	25	13	206			2,678
Valdez	28	4	64	259			16,576
Wrangell	24	15	122	99			12,078
Kotzebue	198	12	54	58			3,132
Petersburg	56	7	88	153			13,464
TOTAL	4,481	14	5,785	226			1,014,760

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	868	11	1,466	179			262,585
Second	329	7	122	72			8,776
Third	2,481	10	2,970	189			562,005
Fourth	803	31	1,227	148			181,394

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
AGE OF 1980 CASE DISPOSITIONS***

COURT	CASES	AGE AT CLOSING (IN DAYS)		% OVER 120 DAYS
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	5,651	172	71	35%
Barrow	199	77	68	22%
Bethel	690	36	6	5%
Delta Junction	49	422	15	38%
Fairbanks	1,825	69	36	11%
Glenallen	132	78	29	15%
Haines	61	26	0	7%
Homer	219	53	32	10%
Juneau	803	40	7	7%
Kenai	849	79	26	14%
Ketchikan	975	29	0	5%
Kodiak	778	44	12	13%
Nome	368	48	25	8%
Palmer	495	55	26	13%
Seward	152	53	8	9%
Sitka	585	36	13	5%
Tok	58	65	12	24%
Valdez	147	36	13	13%
Wrangell	220	44	13	10%
Kotzebue	470	31	0	10%
Petersburg	197	63	8	14%
TOTAL	14,923	98	38	20%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	2,841	37	6	7%
Second	838	38	11	9%
Third	8,423	135	55	28%
Fourth	2,821	68	30	11%

*Measured from first appearance to dismissal, acquittal or sentencing. Excludes those outstanding on warrants.

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
MEDIAN AGE OF CASES AT DISPOSITION**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	24	33	48	71	+ 196	+ 48
Barrow	7	65	78	68	+ 871	- 13
Bethel	15	2	0	6	- 60	-
Delta Junction	14	50	30	15	+ 7	- 50
Fairbanks	14	12	50	36	+ 157	- 28
Glenallen	52	42	29	29	- 44	-
Haines	2	0	0	0	-	-
Homer	21	29	23	32	+ 52	+ 39
Juneau	11	11	8	7	- 33	- 12
Kenai	12	11	17	26	+ 117	+ 53
Ketchikan	8	1	4	0	-	-
Kodiak	4	7	11	12	+ 200	+ 9
Nome	51	57	44	25	- 51	- 43
Palmer	12	10	39	26	+ 117	- 33
Seward	13	33	34	8	- 38	- 76
Sitka	11	9	8	13	+ 18	+ 63
Tok	7	26	44	12	+ 71	- 73
Valdez	39	25	18	13	- 67	- 28
Wrangell	13	10	13	13	-	-
Kotzebue	12	4	0	0	-	-
Petersburg	10	7	8	8	- 20	-
TOTAL	18	23	33	38	+ 111	+ 15

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	10	7	7	6	- 40	- 14
Second	30	31	18	11	- 63	- 39
Third	21	28	40	55	+ 162	+ 38
Fourth	14	14	37	30	+ 114	- 19

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
PENDING
1977 - 1980**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980*	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	2,494	2,284	3,549	2,726	+ 9	- 23
Barrow	30	18	107	41	+ 37	- 62
Bethel	147	140	269	126	- 14	- 53
Delta Junction	19	10	7	9	- 53	+ 29
Fairbanks	694	707	1,314	1,000	+ 44	- 24
Glenallen	36	10	24	24	- 33	-
Haines	9	15	19	23	+ 156	+ 21
Homer	75	64	105	90	+ 20	- 14
Juneau	111	115	204	241	+ 117	+ 18
Kenai	116	104	292	362	+ 212	+ 24
Ketchikan	195	182	276	159	- 18	- 42
Kodiak	242	247	360	191	- 21	- 47
Nome	141	51	71	76	- 46	+ 7
Palmer	88	119	163	153	+ 74	- 6
Seward	65	48	58	71	+ 9	+ 22
Sitka	185	132	296	149	- 19	- 50
Tok	27	28	15	17	- 37	+ 13
Valdez	38	45	55	39	+ 3	- 29
Wrangell	18	43	61	26	+ 44	- 57
Kotzebue	29	16	77	107	+ 269	+ 39
Petersburg	21	22	24	18	- 14	- 25
TOTAL	4,780	4,400	7,346	5,648	+ 18	- 23

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	539	509	880	616	+ 14	- 30
Second	170	67	148	183	+ 8	+ 24
Third	3,154	2,921	4,606	3,656	+ 16	- 21
Fourth	917	903	1,712	1,193	+ 30	- 30

*All criminal cases opened before December 1978 were closed to help clean up the file. S-79

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
AGE OF PENDING CASES AS OF DECEMBER 31
1980**

COURT	CASES	CURRENT AGE (IN DAYS)		% OVER 120 DAYS
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	2,726	206	166	61%
Barrow	41	214	131	51%
Bethel	126	146	114	47%
Delta Junction	9	324	212	67%
Fairbanks	1,000	195	137	53%
Glenallen	24	195	168	67%
Haines	23	181	165	57%
Homer	90	254	242	69%
Juneau	241	177	146	57%
Kenai	362	284	244	73%
Ketchikan	159	223	171	72%
Kodiak	191	226	186	60%
Nome	76	169	107	43%
Palmer	153	143	116	48%
Seward	71	136	125	52%
Sitka	149	158	101	40%
Tok	17	170	150	59%
Valdez	39	137	214	74%
Wrangell	26	180	105	42%
Kotzebue	107	185	139	64%
Petersburg	18	132	99	39%
TOTAL	5,648	203	166	59%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	616	183	139	56%
Second	183	178	126	55%
Third	3,656	211	183	62%
Fourth	1,193	191	133	52%

Excludes cases outstanding on a warrant.
S-80

**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CRIMINAL CASES
FILINGS
1977 - 1980**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	1,209	1,943	1,528	1,293	+ 7	- 15
Barrow	3	7	7	0	-	-
Bethel	46	104	90	72	+ 57	- 20
Delta Junction	5	2	0	2	- 60	0
Fairbanks	328	386	253	561	+ 71	+ 122
Glenallen	8	2	3	9	+ 13	+ 200
Haines	16	7	10	0	-	-
Homer	5	14	7	9	+ 80	+ 29
Juneau	29	50	26	38	+ 31	+ 46
Kenai	3	44	133	87	+2800	- 35
Ketchikan	51	79	100	92	+ 80	- 8
Kodiak	91	168	100	33	- 34	- 67
Nome	10	23	20	86	+ 760	+ 330
Palmer	35	51	22	48	+ 37	+ 118
Seward	15	1	1	12	- 20	+1100
Sitka	145	50	75	11	- 93	- 85
Tok	29	31	15	11	- 62	- 27
Valdez	38	6	6	13	- 66	+ 117
Wrangell	32	41	50	43	+ 34	- 14
Kotzebue	55	20	10	17	- 69	+ 70
Petersburg	26	13	9	5	- 81	- 44
TOTAL	2,179	3,042	2,465	2,442	+ 12	- 1

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	299	240	270	189	- 37	- 30
Second	65	43	30	103	+ 58	+ 243
Third	1,404	2,229	1,800	1,504	+ 7	- 16
Fourth	411	530	365	646	+ 57	+ 77

**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CRIMINAL CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1980**

COURT	FAILURE TO SATISFY	PROBATION REVOCATION	TRAFFIC ON FORMAL COMPLAINT	TRANSFER CASE*	OTHER	TOTAL
Anchorage	1,041	114	7	See	131	1,293
Barrow	-	-	-	Note	-	0
Bethel	3	64	0		5	72
Delta Junction	1	0	0		1	2
Fairbanks	39	54	435		33	561
Glenallen	7	0	0		2	9
Haines	-	-	-		-	0
Homer	6	0	1		2	9
Juneau	6	1	18		13	38
Kenai	44	7	4		32	87
Ketchikan	13	0	51		28	92
Kodiak	26	1	1		5	33
Nome	10	31	0		45	86
Palmer	35	2	4		7	48
Seward	10	0	0		2	12
Sitka	3	2	1		5	11
Tok	6	2	2		1	11
Valdez	2	0	9		2	13
Wrangell	35	2	1		5	43
Kotzebue	-	1	14		2	17
Petersburg	4	0	1		0	5
TOTAL	1,291	281	549		321	2,442
% OF TOTAL	53%	12%	22%		13%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	61	5	72	51	189
Second	10	32	14	47	103
Third	1,171	124	26	183	1,504
Fourth	49	120	437	40	646

* A case where a formal Change of Venue is not filed but one or more hearings are conducted for a case belonging to another court. For 1980 these cases were filed under the offense code for their type action. Cannot distinguish the transfer cases from the other misdemeanors or felonies.

**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CRIMINAL CASES
DISPOSITIONS
1977 - 1980**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	1,118	1,661	1,089	1,084	- 3	-
Barrow	3	4	7	0	-	-
Bethel	41	94	71	69	+ 68	- 3
Delta Junction	6	2	0	3	- 50	-
Fairbanks	284	366	222	396	+ 39	+ 78
Glenallen	3	1	2	5	+ 67	+ 150
Haines	15	9	8	1	- 93	- 87
Homer	2	12	3	2	-	- 33
Juneau	16	38	23	21	+ 31	- 9
Kenai	3	55	111	25	+ 733	- 77
Ketchikan	29	47	87	77	+ 166	- 11
Kodiak	86	165	89	26	- 70	- 71
Nome	15	21	18	72	+ 380	+ 300
Palmer	22	33	53	40	+ 82	- 25
Seward	8	1	1	4	- 50	+ 300
Sitka	72	32	72	10	- 86	- 86
Tok	30	28	6	14	- 53	+ 133
Valdez	42	7	2	14	- 67	+ 600
Wrangell	40	34	32	22	- 45	- 31
Kotzebue	27	18	8	10	- 63	+ 25
Petersburg	21	10	6	12	- 43	+ 100
TOTAL	1,883	2,638	1,910	1,907	+ 1	-

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	193	170	228	143	- 26	- 37
Second	42	39	26	82	+ 95	+ 215
Third	1,284	1,935	1,350	1,200	- 7	- 11
Fourth	364	494	306	482	+ 32	+ 58

**DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS CASES
FILINGS
1977 - 1980**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	2,691	3,940	4,851	4,184	+ 55	- 14
Barrow	7	42	23	41	+ 486	+ 78
Bethel	134	117	178	116	- 14	- 35
Delta Junction	32	29	17	31	- 3	+ 82
Fairbanks	507	691	909	936	+ 85	+ 3
Glenallen	244	230	204	178	- 27	- 13
Haines	38	41	53	33	- 13	- 38
Homer	75	175	192	184	+ 145	- 4
Juneau	546	715	946	959	+ 76	+ 1
Kenai	312	488	503	496	+ 59	- 1
Ketchikan	171	256	213	242	+ 42	+ 14
Kodiak	220	225	193	192	- 13	- 1
Nome	152	147	202	88	- 42	- 56
Palmer	224	326	423	670	+ 199	+ 58
Seward	38	47	62	61	+ 61	- 2
Sitka	49	101	98	200	+ 308	+ 104
Tok	9	5	28	17	+ 89	- 39
Valdez	457	154	151	148	- 68	- 2
Wrangell	126	74	71	47	- 63	- 34
Kotzebue	47	108	164	79	+ 68	- 52
Petersburg	22	37	48	62	+ 182	+ 29
TOTAL	6,101	7,948	9,529	8,964	+ 47	- 6

