

# Alaska Court System

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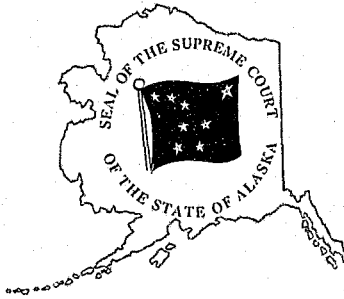


## 1992 Annual Report

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ARTHUR H. SNOWDEN II  
Administrative Director

## Alaska Court System

### A MESSAGE FROM THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

*I am pleased to transmit the Alaska Court System's Annual Report for fiscal year 1992.*

*In recent years, the court's caseload has remained relatively level and constant. However, in FY 1992 various components of the court system experienced significant caseload increases. Statewide, felony filings increased by 13% and domestic relations filings increased by 20% (with particularly significant increases in Anchorage and Fairbanks.) These increases were somewhat counterbalanced by decreases in the general civil caseload and children's cases. Of the superior courts, the Palmer court experienced the greatest increase in case activity, with a 22% increase in filings this year.*

*The district courts experienced an 8% increase in case filings, in both traffic and non-traffic cases.*

*In addition to caseload information, this annual report includes information about many court projects and activities, including a continuing customer service program, a domestic violence manual and film to aid in the training of related agencies, upgraded and new court facilities, a new "Meet Your Judges" public forum, additional training for sign language interpreters for deaf persons appearing in court, and a comprehensive recycling program. Through our continuing efforts to streamline procedures, minimize expenditures and provide consistently high customer service, we are striving to provide the people of Alaska with a responsive and responsible court system.*

*I would like to extend a special thanks to Sharon Henry-Hall for the hard work and effort she put into this annual report.*

Respectfully submitted,

Arthur H. Snowden, II  
Administrative Director

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*Introduction  
to the  
Alaska  
Court  
System*

# ALASKA COURT SYSTEM FACT SHEET

(Information as of June 30, 1992)

**Fiscal Year:** July 1 - June 30

**Geographical area served:** 586,413 square miles

**Number of Judges:**

- 5 supreme court justices
- 3 court of appeals judges
- 30 superior court judges
- 17 district court judges
- 41 magistrates

**Number of court locations:**

- 15 combined superior and district court locations
- 44 district courts only (judge and/or magistrate)

**Number of authorized positions:**

- 627 permanent full-time
- 30 permanent part-time
- 20 non-permanent
- 677 total

## BUDGET

**FY 1992 court system annual budget:** \$43,571,300

**Percentage increase over FY 1991 annual budget:** 3.4%

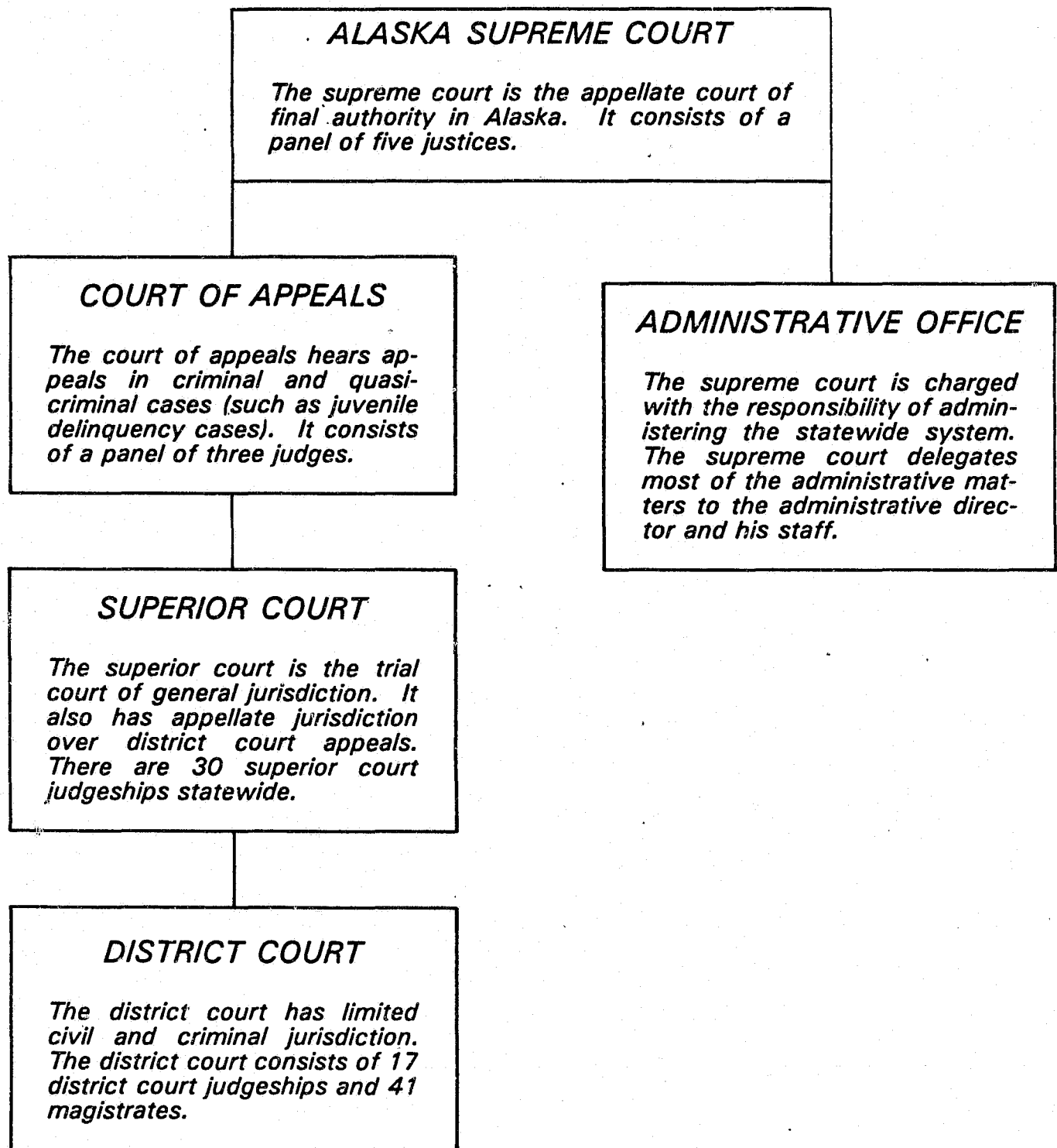
**Percentage of FY 1992 annual state general fund budget:** 1.2%

## CASELOAD

**Number of Cases Filed and Decided in FY 1992**

<b>Court</b>	<b># of Cases Filed</b>	<b>% of Change from FY 91</b>	<b># of Cases Decided</b>	<b>% of Change from FY 91</b>
Supreme Court	568	-7%	676	+24%
Appeals Court	446	-13%	517	+14%
Superior Court	19,856	+3%	19,359	+4%
District Court	109,656	+7%	109,334	+3%

# ALASKA COURT SYSTEM ORGANIZATION



## **THE ALASKA COURT SYSTEM AT A GLANCE**

*There are four levels of courts in the Alaska Court System, each with different powers, duties and responsibilities. Alaska has a unified, centrally administered, and totally state-funded judicial system. Municipal governments do not maintain a separate court system.*

*The four levels of courts in the Alaska Court System are the supreme court, the court of appeals, the superior court and the district court. The supreme court and the superior court were established in the Alaska Constitution. In 1959, the legislature created a district court for each judicial district and granted to the supreme court the power to increase or decrease the number of district court judges within each judicial district. In 1980, the legislature created a court of appeals. Jurisdiction and other areas of judicial responsibility for each level of court are set out in Title 22 of the Alaska Statutes.*

*The five supreme court justices, by majority vote, select one of their members to be the chief justice. The chief justice holds that office for three years and may not serve consecutive terms.*

*The chief justice of the supreme court is the administrative head of the Alaska Court System. An administrative director is appointed by the chief justice with concurrence of the supreme court. The administrative director supervises the administration of all courts in the state.*

*Rules governing the administration of all courts and the rules of practice and procedure for civil and criminal cases are promulgated by the supreme court.*

---

*The Alaska Judicial Council, which operates independently of the court system, was created by the state constitution to perform two primary functions: (1) to solicit, screen, and nominate applicants for gubernatorial appointments to vacant judgeship positions and (2) to conduct studies for the improvement in the administration of justice, and make recommendations to the legislature and the supreme court. By statute, the council evaluates all judges standing for retention and submits its evaluations and recommendations to the lieutenant governor for publication in the Official Election Pamphlet.*

## **THE ALASKA JUDICIAL COUNCIL**

*The judicial council is comprised of the chief justice, who serves as chairperson and ex officio member; three attorney members appointed by the Board of Governors of the Alaska Bar Association and three non-attorney members appointed by the governor and subject to confirmation by a majority of the members of the state legislature in joint session. Council members serve for six-year terms.*

*The Alaska Judicial Council, which must report to the Alaska State Legislature and the Alaska Supreme Court at least once every two years, is assisted by an executive director and support staff. For information call (907) 279-2526.*

## **THE JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT PROCESS**

*The governor appoints a supreme court justice or a judge of the court of appeals, superior court, or district court from a list of qualified candidates submitted by the Alaska Judicial Council. The governor has 45 days from receipt of the list to make the appointment.*

*In order to be eligible for appointment to the supreme court, a person must be a citizen of the United States and a resident of Alaska for five years prior to the appointment. A justice must be licensed to practice law in Alaska at the time of the appointment and must have engaged in the active practice of law for eight years.*

*A court of appeals judge must be a citizen of the United States; a resident of the state of Alaska for five years immediately preceding appointment; have been engaged for not less than eight years immediately preceding appointment in the active practice of law; and at the time of appointment be licensed to practice law in the state of Alaska.*

*The qualifications of a judge of the superior court are the same as for a supreme court justice except only five years of active practice are necessary.*

*A district court judge must be 21 years of age; a citizen of the United States; a resident of the state for at least five years; and (1) be licensed to practice law for not less than three years immediately preceding appointment, or (2) have served as a magistrate in the state and have graduated from an accredited law school.*

*Magistrates are not appointed by the governor nor are their qualifications reviewed by the Alaska Judicial Council. Appointments are made for an indefinite period by the presiding judge of the district in which they will serve. Each magistrate serves at the pleasure of the presiding judge. A magistrate does not have to be a lawyer. A magistrate must be 21 years of age, a United States citizen, and a citizen of Alaska for six months prior to appointment.*

---

## **JUDICIAL RETENTION ELECTIONS**

*Each supreme court justice and each court of appeals judge is subject to approval or rejection by a majority of voters statewide on a nonpartisan ballot at the first general election held more than three years after appointment. Thereafter, each justice must participate in a retention election every ten years; each court of appeals judge must participate every eight years.*

*Each superior court judge is subject to approval or rejection by the voters in the judge's judicial district at the first general election held more than three years after appointment. Thereafter, the judge is subject to approval or rejection every sixth year. Each district court judge must also run in a retention election in his or her judicial district at the first general election held more than two years after appointment, and in the like manner every fourth year thereafter. State laws which require judges to participate in retention elections do not apply to magistrates.*



## THE COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT

*The Commission on Judicial Conduct is a constitutionally created state agency separate from the court system. The commission consists of nine members: three state court judges or justices, three lawyers with at least ten years legal practice in Alaska, and three persons who are not lawyers or judges. The chief function of the commission is to investigate complaints of ethical misconduct against state judges and justices. The commission has the power to recommend that the supreme court sanction a justice or judge. Possible sanction recommendations include suspension, removal, retirement from office, or public or private censure. Since 1990, all formal hearings before the Commission on Judicial Conduct are public.*

*In calendar year 1991, the commission received 43 complaints. No formal complaints were filed by the commission against a judge during the year and formal proceedings continued in two matters from earlier years. At the end of 1991, the commission had 43 pending complaints and no pending recommendations for discipline before the Alaska Supreme Court. The Alaska Supreme Court privately sanctioned one judge as the result of a commission recommendation for discipline.*

*For more information regarding the Commission on Judicial Conduct, call (907) 272-1033 or toll free 800-478-1033.*

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## JUDICIAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

*Judicial training takes several different forms. There is a statewide conference each year for judges which includes training in specific areas of court procedures and operations. Judges are eligible on a rotating basis to attend courses at the National Judicial College in Reno, Nevada. All magistrates attend at least one magistrate conference during a calendar year. During odd-numbered years, regional magistrate conferences are held for the four judicial districts and the Bethel area magistrates. A statewide magistrate conference is held in Anchorage during even-numbered years. Training judges, deputy training judges and staff of the administrative office regularly visit with magistrates for on-site training. The administrative office prepares written educational materials that are distributed to magistrates.*

---

## BUDGET AND FISCAL AFFAIRS

*The Alaska State Legislature annually appropriates from the state's general fund all monies for the operation of the Alaska Court System. A statewide budget for all trial courts, the appellate courts and court administration is prepared centrally by the administrative office.*

*The budget process for the court system begins with the submission of budget requests by the trial and the appellate courts to the administrative director. The requests are reviewed and modified to fit into the overall court budget plan. The court's budget request is reviewed and approved by the supreme court.*

*Following legislative review and appropriation, funds are then allocated to the judicial districts, the appellate courts and the administrative office.*

*Between FY 85 and FY 92, the court experienced an average annual growth rate of approximately 1.7%. The court's FY 92 operating budget increased approximately 3.4% from the FY 91 level. A major portion of the increase is attributable to pay raises granted in FY 92. The court system's budget accounts for approximately 1.2% of the total state operating budget.*

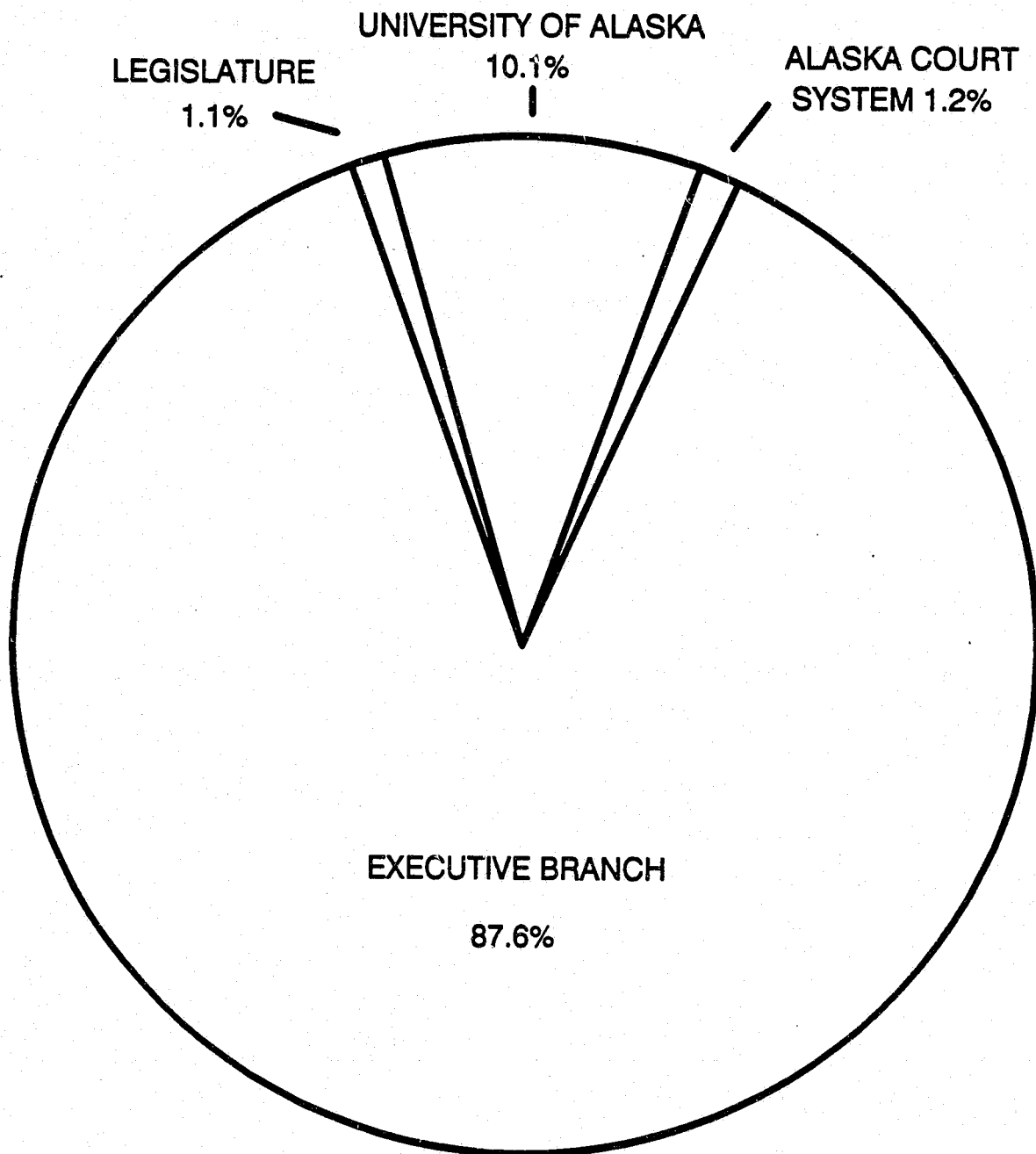
*The actual expenditures incurred by the court system during FY 92 were \$43,978,800. These expenditures were incurred as follows: Appellate courts, \$4,123,400; Trial courts, \$34,326,400; and Administration, \$5,529,000.*

*Personnel costs of \$34,307,900 represented approximately 78% of the court's total operating budget. Expenses for rent, maintenance and insurance on court facilities in 58 locations across the state amounted to \$2,426,500. Jury fees amounted to \$1,004,700. Due to the distances between courts, approximately \$1,133,400 was spent on travel costs which include judicial, administrative, conference and juror transportation and living expenses. Other operating expenses of the court, including commodities, phones, postage and equipment rental, make up approximately \$5,106,300 of the annual expenditures of the court.*

*Revenues generated by courts are deposited in the state general fund, except those collected as a result of municipal ordinance violations, which are disbursed to the respective municipalities.*

*The court system annually collects over \$6,487,400 in revenues. In FY 92, the revenues generated from fines and forfeitures amounted to \$4,170,300; civil case filing fees (\$100 superior court, \$60 district court, \$25 small claims), \$1,453,100 clerical fees (notary, transcript, copies), and other miscellaneous receipts, \$436,700; cost recoveries, \$83,700; and interest on investments, \$343,600.*

**STATE OF ALASKA  
FISCAL YEAR 1992  
Percentage of Operating Budget**



Total Operating Budget = \$3,479.5 million

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*Judicial  
Administration  
Review*

## **SYNOPSIS OF LEGISLATIVE ACTION**

Three bills introduced at the request of the supreme court were signed into law in 1992. Changes in execution procedures were made by Chapter 52, SLA 1992, including a requirement that the Department of Revenue, rather than the creditor, notify a debtor of the execution on a permanent fund dividend. Chapter 80, SLA 1992, increases the number of superior court judges in the fourth judicial district from five to six, while decreasing the number of district judges from four to three. Chapter 119, SLA 1992, allows district courts to hear claims, other than small claims, brought against the state.

Other bills of particular interest to the court system also passed during the 1992 legislative session. Chapter 71, SLA 1992, limits a court's ability to consider at time of conviction the defendant's resources in ordering restitution. This law also removes the requirement that a court consider the defendant's financial resources in imposing fines. The Anti-Violent Crime Act of 1992 makes a variety of changes to criminal law and procedure, including the expansion of conduct criminalized under existing laws, changes in sentencing provisions, and extensions of statutes of limitations (Chapter 79, SLA 1992). Chapter 99, SLA 1992 authorizes a nonprofit housing corporation acting as a landlord to be represented in a forcible entry and detainer action by an officer or employee who is not an attorney.

Several changes were made to the laws relating to victims of crime. Chapter 95, SLA 1992 protects the confidential communications between victim counselors and victims of domestic violence or sexual assault, by giving them a testimonial privilege similar to the existing privilege relating to psychotherapists and their patients. With the passage of Chapter 10, SLA 1992, judges must allow the victims of a person found not guilty by reason of insanity to appear before the court whenever a change in the offender's status is pending.

Child support statutes were broadened by Chapter 117, SLA 1992. This law allows child support to be awarded to a custodial parent on behalf of an unmarried 18 year old child if the child is still living as a dependant of the custodial parent and is actively pursuing a high school diploma.

Finally, Chapter 119, SLA 1992 clarifies the rights of mental health patients. New judicial procedures mandated by the law include the need to obtain a court order prior to administering psychotropic medication without the consent of the patient, as well as the patient's ability to have court records sealed or expunged following treatment.

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During fiscal year 1992, Fiscal Operations revised and reissued the court system's Accounting Policies and Procedures Manual. The manual provides guidance on the proper processing of financial transactions, defines reporting requirements and suggests methods to improve internal controls in the courts. The manual was ex-

## **FISCAL OPERATIONS**

*panded with new subject areas to reflect the growing financial responsibilities of the courts.*

*In an effort to stay informed on court activities and provide timely financial information to court managers, the Fiscal Office increased the monitoring of the courts' financial transactions. A new status report on compliance with fiscal policies was initiated during the year. Quarterly, each court is evaluated on 22 categories of fiscal responsibility. The reports are distributed to area court administrators, training judges and court staff in the respective judicial districts. The goal of the reports is to identify and correct problems quickly and provide information to court managers on the financial affairs of their courts.*

*The Fiscal Office also strived to develop methods to reduce the workload of clerical staff at local courts through simplification of procedures and reporting requirements, automation of the trust accounting done by Fiscal Operations for many small courts and assisting Technical Operations with a number of improvements to the rural court computer system.*

*While some improvements are possible in the manual system, the real improvement in the accounting area will come with automation of the accounting process. In this vein, Fiscal Operations worked with the Statewide Computer Users Groups to develop an automated accounting system for all computerized courts. This work effort will continue in fiscal year 1993.*

*Fiscal Operations is also playing a key role in the automation of the courts. Working with the Computer Policy Advisory Committee, the Fiscal Office assisted in the selection, procurement and placement of personal computers in the courts. The personal computers will complement the central computer in each court and will provide backup computing power in the event of central computer failure.*

*In an effort to provide better customer service and more administrative support to the courts, the Fiscal Office reorganized duties to cluster similar functions with individual clerical positions. Fiscal Office staff updated desk manuals, automated tasks and streamlined internal procedures to increase efficiency.*

*Purchasing, with assistance from the Court Rules Attorney, developed an aggressive paper recycling program. The results of the program have far exceeded the minimum requirements for purchasing recycled paper products. Purchasing also initiated the standardization of preprinted case files, which resulted in substantial savings for the court system.*

---

## **CUSTOMER SERVICE**

*The Alaska Court System's goal is to serve our customers courteously and efficiently. That goal can only be reached if it is also the personal goal of each employee. In 1991, the court initi-*

ated a Customer Service Program, the purpose of which is to make a strong, positive effort towards improving our levels of customer service.