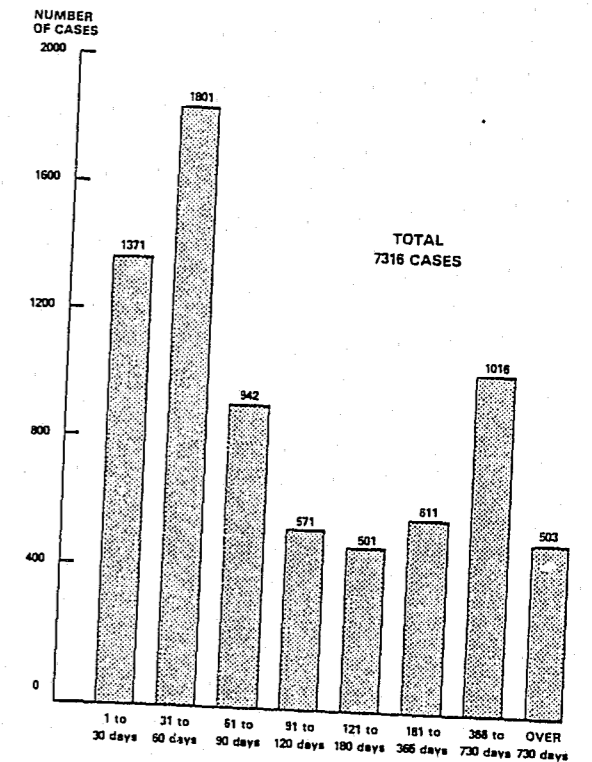
BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	952	1,224	1,429	1,543	+ 62	+ 8
Second	199	255	366	167	- 16	- 54
Third	4,261	5,585	6,579	6,113	+ 43	- 7
Fourth	689	884	1,155	1,141	+ 66	- 1

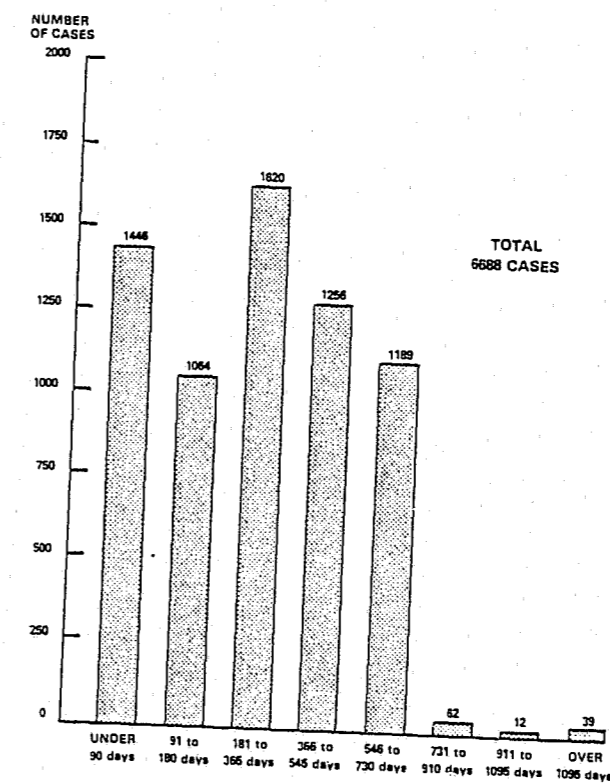
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Small Claims filings decreased in 1980 for the first time in several years. There were significant decreases in filings in Bethel, Nome and Kotzebue. Dispositions of Small Claims cases decreased 14 percent in 1980. Fairbanks had a 24 percent decrease in Small Claims dispositions while Nome had a 79 percent decrease. The average Small Claims case took 219 days to disposition, but half of the cases were completed in less than three months.

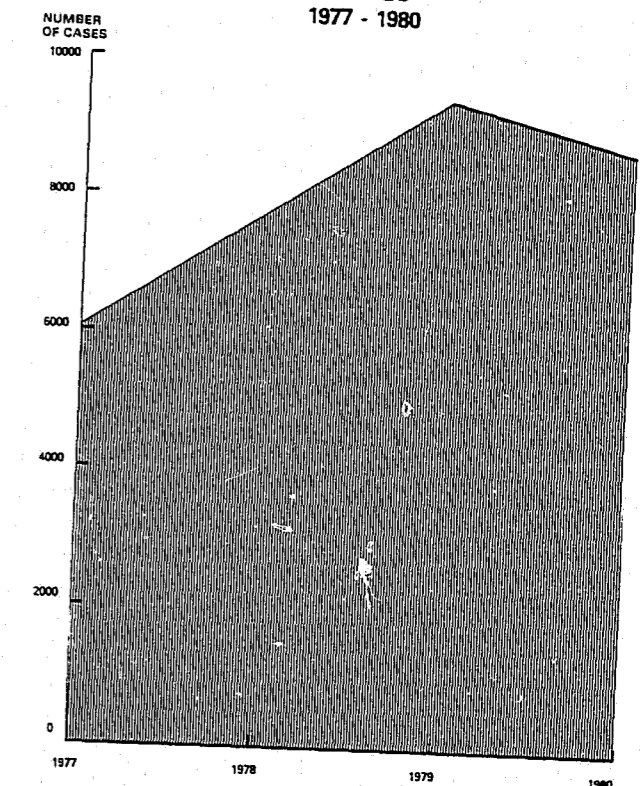
**AGE OF CIVIL DISPOSITIONS
DISTRICT COURT - SMALL CLAIMS**



**AGE OF PENDING CIVIL CASES
DISTRICT COURT - SMALL CLAIMS**



**DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS CASES
FILINGS
1977 - 1980**



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**DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS CASES
DISPOSITIONS
1977 - 1980**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	2,449	2,719	4,376	3,661	+ 49	- 16
Barrow	2	6	37	6	+ 200	- 84
Bethel	102	116	145	104	+ 2	- 28
Delta Junction	23	22	11	37	+ 61	+ 236
Fairbanks	515	594	739	564	+ 10	- 24
Glenallen	200	247	177	117	- 41	- 34
Haines	29	34	35	34	+ 17	- 3
Homer	76	113	193	218	+ 187	+ 13
Juneau	495	631	820	723	+ 46	- 12
Kenai	246	360	410	413	+ 68	+ 1
Ketchikan	143	239	228	196	+ 37	- 14
Kodiak	191	272	189	217	+ 14	+ 15
Nome	84	114	316	66	- 21	- 79
Palmer	123	368	294	405	+ 229	+ 38
Seward	43	40	62	36	- 16	- 42
Sitka	49	61	96	143	+ 192	+ 49
Tok	9	5	15	23	+ 156	+ 53
Valdez	395	166	186	116	- 71	- 38
Wrangell	114	92	60	56	- 51	- 7
Kotzebue	14	37	98	132	+ 843	+ 35
Petersburg	20	25	47	49	+ 145	+ 4
TOTAL	5,322	6,261	8,534	7,316	+ 37	- 14

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	850	1,082	1,286	1,201	+ 41	- 7
Second	98	151	414	198	+ 102	- 52
Third	3,723	4,285	5,887	5,183	+ 39	- 12
Fourth	651	743	947	734	+ 13	- 22

**DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS CASES
DISPOSITION STAGES
1980**

COURT	BEFORE THE ANSWER	BETWEEN THE ANSWER AND TRIAL	AT TRIAL	TOTAL	OTHER
Anchorage	2,220	777	477	3,661	187
Barrow	2	4	0	6	-
Bethel	60	32	10	104	2
Delta Junction	19	13	5	37	-
Fairbanks	301	168	86	564	9
Glenallen	72	33	12	117	-
Haines	22	5	4	34	3
Homer	139	44	32	218	3
Juneau	506	164	51	723	2
Kenai	260	119	32	413	2
Ketchikan	126	41	29	196	-
Kodiak	119	58	38	217	2
Nome	42	18	5	66	1
Palmer	258	100	38	405	9
Seward	27	7	2	36	-
Sitka	93	39	9	143	2
Tok	15	6	2	23	-
Valdez	60	43	12	116	1
Wrangell	38	10	8	56	-
Kotzebue	105	25	1	132	1
Petersburg	28	14	7	49	-
TOTAL	4,512	1,720	860	7,316	224
% OF TOTAL	62%	23%	12%	100%	3%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	813	273	108	1,201	7
Second	147	43	6	198	2
Third	3,155	1,181	643	5,183	204
Fourth	397	223	103	734	11

**DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS CASES
TRIAL RATE**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	14%	11%	12%	13%	- 1	+ 1
Barrow	0	0	0	0	-	-
Sethel	0	8%	7%	10%	-	+ 3
Delta Junction	13%	23%	27%	14%	+ 1	- 13
Fairbanks	8%	5%	15%	15%	+ 7	-
Glenallen	1%	3%	4%	10%	+ 9	+ 6
Haines	0	6%	17%	12%	-	- 5
Homer	12%	12%	9%	15%	+ 3	+ 6
Juneau	8%	13%	8%	7%	- 1	- 1
Kenai	11%	8%	11%	8%	- 3	- 3
Ketchikan	15%	12%	12%	15%	-	+ 3
Kodiak	8%	9%	17%	18%	+ 10	+ 1
Nome	1%	14%	1%	8%	+ 7	+ 7
Palmer	3%	15%	16%	9%	+ 6	- 7
Seward	2%	5%	4%	6%	+ 4	+ 2
Sitka	4%	10%	14%	6%	+ 2	- 8
Tok	22%	0	6%	9%	+ 13	+ 3
Valdez	10%	14%	12%	10%	-	- 2
Wrangell	6%	9%	12%	14%	+ 8	+ 2
Kotzebue	0	0	1%	1%	-	-
Petersburg	10%	12%	23%	14%	+ 4	- 9
TOTAL	11%	11%	12%	12%	+ 1	-

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	8%	12%	10%	9%	+ 1	- 1
Second	1%	11%	1%	3%	+ 2	+ 2
Third	12%	11%	12%	12%	-	-
Fourth	7%	6%	14%	14%	+ 7	-

**DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS CASES
DISPOSITION RESULTS
1980**

COURT	DISPOSITIONS	RESULT FOR		AVERAGE JUDGMENT AMOUNT	
		PLAINTIFF BOTH	DEFENDANT		
Anchorage	3,661	1,753	2	1,906	814
Barrow	6	-	-	6	-
Sethel	104	38	1	65	686
Delta Junction	37	8	-	29	1,067
Fairbanks	564	198	2	364	729
Glenallen	117	53	-	64	853
Haines	34	11	-	23	487
Homer	218	92	1	125	953
Juneau	723	369	-	354	484
Kenai	413	192	1	220	685
Ketchikan	196	102	-	94	327
Kodiak	217	62	2	153	727
Nome	66	30	-	36	724
Palmer	405	233	-	172	542
Seward	36	11	-	25	375
Sitka	143	42	2	99	711
Tok	23	12	-	11	867
Valdez	116	79	2	35	525
Wrangell	56	25	-	31	336
Kotzebue	132	83	-	49	573
Petersburg	49	24	-	25	464
TOTAL	7,316	3,417	13	3,886	719
% OF TOTAL	100%	47%	.2%	53%	

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,201	573	2	626	478
Second	198	113	0	85	623
Third	5,183	2,475	8	2,700	776
Fourth	734	256	3	475	738

**DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS
AGE OF 1980 CASE DISPOSITIONS**

COURT	NUMBER OF CASES	AGE AT CLOSING (IN MONTHS)		% OVER ONE YEAR
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	3,661	267	72	21%
Barrow	6	112	90	0
Bethel	104	171	57	27%
Delta Junction	37	435	128	38%
Fairbanks	564	240	144	36%
Glenallen	117	98	68	2%
Haines	34	155	54	15%
Homer	218	213	108	22%
Juneau	723	124	52	13%
Kenai	413	224	89	25%
Ketchikan	196	86	56	1%
Kodiak	217	224	197	24%
Nome	66	105	68	5%
Palmer	405	99	55	6%
Seward	36	264	120	28%
Sitka	143	175	57	23%
Tok	23	190	86	30%
Valdez	116	124	50	12%
Wrangell	56	126	48	11%
Kotzebue	132	264	239	19%
Petersburg	49	148	60	12%
TOTAL	7,316	219	83	20%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,201	126	53	12%
Second	198	211	182	14%
Third	5,183	239	79	20%
Fourth	734	237	129	34%

**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
FILINGS
1977 - 1980**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	2,620	2,865	3,225	2,937	+ 12	- 9
Barrow	1	0	0	3	+ 200	-
Bethel	39	13	16	13	- 67	- 19
Delta Junction	2	0	0	0	-	-
Fairbanks	598	632	687	544	- 9	- 21
Glenallen	21	26	11	15	- 29	+ 36
Haines	1	1	0	0	-	-
Homer	76	177	215	179	+ 136	- 17
Juneau	165	180	195	220	+ 33	+ 13
Kenai	79	88	81	79	-	- 2
Ketchikan	59	69	74	82	+ 39	+ 11
Kodiak	79	26	40	102	+ 29	+ 155
Nome	9	14	20	15	+ 67	- 25
Palmer	52	86	193	273	+ 425	+ 42
Seward	5	5	2	5	-	+ 150
Sitka	20	26	25	64	+ 220	+ 156
Tok	4	1	1	2	- 50	+ 100
Valdez	158	114	128	111	- 30	- 13
Wrangell	12	10	3	3	- 75	-
Kotzebue	17	5	1	0	-	-
Petersburg	0	6	5	7	-	+ 40
TOTAL	4,017	4,344	4,922	4,654	+ 16	- 5

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	257	292	302	376	+ 46	+ 25
Second	26	19	21	15	- 42	- 29
Third	3,090	3,387	3,895	3,701	+ 20	- 5
Fourth	644	646	704	562	- 13	- 20

**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1980**

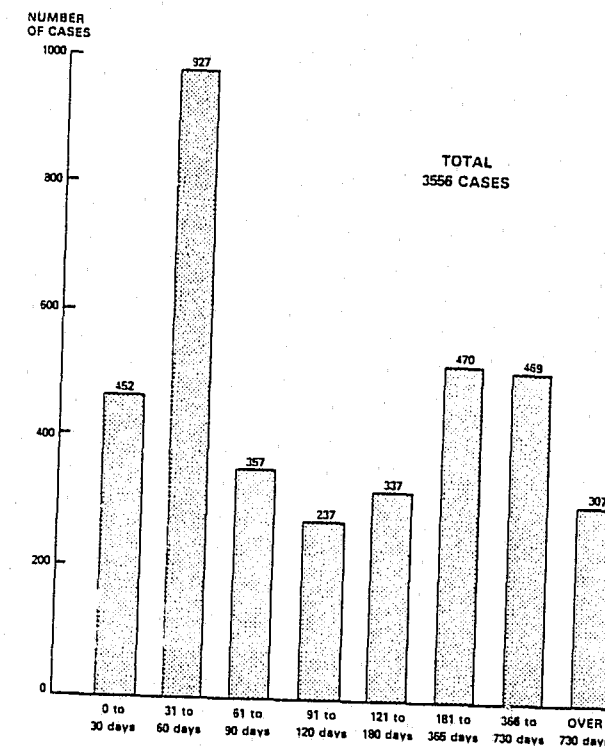
COURT	CIVIL DAMAGE	DEBTS, CONTRACTS AND NOTES	OTHER	TOTAL
Anchorage	357	2,076	504	2,937
Barrow	0	3	0	3
Bethel	2	9	2	13
Delta Junction	-	-	-	0
Fairbanks	43	441	60	544
Glenallen	0	1	14	15
Haines	-	-	-	0
Homer	18	38	123	179
Juneau	23	150	47	220
Kenai	9	60	10	79
Ketchikan	8	35	39	82
Kodiak	12	62	28	102
Nome	2	6	7	15
Palmer	21	89	163	273
Seward	0	3	2	5
Sitka	4	47	13	64
Tok	0	1	1	2
Valdez	5	9	97	111
Wrangell	0	1	2	3
Kotzebue	-	-	-	0
Petersburg	0	2	5	7
TOTAL	504	3,033	1,117	4,654
% OF TOTAL	11%	65%	24%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

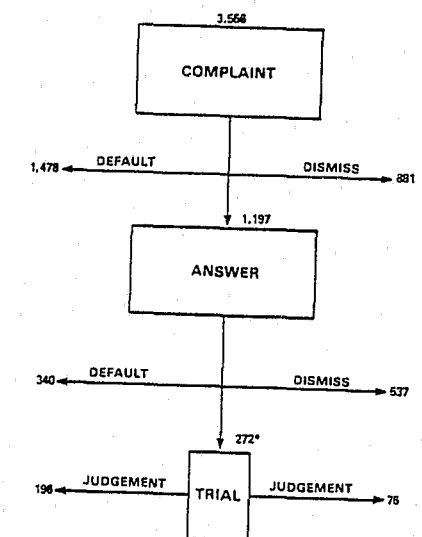
First	35	235	106	376
Second	2	6	7	15
Third	422	2,338	941	3,701
Fourth	45	454	63	562

The filing of civil cases other than Small Claims also decreased in 1980 although there was a substantial increase in filings in the Kodiak District Court. Eight percent of these civil cases were disposed of as the result of a trial. Civil cases other than Small Claims took an average of 283 days to complete, a longer time than Small Claims cases due to the more formal rules of procedure involved in civil cases not filed under the Small Claims rules.

**AGE OF CIVIL DISPOSITIONS
DISTRICT COURT - OTHER CIVIL**

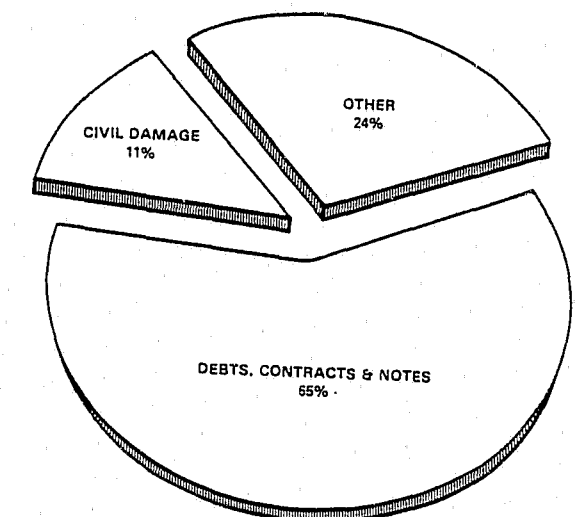


**DISTRICT COURT
DISPOSITION OF OTHER
CIVIL CASES - 1980**



*48 Change of Venue before Trial

**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1980**



**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
DISPOSITIONS
1977 - 1980**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1978 to 1980
Anchorage	1,935	1,995	2,189	2,119	+ 10	- 3
Barrow	0	0	0	0	-	-
Bethel	35	12	11	12	- 66	+ 9
Delta Junction	2	0	0	0	-	-
Fairbanks	551	609	570	570	+ 3	-
Glenallen	14	25	9	16	+ 14	+ 78
Haines	1	1	0	0	-	-
Homer	22	105	103	168	+ 664	+ 63
Juneau	230	155	180	169	- 27	- 6
Kenai	50	71	74	76	+ 52	+ 3
Ketchikan	67	71	58	34	- 49	- 41
Kodiak	59	41	25	58	- 2	+ 132
Nome	8	10	17	11	+ 38	- 35
Palmer	27	49	124	181	+ 570	+ 46
Seward	2	3	4	2	-	- 50
Sitka	12	19	30	31	+ 158	+ 3
Tok	4	1	1	0	-	-
Valdez	111	132	108	104	- 6	- 4
Wrangell	12	8	1	2	- 83	+ 100
Kotzebue	16	0	2	0	-	-
Petersburg	1	1	3	3	+ 200	-
TOTAL	3,159	3,308	3,509	3,556	+ 13	+ 1

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	323	255	272	239	- 26	- 12
Second	24	10	19	11	- 54	- 42
Third	2,220	2,421	2,636	2,724	+ 23	+ 3
Fourth	592	622	582	582	- 2	-

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**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
DISPOSITION STAGES
1980**

COURT	BEFORE THE ANSWER	BETWEEN THE ANSWER AND TRIAL	AT TRIAL			TOTAL	OTHER
			COURT	JURY	TOTAL		
Anchorage	1,436	603	66	7	73	2,119	7
Barrow	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
Bethel	9	2	1	0	1	12	-
Delta Junction	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
Fairbanks	437	122	3	0	3	570	8
Glenallen	6	2	5	0	5	16	3
Haines	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Homer	89	20	40	2	42	168	17
Juneau	136	28	3	0	3	169	2
Kenai	56	16	3	1	4	76	-
Ketchikan	17	8	7	1	8	34	1
Kodiak	39	13	4	1	5	58	1
Nome	7	4	0	0	0	11	-
Palmer	55	23	100	0	100	181	3
Seward	1	0	1	0	1	2	-
Sitka	19	12	0	0	0	31	-
Tok	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
Valdez	49	23	27	0	27	104	5
Wrangell	1	1	-	-	-	2	-
Kotzebue	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
Petersburg	2	-	-	-	-	3	1
TOTAL	2,359	877	260	12	272	3,556	48
% OF TOTAL	66%	25%	7%	.3%	8%	100%	1%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	175	49	10	1	11	239	4
Second	7	4	0	0	0	11	0
Third	1,731	700	246	11	257	2,724	36
Fourth	446	124	4	0	4	582	8

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**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
TRIAL RATE**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	7%	3%	1%	3%	- 4	+ 2
Barrow	0	0	0	0	-	-
Bethel	0	8%	0	8%	-	-
Delta Junction	0	0	0	0	-	-
Fairbanks	3%	1%	.5%	1%	- 2	- .5
Glennallen	7%	56%	44%	31%	+ 24	- 13
Haines	0	0	0	0	-	-
Homer	27%	37%	35%	25%	- 2	- 10
Juneau	3%	3%	4%	2%	- 1	- 2
Kenai	12%	11%	10%	5%	- 7	- 5
Ketchikan	10%	31%	31%	24%	+ 14	- 7
Kodiak	14%	5%	20%	9%	- 5	- 11
Nome	0	0	0	0	-	-
Palmer	19%	10%	45%	55%	+ 36	+ 10
Seward	0	0	0	50%	-	-
Sitka	8%	16%	3%	0	-	-
Tok	25%	0	0	0	-	-
Valdez	39%	32%	31%	26%	- 13	- 5
Wrangell	8%	25%	0	0	-	-
Kotzebue	0	0	0	0	-	-
Petersburg	0	0	33%	0	-	-
TOTAL	7%	7%	6%	8%	+ 1	+ 2

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	5%	13%	10%	5%	-	- 5
Second	0	0	0	0	-	-
Third	9%	7%	7%	9%	-	+ 2
Fourth	3%	1%	1%	1%	- 2	-

**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
AVERAGE DAYS PER TRIAL**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.5	+ 15	- 17
Barrow	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bethel	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	-
Delta Junction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fairbanks	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	-	- 17
Glennallen	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-
Haines	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homer	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	+ 10	+ 10
Juneau	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	- 29	-
Kenai	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	- 23	- 9
Ketchikan	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	-	-
Kodiak	2.3	1.0	1.6	1.0	- 57	- 37
Nome	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Palmer	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-
Seward	-	-	-	1.0	-	-
Sitka	1.0	2.0	12.0	-	-	-
Tok	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valdez	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-
Wrangell	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-
Kotzebue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petersburg	-	-	1.0	-	-	-
TOTAL	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	-	-

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.0	- 17	- 29
Second	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Third	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	-	-
Fourth	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	-	- 17