In 1991, the court developed draft Customer Service Standards. Employees were asked to use the standards for one year before the standards were made permanent. Comments on the standards are now being solicited, and the standards will be made permanent this fall. Employees' yearly evaluations will be based, in part, on their compliance with these standards.

In 1991, the court also developed a Customer Service Questionnaire. The questionnaires have been successful in focusing attention not only on problem areas but, equally important, on the many court employees who go the "extra mile" to provide excellent customer service. We are truly proud of these employees.

In the next year, we will be working to expand our Customer Service Program to include customer service training for new employees and refresher courses for others. We also want to initiate a "Customer Service Employee of the Quarter" award.

---

The general services department of the Alaska Court System is divided into five sections, with each section (with the exception of the localized mail section) providing a vital service to all courts statewide.

## GENERAL SERVICES

### Audio Tape Storage/Duplication

This section provides permanent storage of court records that are maintained on audio tapes. There has been an increase of 23,333 tapes over last year of audio tapes to be placed in storage. The department has experienced an increase of 354% over last year in audio tape duplicating services. The ongoing goals of the audio tape storage/duplication section are to continue to assist court locations to transfer to permanent storage audio tapes to release much needed on-site storage, and to produce a computerized tape that can be transferred to courts indicating the tape type, tape number, and storage box number of all assigned audio tapes.

### Micrographics

The goals of the micrographics section are to produce quality microfilm at an economical cost that meets archival standards, and to produce a computerized numeric index to assist trial courts in locating microfilmed records. The present retention policy provides for the filming of case files which have been closed for four years.

During the year, the micrographics department:

- ~ received, prepped and filmed 1,633 boxes of case files
- ~ produced 1,358 rolls of microfilm (an increase of 4% over the previous year)



- ~ microfilmed 4,070,231 documents (an increase of 10% over the previous year)
- ~ utilized 5,970 hours of community work service (an increase of 24% over the previous year)

*The long-term goals of the micrographics department are to produce a computer tape containing the numeric index for transmittal to trial courts to replace the manual paper index, and to assist other offices to convert permanent records to a microfilmed based storage media.*

#### Supply Section

*Reorganization of all inventory supply locations resulted in reutilizing approximately 40% of assigned space. The supply section handled 245 requests for court supplies statewide (an increase of 263% over the previous year).*

#### Print Shop

*During the year, approximately 12,009,315 impressions were produced by two assigned printers. The goal of the section is to increase productivity by reinstalling a spare offset press previously taken out of service and to reduce impression costs of the copy machines by printing on the offset machine whenever possible.*

#### Mail

*This section saved approximately \$13,304 by presorting outgoing mail whenever possible. The goal of this section is to procure a more efficient meter machine in order to save on personnel costs.*

---

## OSHA

*In order to ensure the court system's compliance with new state regulations relating to occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens, a detailed review of coroner, clerical, and other job tasks was made during FY 1992. The court system makes personal protective equipment, cleaning supplies, and other necessary equipment available to all employees for use when contact with bloodborne pathogens or other hazardous materials is possible.*

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## VICTIMS' RIGHTS ACT

*The Victims' Rights Act, which became law in 1991, protects the privacy of crime victims by prohibiting the court and other government agencies and offices from disclosing the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of crime victims in certain circumstances. In order to comply with this act, procedures for accepting and disclosing information about crime victims were implemented by administration and the trial courts.*

*These procedures require that all documents which are filed with the court in criminal cases must contain a victims' rights act certification which identifies the location of any confidential information contained in the document. This enables the court to*

delete confidential information before releasing a case file or a document to the public. The development of appropriate court procedures was a substantial and time consuming process which absorbed hundreds of hours of staff time and had a significant impact on document filing and retrieval procedures in criminal cases.

Early in 1992 the court produced an expanded, updated version of a domestic violence manual to assist judges, magistrates, and clerical staff in granting, processing, and enforcing domestic violence restraining orders. This manual addresses the changes in the law which were made by the legislature in the 1991 legislative session.

## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MANUAL AND FILM

Administration and trial court staff also assisted in the production of a training film which examines domestic violence from the perspective of the justice system. This film (which will be used for training by law enforcement agencies, the court system, and other agencies which assist in domestic violence situations) was a project of the Anchorage Domestic Violence Committee and was produced by the Justice Center at the University of Alaska Anchorage.

The Alaska Court System maintains court facilities in 58 locations throughout the state ranging from large multi-courtroom facilities to one room magistrate offices - from the 207,443 square feet of the Anchorage court facility to the 100 square feet that houses a rural magistrate. Thirteen of the court facilities are located in buildings owned by the state. One facility, the Palmer courthouse, is occupied through a lease/purchase agreement with the city of Palmer. The remaining facilities are located in space leased from the private sector. The court system occupies approximately 638,200 square feet of space statewide. Approximately 48 percent of the statewide court system space is located in Anchorage, Juneau and Fairbanks.

## FACILITIES

Although the growth rate in Alaska has slowed during the last several years, many of the state's facilities were constructed in the 60's and 70's and are now aging and overcrowded. Significant amounts of funding will be required to correct these deficiencies.

Several capital projects were funded by the 1991-92 legislature, and are currently underway. The largest and most visible of the capital projects is the long awaited Anchorage courthouse expansion. This project is now in design. (See Anchorage Courthouse Expansion section.)

Another new court facility, the Kenai courthouse, is currently under construction. The single story structure is being designed and constructed in conjunction with the city of Kenai. When complete, the new building will house four courtrooms, judicial chambers, jury deliberation rooms, a law library, petit and grand jury rooms, prisoner and juvenile intake sections and office space for support staff. The construction site is located only a short walk from the current

courthouse. The design for this building is based upon the 1987 Palmer courthouse which won a national award for excellence in criminal justice facility design. Based upon the planning model, this facility will provide approximately 2,000 square feet of space for future growth and should provide adequate space for many years.

The facility is being constructed under a lease-purchase agreement. The city of Kenai will lease the facility to the court system for a period of ten years with the amount of the rent equal to the debt service of the project. Assuming no unforeseen delays, the new courthouse will be ready for occupancy October 1993.

Other construction projects underway or completed this year included renovations to the Kotzebue courthouse, roof renovations in Fairbanks, office renovations/new carpet for the state law library, renovation of the Anchorage children's courtroom, design and construction of a new magistrate's office in Togiak and renovations to courtroom D in Juneau for the ANS royalty case.

The Kotzebue project provided necessary renovations to virtually every room in the facility: new windows, exterior insulation and siding, renovated chambers, law library and clerk's office. In addition an access ramp was added to the exterior entryway, and accessible routes and toilets were added to comply with the Americans Disabilities Act.

The Fairbanks roof reconstruction is the second in a series of reconstruction projects in this facility. The Fairbanks courthouse was constructed in 1964 and contains approximately 76,000 square feet. While the building is structurally sound, certain of the building's components have worn out and are in need of replacement/renovation. In 1991, much of the carpeting was replaced, the ceiling system in the clerk's office was replaced and the fluorescent light fixtures building-wide were replaced. This year the flat roof was replaced with a state of the art EPDM membrane system with substantially increased insulation. Next legislative sessions the court system will request funds to replace the exterior curtain wall system and renovate/modernize much of the interior space.

Juneau superior courtroom D was renovated into a high tech, multi-litigant arena for the ANS tax royalty case. In addition to the space for multiple parties, the courtroom featured an array of multi-media presentation equipment. Located at the rear of the courtroom was an equipment rack which housed laser disk players, video equipment, various electronic switch gear and a Next computer with approximately 100,000 documents stored as scanned images on the hard drive. Much of the equipment was controllable from the podium, and made visible to the judge and jury by high resolution monitors at strategic locations throughout the courtroom. While the case was scheduled for approximately seven months, a settlement agreement was approved by parties within a week of completion of renovations to courtroom D. However, the renovated courtroom has already proved to be extremely well suited to other large cases.

## ANCHORAGE COURTHOUSE EXPANSION

*The 1992 Legislature appropriated 19.5 million dollars for Phase I construction of the new Anchorage courthouse expansion during FY 1992. The architectural team is presently finalizing the design of the project. During early 1993 the Phase I package, consisting of the basement foundation system, will be bid and awarded.*

*Phase II will be bid and awarded as soon as the legislature appropriates the remaining funds to complete the project.*

*The present project consists of a stand-alone building, located on the gravel parking lot south of the existing court parking garage. The new building will consist of six stories with a basement, and a tunnel connecting to the new building to the Boney Building.*

*The district court building will be demolished and a landscaped, park-like setting will be developed over the existing footprint.*

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*The court system maintains 17 libraries in larger court locations for the use of the judiciary, members of the bar, and the general public. The Anchorage Law Library is the administrative headquarters for this library system and serves as the major legal resource facility for the state.*

## LAW LIBRARIES

*The Anchorage Law Library maintains a professional staff to provide reference and interlibrary loan services to its patrons statewide and to maintain the automated cataloging system. Additions to the holdings in the automated catalog totalled 4,507 this fiscal year. The library collection experienced a net growth of 6,378 volumes and 19,989 microform units in FY 92.*

*Interlibrary loan services are a vital resource for both branch library and headquarters library patrons. The library takes advantage of its membership in WLN (Western Library Network) to provide cost-effective resource sharing with libraries in the Pacific Northwest. This year 926 items from the Anchorage Law Library were supplied to library patrons in locations other than Anchorage, and 422 items were supplied from other facilities for the use of Alaska Court System Library patrons.*

*Computer-assisted legal research systems are available through the library for the use of the judiciary statewide. WESTLAW terminals are also available for use by WESTLAW subscribers in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau and Barrow. Computerized law review indices and selected treatises and case law in CD ROM format are available in Anchorage.*

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*On February 22, 1992, a first-time ever "Meet Your Judges" public forum was held at the City Council Chambers in Kenai. Members of the public were invited from Soldotna and Kenai to ask questions of their local judges. The program was a huge success, with a bigger-than-expected turnout.*

## "MEET YOUR JUDGES"

*This public forum concept was developed by the California Bar Association. The American Bar Association used the guidelines developed by the California Bar Association and produced a "Meet Your Judges" manual that has been utilized by other states to conduct their own public forums.*

*The Kenai court staff volunteered to be the pilot site for this public forum. Local radio stations aired public service announcements and the local newspaper ran an advertisement for this forum. Flyers were also placed in public buildings inviting the public to attend this open forum. Over 70 people attended - from grade school students to oil rig workers - to ask questions of the judges for over two hours. Questions ranged from fish and game violation penalties to the meaning of a suspended imposition of sentence. After the program, those attending indicated they felt they had learned a great deal from this forum and asked that it be conducted on a yearly basis.*

*The Alaska Court System anticipates that other "Meet Your Judges" public forums will be presented by courts in other judicial districts since the pilot program of this forum was such a great success.*

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## **SIGN LANGUAGE INTERPRETERS FOR DEAF PERSONS**

*Persons with hearing disabilities have the right to participate in court proceedings to the same extent as other individuals, yet this right is seriously threatened in the state of Alaska by the inadequate number of competent sign language interpreters available to help deaf persons. In order to improve the current situation, the Alaska Court System submitted a grant proposal to the State Justice Institute in fiscal year 1992, requesting funds to allow up to four Alaskan interpreters to attend an intensive legal interpretation course offered by the Deaf Studies Department of California State University at Northridge.*

*In May 1992, the State Justice Institute awarded the Alaska Court System a grant of \$24,050. Although this funding was sufficient to cover the costs of four students, only two qualified Alaskan interpreters were able to attend the six-week training program in California. However, an addition of two more certified legal interpreters to the tiny pool available to interpret in justice settings will be a significant achievement.*

*Upon their return to Alaska, the students will participate in an orientation program designed to acquaint them specifically with Alaska law and court procedures.*

*In return for the funding for travel, tuition, food and lodging, the students have agreed to make themselves available to interpret in justice settings for at least two years after their completion of the program. For this work, they will be compensated at the same rates as are charged by other certified interpreters.*

*The Alaska Court System is grateful to the State Justice Institute for its funding assistance to address this important need.*

## HUMAN RESOURCES

During FY 92, 3,791 applications were submitted in response to 99 job openings. Of the 3,241 applicants determined qualified, 2,077 were Caucasian, 206 were Alaska Natives, 481 were Black, 126 were Asian/Pacific Islander, 149 were submitted by persons classified as Other Minorities and 202 individuals did not specify a race. Fifty-four of the 99 job openings were filled by new hires. Caucasians were selected for 41 of these positions, Alaska Natives for 6, Blacks for 5 and 2 persons selected were classified as Other Minorities. Thirteen of the job openings were filled through promotions. Promoted were: 8 Caucasians, 2 Alaska Natives, 1 Black and 2 employees classified as Other Minorities. The remaining 32 positions were filled either by voluntary transfers or demotions. Employees transferred or demoted: 19 Caucasians transferred, 3 demoted; 4 Alaska Natives transferred, and 3 Black and 1 individual classified as Other Minority transferred.

Excluding law clerks, 452 non-judicial personnel were employed by the Alaska Court System at the end of FY 92. The racial composition of this workforce included 362 Caucasians (80.0%), 33 Alaska Natives (7.3%), 36 Blacks (8.0%), 7 Asian/Pacific Islanders (1.6%) and 14 classified as Other Minorities (3.1%). These 90 minorities comprise (19.8%) of the non-judicial workforce. There were 44 law clerks: 36 Caucasians and 1 Alaska Native, 1 Black, 2 Asian/Pacific Islanders and 4 classified as Other Minorities. Women comprised 88% of the non-judicial workforce. They filled 98% of the first-line supervisory positions, 72.2% of the professional positions, 50% of the law clerk positions and 48.5% of the managerial positions.

### CLASSIFIED AND NON-CLASSIFIED JUDICIAL EMPLOYEES

Salary Range(s)	CAUCASIAN		ALASKA NATIVE		BLACK		ASIAN PACIFIC ISLANDER		OTHER MINORITY		TOTAL			
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Vacant	Total
Range 6 - 8	6	48		5	2	9		1	1	3	9	66	14	89
Range 10	10	92		12	5	7		3	2	2	17	116	8	141
Range 12	1	107		11		6		3		4	1	131	5	137
Range 13 - 14	1	31		5		4				1	1	41	4	46
Range 15 - 20	10	24			1	1				1	11	26	3	40
Range 21+	17	15				1					17	16	2	35
Total Employees	45	317		33	8	28		7	3	11	56	396	36	488
Percentage	9.2%	65.0%		6.8%	1.6%	5.7%		1.4%	0.6%	2.3%	11.5%	81.1%	7.4%	100.0%

### JUDICIAL OFFICERS AND LAW CLERKS

Classification	CAUCASIAN		ALASKA NATIVE		BLACK		ASIAN PACIFIC ISLANDER		OTHER MINORITY		TOTAL			
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Vacant	Total
Appellate Court Justices	8										8			8
Superior Court Judges	21	8							1		22	8		30
District Court Judges	10	4									10	4	3	17
Magistrates	16	12	5	4							21	16	21	58
Law Clerks	18	18		1		1		2	4		22	22		44
Total Employees	73	42	5	5		1		2	5		83	50	24	157
Percentage	46.5%	26.8%	3.2%	3.2%		0.6%		1.3%	3.2%		52.9%	31.8%	15.3%	100.0%

## RECYCLING

*The Alaska Court System has a paper recycling program in several court locations. In the last six months of FY 92, court employees in Anchorage recycled a total of 20,885 pounds of office paper. According to the Anchorage Recycling Center, court employees have saved 178 trees, 72,900 gallons of water, 190 gallons of oil and 31.1 cubic yards of landfill space. In addition, the Anchorage Animal Control Shelter picks up several bags of shredded paper from the Anchorage court building each week to use as bedding in puppy and kitten cages.*

*Under Alaska law, 15 percent of the paper purchased by a state agency must be recycled paper. The court system far exceeded the minimum requirement in FY 92. In the last six months of the fiscal year, the court system purchased 5 million paper items. Over 4 million of these were recycled products. Eighty percent of the court system's total paper expenditure during this time period was for recycled products.*

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## TECHNICAL OPERATIONS

*Work in Technical Operations during FY 92 concentrated on upgrades to existing computer installations, upgrades to existing installed software and continued design and development stages of a new statewide computer system.*

*Technical Operations upgraded the hardware in all computerized courts to AT&T StarServer E systems during FY 92. Software was upgraded to operate under the UNIX operating system and all sites standardized on the WordPerfect word processing system. There was a significant increase in the number of terminals installed at each site concurrent with these upgrades.*

*A statewide computer users group has been meeting for the last two years to develop system design specifications for a new uniform statewide computer system. Initial core module prototypes (criminal, civil, motion/document tracking, accounting/bookkeeping and calendaring) are being developed as the committee proceeds with its work. This system is being developed using the Progress 4th Generation Language (4GL) and the Progress Relational Database Management System and will replace the software currently installed in all computerized trial courts.*

*An appellate court users group has been working for the last few months to develop system design specifications for a new appellate court information system. This system will also be programmed using the Progress 4GL and Progress RDBMS. Programming on this system should begin in FY 93.*

*In FY 93, Technical Operations staff will work to improve system-wide communications via SNA/SDLC communications firmware and UNIX communication facilities. The goal is to improve inter- and intra-court communication capabilities as well as enhance machine-to-machine communication with other governmental agencies. These improvements will facilitate system-wide electronic mail as well as electronic data and document transfer between court sites.*

*Ten additional small court sites will be automated during Fy 93. These sites will be based on a PC supporting one or two additional terminals and will operate the same software package and have the same operational capabilities as the larger court sites.*

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*During FY 92 the Bureau of Justice Administration awarded a grant in the amount of \$175,000 for the continued update/installation of computer systems in rural superior court locations. In addition, a subsequent grant request in the amount of \$162,000 was submitted to the Bureau of Justice Administration (and award made in July, 1992) for two projects: a) the installation of computer systems in rural district court locations; and, b) the improvement of the rural court automated jury system.*

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## **GRANTS ADMINIS- TRATION**

*In February 1992 the chief justice appointed a special committee to review the court rule which sets the guidelines for determining the amount of child support in Alaska, Civil Rule 90.3. Federal law requires that the guidelines be reviewed at least once every four years to ensure that application of the guidelines results in the determination of appropriate amounts of child support. The committee will be required to consider economic data on the cost of raising children and analyze case data on the application of the guidelines. Part of the purpose of the review is to ensure that deviations from the guidelines are limited. The committee has requested comments on the rule from the public, members of the bar and court personnel. Once a draft proposal is developed, the committee hopes to hold a public hearing on it via the legislature's teleconferencing network. The committee hopes to send its final proposal to the chief justice early in 1993.*

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## **REVIEW OF CHILD SUPPORT GUIDELINES RULE**

*New procedures, forms and instructions were developed to implement the supreme court's new rules on appointment of counsel for indigent persons (Criminal Rule 39, Appellate Rule 209 and Administrative Rule 12). These new rules, which went into effect in July 1992, require that all defendants convicted of crimes be ordered to pay part of the cost of any attorney appointed by the court to represent them. Such defendants will also be required to sign assignments of their Permanent Fund Dividends to pay these judgments for the cost of appointed counsel.*

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## **CRIMINAL FORMS**

*The criminal forms were also revised to implement the Victims' Rights Act of 1991 which was effective September 15, 1991.*

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*A new edition (the second edition) of the In-Court Clerks manual was completed. It was distributed to the courts in December 1991.*

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## **MANUALS**

*A new Bailiff's manual was written and distributed to the courts in November 1991.*



**PERMANENT  
FUND  
DIVIDEND  
EXECUTION  
PROCEDURE**

*An amended version of the Alaska Court System's bill revising the procedure for executing on the Permanent Fund Dividend passed the legislature in 1992. The Alaska Court System Forms Committee and the Permanent Fund Dividend Division worked to create new procedures, forms and instructions necessary to implement the new law.*

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**ALASKA  
JUDICIAL  
CONFERENCE**

*The 1992 Alaska Judicial Conference was held in Anchorage on June 2, 3, 4 and 5. Conference topics included:*

- ~ bioethics*
  - ~ Native and Tribal law issues*
  - ~ bar section reports on contempt, administrative law, criminal prosecution and criminal defense and employment law*
  - ~ time standards and case management*
  - ~ recent U.S. Supreme Court opinions*
- 

**STATEWIDE  
CLERKS  
CONFERENCE**

*The annual Statewide Clerks Conference was held in Anchorage April 27 through May 1. Topics of this conference included:*

- ~ a comprehensive review of the revisions of Criminal Rule 39 (court-appointed counsel) and other criminal rules and procedures*
  - ~ a review of changes and recommendations for further changes to the current computer program*
  - ~ appeals*
  - ~ jury issues*
  - ~ writs of execution procedures*
  - ~ in-court training, including operation and trouble shooting of the Gyyr recorders and a wide variety of other clerical issues*
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**STATEWIDE  
IN-COURT  
CLERKS  
TRAINING  
SESSION**

*For the first time, two statewide in-court clerk training sessions were held in Anchorage the week of June 1. Each training session was two days long.*

*In-court clerks are responsible for ensuring that an accurate recording of court proceedings are made. They are also responsible for a wide range of other duties, including but not limited to maintaining log notes of court proceedings, keeping track of jury selection and attendance, maintaining witness lists, marking and safekeeping of exhibits, labeling and security of tapes, and preparing orders and judgments following court.*

*Before attending the training session, the clerks were asked to read the In-Court Clerks Manual and answer a multi-page review questionnaire. The questionnaire was then used to identify areas that should be covered at the training sessions. One day of each of the training sessions was used to review specific in-court duties*

and procedures. The other day of training was used to review in depth the use, maintenance and trouble-shooting of the Gyyr recorder.

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A Statewide Deputy Magistrate Conference was held this year in Anchorage on May 13 -15. The agenda included sessions on courtroom control, fetal alcohol syndrome/effect, Criminal Rule 39, coroner duties, ethics, sentencing, search warrants and domestic violence cases. Many of the training sessions were participatory and task oriented.

## DEPUTY MAGISTRATE CONFERENCE

Most deputy magistrates are also the clerks of court. Deputy magistrates provide a critical service by sharing weekend and holiday duty with the primary judicial officers. Deputy magistrates are also available during the day when the primary judicial officers are unavailable because they are involved in other judicial proceedings or are absent from their posts.

Deputy magistrates are required to have the same qualifications as magistrates and are required to complete satisfactorily correspondence studies and attend training conferences. Deputy magistrates are authorized to perform a limited number of duties and may do so only after receiving training and being certified by a training judge.