**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
DISPOSITION RESULTS**

COURT	DISPOSITIONS	RESULT FOR		AVERAGE JUDGMENT AMOUNT	
		PLAINTIFF BOTH	DEFENDANT		
Anchorage	2,119	1,275	2	842	2,608
Barrow	0	-	-	-	-
Bethel	12	4	-	8	4,376
Delta Junction	0	-	-	-	-
Fairbanks	570	280	1	289	2,523
Glenallen	16	8	2	6	-
Haines	0	-	-	-	-
Homer	168	55	22	91	2,981
Juneau	169	100	-	69	2,529
Kenai	76	39	-	37	3,320
Ketchikan	34	10	-	24	-
Kodiak	58	28	-	30	2,993
Nome	11	3	-	3	3,680
Palmer	181	58	78	45	3,654
Seward	2	1	1	-	615
Sitka	31	11	-	20	-
Tok	0	-	-	-	-
Valdez	104	38	8	58	3,875
Wrangell	2	0	-	2	-
Kotzebue	0	-	-	-	-
Petersburg	3	0	-	3	-
TOTAL	3,556	1,915	114	1,527	2,715
% OF TOTAL	100%	54%	3%	43%	-

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	239	121	1	118	2,529
Second	11	8	0	3	3,680
Third	2,724	1,502	113	1,109	2,760
Fourth	582	284	0	297	2,561

**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
AGE OF 1980 CASE DISPOSITIONS**

COURT	CASES	AGE AT DISPOSITION (IN DAYS)		% OVER ONE YEAR
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	2,119	303	101	20%
Barrow	0	-	-	-
Bethel	12	266	273	42%
Delta Junction	0	-	-	-
Fairbanks	570	306	180	41%
Glenallen	16	135	68	13%
Haines	0	-	-	-
Homer	168	301	243	35%
Juneau	169	211	116	26%
Kenai	76	366	255	42%
Ketchikan	34	135	69	15%
Kodiak	58	235	98	19%
Nome	11	171	98	18%
Palmer	181	124	65	6%
Seward	2	2	0	0
Sitka	31	182	76	23%
Tok	0	-	-	-
Valdez	104	214	114	20%
Wrangell	2	186	60	0%
Kotzebue	0	-	-	-
Petersburg	3	143	227	0%
TOTAL	3,556	283	123	24%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	239	195	105	24%
Second	11	171	98	18%
Third	2,724	287	112	21%
Fourth	582	305	182	41%

**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
MEDIAN AGE OF CASES AT DISPOSITION**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1970	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	79	96	92	101	+ 28	+ 10
Barrow	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bethel	58	255	365	273	+ 371	- 25
Delta Junction	54	-	-	-	-	-
Fairbanks	216	179	160	180	- 17	+ 13
Glennallen	10	65	82	68	+ 580	- 17
Haines	284	80	-	-	-	-
Homer	151	170	143	243	+ 61	+ 70
Juneau	293	180	93	116	- 60	+ 25
Kenai	160	231	216	255	+ 59	+ 18
Ketchikan	82	76	90	69	- 16	- 23
Kodiak	88	334	273	98	+ 11	- 64
Nome	120	76	90	98	- 18	+ 9
Palmer	84	144	65	65	- 23	-
Seward	576	273	180	0	-	-
Sitka	76	389	106	76	-	- 28
Tok	6	-	53	-	-	-
Valdez	90	166	101	114	+ 27	+ 13
Wrangell	55	15	488	60	+ 9	- 88
Kotzebue	-	-	90	-	-	-
Petersburg	223	161	180	227	+ 2	+ 26
TOTAL	120	123	109	123	+ 3	+ 13

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	231	161	96	105	- 55	+ 9
Second	40	76	82	98	+ 145	+ 20
Third	82	105	99	112	+ 37	+ 13
Fourth	205	180	164	182	- 11	+ 11

**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
PENDING DECEMBER 31**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980*	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	2,861	3,731	4,887	2,823	- 1	- 42
Barrow	2	2	1	3	+ 50	+ 200
Bethel	13	14	22	15	+ 15	- 32
Delta Junction	0	0	0	0	-	-
Fairbanks	664	687	858	472	- 29	- 45
Glennallen	7	8	14	4	- 43	- 71
Haines	0	0	0	0	-	-
Homer	66	138	250	193	+ 192	- 23
Juneau	306	331	153	170	- 44	+ 11
Kenai	102	119	133	75	- 26	- 44
Ketchikan	64	64	61	84	+ 31	+ 38
Kodiak	81	66	87	75	- 7	- 14
Nome	13	17	20	15	+ 15	- 25
Palmer	46	83	146	208	+ 352	+ 42
Seward	5	7	6	4	- 20	- 33
Sitka	39	46	24	51	+ 31	+ 113
Tok	0	0	0	1	-	-
Valdez	149	131	175	106	- 29	- 39
Wrangell	6	8	8	4	- 33	- 50
Kotzebue	2	7	5	0	-	-
Petersburg	1	6	8	6	+ 500	- 25
TOTAL	4,427	5,463	6,858	4,309	- 3	- 37

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	416	453	254	315	- 24	+ 24
Second	15	24	25	15	-	- 40
Third	3,317	4,283	5,698	3,488	+ 5	- 39
Fourth	679	703	881	491	- 28	- 44

*All District Court civil cases opened before December 1978 were closed to help clean up the file.

**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
AGE OF PENDING CASES AS OF Dec. 31, 1980**

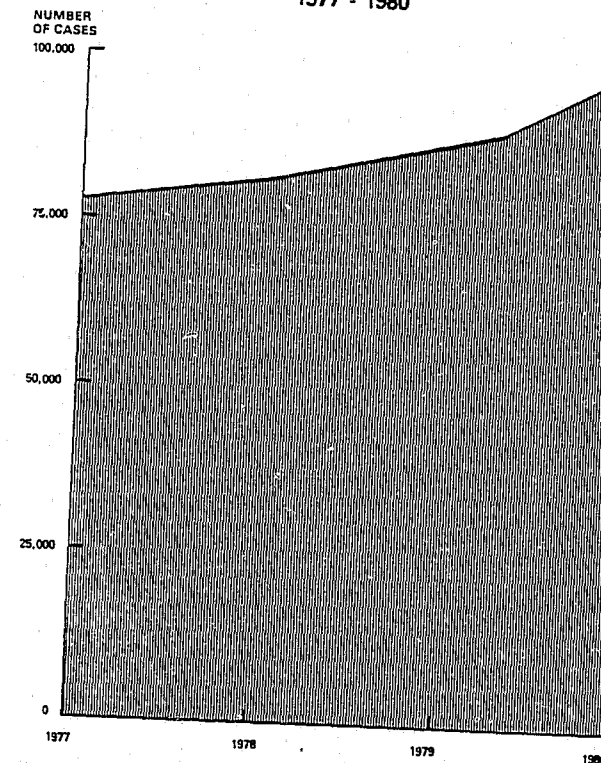
COURT	CASES	CURRENT AGE (IN DAYS)		% OVER ONE YEAR
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	2,823	311	275	39%
Barrow	3	352	273	0
Bethel	15	259	170	33%
Delta Junction	0	-	-	-
Fairbanks	472	300	266	36%
Glenallen	4	164	90	25%
Haines	0	-	-	-
Homer	193	372	314	44%
Juneau	170	260	194	28%
Kenai	75	311	254	35%
Ketchikan	84	253	286	27%
Kodiak	75	222	171	16%
Nome	15	355	287	33%
Palmer	208	277	219	30%
Seward	4	140	61	25%
Sitka	51	251	236	16%
Tok	1	113	113	0
Valdez	106	372	321	45%
Wrangell	4	355	365	50%
Kotzebue	0	-	-	-
Petersburg	6	150	55	17%
TOTAL	4,309	307	268	37%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

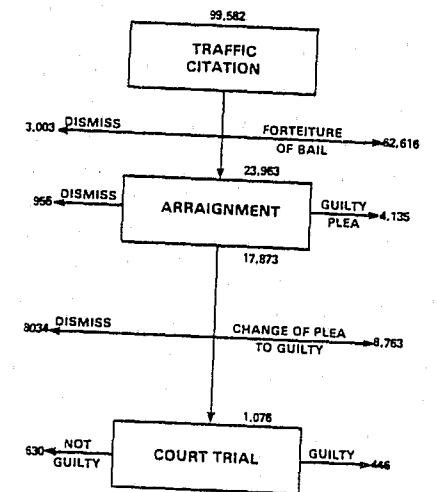
First	315	255	225	26%
Second	15	355	287	33%
Third	3,488	312	272	38%
Fourth	491	299	263	36%

Traffic filings in the District Courts increased 12 percent in 1980 with substantial increases in Bethel, Delta Junction, Glennallen, Juneau (mostly parking), Palmer, Tok and Wrangell. The largest category of traffic violations was for speeding. Two out of every three traffic citations were disposed of without any formal court hearing.

**DISTRICT COURTS
TRAFFIC CASES
FILINGS
1977 - 1980**

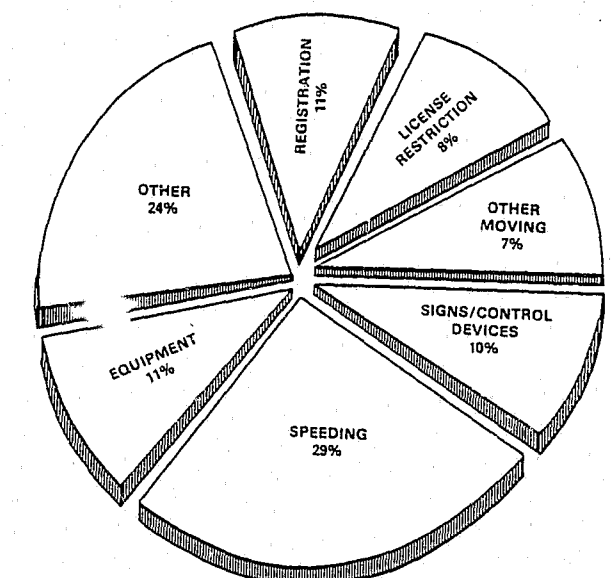


**DISTRICT COURT
DISPOSITIONS OF TRAFFIC CASES
1980**



TOTAL GUILTY = 75,958
(CONVICTION RATE = 79%)

**DISTRICT COURTS
TRAFFIC CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1980**



**DISTRICT COURTS
TRAFFIC CASES
FILINGS
1977 - 1980**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	35,816	37,434	46,220	47,824	+ 34	+ 3
Barrow	2	8	10	13	+ 550	+ 30
Bethel	135	300	178	263	+ 95	+ 48
Delta Junction	123	60	21	180	+ 46	+ 757
Fairbanks	14,845	14,581	12,343	11,374	- 23	- 8
Glenallen	745	1,010	751	1,100	+ 48	+ 46
Haines	133	228	179	187	+ 41	+ 4
Homer	2,147	1,262	1,579	2,060	- 4	+ 30
Juneau	6,535	7,766	9,968	12,222	+ 87	+1163
Kenai	4,570	4,314	3,863	5,822	+ 27	+ 51
Ketchikan	2,228	2,280	2,169	2,052	- 8	- 5
Kodiak	947	1,327	1,125	1,838	+ 94	+ 63
Nome	348	163	163	256	- 26	+ 57
Palmer	3,125	2,765	2,173	4,238	+ 36	+ 95
Seward	2,319	2,321	1,345	2,023	- 13	+ 50
Sitka	895	981	701	697	- 22	- 1
Tok	361	303	170	813	+ 125	+ 378
Valdez	1,847	777	747	771	- 58	+ 3
Wrangell	475	480	486	687	+ 45	+ 41
Petersburg	154	266	214	142	- 8	- 34
Kotzebue	0	1	0	43	-	-
TOTAL	77,750	78,627	84,243	94,605	+ 22	+ 12

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	10,420	12,001	13,555	15,987	+ 53	+ 18
Second	348	164	163	299	- 14	+ 83
Third	51,516	51,210	57,803	65,676	+ 27	+ 14
Fourth	15,466	15,252	12,722	12,643	- 18	- 1

**DISTRICT COURTS
TRAFFIC CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1980**

COURT	EQUIP- MENT	SPEED- ING	SIGNS/ CON- TROL DE- VICES	OTHER MOVING	LICENSE RESTRICT- TION	REGIS- TRATION/ TITLE	OTHER	TOTAL
Anchorage	4,222	14,283	7,203	5,200	4,177	7,423	5,316	47,824
Barrow	-	-	-	10	3	-	-	13
Bethel	21	5	24	15	12	9	177	263
Delta Junction	17	68	6	8	12	7	62	180
Fairbanks	2,042	3,764	1,097	459	1,070	928	2,014	11,374
Glenallen	164	646	5	17	43	41	184	1,100
Haines	36	6	31	0	3	10	101	187
Homer	375	559	29	45	157	152	743	2,060
Juneau	733	1,664	271	125	465	486	8,478	12,222
Kenai	1,300	1,968	107	127	424	488	1,408	5,822
Ketchikan	445	369	44	62	165	191	776	2,052
Kodiak	147	398	83	53	142	183	832	1,838
Nome	7	21	16	5	20	39	148	256
Palmer	442	2,533	157	122	194	265	525	4,238
Seward	185	864	14	30	87	91	752	2,023
Sitka	13	141	55	45	174	82	187	697
Tok	202	116	8	6	18	37	426	813
Valdez	187	182	20	25	49	50	258	771
Wrangell	38	48	4	12	36	58	491	687
Kotzebue	0	3	4	1	2	0	33	43
Petersburg	3	42	8	5	5	9	70	142
TOTAL	10,579	27,680	9,186	6,372	7,258	10,549	22,981	94,605
% OF TOTAL	11%	29%	10%	7%	8%	11%	24%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,268	2,270	413	249	848	836	10,103	15,987
Second	7	24	20	6	22	39	181	299
Third	7,022	21,433	7,618	5,619	5,273	8,693	10,018	65,676
Fourth	2,282	3,953	1,135	498	1,115	981	2,679	12,643

**DISTRICT COURTS
TRAFFIC CASES
DISPOSITIONS
1977 - 1980**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	35,098	35,959	32,404	48,218	+ 37	+ 49
Barrow	2	13	10	14	+ 600	+ 40
Bethel	132	296	190	281	+ 113	+ 48
Delta Junction	153	65	21	183	+ 20	+ 771
Fairbanks	15,490	14,629	9,632	12,307	- 21	+ 28
Glenallen	745	1,018	803	1,159	+ 56	+ 44
Haines	136	218	191	192	+ 41	+ 1
Homer	1,801	1,397	1,677	2,180	+ 21	+ 30
Juneau	6,665	8,323	12,064	14,417	+ 116	+ 20
Kenai	4,618	4,225	3,850	6,455	+ 40	+ 68
Ketchikan	2,228	2,189	2,162	2,125	- 5	- 2
Kodiak	976	1,202	1,216	1,964	+ 101	+ 62
Nome	312	190	172	262	- 16	+ 52
Palmer	3,133	2,600	2,233	4,462	+ 42	+ 100
Seward	2,402	2,435	1,435	2,138	- 11	+ 49
Sitka	880	905	712	701	- 20	- 2
Tok	228	291	184	791	+ 175	+ 330
Valdez	2,023	823	825	825	- 59	-
Wrangell	475	503	504	718	+ 51	+ 42
Kotzebue	0	1	0	43	-	-
Petersburg	152	254	214	147	- 3	- 31
TOTAL	77,709	77,536	70,349	99,582	+ 28	+ 10

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	10,536	12,392	15,697	18,300	+ 74	+ 17
Second	312	191	172	305	- 2	+ 77
Third	50,796	49,659	44,443	67,401	+ 33	+ 52
Fourth	16,065	15,294	10,037	13,576	- 15	+ 35

**DISTRICT COURTS
TRAFFIC CASES
DISPOSITION STAGES
1980**

COURT	WITHOUT COURT APPEARANCE			WITH COURT APPEARANCE			TOTAL
	CLOSED STATISTICALLY	MAIL IN BAIL	WAIVER AT COUNTER	AT ARRAIGNMENT	BETWEEN ARRAIGNMENT AND TRIAL	TRIAL	
Anchorage	2,019	2,282	35,947	2,632	4,830	508	48,218
Barrow	0	0	2	2	9	1	14
Bethel	14	44	36	41	145	1	281
Delta Junction	1	88	37	7	40	10	183
Fairbanks	383	3,951	4,951	685	2,284	53	12,307
Glenallen	95	574	194	52	216	28	1,159
Haines	0	74	35	30	53	0	192
Homer	129	139	819	197	853	43	2,180
Juneau	1	10,615	569	583	2,637	12	14,417
Kenai	834	2,126	1,219	405	1,767	104	6,455
Ketchikan	0	858	375	335	532	25	2,125
Kodiak	6	92	618	317	885	46	1,964
Nome	0	77	39	44	72	30	262
Palmer	17	2,140	840	310	1,033	122	4,462
Seward	31	926	449	96	573	63	2,138
Sitka	0	366	32	155	146	2	701
Tok	5	266	192	54	272	2	791
Valdez	69	176	200	96	263	21	825
Wrangell	0	453	63	38	160	4	718
Kotzebue	0	32	0	4	7	0	43
Petersburg	0	114	5	7	20	1	147
TOTAL	3,604	25,393	46,622	6,090	16,797	1,076	99,582
% OF TOTAL	4%	25%	47%	6%	17%	1%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1	12,480	1,079	1,148	3,548	44	18,300
Second	0	109	39	48	79	30	305
Third	3,200	8,455	40,286	4,105	10,420	935	67,401
Fourth	403	4,349	5,218	789	2,750	67	13,576

**DISTRICT COURTS
TRAFFIC CASES
MAIL-IN BAIL RATE**

COURT	1977	1978	1979	1980	% INCREASE	
					1977 to 1980	1979 to 1980
Anchorage	19%	9%	10%	5%	- 14	- 5
Barrow	0	0	10%	0	-	-
Bethel	10%	30%	24%	16%	+ 6	- 8
Delta Junction	5%	3%	4%	48%	+ 43	+ 44
Fairbanks	2%	2%	4%	32%	+ 30	+ 28
Glennallen	33%	12%	32%	50%	+ 17	+ 18
Haines	32%	68%	72%	39%	+ 7	- 33
Homer	.2%	1%	1%	6%	+ 5.8	+ 5
Juneau	62%	67%	76%	74%	+ 12	- 2
Kenai	8%	11%	5%	33%	+ 25	+ 28
Ketchikan	30%	48%	50%	40%	+ 10	- 10
Kodiak	1%	3%	10%	5%	+ 4	- 5
Nome	0	1%	5%	29%	-	+ 24
Palmer	3%	3%	13%	48%	+ 45	+ 35
Seward	.3%	2%	17%	43%	+ 42.7	+ 26
Sitka	43%	59%	52%	52%	+ 9	-
Tok	2%	9%	45%	34%	+ 32	- 11
Valdez	5%	6%	42%	21%	+ 16	+ 21
Wrangell	57%	73%	55%	63%	+ 11	+ 15
Kotzebue	0	0	0	74%	-	-
Petersburg	11%	35%	25%	78%	+ 67	+ 53
TOTAL	17%	16%	23%	25%	+ 8	+ 2

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	53%	63%	70%	68%	+ 15	- 2
Second	0	1%	5%	36%	-	+ 31
Third	15%	8%	10%	13%	- 2	+ 3
Fourth	2%	3%	5%	32%	+ 30	+ 27

**DISTRICT COURTS
TRAFFIC CASES
CONVICTION RATES
1980**

COURT	DIS- POSI- TIONS	LESS NO SHOWS	NET DISPOSI- TIONS	GUILTY AT					CON- VIC- TION RATE
				BAIL FORFEIT OR COUNTER WAIVER	AR- RAIGN- MENT	PRE- TRIAL	TRIAL	TOTAL	
Anchorage	48218	2019	46199	32968	1834	3246	125	38173	83%
Barrow	14	0	14	2	0	0	0	0	14%
Bethel	281	14	267	76	17	78	0	171	64%
Delta Junction	183	1	182	111	7	25	10	153	84%
Fairbanks	12307	383	11924	7775	402	884	5	9066	76%
Glenallen	1159	95	1064	658	38	228	23	947	89%
Haines	192	0	192	79	13	12	0	104	54%
Homer	2180	129	2051	638	142	591	27	1398	68%
Juneau	14417	1	14416	10668	455	385	0	11508	80%
Kenai	6455	834	5621	2548	248	1039	84	3919	70%
Ketchikan	2125	0	2125	944	183	128	0	1255	59%
Kodiak	1964	6	1958	654	264	640	32	1590	81%
Nome	262	0	262	97	22	30	28	177	68%
Palmer	4462	17	4445	2641	217	773	83	3714	84%
Seward	2138	31	2107	1181	49	316	9	1555	74%
Sitka	701	0	701	379	108	76	0	563	80%
Tok	791	5	786	322	35	86	2	445	57%
Valdez	825	69	756	260	74	179	17	530	70%
Wrangell	718	0	718	469	23	23	0	515	70%
Kotzebue	43	0	43	32	0	7	0	39	91%
Petersburg	147	0	147	114	4	17	1	136	93%
TOTAL	99582	3604	95978	62616	4135	8763	446	75958	79%
	% OF TOTAL		100%	63%	4%	9%	.4%	76%	-

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	18300	1	18299	12653	786	641	1	14081	77%
Second	305	0	305	129	22	37	28	216	71%
Third	67401	3200	64201	41548	2866	7012	400	51826	81%
Fourth	13576	403	13173	8286	461	1073	17	9835	75%

CONTINUED

2 OF 3

**DISTRICT COURTS
TRAFFIC CASES
FINE AMOUNTS
1980**

COURT	TOTAL * FINES	AVERAGE FINE	REVENUE GENERATED		
			STATE	LOCAL	TOTAL
Anchorage	38,173	25	312,071	660,132	972,203
Barrow	1	300	0	0	300
Bethel	95	16	550	988	1,538
Delta Junction	106	31	3,333	0	3,333
Fairbanks	9,066	26	165,241	738,868	239,109
Glenallen	720	28	20,467	0	20,467
Haines	80	10	34	813	847
Homer	1,077	21	8,842	14,499	23,341
Juneau	11,508	6	72,367	2,299	74,666
Kenai	3,164	24	54,027	24,330	78,357
Ketchikan	834	23	9,052	10,427	19,479
Kodiak	1,024	20	9,019	11,956	20,975
Nome	96	21	1,124	977	2,101
Palmer	3,343	26	75,862	13,534	89,396
Seward	1,191	24	22,401	6,912	29,313
Sitka	444	24	529	10,304	10,833
Tok	264	54	14,014	243	14,257
Valdez	425	39	9,015	7,865	16,880
Wrangell	452	8	190	3,560	3,750
Kotzebue	10	16	15	150	165
Petersburg	81	30	2,310	139	2,449
TOTAL	72,154	23	780,463	843,296	1,623,759

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	13,399	121	84,482	27,542	112,024
Second	106	21	1,139	1,127	2,266
Third	49,117	25	511,704	739,228	1,250,932
Fourth	9,532	27	183,138	75,399	258,537

*Does not include fines for those tickets which were manually tabulated.