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*Appellate  
Courts*

# THE ALASKA SUPREME COURT



*Left to right: Justice Allen T. Compton, Justice Daniel A. Moore, Jr., Justice Edmond W. Burke, Chief Justice Jay A. Rabinowitz, and Justice Warren W. Matthews*

*The Alaska Constitution establishes the Alaska Supreme Court as the highest court in the state. The supreme court consists of five justices who choose one of their members to be the chief justice. The chief justice holds office for three years and may not serve consecutive terms.*

*During the 1992 fiscal year (FY 92), the Honorable Jay A. Rabinowitz began the second year of his fourth term as chief justice.*

*Chief Justice Jay A. Rabinowitz has served on the supreme court for 27 years. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He holds a B.A. degree from Syracuse University and an LL.B. degree from Harvard University Law School. Justice Rabinowitz was admitted to the Alaska Bar Association in 1958 and served as a law clerk to the U.S. District Court in Fairbanks. He served as an assistant U.S. attorney from 1958 - 1959 and as a deputy attorney general from 1959 - 1960. In 1960 he was appointed to the superior court, fourth judicial district. Justice Rabinowitz was appointed to the Alaska Supreme Court in 1965. Justice Rabinowitz served his first term as chief justice from 1972 - 1975; his second term from 1978 - 1981; his third term from 1984 - 1987 and his fourth term from 1990 to present. He is married to Annie Rabinowitz and has four children.*

**Justice Edmond W. Burke** has served on the court for 18 years. He was born in Ukiah, California. Justice Burke holds B.A. and M.A. degrees from Humboldt State College. He received his J.D. degree from Hastings College of Law. He was in the private practice of law in California and Alaska before serving as an assistant attorney general in Juneau and assistant district attorney in Anchorage. Justice Burke was appointed to the superior court bench in 1970 and to the Alaska Supreme Court in 1975. Justice Burke served as chief justice from 1981 - 1984. He is married to Anna Burke and has two children.

**Justice Warren W. Matthews** has served on the court for 15 years. He was born in Santa Cruz, California. He holds a B.A. degree from Stanford University and a J.D. degree from Harvard University Law School. He was in the private practice of law in Anchorage from 1965 - 1977. Justice Matthews served as a member of the Board of Governors of the Alaska Bar Association, the Supreme Court Criminal Rules Revisions Commission, the Alaska Sentencing Commission and as chairman of the Alaska Bar Ethics and Unauthorized Practices Commission. He was appointed to the Alaska Supreme Court in 1977 and served as chief justice from 1987 - 1990. He is married to Donna Matthews and has two children.

**Justice Allen T. Compton** has served on the court for 12 years. Justice Compton was born in Kansas City, Missouri. He received a B.A. degree from the University of Kansas and a law degree from the University of Colorado. He moved to Juneau in 1970 and served as supervising attorney for Alaska Legal Services. Justice Compton was also in the private practice of law in Juneau until he was appointed to the superior court bench in February 1976. He was appointed to the Alaska Supreme Court in 1980. Justice Compton is married to Sue Ellen Tatter and has three children.

**Justice Daniel Moore, Jr.** has served on the court for nine years. Justice Moore was born in Chicago, Illinois. He moved to Alaska in 1955. Justice Moore holds a B.B.A. degree from the University of Notre Dame and a J.D. degree from the University of Denver, College of Law. Justice Moore is admitted to practice law in Colorado and in Alaska. He served as a district court judge in 1961 and 1962. He entered private law practice in 1962 in Anchorage. He served as a member and officer on the Board of Governors for the Alaska Bar Association from 1971 to 1973. Justice Moore served as a special master for the federal and state courts and served as a law member and as chair of the Judicial Qualifications Commission from 1979 to 1980. Justice Moore was appointed to the superior court bench in 1981. He was appointed to the Alaska Supreme Court in 1983. He currently serves as chair of the Alaska Supreme Court Civil Rules Committee. Justice Moore is married to Pat Moore and has two children, Brideen and Danny.

Under the Alaska Constitution, the supreme court establishes rules for the administration of all courts in the state and for practice and procedure in civil and criminal cases. The supreme court has further

*adopted rules for the practice of law in Alaska and procedural rules for children's matters, probate, and appeals. The Alaska Legislature may change the court's procedural rules only by passing an act expressing its intent to do so by a two-thirds majority of both houses.*

*The supreme court hears cases on a monthly basis in Anchorage and Fairbanks, semi-annually in Juneau, and on the basis of workload in other Alaskan communities. The court prefers to hear argument in the city where the case was heard in the trial court.*

*The court meets after oral argument and on a weekly basis to confer on cases argued orally and on cases submitted on the briefs. The court decides the cases and announces its decisions in one of three ways: 1) opinions for publication in the Pacific Reporter, 2d series, and in the Alaska Reporter; 2) memorandum opinions and judgments (MO&J's); and 3) orders summarily ruling on the merits of cases or dismissing them. Though the MO&J's and most orders are not published, the MO&J's are available for public inspection at the Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau offices of the clerk of the appellate courts, and the orders are filed in the clerk's Anchorage and Fairbanks offices.*

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*The supreme court has final state appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters:*

*1. CIVIL APPEALS: The supreme court must hear appeals from final decisions by the superior court in civil cases (including cases which originated in administrative agencies).*

*2. The supreme court may exercise its discretion to hear appeals:*

*a. CRIMINAL PETITIONS from decisions of the court of appeals or upon certification from the court of appeals that the case involves a significant question of constitutional law or an issue of substantial public interest; and*

*b. CIVIL PETITIONS from non-final decisions by the superior court in civil cases and from final decisions of the superior court on review of the district court's decisions in civil matters.*

*3. ORIGINAL APPLICATIONS: The supreme court may also exercise its discretion to hear matters in which relief is not otherwise available, including bar admission and attorney discipline matters and questions of state law certified from the federal courts.*

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**SUPREME  
COURT  
JURISDICTION  
AND  
FORM  
OF  
APPEALS**

## ACTIVITY

### Filings

*During FY 92, 568 cases were filed in the supreme court, a 7% decrease from the 612 filings in FY 91. Filings decreased in all types of cases except for criminal petitions for hearing which increased by 18%. For details about filings in various categories of cases from FY 85 through FY 92, see Table III.*

### Dispositions

*The supreme court disposed of 676 cases in FY 92, a 24% increase over the 547 dispositions in FY 91, and the highest number of dispositions since FY 82 (the first full statistical year after the creation of the court of appeals). The court issued 190 published opinions, 72 MO&J's, and 24 orders summarily disposing of cases on the merits; the remaining 390 dispositions were not on the merits. For details about the dispositions by type and caseload composition in FY 92, see Table II. For comparisons of dispositions by type and caseload composition from FY 85 through FY 92, see Table III.*

### Pending Caseload

*On June 30, 1992, 412 cases were pending, a 23% decrease from the 533 cases pending at the end of FY 91. Fifty-seven percent of these pending cases were at a pre-submission to the court stage (awaiting record, awaiting briefs or awaiting hearing), 5% were stayed or remanded, and the remaining 38% were under advisement (submitted to the court but awaiting circulation of a draft opinion, filing of an opinion, or a decision on a petition). For a comparison of cases pending at year's end by case composition from FY 85 through FY 92, see Table III. For a breakdown of reasons for cases pending at the end of FY 92 by case composition, see Table IV.*

### Time Required for Disposition of Cases

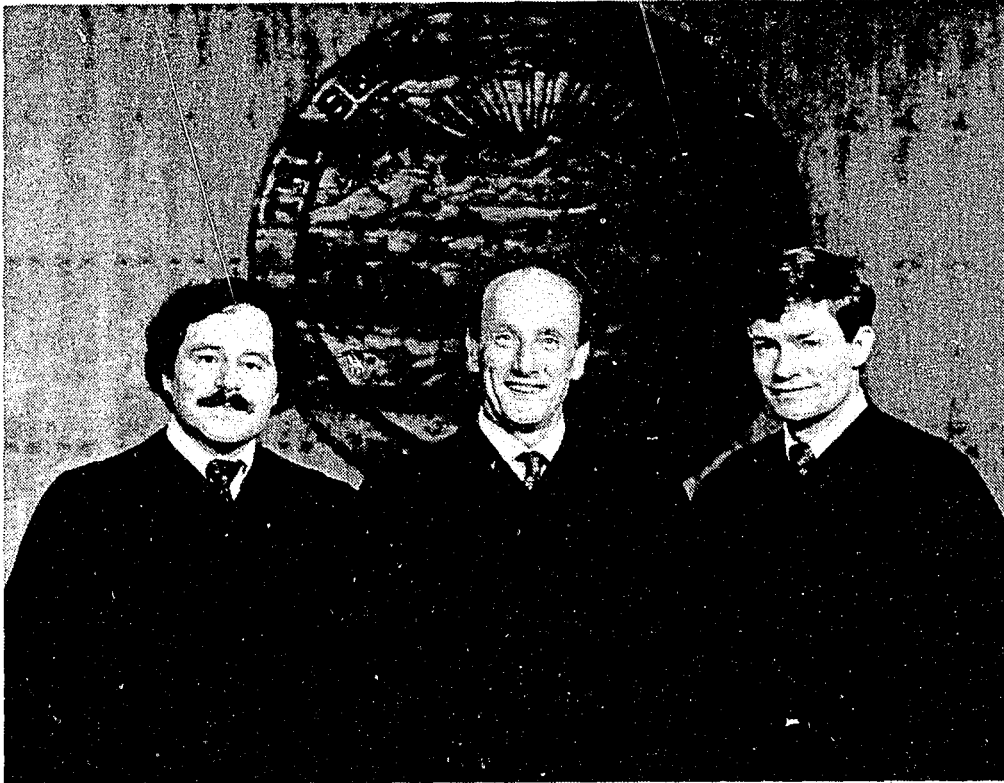
*If the deadlines in the Appellate Rules for certifying the record and filing briefs are met, a case is set for oral argument no later than six weeks after the reply brief is filed, and the court meets its internal operating procedures deadlines, a civil appeal can be completed in 10.8 months.*

*The average time to dispose of a civil appeal when an opinion was issued increased from 19.6 months in FY 91 to 20.8 months in FY 92. The median time for completion of a civil appeal increased from 19 months in FY 91 to 19.5 months in FY 92.*

*The average period of time from the notice of appeal to submission of a civil case to the court increased from 11.5 months in FY 91 to 12.5 months in FY 92. The average period of time from submission of a civil case to the court to the filing of an opinion increased from 8 months in FY 91 to 8.3 months in FY 92. For a comparison of the lengths of time required to dispose of civil appeals from FY 89 through FY 92, see Table V.*



THE  
ALASKA  
COURT  
OF  
APPEALS



*Left to right: Judge David Mannheimer, Chief Judge Alexander O. Bryner, and Judge Robert G. Coats*

*The court of appeals is a three-judge panel consisting of a chief judge, who serves a two-year term and is appointed by the chief justice of the supreme court, and two judges. The Honorable Alexander O. Bryner, now in his sixth term as chief judge, has served in that capacity since the statutory creation of the court in 1980.*

*Chief Justice Bryner was born in 1943 and moved to Alaska in 1969. He holds a B.A. degree and a degree in law from Stanford University. He served as law clerk to Alaska Supreme Court Chief Justice George Boney from 1969 to 1971. He moved to San Francisco in 1971 and was legal editor for Bancroft Whitney Company. After returning to Alaska in 1972, he worked for the Public Defender Agency in Anchorage. In 1974 he entered private practice as a partner in the firm of Bookman, Bryner and Shortell. Judge Bryner was appointed to the district court bench in Anchorage in 1975 and served until 1977. In 1977, he was appointed U. S. Attorney for Alaska and held that position until his appointment to the Court of Appeals in 1980. He is married to Carol Crump Bryner and has two children.*

*Judge Robert G. Coats has also been a member of the court since its creation. Judge Coats was born in 1943 and moved to Alaska in 1968. He is a graduate of the University of Washington and holds a law degree from the Harvard Law School. Judge Coats was*

admitted to the Alaska Bar in 1971 while serving in the U. S. Army. He clerked for the supreme court in Fairbanks in 1971. He was the assistant public defender in Kenai in 1972, the assistant public defender in Fairbanks from 1973 to 1978 and the assistant attorney general in Fairbanks from 1978 until his appointment to the court of appeals in 1980. Judge Coats has two children.

**Judge David Mannheimer** was appointed to the court in October 1990. Judge Mannheimer was born in 1949 and moved to Alaska in 1974. He has an undergraduate degree from Stanford University and a law degree from the University of California at Berkeley. He served as an assistant district attorney in Fairbanks from 1974 to 1976, an assistant attorney general in Fairbanks from 1976 to 1978 and an assistant attorney general in Anchorage, specializing in criminal appeals, from 1978 until his appointment to the court of appeals in 1990. Judge Mannheimer is married to Carol Moonie and has three children.

The Court of Appeals hears cases on a monthly basis in Anchorage and as caseload demands in Fairbanks. The court meets after oral argument and on a weekly basis to confer on cases argued orally and on cases submitted on the briefs. The court decides the cases and announces its decisions in one of two ways: 1) opinions for publication in the Pacific Reporter, 2d series, and in the Alaska Reporter; and 2) memorandum opinions and judgments (MO&J's). Though the memorandum opinions and judgments and most orders are not published, the MO&J's are available for public inspection at the Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau offices of the clerk of the appellate courts.

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## **COURT OF APPEALS JURISDICTION AND FORM OF APPEALS**

The court of appeals has jurisdiction to hear appeals in cases involving criminal prosecution, post-conviction relief, juvenile delinquency, extradition, habeas corpus, probation and parole, bail, and the excessiveness or leniency of a sentence:

1. **MERIT APPEALS** (issues concerning the merits of a conviction) or **SENTENCE APPEALS** (the excessiveness or leniency of a sentence): The court of appeals must hear appeals from final decisions by the superior court or the district court.
  2. **PETITIONS:** The court of appeals may exercise its discretion to hear appeals of non-final decisions from the superior court or the district court or from final decisions of the superior court on review of the district court's decisions.
  3. **ORIGINAL APPLICATIONS:** The court of appeals may exercise its discretion to hear cases in which relief cannot be obtained from the court through one of the above types of appeals.
-

Filings

Four hundred forty-six cases were filed in the court during FY 92, a 13% decrease from the 514 filings in FY 91. The 247 merit appeals filed in FY 92 were a 25% decrease from the 328 merit appeals filed in FY 91, while the 136 sentence appeals filed in FY 92 were a 8% increase over the 126 sentence appeals filed in FY 91 and the four original applications were a 100% increase over the two original applications filed in FY 91. FY 92 filings of petitions remained almost exactly at their FY 91 level. For a comparison of filings in various categories of cases from FY 85 through FY 92, see Table IX.

Dispositions

The court of appeals disposed of 517 cases in FY 92, a 21% increase over the 455 dispositions in FY 91. The court issued 110 published opinions, 248 MO&J's, and 3 orders summarily disposing of cases on the merits; the remaining 156 dispositions were not on the merits. For details about disposition by type and caseload composition in FY 92, see Table VIII. For comparisons of dispositions by type and caseload composition from FY 85 through FY 92, see Table IX.

Pending Caseload

On June 30, 1992, 467 cases were pending, a 13% decrease from the 537 cases pending at the end of FY 1991. Fifty-seven percent of these pending cases were at a pre-submission to the court stage (awaiting record, briefs or hearing), 4 percent were stayed or remanded, and the remaining 39% were under advisement (submitted to the court but awaiting circulation of a draft opinion, filing of an opinion or a decision on a petition). For a comparison of the cases pending at year's end according to case composition from FY 85 through FY 92, see Table IX. For a breakdown of reasons for cases pending at the end of FY 92 according to case composition, see Table X.

Time Required for Disposition of Cases

The average time for disposition increased from 22 months in FY 91 to 22.3 months in FY 92 for a felony merit appeal, from 11 months in FY 91 to 11.9 months in FY 92 for misdemeanor merit appeals, from 11 months in FY 91 to 12.1 months in FY 92 for felony sentence appeals, and from 6.9 months in FY 91 to 9.2 months in FY 92 for misdemeanor sentence appeals.

The median number of days for disposition in FY 92 was lower in each of these statistical categories than the average number of days for dispositions. This indicates that cases on the upper end of the disposition time figures, which took a long time to complete, skewed the figures for the average number of days to disposition.

*The average period of time in FY 92 from the notice of appeal to submission to the court was 15.1 months (16.1 months in FY 91) for felony merit appeals, 5.8 months (5.7 months in FY 91) for misdemeanor merit appeals, 5.4 months (5.8 months in FY 91) for felony sentence appeals, and 4.5 months (3.8 months in FY 91) for misdemeanor sentence appeals. The average period of time from submission of appeals to the court to the filing of an opinion was 7.2 months (6.0 months in FY 91) for felony merit appeals, 6.1 months (5.2 months in FY 91) for misdemeanor merit appeals, 6.7 months (5.1 months for FY 91) for felony sentence appeals, and 4.7 months (3 months for FY 91) for misdemeanor sentence appeals. For a detailed comparison of lengths of time required to dispose of appeals in FY 91 and FY 92, see Table XI.*

## **OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE APPELLATE COURTS**

*Jan Hansen  
Clerk of the  
Appellate Courts*



*The office of the clerk of the appellate courts serves both the supreme court and the court of appeals. The clerk's office receives filings, assigns the filings to the courts, schedules oral arguments, issues the courts' orders, publishes their opinions, and otherwise monitors case flow. The clerk's main office is located in Anchorage. Deputy clerks are located in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau.*

*Jan Hansen was appointed clerk of the appellate courts in July 1991.*

# ALASKA SUPREME COURT

TABLE I

## Recapitulation - Fiscal Year 1992

	Civil Appeals	Criminal Petitions to Hearing	Civil Petitions for Review	Original Applications	Total
Beginning	439	37	49	8	533
Transferred to Court of Appeals					0
Transferred from Court of Appeals					0
Filed	299	125	128	16	568
Reinstated					
Converted <sup>a</sup> (net)					0
Corrected (net)	-5	-3	-1	-4	-13
Closed	387	132	139	18	676
Ending	346	27	37	2	412

<sup>a</sup>By action of the court or the parties, cases are occasionally converted from one type to another. These figures represent the end of all such changes during 1992.

# ALASKA SUPREME COURT

## TABLE II

Dispositions - Fiscal Year 1992

	<u>Civil Appeals</u>	<u>Criminal Petitions for Hearing</u>	<u>Civil Petitions for Review</u>	<u>Original Applications</u>	<u>Total All Cases</u>
DISPOSITIONS PUBLISHED OPINION					
Affirmed	59	1	2	1	63
Reversed or vacated	58	4	5		67
Affirmed in part/Reversed in part	45	1	2		48
Other (remanded, dismissed, etc.)	11			1	12
Total	173	6	9	2	190
SUMMARY AND DISPOSITIONS ON MERITS					
Affirmed	59			1	60
Reversed or vacated	5	3	1		9
Affirmed in part/Reversed in part	3				3
Other (remanded, dismissed, etc.)	1		20	3	24
Total	68	3	21	4	96
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS ON MERITS	241	9	30	6	286
PETITIONS DENIALS		108	83	4	195
DISMISSALS					
Stipulated to or by Appellant	84	5	11	2	102
On Motion of Appellee	9		1		10
<u>Sua sponte</u>	53	10	14	6	83
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS NOT ON MERITS	146	123	109	12	390
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	387	132	139	18	676

# ALASKA SUPREME COURT

## TABLE III - Historical<sup>a</sup>

	<u>1984-85</u>	<u>1985-86</u>	<u>1986-87<sup>c</sup></u>	<u>1987-88</u>	<u>1988-89</u>	<u>1989-90</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
A. FILINGS <sup>b</sup>								
Civil Appeals	311	295	356	338	325	329	339	299
Criminal Petitions	93	152	107	98	95	87	106	125
Sentence Petitions	9	21						
Petitions for Review	92	140	112	146	156	144	150	128
Original Applications	<u>23</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>16</u>
TOTAL	<u>528</u>	<u>631</u>	<u>587</u>	<u>607</u>	<u>593</u>	<u>578</u>	<u>612</u>	<u>568</u>
B. DISPOSITIONS								
Civil Appeals	273	328	278	371	280	334	288	387
Criminal Petitions	79	148	120	113	96	76	104	132
Sentence Petitions	14	15						
Petitions for Review	104	127	111	142	147	159	137	139
Original Applications	<u>14</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>18</u>
TOTAL	<u>484</u>	<u>645</u>	<u>522</u>	<u>649</u>	<u>541</u>	<u>584</u>	<u>547</u>	<u>676</u>
C. DISPOSITIONS								
On Merits	213	256	220	301	204	257	179	286
Petitions & Original Applications Denied	157	230	157	185	185	184	180	195
Dismissals	<u>114</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>195</u>
TOTAL	<u>484</u>	<u>645</u>	<u>522</u>	<u>649</u>	<u>541</u>	<u>584</u>	<u>547</u>	<u>676</u>
D. OPINIONS PUBLISHED MEMORANDUM OPINION AND JUDGMENTS	104 66	131 63	115 44	161 71	89 50	158 49	103 49	190 72
E. PENDING END-OF-YEAR								
Civil Appeals	331	303	379	347	388	381	439	346
Criminal Petitions	35	41	34	19	23	35	37	27
Sentence Petitions	1	6						
Petitions for Review	22	32	35	38	50	36	49	37
Original Applications	<u>15</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>
TOTAL	<u>404</u>	<u>390</u>	<u>455</u>	<u>413</u>	<u>468</u>	<u>462</u>	<u>533</u>	<u>412</u>

<sup>a</sup>The figures for cases pending at the end of the year plus the next year's filings minus dispositions do not always equal cases pending at the end of the following year due to reclassification and corrections. See footnote "a" to Table I.

<sup>b</sup>Includes reinstatements and cases transferred from the court of appeals to the supreme court.

<sup>c</sup>Criminal appeals and sentence appeals have been merged and listed solely as criminal appeals beginning with FY 87.

## ALASKA SUPREME COURT

TABLE IV

## Reasons for Cases Pending June 30, 1992

	Civil Appeals	Criminal Petitions for Hearing	Civil Petitions for Review	Original Applications	Total All Cases
Awaiting records	99				99
Awaiting briefs	86	12	17	1	116
Awaiting hearing/submission	16	2	1		19
Awaiting draft opinion	63	4	6	1	74
Draft opinion circulating (awaiting votes, separate opinions)	49	2	3		54
Awaiting decision on granting petition		6	8		14
Awaiting decision on rehearing/record return	14				14
Stayed or remanded	19	1	2		22
TOTAL CASES PENDING JUNE 30, 1992	346	27	37	2	412



# ALASKA SUPREME COURT

TABLE V - Length of Time to Disposition  
(Average Number of Days)  
Cases Decided by Opinion or MO&J

	<u>Fiscal Year 1992</u>			<u>Fiscal Year 1991</u>			<u>Fiscal Year 1990</u>			<u>Fiscal Year 1989</u>		
	Civil Appeals (# of cases considered)			Civil Appeals (# of cases considered)			Civil Appeals (# of cases considered)			Civil Appeals (# of cases considered)		
	Days	Months		Days	Months		Days	Months		Days	Months	
Notice of Appeal to Record Certification	128	4.2	(241)	127	4.2	(138)	101	3.3	(215)	80	2.6	(158)
Record Certification to Last Brief	170	5.6	(239)	161	5.3	(138)	172	5.7	(214)	160	5.3	(158)
Last Brief to Argument or Submission	83	2.7	(241)	62	2.0	(138)	62	2.0	(214)	66	2.2	(171)
Argument or Submission to Circulation of Draft Opinion or Recommendation	116	3.8	(234)	114	3.7	(134)	102	3.4	(214)	97	3.2	(166)
Circulation of Draft Opinion or Recommendation to Publication	102	3.4	(234)	101	3.3	(134)	105	3.5	(215)	87	2.9	(167)
Publication to Closing	<u>35</u>	<u>1.1</u>	(242)	<u>30</u>	<u>1.0</u>	(138)	<u>33</u>	<u>1.1</u>	(217)	<u>25</u>	<u>.8</u>	(172)
<u>AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS/MONTHS</u>	634	20.8	(242)	595	19.5	(138)	576	18.9	(217)	516	17.0	(172)
<u>Lowest Total Number of Days/Months</u>	242	8.0		215	7.1		206	6.8		183	6.0	
<u>Tenth Percentile</u>	426	14.0		384	12.6		370	12.2		327	10.8	
<u>Median Number of Days/Months</u>	593	19.5		579	19.0		560	18.4		470	15.5	
<u>Ninetieth Percentile</u>	917	30.1		806	26.5		764	25.1		721	23.7	
<u>Highest Total Number of Days/Months</u>	1,328	43.7		1,379	45.3		2,031	66.8		1,534	50.4	

# ALASKA SUPREME COURT & COURT OF APPEALS

TABLE VI  
Backlog Months

	AT FY91 disposition rate, months necessary to dispose of:	
	<u>FY92 Filings</u>	<u>Cases Pending 6/30/92</u>
SUPREME COURT		
All cases	10.1	7.3
Civil appeals only	9.3	10.1
COURT OF APPEALS		
All cases	10.4	10.8
Felony merit appeals only	9.0	13.8
Misdemeanor merit appeals only	11.2	11.0
Sentence appeals only	11.0	9.3

# ALASKA COURT OF APPEALS

TABLE VII

## Recapitulation - Fiscal Year 1992

	<u>MERIT APPEALS</u>		<u>SENTENCE APPEALS</u>			<u>PETITIONS</u>		<u>ORIGINAL APPLICATION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	From District via Superior		
Beginning	313	93	101	14	13	1	1	1	537
Transferred from Supreme Court									0
Transferred to Supreme Court									0
Filed	165	82	120	16	52	2	5	4	446
Reinstated		+2	+1						+3
Converted (net) <sup>a</sup>	-3	-6	+3	+6					0
Correct (net) <sup>b</sup>					-5		+3		-2
Closed	221	88	121	27	46	1	9	4	517
Ending	254	81	105	10	14	2		1	467

<sup>a</sup>By action of the court or the parties, cases are occasionally converted from one type to another. These figures represent the net of all such changes during 1991.

<sup>b</sup>This category includes cases erroneously misclassified at the time they were filed. These figures represent the net of all such corrections during 1991.

# ALASKA COURT OF APPEALS

## TABLE VIII - Dispositions - Fiscal Year 1992

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	<u>MERIT APPEALS</u>		<u>SENTENCE APPEALS</u>			<u>PETITIONS</u>		<u>ORIGINAL APPLICATION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	From District via Superior		
<b>DISPOSITIONS</b>									
<b>PUBLISHED OPINION</b>									
Affirmed	42	15	4	1	1			1	64
Reversed or vacated	22	10	4		1	1			38
Affirmed in part/ Reversed in part	7								7
Other	1								1
Total	72	25	8	1	2	1		1	110
<b>SUMMARILY ON MERITS</b>									
Affirmed	79	32	73	15					199
Reversed or vacated	18	8	6	4					36
Affirmed in part/ Reversed in part	3	2	5						10
Other	2	1			2			1	6
Total	102	43	84	19	2			1	251
<b>TOTAL ON MERITS</b>	174	68	92	20	4	1		2	361
<b>PETITION DENIALS</b>					31		8		39
<b>DISMISSALS</b>									
Stipulated or by Appellant	22	10	18	4	2				56
<b>Motion of Appellee</b>									
<u>Sua sponte</u>	25	10	11	3	9		1	2	61
<b>TOTAL NOT ON MERITS</b>	47	20	29	7	42		9	2	156
<b>TOTAL DISPOSITIONS</b>	221	88	121	27	46	1	9	4	517

# ALASKA COURT OF APPEALS

TABLE IX - Historical<sup>a</sup>

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
A. FILINGS <sup>b</sup>								
Merit Appeals	287	346	332	287	253	279	328	247
Sentence Appeals	158	158	137	146	151	150	126	136
Petitions	60	83	54	62	62	60	58	59
Original Applications	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
TOTAL	<u>506</u>	<u>588</u>	<u>523</u>	<u>497</u>	<u>466</u>	<u>490</u>	<u>514</u>	<u>446</u>
B. DISPOSITIONS <sup>c</sup>								
Merit Appeals	283	381	293	256	280	245	255	309
Sentence Appeals	122	206	135	145	151	142	134	148
Petitions	55	99	54	66	56	63	65	56
Original Applications	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
TOTAL	<u>461</u>	<u>688</u>	<u>483</u>	<u>469</u>	<u>487</u>	<u>451</u>	<u>455</u>	<u>517</u>
C. DISPOSITIONS								
On Merits	340	541	359	335	379	330	301	361
Petitions & Original Applications Denied	40	66	32	37	36	39	40	39
Dismissals	<u>81</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>117</u>
TOTAL	<u>461</u>	<u>688</u>	<u>483</u>	<u>469</u>	<u>487</u>	<u>451</u>	<u>455</u>	<u>517</u>
D. OPINIONS PUBLISHED MEMORANDUM OPINION AND JUDGMENTS	103 238	149 337	82 277	106 196	119 209	119 195	95 194	110 248
E. PENDING END-OF-YEAR								
Merit Appeals	342	306	331	360	322	350	406	335
Sentence Appeals	124	72	88	91	94	107	115	115
Petitions	19	8	8	6	20	18	15	16
Other Applications	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	<u>486</u>	<u>387</u>	<u>427</u>	<u>457</u>	<u>436</u>	<u>475</u>	<u>537</u>	<u>467</u>

<sup>a</sup>The figures for cases pending at the end of one year plus the next year's filings minus dispositions do not always equal cases pending at the end of the following year due to reclassification and corrections. See footnotes "a" and "b" to Table I.

<sup>b</sup>Includes reinstatements and transfers from the supreme court.

<sup>c</sup>Includes transfers to the supreme court.

# ALASKA COURT OF APPEALS

## TABLE X

*Reasons for Cases Pending - June 30, 1992*

	<u>MERIT APPEALS</u>		<u>SENTENCE APPEALS</u>			<u>PETITIONS</u>		<u>ORIGINAL APPLICATION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	From District via Superior		
Awaiting record	61	5	16						82
Awaiting briefs	106	42	17	3	5	1		1	175
Awaiting hearing/ submission	2	2	2		2				8
Awaiting draft disposition	50	21	57	6		1			135
Draft disposition circulating	19	6	10		1				36
Awaiting decision on granting petition					3				3
Awaiting decision on rehearing/record return	3	3			2				8
Stayed or remanded	13	2	3	1	1				20
<b>TOTAL CASES PENDING</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>467</b>

# ALASKA COURT OF APPEALS

## LENGTH OF TIME TO DISPOSITION - TABLE XI Average Number of Days/Months (Cases Counted) Appeals Closed by Opinion or Memorandum Opinion & Judgment

	July 1990 - June 1991						July 1991 - June 1992																	
	Felony Merit		Misdemeanor Merit		Felony Sentence (Cases Averaged)		Misdemeanor Merit		Felony Sentence (Cases Averaged)		Misdemeanor Sentence													
	D	M (C)	D	M (C)	D	M (C)	D	M (C)	D	M (C)	D	M (C)												
Notice of appeal to record certification	112	3.7	130	35	1.1	48	44	1.4	90	23	.7	8	154	5.1	160	30	1.0	70	41	1.3	98	36	1.2	14
Record certification to last brief	324	10.7	128	114	3.7	48	108	3.6	90	72	2.4	8	262	8.6	157	104	3.4	70	108	3.6	97	84	2.7	14
Last brief to argument/submission	54	1.8	130	25	.8	48	24	.8	90	22	.7	8	42	1.4	160	44	1.4	69	17	.5	98	17	.5	14
Subtotal: Average days/months before submission to court	490	16.1	130	174	5.7	48	176	5.8	90	117	3.8	8	458	15.1	160	178	5.8	70	166	5.4	98	137	4.5	14
Argument/submission to circ. of draft opinion	106	3.5	124	52	1.7	45	93	3.1	83	38	1.2	6	134	4.4	153	94	3.1	64	132	4.3	94	51	1.7	14
Circulation of draft opinion to publication	46	1.5	124	60	2.0	45	31	1.0	83	21	.7	6	60	2.0	153	66	2.2	65	45	1.5	94	62	2.0	14
Publication to closing	32	1.0	130	46	1.5	48	31	1.0	93	37	1.2	8	26	.8	160	27	.9	70	26	.8	98	30	1.0	14
Subtotal: Average days/months after submission to court	184	6.0	130	158	5.2	48	155	5.1	90	96	3.1	8	220	7.2	160	187	6.1	70	203	6.7	98	143	4.7	14
Average # Days/Months	668	22.0	130	336	11.0	48	335	11.0	93	210	6.9	8	678	22.3	160	365	11.9	70	369	12.1	98	280	9.2	14
Lowest # Days/Months	121	4.0		134	4.4		142	4.7		159	5.2		90	3.0		139	4.6		137	4.5		148	4.9	
Tenth Percentile	351	11.5		205	6.7		181	6.0		159	5.2		402	13.2		210	6.9		217	7.1		148	4.9	
Median # of Days/Months	612	20.1		310	10.2		293	9.6		201	6.6		644	21.2		356	11.7		347	11.4		264	8.7	
Ninetieth Percentile	1062	34.9		492	16.2		518	17.0		254	8.4		976	32.1		480	15.8		479	15.7		357	11.7	
Highest # Days/Months	1628	53.5		741	24.4		1302	42.8		255	8.4		1998	65.7		993	32.6		1340	44.0		548	18.0	

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*Trial  
Courts*

## ALASKA TRIAL COURTS

At the end of FY 1992, all 30 superior court judgeships were filled. Fourteen of the 17 district court judgeships were occupied; two district court judgeships in Anchorage and one in Fairbanks were vacant. As of July 1, 1992, the vacant district court judgeship in Fairbanks was converted to a superior court judgeship through action of the 1992 legislature. This new superior court position will be filled in FY 1993. In 42 district court locations magistrates held the position of highest ranking judicial officer.

The superior court is the trial court of general jurisdiction with original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters. The superior court:

- ~ serves as an APPELLATE COURT for appeals from the district court and administrative agencies
- ~ hears cases involving CHILDREN who have committed crimes or who are abused or neglected
- ~ hears cases involving the PROPERTY OF DECEASED OR INCOMPETENT PERSONS
- ~ hears cases involving INVOLUNTARY COMMITMENT of persons to institutions for the mentally ill
- ~ handles DOMESTIC RELATIONS matters

The district court is a trial court of limited jurisdiction. A district court judge may:

- ~ hear STATE MISDEMEANORS and violations of CITY AND BOROUGH ORDINANCES
- ~ issue SUMMONSES, ARREST WARRANTS and SEARCH WARRANTS
- ~ hear first appearances and PRELIMINARY HEARINGS in felony cases
- ~ issue ABSENTEE BALLOTS and record VITAL STATISTICS (in some areas of the state)
- ~ serve as CORONER, hold inquests and act as temporary caretaker of property of deceased persons
- ~ hear CIVIL CASES valued up to \$50,000
- ~ hear SMALL CLAIMS cases (\$5,000 maximum)
- ~ handle cases involving CHILDREN on an emergency basis
- ~ hear DOMESTIC VIOLENCE cases

Magistrates preside over certain district court matters in areas of the state where services of a full-time judge are not required. Some

*magistrates serve more than one court location. Magistrates also serve in metropolitan areas to handle routine matters and ease the workload of the district court. A magistrate is not required to be a lawyer. A magistrate is a judicial officer of the district court with more limited authority than a district court judge. A magistrate may:*

- ~ hear SMALL CLAIMS cases (\$5,000 maximum)*
- ~ hear FORMAL CIVIL cases (\$5,000 maximum)*
- ~ issue SUMMONSES, writs of HABEAS CORPUS (challenges to the legality of a person's confinement)*
- ~ issue MARRIAGE LICENSES and PERFORM MARRIAGES*
- ~ perform CORONER duties, including inquests and presumptive death hearings*
- ~ perform NOTARY PUBLIC duties, record VITAL STATISTICS (birth, deaths and marriages) and issue ABSENTEE BALLOTS*
- ~ handle cases involving CHILDREN on an emergency basis*
- ~ hear DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES*
- ~ act as a hearing officer to review an ADMINISTRATIVE REVOCATION of a driver's license*
- ~ enter a judgment of conviction if a defendant pleads guilty or no contest to any STATE MISDEMEANOR*
- ~ hold TRIALS and enter judgments in STATE MISDEMEANORS if defendant agrees in writing to be tried by a magistrate*
- ~ hear trials of MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE violations, STATE TRAFFIC INFRACTIONS and Alaska Statute TITLE 11 violations*
- ~ preside over PRELIMINARY HEARINGS in felony cases*
- ~ issue SEARCH AND ARREST WARRANTS, and SUMMONSES*
- ~ conduct EXTRADITION (fugitive from justice) proceedings*

*The state of Alaska is divided into four judicial districts. The boundaries of the districts are defined by state statute. The judicial districts define the boundaries for judicial retention elections at which voters indicate their approval or rejection of judges and justices.*

*In January of each year, the chief justice of the supreme court designates a superior court judge from each of Alaska's four judicial*

*districts to serve as presiding judge for a term of one calendar year. The presiding judge, in addition to regular judicial duties, is responsible for the administration of the trial courts within the district, including assignment of cases, supervision of court personnel, efficient handling of court business and appointment of magistrates.*

*In January 1992, Judges Thomas E. Schulz (first judicial district), Charles Tunley (second judicial district), Brian Shortell (third judicial district) and Richard Savell (fourth judicial district) were reappointed as presiding judges for their respective districts.*



## **FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

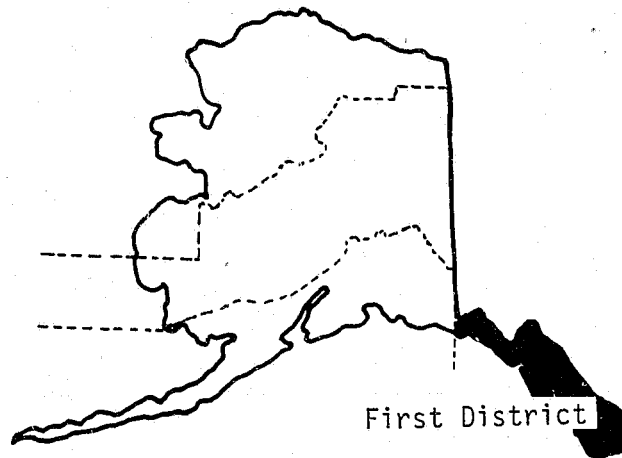
*Thomas E. Schulz  
Presiding Judge  
Ketchikan  
Appointed 1974*

*Kristen Carlisle  
Area Court Administrator*

### **Case Management**

*Efforts continued to improve case management procedures in FY 92. These policies and procedures are designed to minimize the time from case filing to case disposition. Early control of cases, active case management and effective calendaring have led to an overall reduction of time-to-disposition in all categories of case filings.*

*Automated management reports are circulated every three months to individual judges and administrative staff. These reports have allowed the courts to identify problem areas and discuss them with the local bar association. Anticipated new statewide times standards will serve as a guide for future improvements in the district.*



### Computer Enhancements

*All five first district superior courts received improved computer systems and programs during the year. The new systems provide faster response time, enhanced programs (for case management, calendaring, bookkeeping) and a jury management program. In addition, all users now have access to WordPerfect and electronic mail. The new systems have greatly improved the efficiency of the trial courts.*

### Facilities

*To adequately accommodate a major civil case involving numerous parties, one courtroom in the Juneau facility was remodeled to provide sufficient space for multi-litigant proceedings. This enhancement had been needed for a number of years and has resulted in an improvement in the court's ability to accommodate cases involving more than two parties. The Juneau facility now also accommodates jurors with disabilities as mandated by the ADA.*

*An existing hearing room in the Juneau facility was remodeled to provide increased space for small hearings requiring no jury and adequate space to accommodate visiting judges. This modification has proved extremely valuable and has allowed the court to calendar more efficiently.*

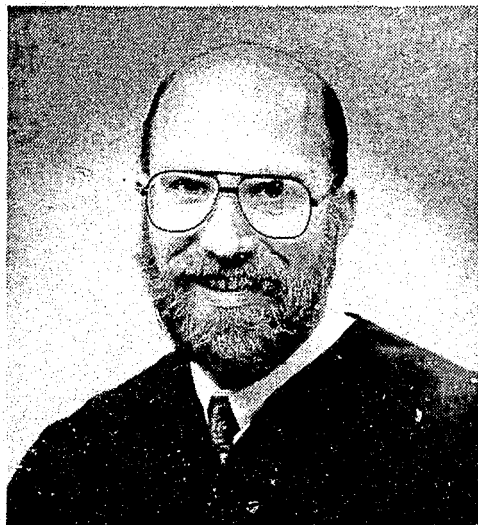
### Customer Service

*The first district continues to emphasize good customer service skills to meet the varied needs of customers. Staff in all courts have received training in customer service skills and continue to follow statewide guidelines implemented last year. The area court administrator reviews and responds to customer service questionnaires and several changes have been implemented as a result of suggestions from customers.*

### Communications and Legal Education

*All 13 first district court locations now have FAX machines which enable immediate transmission of court documents and administrative documents between courts. This new capability has improved communication and increased the court's ability to hold emergency hearings in rural areas when a superior court judge must preside. At the present time, filing of court documents by FAX is only permitted with express permission of the judge presiding in the case.*

*The first district continues to utilize teleconferencing as a tool for continuing legal education. Thirteen magistrates and other judicial personnel participate monthly in an electronic education teleconference focusing on new laws, rule changes and specific legal matters. Training judges coordinate this effort and it has proved successful. In addition, the district's seven clerks of court hold monthly teleconferences with the area court administrator. These teleconferences have promoted the standardization of procedures within the district and facilitated the resolution of policy issues.*



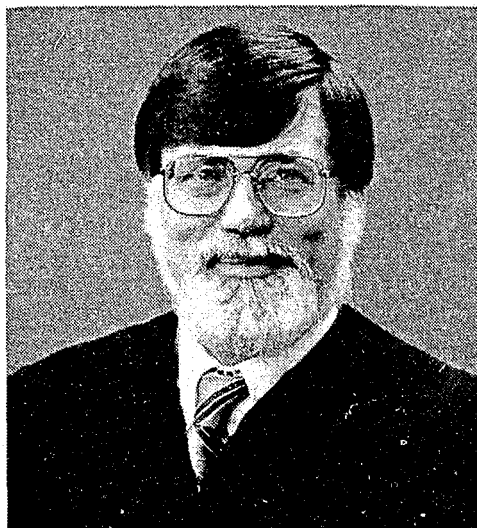
*Walter Carpeneti  
Superior Court  
Juneau  
Appointed 1981*



*Thomas M. Jahnke  
Superior Court  
Wrangell/Petersburg  
Appointed 1985*



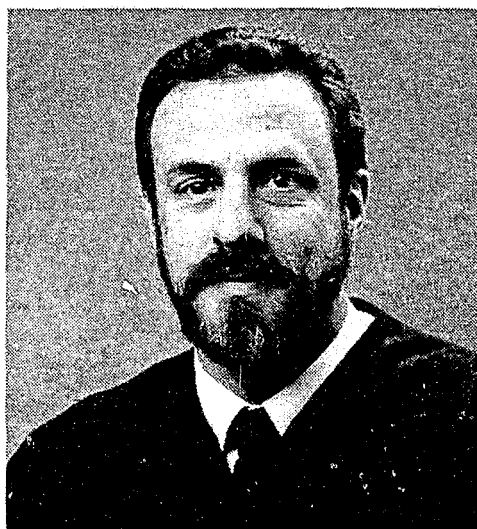
*Larry Weeks  
Superior Court  
Juneau  
Appointed 1990*



*Larry Zervos  
Superior Court  
Sitka  
Appointed 1990*



*George Gucker  
District Court  
Ketchikan  
Appointed 1983*

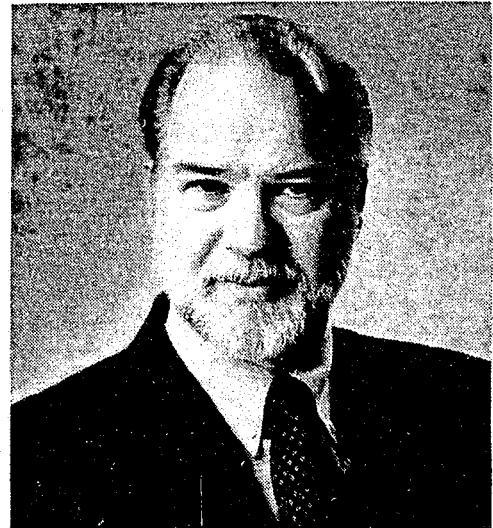
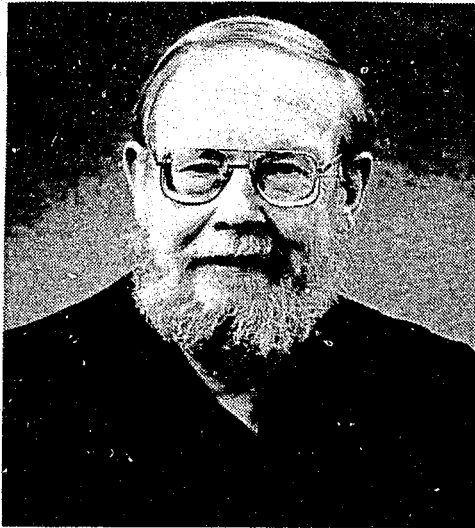