**DISTRICT COURTS
TRAFFIC CASES
AGE OF 1980 CASE DISPOSITIONS**

COURT	CASES	AGE AT CLOSING (IN DAYS)		% OVER 120 DAYS
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	48,218	225	197	68%
Barrow	14	137	53	33%
Bethel	281	192	153	59%
Delta Junction	183	207	156	56%
Fairbanks	12,307	213	158	59%
Glenallen	1,159	211	148	60%
Haines	192	110	99	38%
Homer	2,180	224	195	70%
Juneau	14,417	244	207	69%
Kenai	6,455	243	196	68%
Ketchikan	2,125	163	116	49%
Kodiak	1,964	172	160	58%
Nome	262	177	177	79%
Palmer	4,462	174	148	59%
Seward	2,138	198	176	68%
Sitka	701	171	163	62%
Tok	791	177	179	68%
Valdez	825	195	181	65%
Wrangell	718	177	164	62%
Kotzebue	43	185	180	88%
Petersburg	147	154	124	51%
TOTAL	99,582	218	187	66%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	18,300	227	191	66%
Second	305	178	177	80%
Third	67,401	220	191	67%
Fourth	13,576	200	159	59%

**DISTRICT COURTS
SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS**

COURT	CHILDRENS MATTERS			CORONER				
	FORMAL PETITIONS	EMERG. DETENTION	INFORMAL ADJUDICAT.	PRESUMP. DEATH HRGS	INQUESTS	INVEST DEATH	INVENTOR. PROP.	ORDERED AUTOPSY
Anchorage	-	-	-	2	96	307	193	277
Barrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bethel	-	37	120	-	-	-	-	26
Delta Junction	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	4
Fairbanks	-	-	1,056	-	-	-	-	-
Glennallen	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	10
Haines	-	5	37	-	-	-	-	-
Homer	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	9
Juneau	-	3	1	7	2	2	6	13
Kenai	-	-	-	2	3	-	2	9
Ketchikan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kodiak	-	-	-	6	3	-	5	18
Nome	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	26
Palmer	51	-	-	-	1	-	-	41
Seward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Sitka	-	32	8	2	1	1	-	7
Tok	4	4	6	2	-	-	2	4
Valdez	12	3	1	-	-	-	5	6
Wrangell	27	13	19	-	-	1	2	3
Kotzebue	9	-	-	-	-	9	-	13
Petersburg	22	13	7	7	-	6	2	6
TOTAL	126	118	1,256	29	106	334	224	482

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	49	66	72	16	3	10	10	30
Second	9	6	0	0	0	10	0	39
Third	64	5	2	11	103	308	207	379
Fourth	4	41	1,182	2	0	6	7	34

**DISTRICT COURTS
SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS
1980**

COURT	MARRIAGE COUNSELING CONFER.	SEARCH WARRANTS		DIVORCE HEARINGS AS MASTER	VITAL STATISTICS	
		REQUESTED	ISSUED		NO. HELPED FILL OUT	NO. DOC. RECORDED
Anchorage	-	-	-	-	2,796	2,451
Barrow	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bethel	-	34	34	16	1	485
Delta Junction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fairbanks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glennallen	18	15	11	2	1	120
Haines	20	2	0	-	5	47
Homer	-	-	13	30	-	-
Juneau	10	14	14	199	63	-
Kenai	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ketchikan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kodiak	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nome	-	21	21	-	29	161
Palmer	-	11	10	37	-	238
Seward	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sitka	1	82	77	42	-	411
Tok	2	4	4	4	1	-
Valdez	-	22	22	31	2	173
Wrangell	26	12	11	14	3	152
Kotzebue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petersburg	5	29	29	-	13	125
TOTAL	82	246	246	375	2,914	4,363

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	62	139	131	255	84	735
Second	0	21	21	0	29	161
Third	18	48	56	100	2,799	2,982
Fourth	2	38	38	20	2	485

**DISTRICT COURTS
SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS**

1980

COURT	ADOPTION HEARINGS AS MASTER	SMALL CLAIMS DISPUTES RESOLVED/ NO FILING	TRAVEL TO OTHER COURT FOR PROCEEDINGS	PASSPORTS PROCESSED	CALLS TO OTHER AGENCIES SOLVE PROB.
Anchorage	-	-	-	-	-
Barrow	-	-	-	-	-
Bethel	15	-	8	52	1
Delta Junction	-	-	-	-	-
Fairbanks	-	-	-	-	-
Glennallen	-	7	2	5	81
Haines	6	26	1	17	119
Homer	10	-	-	145	-
Juneau	14	5	6	-	136
Kenai	-	-	-	-	-
Ketchikan	-	-	-	-	-
Kodiak	-	-	-	-	-
Nome	1	-	2	24	4
Palmer	2	-	3	-	-
Seward	-	-	-	-	-
Sitka	7	2	13	-	11
Tok	-	4	1	14	43
Valdez	5	-	23	24	43
Wrangell	1	-	14	34	72
Kotzebue	-	-	-	-	-
Petersburg	-	10	-	19	85
TOTAL	61	54	73	334	595

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	28	43	34	70	423
Second	1	0	2	24	4
Third	17	7	28	174	124
Fourth	15	4	9	66	44

**DISTRICT COURT
(Lower Volume)**

LOW VOLUME DISTRICT COURTS
1980 **FILINGS**

JUDICIAL DISTRICT (INCL. SERVICE AREAS)	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
First	14	304	74	83	475
Second	7	90	0	4	101
Third	111	1,145	937	430	2,623
Fourth	29	248	397	37	711
TOTAL	161	1,787	1,408	554	3,910
% OF TOTAL	4%	46%	36%	14%	100%

LOW VOLUME DISTRICT COURTS
1980 **DISPOSITIONS**

JUDICIAL DISTRICT (INCL. SERVICE AREAS)	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
First	10	264	88	66	428
Second	1	76	0	1	78
Third	93	843	1,026	302	2,264
Fourth	26	199	411	21	657
TOTAL	130	1,382	1,525	390	3,427
% OF TOTAL	4%	40%	44%	11%	100%

**DISTRICT COURTS
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
1980 FILINGS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Craig	3	102	53	6	164
Hoonah	7	83	0	0	90
Kake	1	18	0	11	30
Pelican	0	0	0	0	0
Angoon	0	2	0	1	3
Skagway	1	29	16	62	108
Yakutat	2	70	5	3	80
TOTAL	14	304	74	83	475
% OF TOTAL	3%	64%	16%	17%	100%

**DISTRICT COURTS
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
1980 DISPOSITIONS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Craig	3	84	72	6	165
Hoonah	5	64	0	0	69
Kake	1	13	0	10	24
Pelican	0	19	0	0	19
Angoon	0	4	0	0	4
Skagway	0	19	16	48	83
Yakutat	1	61	0	2	64
TOTAL	10	264	88	66	428
% OF TOTAL	2%	62%	21%	15%	100%

**DISTRICT COURTS
SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
1980 FILINGS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Buckland	0	0	0	0	0
Gambell	0	0	0	0	0
Kiana	0	0	0	1	1
Pt. Hope	3	8	0	3	14
Noorvick	0	0	0	0	0
Saroonga	0	13	0	0	13
Selawik	3	65	0	0	68
Teller	0	0	0	0	0
Unalakleet	1	4	0	0	5
Wales	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	7	90	0	4	101
% OF TOTAL	7%	89%	0	4%	100%

**DISTRICT COURTS
SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
1980 DISPOSITIONS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	total
Buckland	0	0	0	0	0
Gambell	0	0	0	0	0
Kiana	0	0	0	1	1
Pt. Hope	0	2	0	0	2
Noorvick	0	0	0	0	0
Saroonga	0	12	0	0	12
Selawik	0	57	0	0	57
Teller	0	0	0	0	0
Unalakleet	1	5	0	0	6
Wales	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	76	0	1	78
% OF TOTAL	1%	98%	0	1%	100%

**DISTRICT COURTS
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT
1980 FILINGS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Cold Bay	0	28	0	0	28
Cordova	12	251	500	108	871
Dillingham	46	427	107	164	744
Naknek	1	43	70	14	128
Sand Point	0	0	0	0	0
Seldovia	0	15	59	5	79
St. Paul Island	0	15	3	1	19
Whittier	0	34	71	108	213
Unalaska	52	332	127	30	541
TOTAL	111	1,145	937	430	2,623
% OF TOTAL	4%	44%	36%	16%	100%

**DISTRICT COURTS
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT
1980 DISPOSITIONS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Cold Bay	1	15	0	0	16
Cordova	11	208	558	124	901
Dillingham	38	321	112	95	566
Naknek	2	31	72	0	105
Sand Point	0	0	0	0	0
Seldovia	1	5	66	6	78
St. Paul Island	0	10	3	0	13
Whittier	0	27	73	62	162
Unalaska	40	226	142	15	423
TOTAL	93	843	1,026	302	2,264
% OF TOTAL	4%	37%	45%	13%	100%

**DISTRICT COURTS
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
1980 FILINGS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Ft. Yukon	5	21	0	11	37
Galena	9	37	2	1	49
Healy	4	46	125	1	176
Nenana	2	40	261	15	318
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Tanana	2	8	9	0	19
TOTAL	22	152	397	28	599
% OF TOTAL	4%	25%	66%	5%	100%

**DISTRICT COURTS
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
1980 DISPOSITIONS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Ft. Yukon	5	21	0	4	30
Galena	12	27	2	1	42
Healy	2	45	134	2	183
Nenana	2	32	265	7	306
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Tanana	1	4	10	0	15
TOTAL	22	129	411	14	576
% OF TOTAL	4%	22%	71%	2%	100%

**DISTRICT COURTS
BARROW SERVICE AREA
1980 FILINGS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Wainwright	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
% OF TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-

**DISTRICT COURTS
BARROW SERVICE AREA
1980 DISPOSITIONS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Wainwright	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
% OF TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-

**BETHEL SERVICE AREA
1980 FILINGS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Aniak	6	61	0	7	74
Emmonak	0	15	0	2	17
Hooper Bay	1	16	0	0	17
Kasigluk	0	0	0	0	0
McGrath	0	1	0	0	1
Mekoryuk	0	1	0	0	1
Mt. Village	0	2	0	0	2
St. Marys	0	0	0	0	0
Tununak	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	7	96	0	9	112
% OF TOTAL	6%	86%	0	8%	100%

**BETHEL SERVICE AREA
1980 DISPOSITIONS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Aniak	4	49	0	4	57
Emmonak	0	13	0	3	16
Hooper Bay	0	8	0	0	8
Kasigluk	0	0	0	0	0
McGrath	0	0	0	0	0
Mekoryuk	0	0	0	0	0
Mt. Village	0	0	0	0	0
St. Marys	0	0	0	0	0
Tununak	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4	70	0	7	81
% OF TOTAL	5%	86%	0	9%	100%

**DISTRICT COURTS
SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS**

1980

COURT	CHILDRENS MATTERS			CORONER				
	FORMAL PETITIONS	EMERG. DETENTION	INFORMAL ADJUDICAT.	PRESUMP. DEATH HRGS	INQUESTS	INVEST DEATH	INVENTOR. PROP.	ORDERED AUTOPSY
Angeon	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Aniak	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Buckland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cold Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cordova	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	3
Craig	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	1
Dillingham	-	9	4	-	1	5	6	13
Emmonak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ft. Yukon	-	2	17	-	-	1	1	-
Galena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healy	-	1	17	7	-	-	4	5
Hoonah	-	-	87	-	-	-	-	-
Hooper Bay	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
Kake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kasigluk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McGrath	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mekoryuk	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Mt. Village	-	1	54	-	-	-	-	-
Naknek	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Nenana	-	1	2	-	-	4	5	5
Noorvick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pelican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pt. Hope	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
Rampart	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sand Point	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savoonga	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Selawik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seldovia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Skagway	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
St. Mary's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Paul Island	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-
Tanana	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teller	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tununak	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Unalakleet	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
Unalaska	2	4	4	6	2	3	2	4
Wainwright	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whittier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yakutat	-	-	18	-	-	2	-	-
TOTAL	2	21	236	20	6	20	22	38