*Peter Froehlich  
District Court  
Juneau  
Appointed 1989*

## SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

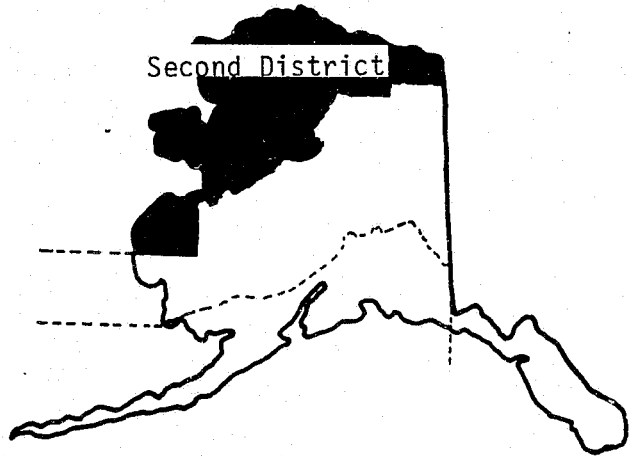
*Charles R. Tunley  
Presiding Judge  
Nome  
Appointed 1980*

*Michael D. Hall  
Area Court Administrator*



### Personnel

*In conjunction with the Personnel Office, the second judicial district has undertaken the pilot project of developing work performance standards for all non-judicial employees within the second district. To date, standardized performance standards for clerks of court and court clerks I through III have been developed. The next step in the process will be to develop individual work plans for each employee in the district.*



*Judges of the second judicial district and Bethel began an experimental program of sharing the services of a law clerk who is stationed in Anchorage. The law clerk has done extensive research for these judges, enabling them to issue decisions more quickly.*

*In Barrow, office hours were "flexed" to allow staff to work a four day work week - the 9.5 hour work day was a success. Barrow staff use the hours before and after the hours the court is open to the public to process work uninterrupted.*

*The judge and magistrate in Barrow have been involved with the community through the monthly legal providers group and the juvenile task force meetings.*

*In Kotzebue the judge, in conjunction with the community and regional elder's council, coordinated a Law Day program dealing with "Inupiaq Values and the Bill of Rights."*

## Case Management

During the year, the presiding judge implemented a program of case flow management. The district established the following time standards for the processing of all cases:

<u>case type</u>	<u>mean</u>	<u>75th percentile</u>
criminal	120 days	180 days
civil	360 days	540 days

The following is a brief summary by court location of the age of disposition time during the year:

<u>case type</u>	<u>FY 92 mean</u>			<u>% CHANGE FROM FY 91</u>		
	<u>Barrow</u>	<u>Kotzebue</u>	<u>Nome</u>	<u>Barrow</u>	<u>Kotzebue</u>	<u>Nome</u>
criminal	97 days	90	78	-24%	-26%	+5%
civil	211 days	224	177	-7%	-36%	+10%

The following is a brief summary by court location of the age of pending cases at the end of the year:

<u>case type</u>	<u>FY 92 mean</u>			<u>% CHANGE FROM FY 91</u>		
	<u>Barrow</u>	<u>Kotzebue</u>	<u>Nome</u>	<u>Barrow</u>	<u>Kotzebue</u>	<u>Nome</u>
criminal	63 days	65	57	-70%	-28%	-82%
civil	399 days	342	304	-6%	-27%	+12%

## Computer

The computer system in each of the superior courts was replaced during the year. This upgrade has resulted in greater efficiencies in data entry, response time and in the ability to generate case management reports. The courts have been experimenting with the use of terminals in the courtroom for such activities as scheduling, preparation of orders, judicial notes, etc. This has proven to be such a positive step that the judges are now interested in adding printers in the courtroom to further facilitate the processing of cases.

## Facilities

During June, the Kotzebue courthouse underwent an extensive renovation. The clerk's office was expanded, access for disabled persons was facilitated, the superior court room was expanded and two attorney/client interview rooms were created.

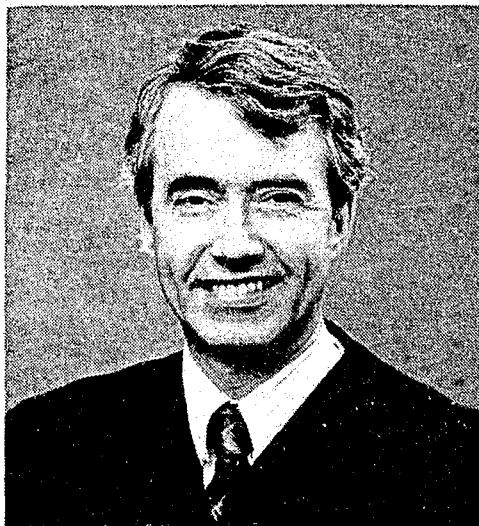
## Goal

The goals of the second judicial district courts are:

- ~ to continue work on case management
- ~ to continue work on the implementation of personnel performance standards and personnel training
- ~ to improve juror utilization and reduce juror costs
- ~ to increase the use of technology through the use of televideo telephones to increase the use of teleconferences and reduce the number of in person hearings



*Michael Jeffery  
Superior Court  
Barrow  
Appointed 1982*



*Richard Erlich  
Superior Court  
Kotzebue  
Appointed 1991*

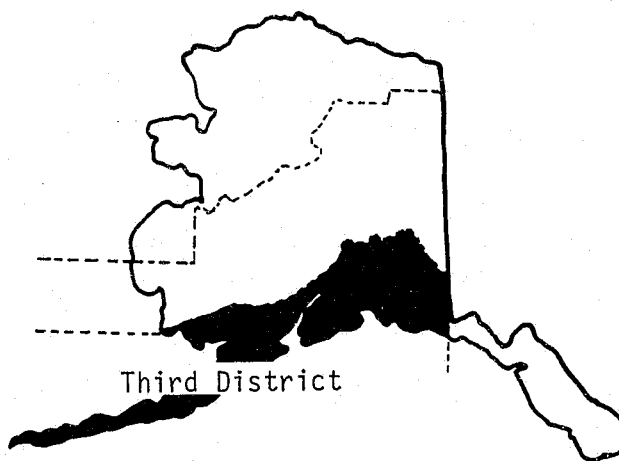


### **THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

*Brian Shortell  
Presiding Judge  
Anchorage  
Appointed 1980*



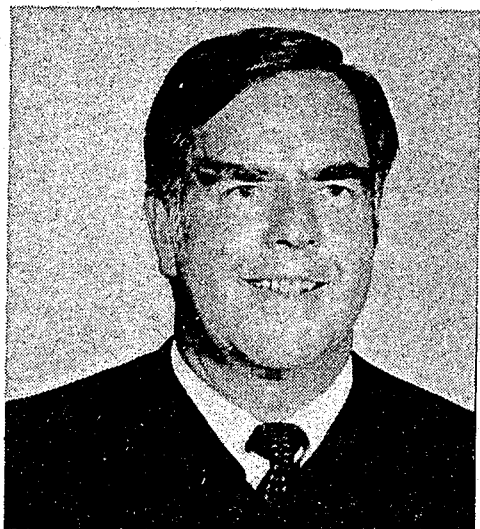
*Albert H. Szal  
Area Court  
Administrator*



Third District

*Judge Glen Anderson was appointed by Governor Walter Hickel to the superior court bench in Valdez on November 26, 1991, filling a vacancy left by the resignation of Judge John Bosshard in February, 1991. Judge Anderson had served on the district court bench in Anchorage from 1978.*

*Gregory Motyka was appointed by Governor Hickel to fill an Anchorage district court vacancy in September 1991.*



*J. Justin Ripley  
Superior Court  
Anchorage  
Appointed 1975*



*Mark Rowland  
Superior Court  
Anchorage  
Appointed 1977*



*Milton Souter  
Superior Court  
Anchorage  
Appointed 1978*



*Karl Johnstone  
Superior Court  
Anchorage  
Appointed 1979*



*Rene Gonzalez  
Superior Court  
Anchorage  
Appointed 1984*



*Karen Hunt  
Superior Court  
Anchorage  
Appointed 1984*

*Joan Katz  
Superior Court  
Anchorage  
Appointed 1984*



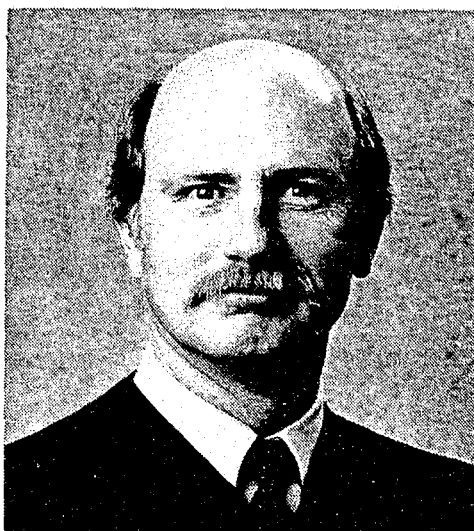
*Peter A. Michalski  
Superior Court  
Anchorage  
Appointed 1985*



*Dana Fabe  
Superior Court  
Anchorage  
Appointed 1988*



*John Reese  
Superior Court  
Anchorage  
Appointed 1989*



*Elaine Andrews  
Superior Court  
Anchorage  
Appointed 1991*



*Donald Hopwood  
Superior Court  
Kodiak  
Appointed 1990*





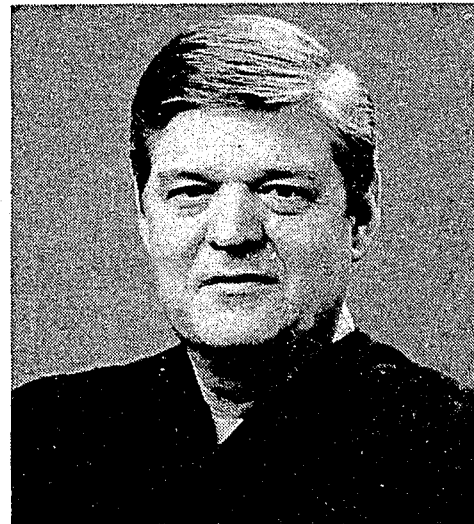
*Charles Cranston  
Superior Court  
Kenai  
Appointed 1981*



*Jonathan Link  
Superior Court  
Kenai  
Appointed 1990*



*Beverly Cutler  
Superior Court  
Palmer  
Appointed 1982*



*Glen Anderson  
Superior Court  
Valdez  
Appointed 1991*



*John Mason  
District Court  
Anchorage  
Appointed 1970*



*Natalie Finn  
District Court  
Anchorage  
Appointed 1983*

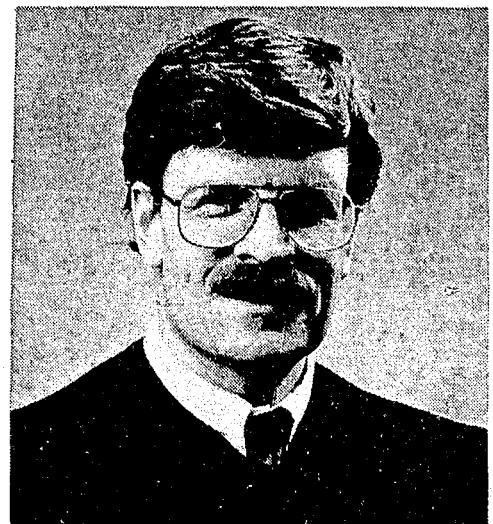


*William Fuld  
District Court  
Anchorage  
Appointed 1983*



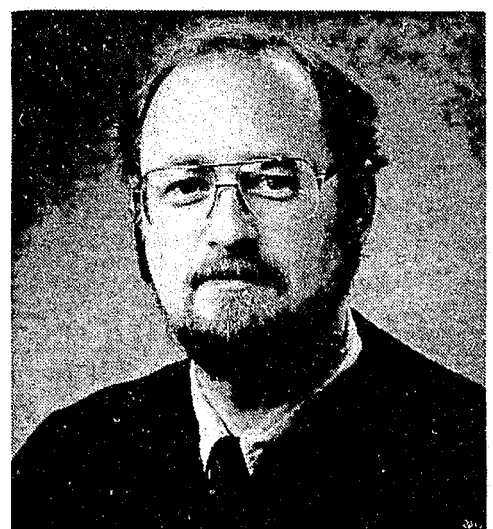
*Martha Beckwith  
District Court  
Anchorage  
Appointed 1984*

*Michael Wolverton  
District Court  
Anchorage  
Appointed 1988*



*John Lohff  
District Court  
Anchorage  
Appointed 1991*

*Gregory Motyka  
District Court  
Anchorage  
Appointed 1991*



*Peter Ashman  
District Court  
Palmer  
Appointed 1987*



*M. Francis Neville  
District Court  
Homer  
Appointed 1990*



*Richard D. Savell  
Presiding Judge  
Fairbanks  
Appointed 1987*



*Ronald J. Woods  
Area Court Administrator*

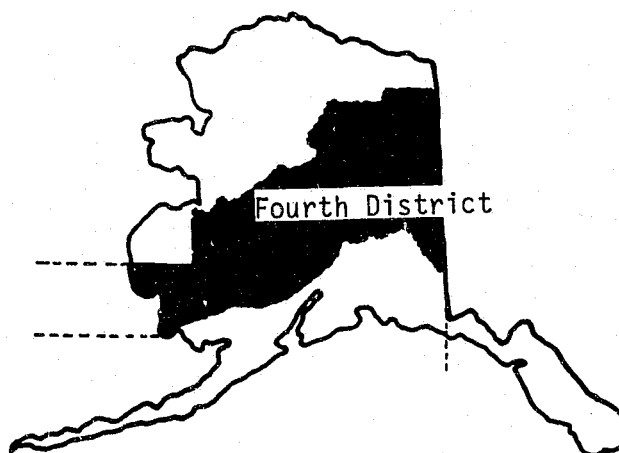
## **FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

### **Personnel**

*Ronald J. Woods was appointed Area Court Administrator of the fourth district November 18, 1991.*

### **Education**

*The deputy magistrates from the fourth district participated in the statewide conference in Anchorage. In addition, fourth district deputy magistrates re-*



ceived extra training in Fairbanks emphasizing on-bench time. Clerks from the district attended the statewide clerks' conference. Subsequent to the conference, monthly teleconferences were scheduled to discuss topics of interest and to alert the clerks to changes in procedures. The in-court clerks from Fairbanks attended the statewide training provided in Anchorage. Clerks from rural courts have come into Fairbanks for specialized training.

### Communication

District administration has continued to emphasize communication between the rural courts and the hub courts. This effort includes periodic teleconferences with magistrates, clerks of court and training personnel about new procedures and policy issues. Telephone systems in rural courts are being upgraded to handle the additional load of telephonic hearings and FAX transmissions.

### Facilities

The court in McGrath moved into expanded offices within the same office complex. The new quarters allow use of one room as a jury room or confidential hearing room, while the clerk's office remains open for business.

### Case Management

The Fairbanks superior court judges moved to an individual calendaring system in August 1991. The judges and the local bar have responded favorably to the change.

A District Delay Reduction Plan has been developed and is being implemented. The plan will include monthly review of the age of pending cases by the assigned judge, the area court administrator and the presiding judge. Additionally, a time-to-disposition reporting system is being developed in anticipation of the adoption of statewide time standards.

Jay Hodges  
Superior Court  
Fairbanks  
Appointed 1975



Mary E. Greene  
Superior Court  
Fairbanks  
Appointed 1985





*Niesje Steinkruger  
Superior Court  
Fairbanks  
Appointed 1988*



*Dale Curda  
Superior Court  
Bethel  
Appointed 1989*



*H. E. Crutchfield  
District Court  
Fairbanks  
Appointed 1980*



*Jane Kauvar  
District Court  
Fairbanks  
Appointed 1981*



*Charles Pengilly  
District Court  
Fairbanks  
Appointed 1990*



**TRIAL  
COURTS  
STATISTICAL  
SUMMARY**

*The following tables summarize the FY 92 trial court statistics. Comprehensive statistical tables describing the superior and district court caseloads are located in the statistical supplement at the back of this report.*

*In FY 92 the number of cases filed in the superior court increased 3% over FY 91. Cases filed in the district court increased by 7% from FY 91 to FY 92.*

*Table I summarizes the number of cases filed in each superior court and higher volume district court location for FY 92.*

# TABLE I

## ALASKA TRIAL COURTS CASELOAD SUMMARY FY 92

7/1/91 - 6/30/92

COURT	Superior Courts		District Courts		Totals		Total Filings	% of Statewide Total
	Filings	% of S.C. Total	Non Traffic Filings	Traffic Filings*	Total D.C. Filings	% of D.C. Total		
Anchorage	11,104	55.9	18,512	25,208	43,720	39.8	54,824	42.3
Barrow	216	1.1	470	226	696	.6	912	.7
Bethel	560	2.8	1,531	248	1,779	1.6	2,339	1.8
Cordova			337	161	498	.5	498	.4
Craig			725	196	921	.8	921	.7
Delta Junction			116	459	575	.5	575	.4
Dillingham			650	29	679	.6	679	.5
Fairbanks	2,580	13.0	5,578	7,076	12,654	11.5	15,234	11.8
Glennallen			265	978	1,243	1.1	1,243	.9
Healy			62	1,110	1,172	1.1	1,172	.9
Homer			1,216	2,228	3,444	3.1	3,444	2.6
Juneau	1,134	5.7	3,487	2,283	5,770	5.3	6,904	5.3
Kenai	832	4.2	2,449	5,358	7,807	7.1	8,639	6.7
Ketchikan	835	4.2	2,344	1,458	3,802	3.5	4,637	3.6
Kodiak	407	2.0	1,132	1,353	2,485	2.3	2,892	2.2
Kotzebue	213	1.1	488	170	658	.6	871	.7
Naknek			408	10	418	.4	418	.3
Nome	325	1.6	707	114	821	.7	1,146	.9
Palmer	1,074	5.5	2,606	7,330	9,936	9.1	11,010	8.5
Petersburg	71	.4	465	108	573	.5	644	.5
Seward			609	1,479	2,088	1.9	2,088	1.6
Sitka	323	1.6	691	1,369	2,060	1.9	2,383	1.8
Tok			216	296	512	.5	512	.4
Unalaska			469	278	747	.7	747	.6
Valdez	125	.6	437	391	828	.8	953	.7
Wrangell	57	.3	371	124	495	.5	552	.4
Subtotal	19,856	100.0	46,341	60,040	106,381	97.0	126,237	97.0
Lower Volume Courts			2,346	929	3,275	3.0	3,275	3.0
Statewide Totals	19,856	100.0	48,687	60,969	109,656	100.0	129,512	100.0

### BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	2,420	12.0	8,719	5,689	14,408	13.0	16,828	13.0
Second	754	4.0	1,875	518	2,393	2.0	3,147	2.0
Third	13,542	68.0	29,442	44,816	74,258	68.0	87,800	68.0
Fourth	3,140	16.0	8,651	9,946	18,597	17.0	21,737	17.0

\*Traffic case dispositions are used as filings in district court

**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 had exclusive jurisdiction in all domestic relations matters except domestic violence, children's proceedings, probate, guardianship and civil commitments.*

---

**FY 92  
CASELOAD**

*Table II summaries FY 92 case filings and dispositions for each superior court location. Statewide the number of cases filed in superior courts increased 3% over FY 91. There was a 97% ratio of dispositions to filings statewide.*

**TABLE II**  
**SUPERIOR COURT CASELOAD SUMMARY FY 92**  
**7/1/91 - 6/30/92**

COURT	FY 92 Filings	FY 92 Dispositions	% Change From FY 91 Filings	Ratio of Dispositions To Filings	
				FY 91	FY 92
Anchorage	11,104	10,606	+4	98%	96%
Barrow	216	230	-12	109%	106%
Bethel	560	525	-12	83%	94%
Fairbanks	2,580	2,650	-4	93%	103%
Juneau	1,134	1,084	+8	85%	96%
Kenai	832	835	+2	95%	100%
Ketchikan	835	769	+8	108%	92%
Kodiak	407	467	+25	137%	115%
Kotzebue	213	249	-18	103%	117%
Nome	325	325	+12	108%	100%
Palmer	1,074	1,060	+22	92%	99%
Petersburg	71	59	-17	101%	83%
Sitka	323	320	+1	97%	99%
Valdez	125	106	+10	88%	85%
Wrangell	57	74	-2	91%	130%
Statewide Totals	19,856	19,359	+3	97%	97%

**BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

First	2,420	2,306	+6	95%	95%
Second	754	804	-6	106%	107%
Third	13,542	13,074	+5	98%	97%
Fourth	3,140	3,175	-6	91%	101%

**TABLE III**  
**SUPERIOR COURTS**  
**SUMMARY OF FILINGS & DISPOSITIONS**  
**FY 89 - FY 92**

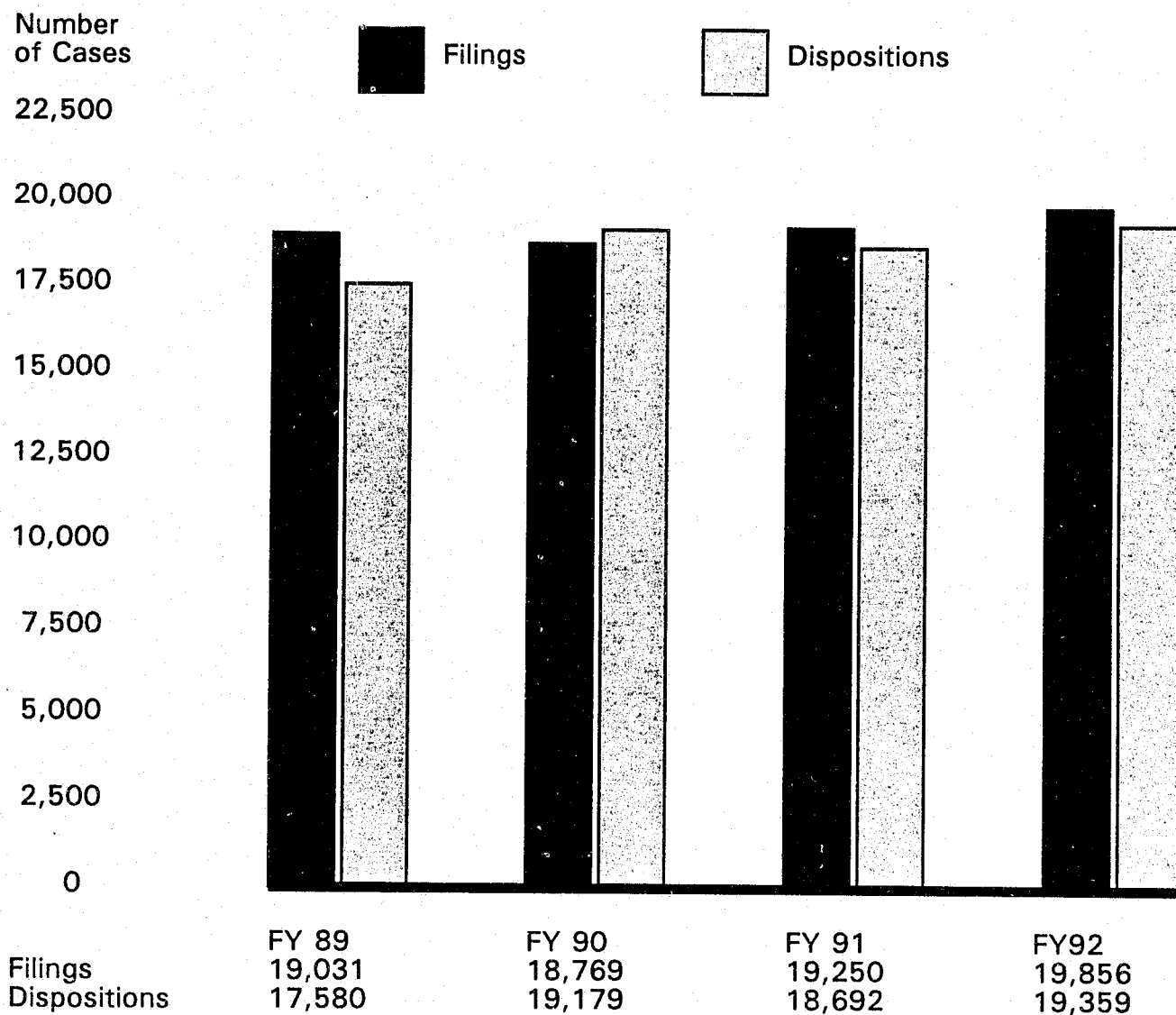


Table III shows changes in superior court filings and dispositions since FY 89. Total filings have increased by 4% and total dispositions have increased by 10%.

**TABLE IV  
SUPERIOR COURTS  
CASELOAD COMPOSITION FY 92**

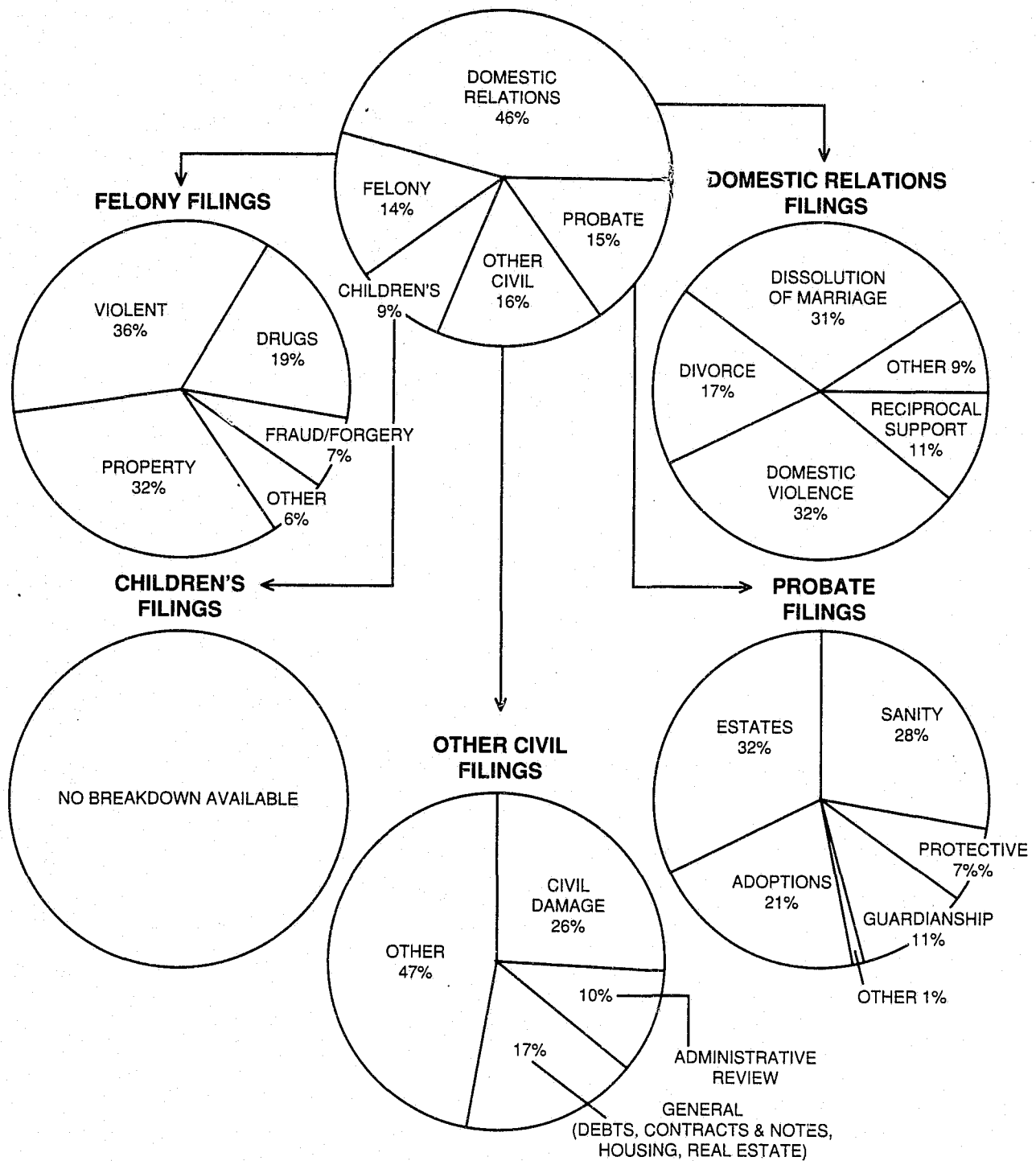


Table IV analyzes the types of cases filed in superior court during FY 92. The largest category of superior court cases continues to be domestic relations, with 46% of total case filings.

Within the general category of domestic relations, domestic violence cases make up 32% of the domestic relations workload and approximately 15% of the overall superior court workload. Divorce and dissolution cases comprised 22% of the superior court caseload.

Felony case filings increased 13% over FY 91. All felony cases are counted as superior court cases and included only in superior court statistics.

**TABLE V**  
**SUPERIOR COURTS**  
**SUMMARY OF CASELOAD**  
**FY 89 - FY 92**

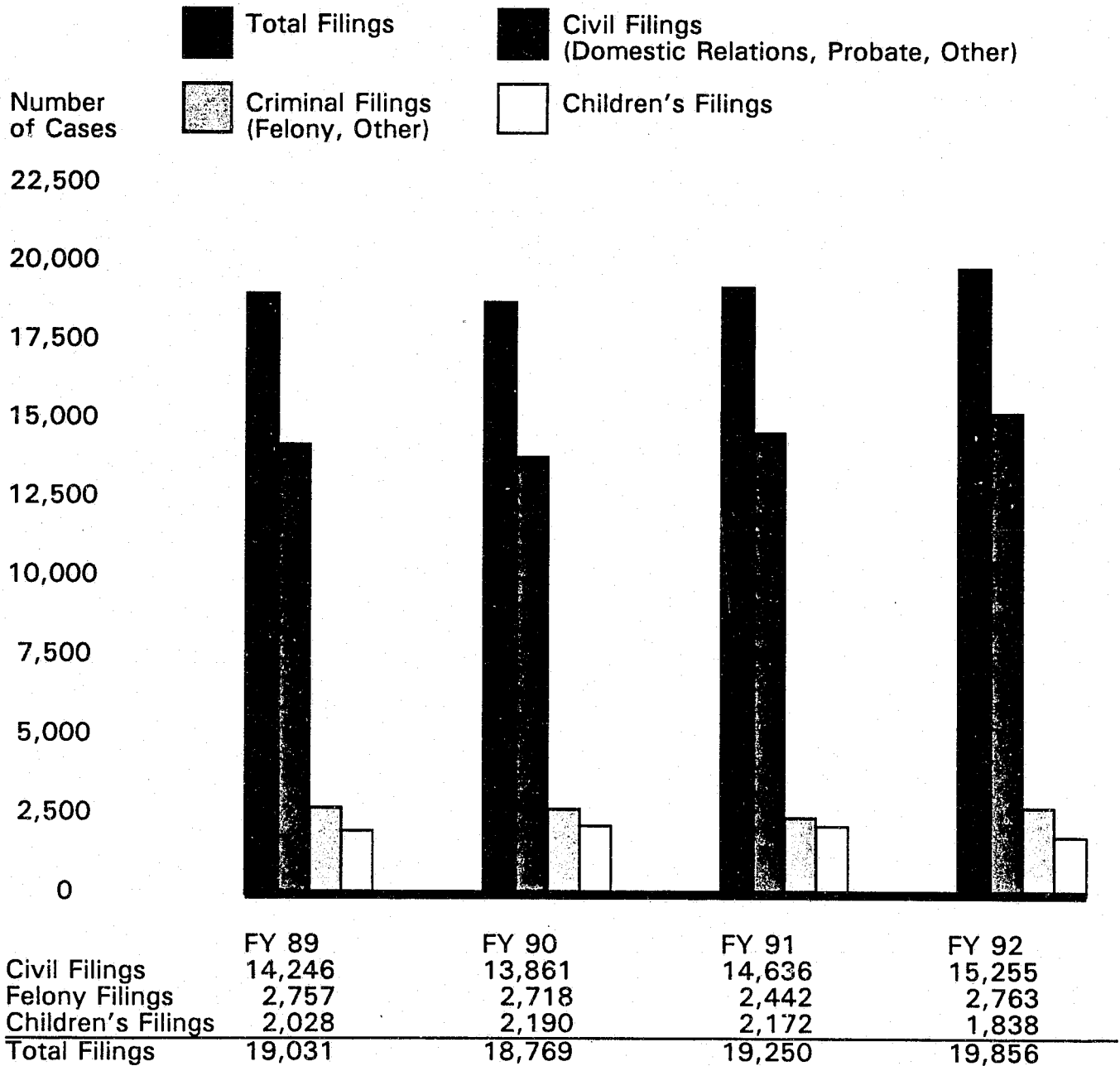


Table V shows the general composition of cases filed in superior courts since FY 89 based on the major categories of civil, criminal and children's proceedings. Since FY 89, total civil case filings have increased by 7%; criminal (felony) cases have remained level and children's filings have decreased by 9%.

**TABLE VI**  
**SUPERIOR COURTS**  
**SUMMARY OF FILINGS BY CASE TYPE**  
**FY 89 – FY 92**

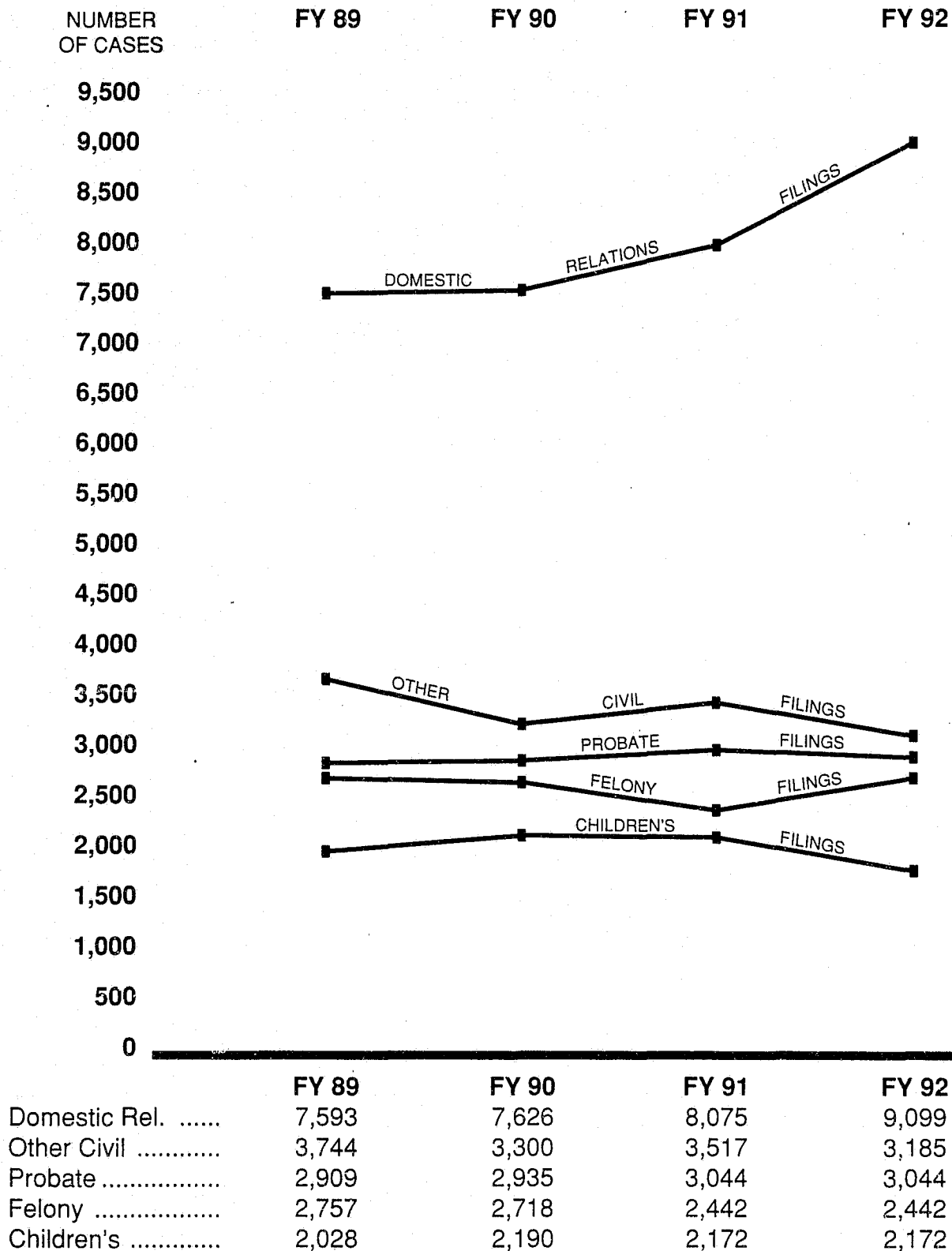


Table VI plots the changes in number of case filings for specific case types since FY 89. There was a 13% increase in felony and domestic relations filings over FY 91 filings. Probate (-2%), other civil - 9%), and children's matters (-15%) all showed decreases over FY 91.



## **DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION**

*In criminal matters, the district court has jurisdiction over state misdemeanor violations and violations of ordinances of political subdivisions. District court has the authority to hear domestic violence cases, children's proceedings on an emergency basis, and small claims cases; the district court has civil jurisdiction up to \$50,000.*

*Magistrate posts have been created in the smaller, generally rural areas of the state. They have also been established in metropolitan areas to handle routine matters and to 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 the right to a district court judge, and may hear municipal ordinance violations without consent of the accused. Magistrates may hear formal civil cases and small claims cases that involve amounts up to a \$5,000 maximum. Magistrates have emergency authority in children's matters.*

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## **FY 92 CASELOAD**

*District court statistics are separated into two categories: high and low volume courts.*

*During FY 92 the statewide caseload in district court increased by 7% over FY 91. Non-traffic case filings increased by 7% while the traffic caseload increased by 8%. Small claims cases increased by 9% over FY 91.*

*Table VII summarizes caseload statistics for district court locations in FY 92.*

### *Special Note: Traffic Cases*

*Because traffic citation cases are not reported to the administrative office until final disposition, the number of filings for traffic matters in a year understates the court's actual workload. Whenever filing data is required to assess the overall workload of the courts, traffic disposition data has been substituted for traffic filing data.*

TABLE VII  
DISTRICT COURTS CASELOAD SUMMARY FY 92  
7/1/91 - 6/30/92

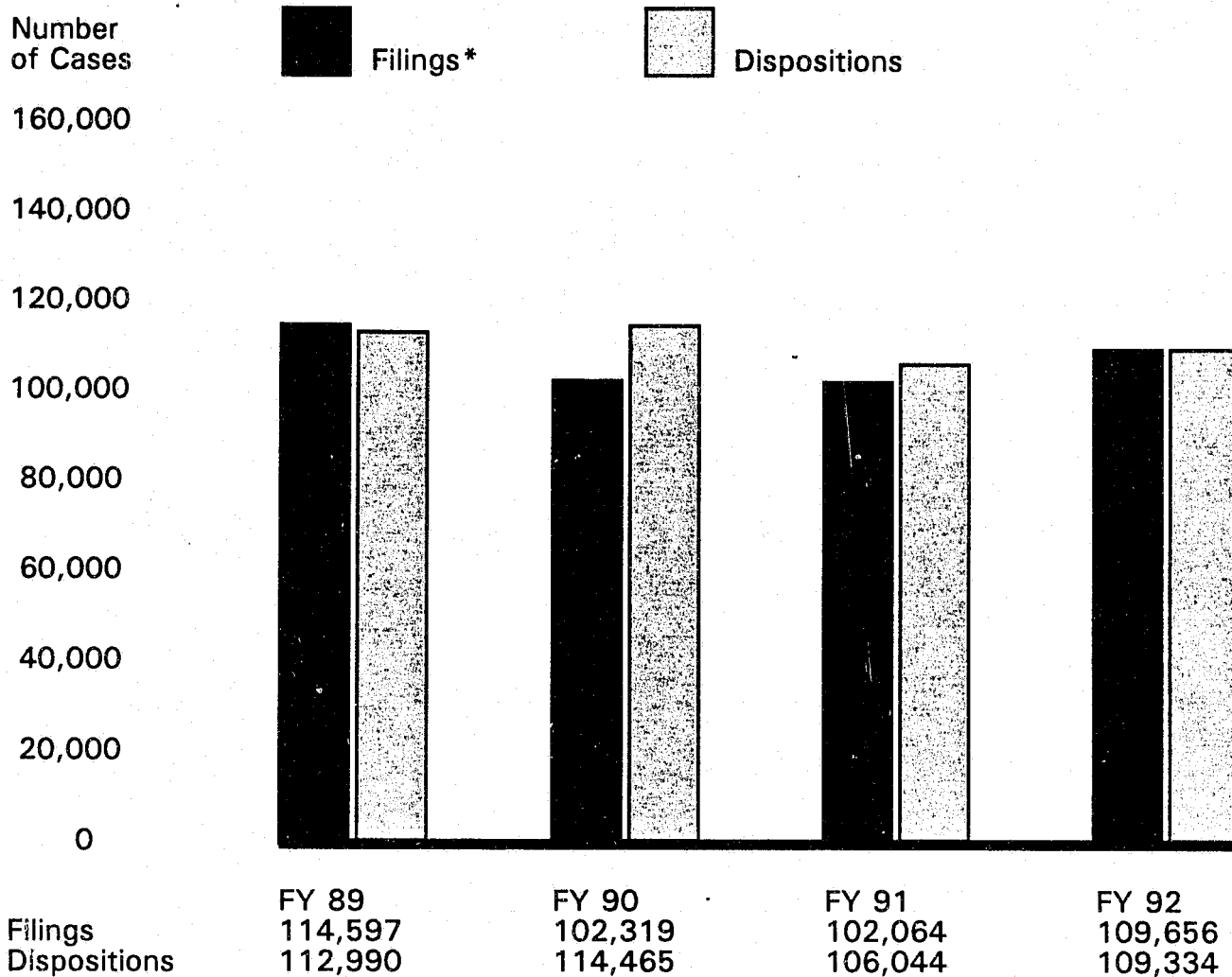
Court	Non Traffic Filings	% Change from FY 91	Traffic Filings*	% Change From FY 91	Total Filings	% Change From FY 91	Ratio of Dispositions to Filings	
							FY 91	FY 92
Anchorage	18,512	+13	25,208	+4	43,720	+7	109%	98%
Barrow	470	+25	226	+29	696	+26	105%	93%
Bethel	1,531	+18	248	-21	1,779	+11	85%	114%
Cordova	337	+7	161	-7	498	+2	111%	94%
Craig	725	+2	196	-41	921	-12	99%	98%
Delta Junction	116	+20	459	+1	575	+5	97%	100%
Dillingham	650	-7	29	-12	679	-7	91%	96%
Fairbanks	5,578	-3	7,076	+57	12,654	+24	106%	104%
Glennallen	265	+17	978	+65	1,243	+52	102%	102%
Healy	62	-19	1,110	-33	1,172	-33	100%	101%
Homer	1,216	+27	2,228	+70	3,444	+52	102%	101%
Juneau	3,487	+8	2,283	-	5,770	+5	102%	97%
Kenai	2,449	+5	5,358	+6	7,807	+6	100%	99%
Ketchikan	2,344	-4	1,458	-11	3,802	-7	105%	98%
Kodiak	1,132	-14	1,353	-17	2,485	-15	100%	99%
Kotzebue	488	+4	170	-22	658	-4	112%	99%
Naknek	408	+1	10	-85	418	-11	94%	92%
Nome	707	-14	114	-41	821	-19	88%	105%
Palmer	2,606	+23	7,330	+28	9,936	+27	100%	103%
Petersburg	465	+16	108	+135	573	+28	105%	94%
Seward	609	-11	1,479	-29	2,088	-25	102%	103%
Sitka	691	+6	1,369	-11	2,060	-6	102%	97%
Tok	216	-6	296	-6	512	-6	102%	99%
Unalaska	469	-4	278	-22	747	-12	87%	110%
Valdez	437	-28	391	+50	828	-5	86%	108%
Wrangell	371	+26	124	+11	495	-11	99%	94%
Subtotal	46,341	+7	60,040	+8	106,381	+8	104%	100%
Lower Volume Courts	2,346	+3	929	-9	3,275	-1	97%	88%
Statewide Totals	48,687	+7	60,969	+8	109,656	+7	104%	99%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	8,719	+3	5,689	-7	14,408	-1	103%	97%
Second	1,875	+2	518	-15	2,393	-2	99%	98%
Third	29,442	+9	44,816	+7	74,258	+8	105%	99%
Fourth	8,651	+3	9,946	+25	18,597	+13	102%	102%

\*Traffic case dispositions are used as filings in district court.

**TABLE VIII**  
**DISTRICT COURTS**  
**(High and Low Volume)**  
**SUMMARY OF FILINGS & DISPOSITIONS**  
**FY 89 - FY 92**



As shown in Table VIII, total district court filings have increased by 7% over FY 91, while total dispositions have increased by 3%.

\*Traffic case dispositions are a more accurate indicator of actual workload than traffic filings. Therefore, traffic case dispositions are used for both filing and disposition data above. Filing data is used for all other case types.