**DISTRICT COURTS
SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS**

1980

COURT	ADOPTION HEARINGS AS MASTER	SMALL CLAIMS DISPUTES RESOLVED/ NO FILING	TRAVEL TO OTHER COURT FOR PROCEEDINGS	PASSPORTS PROCESSED	CALLS TO OTHER AGENCIES SOLVE PROB.
Angeon	-	-	-	-	-
Aniak	-	1	14	-	120
Buckland	-	-	-	-	-
Cold Bay	-	-	-	-	-
Cordova	-	-	-	-	-
Craig	-	6	-	5	37
Dillingham	6	6	7	21	156
Emmonak	-	-	-	-	-
Ft. Yukon	2	15	2	2	240
Galena	-	-	-	-	-
Gambell	-	-	-	-	-
Healy	-	6	6	13	60
Hoonah	-	50	10	-	380
Hooper Bay	-	9	6	-	16
Kake	-	-	-	-	-
Kasigluk	-	-	-	-	-
Kiana	-	-	-	-	-
McGrath	-	-	-	-	-
Mekoryuk	-	-	-	-	-
Mt. Village	-	14	-	-	27
Naknek	-	-	-	23	-
Nenana	-	-	2	2	-
Noorvick	-	-	-	-	-
Pelican	-	-	-	-	-
Pt. Hope	3	-	-	-	2
Rampart	-	-	-	-	-
Sand Point	-	-	-	-	-
Savoonga	-	-	-	-	10
Selawik	-	-	-	-	1
Seldovia	-	1	-	-	6
Skagway	-	3	-	15	6
St. Mary's	-	-	-	-	-
St. Paul Island	-	-	-	-	1
Tanana	-	-	1	-	-
Teller	-	-	-	-	-
Tununak	-	-	-	-	-
Unalakleet	1	-	1	-	5
Unalaska	4	10	6	-	28
Wainwright	-	-	-	-	-
Wales	-	-	-	-	-
Whittier	-	-	-	-	-
Yakutat	-	9	-	3	15
TOTAL	16	130	55	84	1,110

**DISTRICT COURTS
SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS**

1980

COURT	MARRIAGE COUNSELING CONFER.	SEARCH WARRANTS		DIVORCE HEARINGS AS MASTER	VITAL STATISTICS	
		REQUESTED	ISSUED		NO. HELPED FILL OUT	NO. DOC. RECORDED
Angoon	-	-	-	-	-	1
Aniak	3	6	6	-	24	28
Buckland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cold Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cordova	-	-	-	-	-	-
Craig	14	2	2	-	15	21
Dillingham	1	13	13	14	30	131
Emmonak	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pt. Yukon	30	2	2	-	25	-
Galena	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambell	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healy	21	1	1	4	15	-
Hoonah	31	2	2	1	14	1
Hooper Bay	1	5	7	-	7	1
Kake	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kasigluk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiana	-	-	-	-	-	-
McGrath	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mekoryuk	1	-	-	-	2	-
Mt. Village	55	-	-	-	12	-
Naknek	5	1	1	2	11	21
Nenana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noorvick	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palican	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pt. Hope	3	-	-	-	2	-
Rampart	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sand Point	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savoonga	-	4	2	-	2	2
Selawik	-	-	-	-	3	-
Seldovia	-	-	-	-	5	5
Skagway	2	2	1	2	19	20
St. Mary's	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Paul Island	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teller	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tununak	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unalakleet	1	1	1	-	22	29
Unalaska	18	9	9	18	26	-
Wainwright	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wales	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whittier	1	2	-	-	3	-
Yakutat	16	2	2	-	8	1
TOTAL	203	52	49	41	245	261

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACTION Judicial proceeding in which one party prosecutes another for the declaration, enforcement, or protection of a right; the redress or prevention of a wrong; the punishment of a public offense; or a proceeding brought under the Rules of Children's Procedure. Actions are categorized into the following types:

Civil

Administrative Review
Civil Damage (tort)
Domestic Affairs
General Civil Matters
Small Claims
Other (e.g., unlawful
detainer)

Criminal

Felony
Misdemeanor
Other (e.g., failure
to satisfy)

Other

Traffic
Probate
Children's Matters

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW An appeal to the Superior Court of decisions made by a regulatory agency.

APPEAL Request made to a higher court to review the actions of a lower court in order to correct mistakes or injustice.

ARRAIGNMENT First appearance before a court in which the defendant is informed of the charges against him, is appointed counsel if necessary and may be permitted to plead to the charges.

ASSIGNMENT Designation of a department or a judge to preside over one or all phases of a case.

BAIL Security given for the subsequent appearance in court of a prisoner in order to obtain his release from imprisonment.

CALENDAR Schedule of cases awaiting hearing, conference or trial.

CALENDAR SYSTEM System used for assigning and scheduling of court appearances. The system can be one of the following types:

1. Individual. A system in which each case is assigned upon filing to a judge who is responsible for all phases of the case through final disposition.

2. Master (Central). A system of central assignment of cases during all phases of proceedings. As each successive phase of the case is ready for a hearing, conference or trial, the case is assigned at that point to the next available judge.

3. Special. A system whereby judges are assigned to preside over cases in specific areas of legal practice (e.g., children's matters) or specific phases of the judicial process (e.g., motions for continuance).

4. Hybrid. A system which combines features of various calendar systems. One such system may employ a special calendar for children's matters and motions for continuance while using a master calendar for all other cases.

CALENDARING Assigning and scheduling of court appearances.

CASE Any action or special proceeding initiated through the filing of a complaint, petition, indictment or information. Cases are classified according to their status as follows:

1. Open. Any case in which final disposition has not taken place. Open cases include those cases which are:

a. Active. There has not been an unreasonable time since the last phase of the case has been completed and the next phase of the case is subject to calendaring.

b. Inactive. There is some reason which prevents the next phase of the case from being scheduled. The most common reason is failure to serve a warrant or summons.

2. Closed. Any case in which final disposition has taken place. This includes those inactive cases (e.g., warrant not served) which are closed due to prolonged inactivity but subject to subsequent court action.

3. Reopened. Any case previously closed that is reinstated as an active case. This type of case includes appeals, probation revocations, failures to satisfy judgments and cases closed due to prolonged inactivity (e.g., warrant unserved) but newly subject to active court processing (e.g., warrant finally served).

CASE BACKLOG Total inventory of active cases.

CASE PROCESSING SYSTEM System employed by a court to move cases from filing to disposition. A well managed case processing system would include the following elements:

1. A calendar system (e.g., master, individual, etc.);

2. Consistently applied policies governing the processing of cases, especially a policy on continuances and court participation in encouraging settlement prior to trial;

3. Clearly defined responsibilities for judicial, clerical and administrative personnel of the court;

4. System performance and time standards for processing cases; and

5. Monitoring and evaluation procedures.

CHILDREN'S PROCEEDINGS Proceedings brought pursuant to AS 47.10 and the Rules of Children's Procedure. Such proceedings include:

1. Detention Inquiry. In-court proceeding to determine whether a child should be detained or placed in a foster home or shelter pending further proceedings. May resemble a contested hearing to review bail in adult criminal case.

2. Adjudication Hearing. In-court proceeding to determine the issue of delinquency, dependence or need of aid. May involve an admission by the party, in which case the hearing will resemble an arraignment and taking of guilty plea in adult criminal matters, or may be contested, in which case it will resemble a trial.

3. Disposition Hearing. In-court proceeding to determine the placement of a child found to be delinquent, dependent or in need of aid. Resembles contested sentencing hearing in adult criminal cases.

4. Waiver Hearing. In-court proceeding to determine whether there is probable cause to believe a child committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would be a crime and whether the child is amenable to treatment. If order

is entered waiving children's procedure, the children's case is closed and the child may be prosecuted as an adult.

CHILDREN'S MATTER ISSUE The nature of the action placed before the court. Issues are defined as:

1. Delinquency. A child is determined delinquent who commits an act that would be a crime were he or she an adult.

2. Dependency. A child is dependent upon the State if he or she is:

a. Abandoned;

b. Lacks proper parental care;

c. Associates with vagrant, vicious or criminal people;

d. Engages in an occupation or in a situation dangerous to life or limb or injurious to health, morals or welfare of himself or others;

e. Is an orphan who has no relatives willing and able to assume custody or care;

f. Has been released by his parents or guardian for adoptive purposes; and

g. Is in need of special care or training not otherwise provided.

3. Child in Need of Aid. This is a child:

a. Being habitually absent from his home or refusing to accept available care, or having no parent, guardian, custodian or relative caring or willing to care for him, including physical abandonment by:

- both parents,

- the surviving parent, or

- one parent if the other parent's rights and responsibilities have been terminated or voluntarily relinquished.

b. Being in need of medical treatment to cure, alleviate, or prevent his suffering substantial physical harm or mental harm as evidenced by failure to thrive, severe anxiety, depression, withdrawal or untoward aggressive behavior or hostility towards others, and his parents are unwilling to provide the medical treatment;

c. Having suffered substantial physical harm or if there is an imminent and substantial risk that the child will suffer such harm as a result of the actions done by or conditions created by his parent, guardian or custodian or the failure of his parent, guardian or custodian adequately to supervise him;

d. Having been sexually abused either by his parent, guardian or custodian, or as a result of conditions created by his parent, guardian or custodian, or by the failure of his parent, guardian or custodian adequately to supervise him; or

e. Committing delinquent acts as a result of pressure, guidance or approval from his parents, guardian or custodian.

COMPLAINT In civil practice, the complaint is the first pleading on the part of the plaintiff. In criminal law, a complaint is a charge that a person has committed a specified offense, with an offer to prove the fact, to the end that a prosecution may be instituted.

CONTINUANCE Postponement of a court proceeding to a later date or session of court.

COURT OF APPEALS An appellate court to process appeals of criminal cases originating in the Superior Courts and District Courts. Appeals from the Court of Appeals go to the Supreme Court which, at its discretion, may refuse to hear the appeal.

DEFAULT JUDGMENT A judgment against the side failing to take a required step in a lawsuit, e.g., failing to answer a complaint.

DEFERRED PROSECUTION Referral of a defendant for education, rehabilitation or treatment during which criminal proceedings are suspended by the prosecutor.

DISPOSITION Determination of a case, whether by dismissal, settlement, verdict or finding.

DOCKET Listing in some form (e.g., ledger, cards or microfilm) of all actions taken and all documents filed in a particular case. The purposes of the docket are:

1. To provide a chronological synopsis of each case in order to minimize reference to the official case file;
2. To provide an inventory of all documents that should be contained in the official case file; and
3. To gather information for statistical purposes.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS Cases involving laws dealing with the family including divorce, dissolution of marriage, reciprocal support, change of name, etc.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE Behavior defined as crimes in AS 11.41: homicide, assault,

and reckless endangerment, kidnapping and custodial interference, sexual offenses, and robbery, extortion and coercion. The activity must be between spouses, former spouses or members of a social unit living in the same household.

ELECTRONIC COURT REPORTING The taking of the record of courtroom proceedings by means of electronic recording devices.

EXCLUSIONARY RULE A rule providing that illegally gathered evidence may not be used in a criminal trial.

FELONY A criminal offense for which the minimum penalty upon conviction may be one year's imprisonment. Felonies are grouped into the following categories:

1. Violent crimes against persons;
2. Property crimes;
3. Drug crimes;
4. Check forgery;
5. Fraud crimes; and
6. "Other" crimes.