**TABLE IX**  
**DISTRICT COURTS (High Volume Courts)**  
**CASELOAD COMPOSITION FY 92**

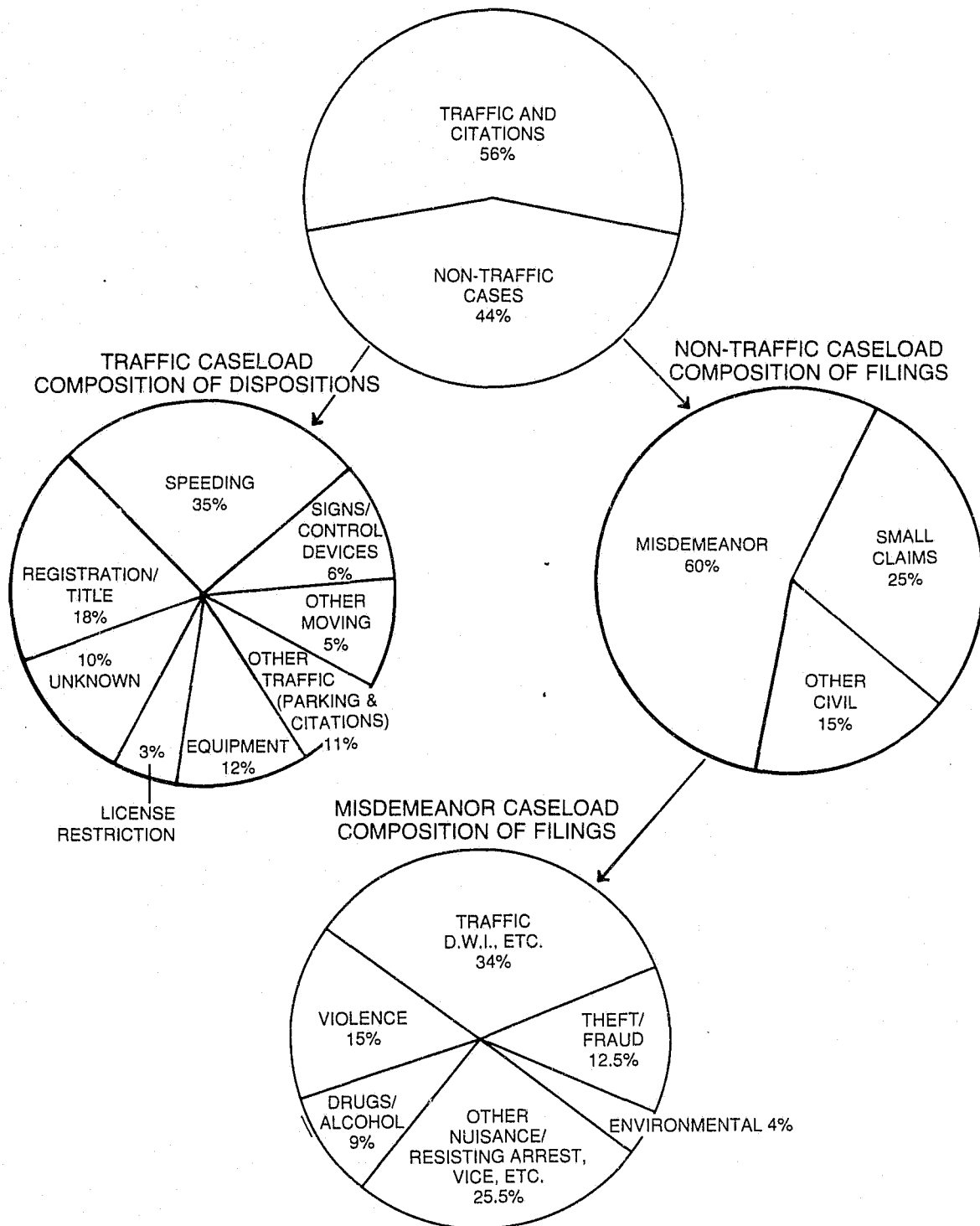


Table IX analyzes the composition of cases filed in higher volume district courts during FY 92. Traffic citations account for 56% of the total caseload. The non-traffic caseload (44%) was comprised of 60% misdemeanor cases and 40% civil cases. Misdemeanor cases represent approximately 27% of the total district court caseload. Approximately 34% of all misdemeanor cases involve driving while intoxicated (DWI) and other criminal traffic violations (i.e., driving with suspended license).

**TABLE X**  
**DISTRICT COURTS**  
**(High and Low Volume)**  
**SUMMARY OF CASELOAD**  
**FY 89 - FY 92**

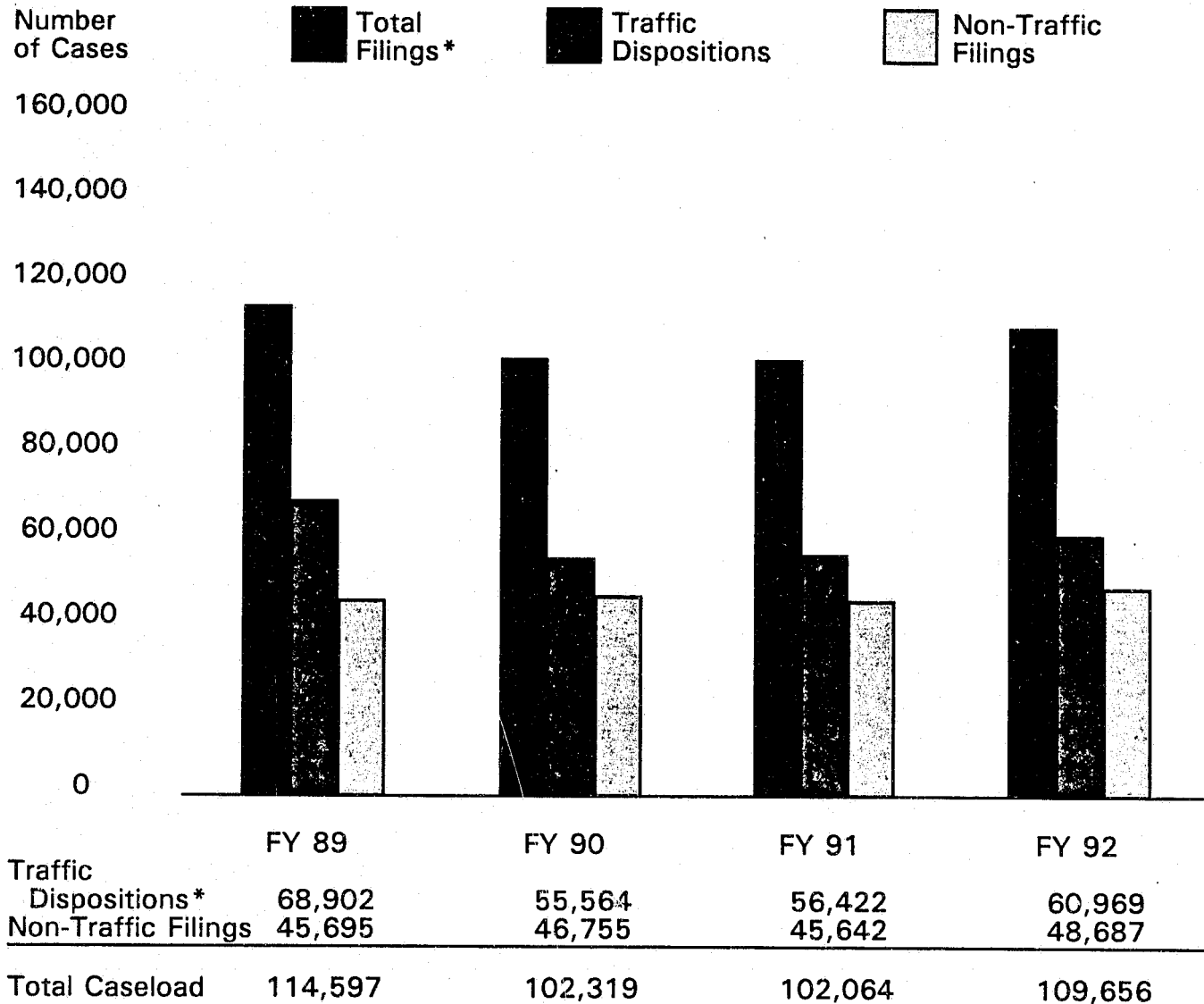
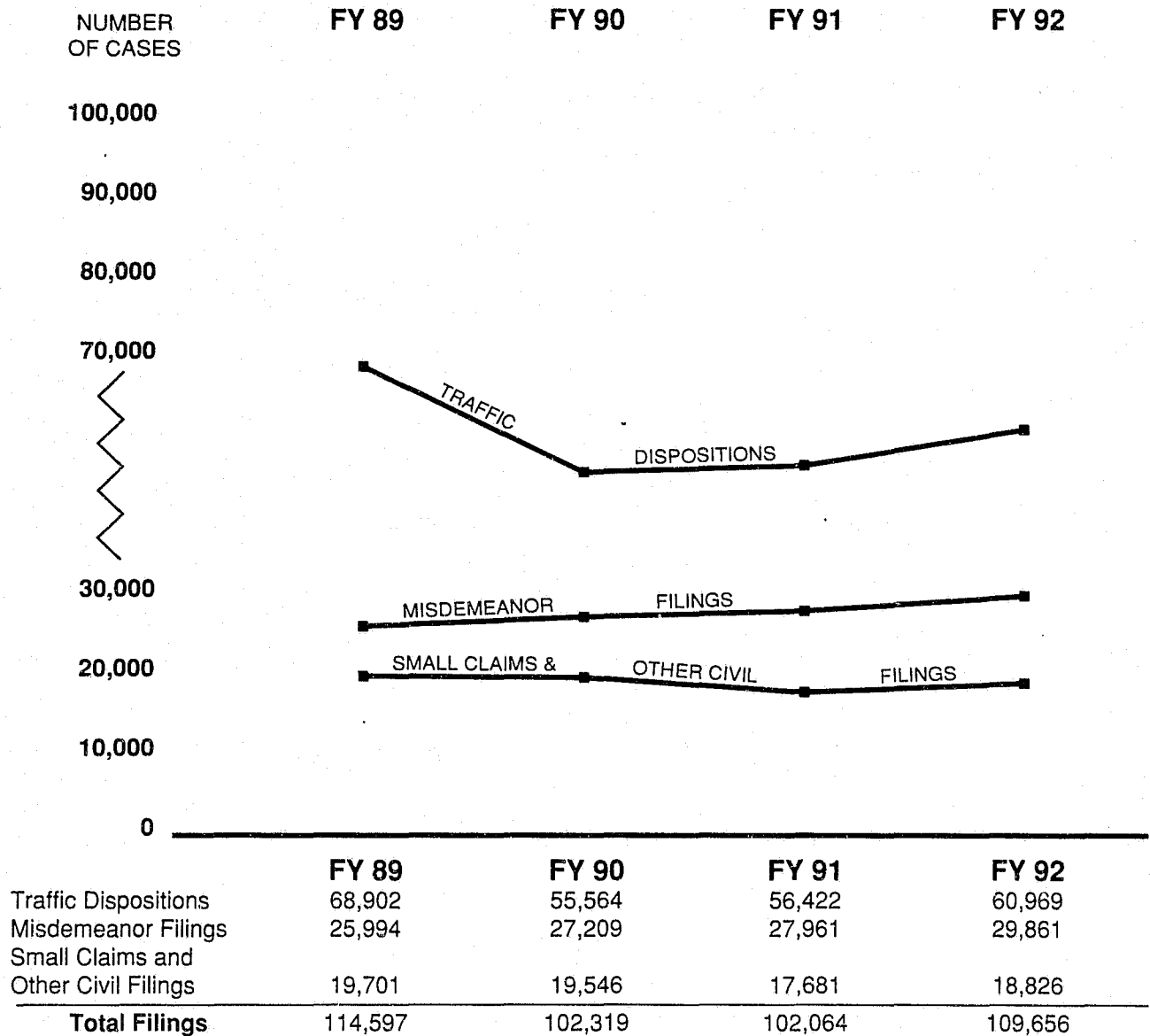


Table X shows that in the major categories of traffic and non-traffic matters, non-traffic matters have increased 7% over FY 91. Traffic citations increased by 8% over FY 91. Misdemeanor filings increased by 7% over FY 91, and civil case filings (small claims and other civil categories) increased by 6% over FY 91.

**TABLE XI**  
**DISTRICT COURTS**  
**(High and Low Volume)**  
**SUMMARY OF FILINGS BY CASE TYPE**  
**FY 89 – FY 92**



Changes in filings since FY 89 for specific case types are noted in Table XI. Traffic cases have increased by 8% over FY 91. Misdemeanor filings have increased 7% over FY 91 and 15% since FY 89. Civil filings (small claims and general civil cases) have increased by 6% since FY 91.

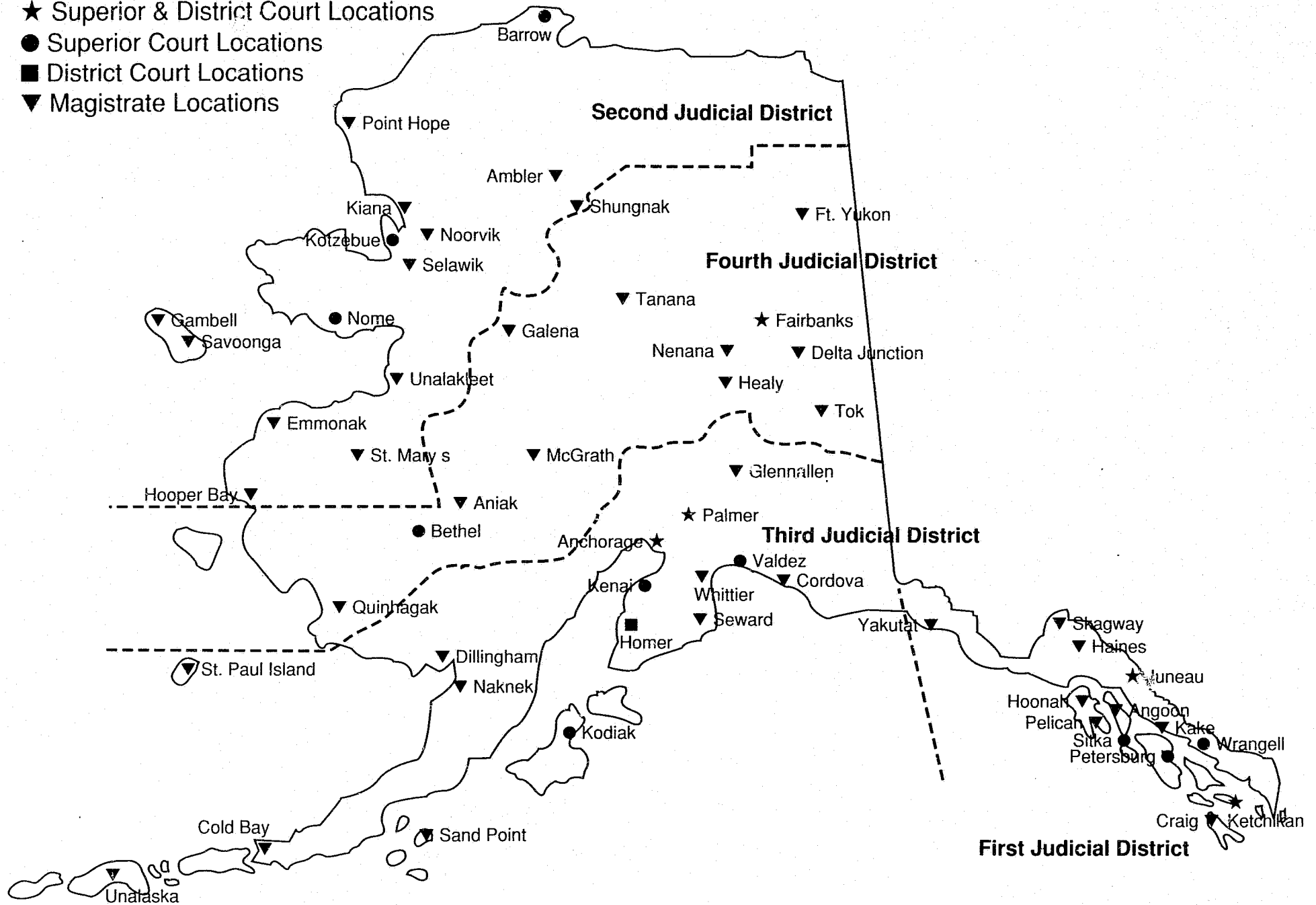
# ALASKA COURT LOCATIONS

★ Superior & District Court Locations

● Superior Court Locations

■ District Court Locations

▼ Magistrate Locations



*Supreme  
Court  
and  
Administrative  
Committees*



**SUPREME  
COURT  
ADVISORY  
COMMITTEES**

***Appellate Rules Committee, chaired by Clerk of Court Jan Hansen***

***Record on Appeal:*** The Appellate Rules Committee's most significant work this year focused on the preparation of the record on appeal. The record is currently prepared by the court system, which must give priority to preparation of the record in criminal cases. This results in a substantial delay in preparation of the record in civil cases. This delay is frustrating for civil litigants, particularly those who have the resources to prepare the record privately. The committee has considered several alternative methods of designating and preparing the record in order to resolve this problem. The committee is currently considering the possibility of certifying paralegals and court reporters to prepare the record. An appellant who wants to expedite the appeal process could then have the record prepared privately by one of these individuals.

The committee is also wrestling with the question of who is responsible for preparing the record in an appeal from an administrative agency decision when the appellant is indigent.

***Misdemeanor Appeals:*** This year, the Appellate Rules Committee also rewrote Appellate Rule 217, which governs merit appeals from the district court to the court of appeals. The committee agreed that the current rule is too difficult to follow.

***Bonds on Appeal:*** The Appellate Rules Committee is also considering a proposal to amend Appellate Rule 204 to allow appellants to post supersedeas bonds in the specified amount. According to the attorney who proposed the change, it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain open-ended bonds, particularly when large sums of money are involved. The committee is considering amending the rule to be consistent with Appellate Rule 603(a), which governs supersedeas bonds in appeals to the superior court. Appellate Rule 603 requires a bond equal to 125 percent of the district court judgment, including prejudgment interest, costs and attorney's fees.

The committee has also recommended that the Appellate Rules not be amended to exempt the federal government from the requirement of filing cost and supersedeas bonds.

***Other Activity:*** The committee has also recommended that Appellate Rule 206(a)(3) be rewritten. This rule governs the stay of orders placing defendants on probation.

The committee also recommended that Appellate Rules 303 and 403 be amended to clarify that a party may not file a petition for rehearing or a motion for reconsideration in connection with the grant or denial of a petition for hearing or a petition for review without leave of the court of discretionary review.

The committee is also considering the possibility of adding a new 600 rule on costs and fees in appeals to the superior court, and a proposal to amend Appellate Rule 503 to clarify the procedure for filing a motion for full court reconsideration of a single justice order.

***CINA/Delinquency Rules Committee, chaired by Superior Court Judge Michael Jeffery***

***Emergency Custody:*** In response to a request from the supreme court, the committee considered procedures to ensure that the statutory requirements for taking emergency custody are satisfied. The committee recommended that the CINA rules be amended to require that the petition for temporary custody include an explanation of why emergency custody was taken. The committee also recommended that the court make findings at the temporary custody hearing as to whether the requirements for emergency custody were satisfied at the time emergency custody was taken.

***Pretrial Detention:*** The supreme court requested that the committee review the IJA-ABA Standards on Pretrial Detention to determine whether there are any significant protections in the standards which are missing from Delinquency Rule 12(b). The committee has recommended that the adoption of additional protections be left to the legislature.

***Dismissal:*** The committee recommended that Delinquency Rule - 1(a) be amended to include Criminal Rule 43(a) as one of the rules which is applicable in a delinquency proceeding. This change will allow the prosecuting attorney to dismiss a delinquency case by filing a dismissal of the petition instead of moving for dismissal.

***Parental Rights:*** The committee recommended that CINA Rule 10(b) be amended to require that a published notice of termination of parental rights include the full known name of the person to whom the notice is directed.

***Child Support:*** The committee recommended that CINA Rule 10(b) and Delinquency Rule 14(b) be amended to require that the court advise the parties at the initial appearance that the parents may be liable for child support if the child is placed outside the home at any time during the proceedings.

***Discovery:*** The committee also considered a proposal to amend CINA Rule 8 to clarify that the parties, including the Department of Health and Social Services, must respond to discovery requests in the same manner as in any other civil cases. This proposed change was withdrawn pending adoption of a standing local form discovery order in Anchorage.

***Time Standards:*** The committee also reviewed the proposed case processing time standards for CINA and delinquency cases and suggested changes.

The committee is currently considering a proposal from the Department of Law that Delinquency Rule 7(b) be amended to delete the requirement that a juvenile who is arrested must be taken immediately to a detention facility or to a designated placement facility.