Robbery is considered a special category of its own, for it contains elements of both "violence" and "property" crimes, and has unique conviction and sentencing patterns (adapted from Appendix II, Sentencing in Alaska, Judicial Council [1975]). Each category contains the following individual crimes:

Violent

1. All homicides (murders, manslaughter and negligent homicide);

2. All assaults (shooting with intent to kill; assault with a dangerous weapon; assault and battery; assault with intent to rob, rape, etc.);

3. All "weapons" charges (felon in possession, careless use of firearms, carrying weapon during commission of a felony);

4. Rape and other sex-related crimes that are "violent" (lewd and lascivious acts, statutory rape, sodomy and incest); and

5. Kidnapping and child stealing.

Property

1. Burglary in a dwelling, burglary not in a dwelling, attempted burglaries;

2. Grand larceny, larceny in a building, larceny from a person, larceny of money or property, attempted larcenies;

3. Receiving and concealing, retention of lost property; and

4. All arsons, burnings to defraud insurer, malicious destruction of property (not included under "violent" because not against persons).

Fraud and Forgery or
Check and Fraud

1. Check forgeries, attempts and passing forged checks; altering checks and passing altered checks;

2. Issuing checks without sufficient funds;

3. Obtaining property or money under false pretenses;

4. All forms of embezzlement; and

5. All other forgeries, false statements and fraudulent use of credit cards.

Drugs

1. All "soft" drug charges (hallucinogenic, stimulant or depressant drugs, chiefly marijuana, hashish, LSD, etc.) - possession, possession for sale, and sale;

2. All "hard" drug charges (heroin, cocaine, etc.) - possession, possession for sale, and sale;

3. Manufacture of hard drugs; and

4. Attempted sales, and sales to minors.

Others

1. Escape;

2. Perjuries;

3. Concealment of evidence;

4. Inciting commission of a felony;

5. Tax evasion and false tax returns;

6. Attempting to procure female for prosecution; and

7. Failure to render assistance, leaving scene of accident.

GENERAL (OTHER) CIVIL MATTERS

Noncriminal cases generally involving dispute of some form of contract. Examples include debts, business claims, foreclosures and labor relations.

GRAND JURY A panel of citizens selected from a master jury list sworn in to receive and make formal accusations (i.e., issue indictments).

GUARDIAN AD LITEM A guardian, usually a lawyer, who is appointed by the court to take care of another person's interests during a lawsuit involving that person.

HEARING (Contested) An in-court proceeding other than a trial requiring judicial determination of one or more contested factual or legal matters. Examples include hearings on motions to dismiss, motions for summary judgment, for new trial, to compel discovery, to suppress evidence, etc. in civil and criminal cases, and contested bail review and sentencing hearings in criminal cases. Contested hearings are considered as part of the trial of a case if heard during, immediately preceding or immediately following the trial.

HEARING (Uncontested) An in-court proceeding having the primary purpose of placing undisputed factual or legal matters on the record as may be required by rule or as a prerequisite to entry of judgment. Examples include waivers of speedy trial in a criminal case; taking of guilty plea and sentencing other than at arraignment where the sentence is the product of an out-of-court agreement between prosecution and defense; hearing on application for default judgment or decree.

INDICTMENT Formal accusation presented by a grand jury which charges a person with a felony.

INFORMATION Formal accusation presented by a District Attorney which charges a person with a felony after waiver of grand jury and after a finding that a felony has been committed and that there is probable cause to believe that it was committed by the person charged.

JUDGE DAY For planning purposes, a judge day is assumed to comprise four hours of bench time for Superior Court and four and one-half hours for District Court, with the remainder of time spent in chambers or elsewhere. (Reference "Administrative Analysis of the King County District Courts," Western Region

of the National Center for State Courts, August 28, 1975 [pp. 144-145].)

JUDGMENT Final decree or any final order from which an appeal can be made.

JURISPRUDENCE The philosophy of law.

MANDATE A written order by the Supreme Court which lower courts are bound to obey.

MASTER JURY LIST An annually updated list of Alaska citizens who are prospective jurors. The list is compiled by merging voter registration, income tax and fish and game license lists, and correcting for names that appear on more than one list.

MISDEMEANORS Violations of criminal law for which the maximum sentence that can be levied is one year. We have grouped misdemeanors into nine categories:

1. **Violence Related.** Those misdemeanors in which some physical violence is alleged to have occurred or the potential for violence is alleged to have been demonstrated. Included in this category are assault and battery, assault, carrying a concealed weapon and malicious destruction of property.

2. **Theft/Fraud.** Those misdemeanors associated with theft or fraud. This category includes concealment of merchandise or shoplifting, concealing stolen property, defrauding an innkeeper (e.g., refusing to pay a legitimate bill), false statements and reports, fraudulent use of a credit card, petty larceny, taking a watercraft, joyriding, and worthless checks.

3. **Environmental.** Those misdemeanors where it is alleged that some part of the environment has been damaged. This category includes dog and animal-related offenses, fish and game violations, littering and junk-related offenses and pollution.

4. **Nuisance-Related.** Those misdemeanors constituting minor nuisance to the public. This category includes disorderly conduct, indecent exposure, loitering and trespassing.

5. **Alcohol/Drugs.** Those misdemeanors involving excessive use of alcohol and drugs, other than traffic-related offenses.

6. **Vice.** Those misdemeanors in which the offense is related to morals. This category includes gambling, prostitution, solicitation and other misdemeanor crimes dealing with sex.

7. **Resisting the Law.** Those misdemeanors where it is alleged that the defendant thwarted the activities of a law enforcement official. This category includes aiding escape, escape, destroying evidence, fugitive from justice and resisting arrest.

8. **Traffic Related.** Those misdemeanors involving driving. This category includes operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs (OMVI), leaving the scene of an accident, other accident violations, (e.g., failure to report), operator's license violations, reckless driving and negligent driving.

9. **Other.** All misdemeanors not belonging to one of the above categories.

PEREMPTORY CHALLENGE A device permitted by court rule allowing either side to disqualify the assigned judge or prospective jurors from participating in the case without stating any reasons. The number of peremptory challenges allowed is limited. Further disqualifications can be made only for specific cause.

PHASE Particular stage or point in the judicial process requiring judicial or administrative action. The following are possible phases in civil and criminal actions:

Civil

1. Filing of complaint or petition.
2. Filing answer.
3. Setting for trial.
4. Motions.
5. Conferences: pretrial, settlement, trial setting.
6. Trial.
7. Posttrial: motions, appeals.

Misdemeanor

1. Filing of complaint.
2. Arraignment.
3. Plea and appointment of counsel.
4. Pretrial conference.
5. Pretrial disposition.
6. Trial.
7. Posttrial: motions, probation report, sentencing, appeals.

Felony

1. Filing of complaint.
2. District Court arraignment.
3. District Court preexamination disposition.
4. District Court preliminary examination.
5. Grand Jury.

6. Filing of information or indictment.
7. Superior Court arraignment.
8. Plea.
9. Motions.
10. Conferences: trial setting, pretrial.
11. Pretrial disposition.
12. Trial.
13. Posttrial: motions, probation report, sentencing, appeals.

PLEA BARGAINING An agreement made between a prosecutor and defendant to plead guilty to a lesser charge instead of continuing prosecution on the original.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION (or Preliminary Hearing) Hearing conducted in a District Court to determine whether a felony has been committed and whether sufficient cause exists to believe the defendant guilty. The results of the preliminary examination include:

1. Dismissal.
2. Reduction of charge to a misdemeanor.
3. Held to answer (bound over to the Superior Court).
4. Discharge (no formal complaint filed).

PRETRIAL CONFERENCE A conference before a judge reciting stipulations and admissions, amendments allowed to pleadings, and any other action which may control the subsequent course of action of the case. The conference may result in a pretrial conference order.

PROBATE CASE Matters dealing with the proof of wills, protection of estates, and sensitive areas such as adoption, sanity and protective institutionalization.

PROCEEDING Any hearing or court appearance related to the adjudication of a case.

RECIPROCAL SUPPORT Matters dealing with the agreement between states to prosecute alleged failures to pay child support or alimony when the two parties involved live in different states.

SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE Conference with a judge or judicial personnel at which the parties discuss the possibility of disposing of the case without a trial.

SHORT CAUSE CASE Case with an estimated trial time of one day or less, as estimated by the parties.

SMALL CLAIMS Civil damage and general civil cases filed in the District Court where the amount in dispute is \$2,000 or less and both parties agree to abide by less formal court rules and procedures.

SUSPENDED IMPOSITION OF SENTENCE (SIS) A condition whereby, if a convicted misdemeanant passes a specified period of time (e.g., one year) without another conviction, the conviction on this case may be set aside.

TORT A private or civil wrong independent of any contract.

TRAFFIC INFRACTION An alleged violation of motor vehicle laws for which convictions will result in no jail time being assessed and a maximum fine of \$300.

TRANSCRIPT A typed copy of the electronically recorded courtroom record.

TRIAL An in-court proceeding of a contested case (the matter is in dispute) at which evidence is presented and a final judgment on all matters in dispute is expected. The trial may be by jury or by court (without jury). The trial is separated into the following phases:

1. **Voir Dire.** (Jury trial only.) The oral examination of potential jurors for selection and elimination of jurors from a jury panel.

2. **Proceedings.** Opening statements by counsel, the presentation of testimony and other evidence by the parties, motions during the trial and arguments of counsel.

3. **Deliberation.** (Jury trial only.) The time required of a jury to weigh the evidence in order to arrive at a verdict.

4. **Verdict.** (Jury trial only.) Announcement in open court of a jury verdict and polling of jury, if requested.

5. **Decision/Finding.** (Non-jury trial.) Announcement in open court of court's decision on the merits immediately following proceedings. Considered an uncontested hearing if case taken under advisement and decision is announced in open court at a later time.

6. **Pretrial/Posttrial Hearing.** Hearings on motions occurring immediately before jury selection or plaintiff's opening statement, or immediately after proceedings, verdict or decision.

TRIAL BACKLOG Total inventory of cases at issue. A civil case is at issue upon the filing of an answer by any defendant. A criminal case is at issue when the defendant is arraigned before a court having jurisdiction to try the case.

TRIAL SETTING CONFERENCE Conference held in lieu of pretrial conference at which it is determined whether a case is ready. If so, a trial date is set. At this conference, procedural details only are determined and no restatement of the issues is made.

VENUE The local area where a case may be tried.

WORKLOAD INDICATORS These indicators reflect relative workload, backlog and resources expended per court.

1. **Workload.**

- a. **Dispositions Per Judge:** The average amount of dispositions filed per fulltime judge assigned. This indicator can either be computed on a gross basis or the number of judges assigned can be altered to reflect travel, vacation or assignment of judges to other locations.

Dispositions = $\frac{\# \text{ Cases Disposed of}}{\# \text{ Judges Assigned}}$

- b. **Dispositions to Filings:** The rates by which cases disposed of follow cases filed. A figure of 100% is optimal. A figure below 100% indicates an increase in backlog. A figure above 100% indicates a decrease in backlog.

Dispositions = $\frac{\# \text{ Cases Disposed of}}{\# \text{ Cases Filed}}$ to Filings

2. **Backlog.**

- a. **Backlog Months:** A gross measure of how long it would take to dispose of current backlog if cases were disposed of at the same rate as in the immediate past.

Backlog = $\frac{\# \text{ Cases Pending}}{\text{Cases Disposed of Per Month}}$ Months

b. . . Delayed Case: The percent of cases pending after an established period of time. For criminal cases this period of time is four months; for all other cases it is one year.

$$\text{Delayed Case Ratio} = \frac{\# \text{ Cases Pending Beyond Period}}{\# \text{ Cases Pending}}$$

3. Resources Expended (efficiency).

a. Personnel Ratio: The number of fulltime, permanent employees at any location compared to case activity at that location.

$$\text{Personnel Ratio} = \frac{\# \text{ Fulltime Permanent Employees}}{\# \text{ Cases Disposed of}}$$

b. Budget Ratio: The amount of nonpersonnel, noncapital dollars expended per case activity.

$$\text{Budget Ratio} = \frac{\text{Nonpersonnel, Noncapital Dollars Expended}}{\# \text{ Cases Disposed of}}$$

END