*Civil Rules Committee, chaired by Supreme Court Judge Daniel A. Moore, Jr.*

*The Civil Rules Committee's two major projects this year were proposed new rules on recovery of paralegal and computer research costs and proposed Civil Rule 100 on mediation. The committee has recommended that the Alaska Supreme Court reverse by rule its decision in Atlantic Richfield Co. v. State, 723 P.2d 1249, 1253 (Alaska 1986), that paralegal and computer research costs are recoverable as costs under Civil Rule 79. The committee has proposed instead that these items be considered in determining the award of attorney's fees under Civil Rule 82.*

*Proposed Civil Rule 100 would allow the court to order mediation upon motion by a party or upon its own motion whenever the court determines that mediation "may result in an equitable settlement." If mediation is ordered, the parties would be required to attend one session, but could withdraw after the initial session. The costs of mediation would be borne equally by the parties, unless otherwise ordered.*

*The committee has also recommended that the rules on service by publication be amended to require publication in a newspaper published for and of general circulation in the community where the defendant is last known to have lived or received mail. Civil Rule 4(e) currently allows publication in a newspaper published in the judicial district where the case is pending. The committee agreed that a defendant is more likely to receive actual notice of a proceeding if notice is published in the community where the defendant is last known to have ties.*

*In January, the Civil Rules Committee met jointly with the Anchorage Bar Association's Bar/Bench "Golden Rule Committee" to discuss possible changes to Civil Rule 16.1, the "fast-track" rule. As a result of this meeting, the Civil Rules Committee has recommended six revisions to the fast-track rule.*

*The committee also considered the following proposed rule changes:*

- ~ Civil Rule 77(e)(3): Recommended that rule be amended to delete requirement that a hearing date be set not less than seven or more than fourteen days from the date of filing the notice of hearing. Committee recommended that rule provide instead that a hearing date be set as soon as practicable not less than seven days after the notice of hearing is filed.*
- ~ Civil Rule 76: Recommended that rule not be amended to require that pleadings be written in English.*
- ~ Civil Rule 90.3: Considered proposal to change method of calculating child support in cases where parents have shared custody. Proposal referred to special committee conducting periodic review of child support guidelines.*

- ~ Civil Rule 40: Considered proposal that presiding judge be allowed to assign cases to a panel of judges. Still pending.
- ~ Civil Rule 77(m): Recommended that rule not be amended to require actual decision on motions for reconsideration.
- ~ Civil Rule 77: Recommended that rule not be amended to require parties to file a chambers or working copy of pleadings.
- ~ Civil Rule 47: Recommended that rule not be amended to require that alternate jurors be advised of their alternate status when the case goes to the jury.
- ~ Civil Rule 41: Recommended that rule not be amended to allow dismissal for want of prosecution if case has been pending for six months without proceedings having been taken. (Rule currently authorizes dismissal for want of prosecution where case has been pending for more than one year.)
- ~ Civil Rule 53(d): Recommended that rule be amended to delete requirement of mandatory hearing on objections to master's report.
- ~ Civil Rule 30: Considered recommendation that rule be amended to include a procedure for safekeeping depositions and exhibits in possession of a party who is dismissed out of the action prior to final disposition. Still pending.
- ~ Civil Rule 69: Recommended that rule be amended to delete curious language that "a summons may issue" when a judgment creditor is seeking issuance of a writ of execution where no execution has issued in case for more than five years.
- ~ Civil Rule 8(a): Recommended that rule not be amended to include the following provision: "Each initial pleading shall be deemed, as a matter of law, to include in the demand for judgment, the phrase, 'and any other relief proper under the facts.'"
- ~ Civil Rule 69(a): Recommended that rule be revised to require that all execution filings be on court system forms.

The committee currently has approximately twenty-five additional proposed rule changes on its agenda.

**Criminal Rules Committee**, chaired by Superior Court Judge Mary E. Greene

The Criminal Rule Committee currently has seventeen proposed rule changes pending before it. Major projects completed in the last twelve months include:

**Speedy Trial:** The committee recommended that Criminal Rule 45 not be amended to address the speedy trial rights of probationers and parolees who are arrested for violating conditions of release.

**Discovery:** The committee recommended that Criminal Rule 16(d)(3) be rewritten. This rule governs the furnishing of discovery materials to the defendant. This change was adopted by the supreme court, effective July 15, 1992.

**Probation Revocation Proceedings:** This committee has also recommended that the supreme court adopt a rule governing probation revocation proceedings. The committee's proposed rule clarifies that a probation revocation proceedings must be commenced by the filing of a petition. The petition may be filed in the court which issued the original judgment, the court nearest the defendant, or the court nearest the defendant's probation officer. Felony cases would be returned to the original court for adjudication and disposition unless the original sentencing judge agrees that the case may be temporarily transferred to another court for these proceedings. The committee incorporated into its proposed rule the Alaska Sentencing Commission's recommendation that the probation service be allowed to submit a letter update to the original presentence report unless a full updated presentence report is requested by the court. The committee did not incorporate the commissioner's proposed time limits for probation revocation proceedings.

**Grand Jury:** The committee recommended that the supreme court adopt a new rule on telephonic testimony in grand jury proceedings. The committee's proposed rule would allow all witnesses located at least 50 miles from the grand jury to testify telephonically, unless the witness was a victim of the offense. Witnesses located less than 50 miles from the grand jury and victims could participate telephonically with approval of the presiding judge.

**Juvenile Records:** The committee also recommended changes to Delinquency Rule 27 and Criminal Rule 32 to limit the types of information found in court delinquency files which may be included in presentence reports. The committee also recommended that Delinquency Rule 27 be amended to allow institutional probation officers to review certain juvenile information when the subject of the information is incarcerated as an adult for a felony offense.

**Theft Cases:** The committee recommended that Criminal Rule 31(e)(1), an obscure rule which requires a special verdict in property offense cases, be deleted.

**Peremptory Challenges:** The committee rejected a proposal to extend the time for filing preemptory challenges.

The Criminal Rules Committee also provided extensive comments about and suggested revisions to new Criminal Rule 39 on appointment of counsel for indigent persons. The committee recommended that the new rule not be adopted.

*At this time, the committee is actively working on a rule governing motion practice in criminal cases, a possible rule on target warnings, and revisions to Criminal Rule 45.*

**Mediation Committee, chaired by Superior Court Judge J. Justin Ripley**

*In the court system's FY 89 budget appropriation document, the Alaska State Legislature inserted the following provision:*

*It is the legislature's intent that the court system educate judges, attorneys and the public on the potential benefits of mediation. The court system should evaluate and quantify the potential benefits to the consumers as well as the court system of mediation, as an option.*

*In December 1988, Chief Justice Warren Matthews appointed a Task Force on Mediation, and asked the task force to focus on the uses, availability and limits of mediation, and to issue a report to the supreme court. The task force issued its report June 1990. The task force recommended, among other things, that the supreme court appoint a standing committee on mediation to facilitate implementation of the task force's recommendations and to encourage the expanded use of mediation in the courts. In September 1990, the supreme court approved the creation of a standing committee on mediation. The committee was appointed by Chief Justice Rabinowitz in 1991.*

*The committee has met three times since its inception. Committee members were actively involved in the development of proposed Civil Rule 100. This rule would authorize the court to order mediation upon motion of a party or upon its own motion if the court determines the mediation may result in an equitable settlement. If mediation is ordered, the parties would be required to attend one session, but could withdraw after the initial session. The costs of mediation would be borne equally by the parties, unless otherwise ordered.*

**Probate Rules Committee, chaired by Trigg T. Davis**

*The Probate Rules Committee is currently revising the probate forms to reflect the 1990 changes to the probate rules and current practice. In addition to updating the forms, the committee is adding extensive use notes. These notes should make probate more accessible to attorneys who do not regularly practice in this area and to people who are attempting to represent themselves in probate proceedings. The committee will also be preparing new guardianship and conservatorship forms. The revised forms will be completed within six to eight months and will be available on diskette. The committee has met monthly for over a year to work on this project.*

*The Probate Rules Committee has the following additional projects on its agenda: 1) preparation of a new rule addressing the confidentiality of court files and records in mental health commit-*

ment cases; (2) development of a retention schedule for wills deposited with the court; and (3) review of Civil rule 90.2 on minor settlements.

***Civil Pattern Jury Instructions Committee, chaired by Superior Court Judge Karen Hunt***

*The first Civil Pattern Jury Instructions were published in 1984. They were written pursuant to a 1978 contract between the Alaska Supreme Court and two University of Virginia law professors. This first volume was published by the Alaska Bar Association in cooperation with the Alaska Supreme Court. It was provided at no cost to the judges and sold to attorneys for \$100.00*

*The committee has adopted a uniform format for all instructions as well as guidelines for Use Note and Commentary content. It also has policy guidelines to insure consistency between the revised articles.*

*The committee is currently revising Article 24 - Contracts. It has also begun to review its own revisions beginning with the 1988 revised articles.*

*Publication of the revised articles is also undergoing a change. Beginning late Summer 1992, the Civil Pattern Jury Instructions will be available on computer diskette as well as in hard copy. All future revisions will be similarly available.*

***Criminal Pattern Jury Instructions Committee, chaired by Lewis Gordon***

*Each year this committee updates the criminal pattern jury instructions to reflect statutory changes and new case law. This year the committee has taken on the additional task of revising the standard "boilerplate" instructions so that they are more understandable to jurors. Beginning this year the instructions will be available on diskette as well as in hard copy.*

***Contempt Committee, chaired by Superior Court Judge Dana Fabe***

*The proposed contempt rule follows the approaches of Oregon and Wisconsin in simplifying the labels used to describe the contempt sanctions imposed by the court. Instead of using the terms "civil", "criminal", "direct" and "indirect" to describe contempt proceedings, conduct which is contemptuous is defined for all purposes, and the rule outlines the various types of sanctions which a judge may impose upon a finding of contemptuous conduct. These sanctions may be punitive or remedial.*

*The committee also attempted to clarify the procedures which the court must follow in order to impose various types of contempt sanctions, and have formulated a "cookbook approach" to determining the rights to be afforded the contemnor, including the rights to counsel and jury trial.*

***Special Committee to Review the Code of Judicial Conduct, chaired by Appellate Court Judge David Mannheimer***

*This special committee was formed in early 1991 to review the American Bar Association's proposed revision of the rules governing judicial conduct, the 1990 "Model Code of Judicial Conduct".*

*The committee began its task by discussing the ABA's Model Code section by section. At the preliminary stage, the goal was to note the differences between the ABA's proposal and Alaska's current Code of Judicial Conduct (adopted in 1973) and to engage in preliminary discussions of the relative merits of the two versions. It was the intent to simply note the issues raised by each section of the code and to engage only in preliminary discussions concerning the proper resolution of those issues.*

*The initial examination of each section of the ABA proposal was completed in the autumn of 1991. The committee then turned to the task of adopting the actual language of a proposed code. It began again with Canon 1 of the ABA proposal and started working through the proposed code a second time. The discussions were aimed at achieving consensus on the precise wording of each canon and its accompanying commentary.*

*At the end of FY 92 the committee had approved draft versions of Canon 1, Canon 2 (all three sections), Canon 3A and most subsections of Canon 3B. The committee also drafted significant changes to the ABA's "terminology" section, the section of definitions that governs interpretation of the code.*

***Civil Rule 82 Subcommittee of the Civil Rules Committee, co-chaired by Robert L. Richmond and Eric Sanders***

*The supreme court is concerned that Civil Rule 82, in its current form, may have the effect of limiting access to the civil courts. In February, the court sent out a survey to members of the Alaska Bar Association soliciting their comments on the rule. The court requested that a special committee be appointed to evaluate the effect of the rule and to evaluate possible amendments. The committee will complete its work in FY 93.*

***Civil Rule 72 Subcommittee of the Civil Rules Committee, chaired by Don McClintock***

*The committee was composed of representatives from the private condemnnee defense bar and public condemning agencies. The initial sessions were spent mapping out areas of dissatisfaction or ambiguity in the current operation of Civil Rule 72. After compiling a list of issues to address, the review and revision of different subsections of the rule was assigned to different committee members. Each member presented a draft revision and commentary for discussion by the committee.*

*The committee met once a month to review the proposed revisions. Currently, a subcommittee is working on a proposed commentary*



*which will be circulated to the committee. The proposed revisions to Rule 72 and the commentary will be submitted to the bar at large for comment and proposed adoption. It is anticipated the matter will be up for review by the Alaska Supreme Court by early fall.*

*The committee's goal has been to better integrate Civil Rule 72 procedure with the other civil rules, to simplify the process for those who do not specialize in eminent domain litigation, and to grapple with issues such as offers of judgments that case law suggests are better dealt with in the rule making context.*

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**Computer Policy Advisory Committee, chaired by Appellate Court Judge David Mannheimer**

*The Alaska Court System's Computer Policy Advisory Committee was established to assist the administrative director and the supreme court in:*

- ~ suggesting and evaluating the possible uses of computer technology in the Alaska Court System;*
- ~ establishing standards and procedures for various facets of computer use within the court system;*
- ~ working with technical operations to recommend the types of computer equipment and computer programs (software) the court system should purchase, and;*
- ~ coordinating the work of the trial court and appellate court computer users groups who are currently formulating a computerized information and filing system for the clerks' offices.*

*During the past year, the administrative director approved the committee's recommendation to purchase desktop computers for judges and administrators, as well as a number of laptop computers for travel. The committee, in conjunction with technical operations, established minimum standards for the desktop and the laptop computers, and a subcommittee prepared specifications for inclusion in a solicitation to vendors from the state of Alaska's contract list. The low bidder for the desktop computers was Wang Laboratories; the low bidder for the laptop computers was Digital Equipment Corporation.*

*In addition, the committee selected software to be installed in each of the desktop and laptop computers.*

*Another major recommendation of the committee, approved by the administrative director, was the installation of computer terminals in courtrooms. These terminals will be connected to the court system's micro-mainframe computer at each court location, allowing in-court access to docketing and calendaring.*

*In a related area, the committee recommended that the micro-mainframe computers at each court location be linked, either by modem or through the state of Alaska's communications network,*

## **ADMINIS- TRATIVE COMMITTEES**

*so that court system personnel in any part of the state can obtain access to computerized information about a case or a court calendar at any other court location.*

*The committee began to study the feasibility of offering public access to computerized case dockets and court calendars, either through public computer terminals in the clerk's office or through modem. A policy will be formulated to govern access to the court system's computerized public records.*

*The major pending projects of the committee include: final purchase and installation of the desktop computers, formulation of the technical specifications and policy standards for furnishing access to computerized public records, and evaluation of methods for connecting the various micro-mainframe computers.*

**Appellate Courts Computer Committee**, chaired by Clerk of Court Jan Hansen

*The committee was created to work out the general and detailed design of a new automated system for the appellate courts. Representatives from the supreme court, court of appeals, the appellate courts clerk's office and administration have been meeting on a biweekly basis since January 1992 to identify data and functions necessary to manage appeals from notice to file closure, to provide appeals information to the public, to produce orders, opinions, and management and statistical reports, and to create a research library for public and court use. The committee is in the initial design phase of the system. The detailed design is expected to be completed before the end of the next fiscal year with installation expected early in fiscal year 1994.*

**Rural Court Computer User Group**, chaired by Area Court Administrator Kristen Carlisle

*The group was formed to review the computer applications in use in 16 automated courts throughout the state and make recommendations for their revision and improvements. Representatives from each judicial district were appointed in an effort to coordinate the best suggestions for enhancements and to further facilitate standardized procedures between the courts. The enhancements were reviewed and tested by the committee. Installation of these improvements was accomplished in all 16 courts during the past year and include an improved bookkeeping and fines due program, jury management program, improved calendaring system and enhanced case management procedures. The committee continues to work on future enhancements in response to expressed needs from users and in order to comply with new laws and rules.*

**Statewide Computer User Group**, chaired by Area Court Administrator Kristen Carlisle

*The group was formed to work on the general and detail design of a new statewide automation system. Representative users from each judicial district and selected technical operations staff meet*

*monthly to design a comprehensive and interactive system which will include criminal, civil, calendaring, accounting, probate, children, traffic, coroner and vital statistics applications. In addition to continuing work on the general and detail design of the system, the committee is making long range plans for system testing, installation and training plans and a detailed user manual. This project is expected to continue for another year.*

***Time Standards Committee, chaired by Presiding Judge Thomas E. Schulz***

*Over the course of the last two years, the presiding judges and the chief justice have discussed existing time-to-disposition standards in the Alaska Court System and the need to review those standards and adopt new standards. The basis for much of the discussion by the presiding judges and the chief justice were time standards recommended by the American Bar Association. A committee was appointed to review the ABA proposals and make a proposal for the Alaska Court System. That committee filed a preliminary report with the chief justice in May of 1992. The committee's recommendations were reviewed at the June 1992 judicial conference in Anchorage. After considering the concerns raised at the conference, the committee filed a final report with the chief justice in July. The Time Standards Committee has recommended that new time standards be implemented by an administrative rule. The proposed administrative rule is currently under review by the supreme court.*

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# *Statistics*

## FOREWORD

This statistical supplement is designed primarily for research applications. It is comprised of six sections dealing with appellate and trial court statistics. Appellate court statistics are subdivided into sections on the supreme court and court of appeals. Trial court statistics are comprised of sections on superior court, higher volume district court and lower volume district courts.

Any reader with questions, comments or suggestions about this statistical supplement is invited to contact:

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Misdemeanor Cases

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*Supreme  
Court*

**SUPREME COURT  
SUMMARY OF FILINGS  
FY 90 - FY 92**

Type of Case	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	% INCREASE FY 91 to FY 92
Civil Appeals	329	339	297	-12%
Petitions for Hearing	87	106	125	+ 18%
Petitions for Review	144	150	128	-15%
Original Applications	18	17	16	-1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>-7%</b>

**SUMMARY OF DISPOSITIONS  
FY 90 - FY 92**

Type of Case	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	% INCREASE FY 91 to FY 92
Civil Appeals	334	288	387	+ 34%
Petitions for Hearing	76	104	132	+ 27%
Petitions for Review	159	137	139	+ 2%
Original Applications	15	18	18	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>+ 24%</b>

# SUPREME COURT DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION FY 92

Type of Case	DISPOSITION BY		TOTAL
	Merits	Not on Merits	
Civil Appeals	241	146	387
Petitions for Hearing	9	123	132
Petitions for Review	30	109	139
Original Applications	6	12	18
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>676</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>100%</b>

# SUPREME COURT CASES PENDING AS OF JUNE 30, 1992

Type of Case	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	% INCREASE FY 91 to FY 92
Civil Appeals	381	439	346	-21%
Petitions for Hearing	35	37	27	-27%
Petitions for Review	36	49	37	-25%
Original Applications	10	8	2	-75%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>-23%</b>

**SUPREME COURT  
REASONS FOR CASES PENDING  
JUNE 30, 1992**

Type of Case	CASE AWAITING								T O T A L
	Records	Briefs	Argu- ment	Awaiting Draft Opinion	Draft Opinion Circu- lating	Decision on Petition	Rehear- ing/Rec- ord Re- turn	Stayed	
Civil Appeals	99	86	16	63	49		14	19	346
Criminal Appeals		12	2	4	2	6		1	27
Petitions for Review		17	1	6	3	8		2	37
Original Applications		1		1					2
<b>TOTAL</b>	99	116	19	74	54	14	14	22	412
<b>% of Total</b>	24%	28%	5%	18%	13%	3%	3%	6%	100%

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*Court  
of  
Appeals*



**COURT OF APPEALS  
SUMMARY OF FILINGS  
FY 90 - FY 92**

Type of Case	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	% INCREASE FY 91 to FY 92
Merit Appeals	279	328	247	-25%
Sentence Appeals	150	126	136	+8%
Petitions for Review	60	58	59	+2%
Original Applications	1	2	4	+100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>-13%</b>

**SUMMARY OF DISPOSITIONS  
FY 90 - FY 92**

Type of Case	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	% INCREASE FY 91 to FY 92
Merit Appeals	245	255	309	+21%
Sentence Appeals	142	134	148	+10%
Petitions for Review	63	65	56	-14%
Original Applications	1	1	4	+300%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>+14%</b>

**COURT OF APPEALS  
DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION  
FY 92**

Type of Case	DISPOSITION BY		TOTAL
	Merits	Not on Merits	
Merit Appeals	242	67	309
Sentence Appeals	112	36	148
Petitions for Review	5	51	56
Original Applications	2	2	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	361	156	517
<b>% of Total</b>	70%	30%	100%

**COURT OF APPEALS  
CASES PENDING AS OF JUNE 30, 1992**

Type of Case	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	% INCREASE FY 91 to FY 92
Merit Appeals	350	406	335	-18%
Sentence Appeals	107	115	115	
Petitions for Review	18	15	16	+7%
Original Applications	0	1	1	
<b>TOTAL</b>	475	537	467	-13%

**COURT OF APPEALS  
REASONS FOR CASES PENDING  
JUNE 30, 1992**

Type of Case	CASE AWAITING								T O T A L
	Draft Disposition Circulating	Awaiting Draft Disposition	Records	Briefs	Submission	Decision	Re-hearing	Stayed and/or Remand	
Merit Appeals	25	71	66	148	4		6	15	335
Sentence Appeals	10	63	16	20	2			4	115
Petitions for Review	1	1		6	2	3	2	1	16
Original Applications				1					1
<b>TOTAL</b>	36	135	82	175	8	3	8	20	467
<b>% of Total</b>	8%	29%	18%	38%	1.5%	.5%	1.5%	4%	100%

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*Statewide  
Trial  
Courts*

# ALASKA POPULATION FY 92

COURT	POPULATION			% Increase 1980 to 1990	% of Statewide Total
	CENSUS 1980	CENSUS 1990	INCREASE		
Anchorage	173017	226338	53321	+ 31	41.1
Barrow	4199	5979	1780	+ 42	1.1
Bethel	13354	13656	302	+ 2.3	2.5
Cordova	2241	3185	944	+ 42	.57
Craig	3822	4762	940	+ 25	.86
Dillingham	3232	4012	780	+ 24	.73
Fairbanks	53983	77720	23737	+ 44	14.1
Glennallen	901	1393	492	+ 55	.25
Homer	2209	4080	1871	+ 85	.74
Juneau	19528	26751	7223	+ 37	4.9
Kenai	19785	34023	14238	+ 72	6.2
Ketchikan	11316	15344	4028	+ 36	2.8
Kodiak	9939	13309	3370	+ 34	2.4
Kotzebue	3478	3973	495	+ 14	.72
Naknek	1094	1410	316	+ 29	.26
Nome	5229	6464	1235	+ 24	1.2
Palmer	17766	41351	23585	+ 33	7.5
Petersburg	3249	3744	495	+ 15	.68
Seward	2809	2699	-110	- 4	.49
Sitka	7803	8707	904	+ 12	1.6
Tok	1702	1774	72	+ 4	.32
Unalaska	3263	3678	415	+ 13	.67
Valdez	5008	5131	123	+ 2	.93
Wrangell	2363	2479	116	+ 5	.45
Other (low vol.)	29191	38081	8890	+ 30	6.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>400481</b>	<b>550043</b>	<b>149562</b>	<b>+ 37</b>	<b>100%</b>

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	53794	68989	15195	+ 28	12.5
Second	15567	20380	4813	+ 31	3.7
Third	247830	349116	101286	+ 41	63.5
Fourth	83290	111558	28268	+ 33	20.3

Fiscal Year July 1 - June 30

# ALASKA COURTS

## DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, POLICE AND LAWYERS

### FY 92

Location	Population 1990	Total Number Police*	Police per Thousand Population	Total Number of Lawyers	Lawyers Per Thousand Population
Anchorage	226338	328	1.4	1378	6.1
Barrow	5979	46	7.7	12	2.0
Bethel	13656	22	1.6	20	1.5
Cordova	3185	8	2.5	3	.9
Craig	4762	4	.8	0	-
Dillingham	4012	9	2.2	6	1.5
Fairbanks	77720	69	.9	206	2.7
Glennallen	1393	4	2.9	0	-
Homer	4080	15	3.7	12	2.9
Juneau	26751	48	1.8	212	7.9
Kenai	34023	49	1.4	41	1.2
Ketchikan	15344	31	2.0	44	2.9
Kodiak	13309	22	1.6	31	2.3
Kotzebue	3973	12	3.0	3	.8
Naknek	1410	1	.7	2	1.4
Nome	6464	15	2.3	11	1.7
Palmer	41351	46	1.1	54	1.3
Petersburg	3744	7	1.9	1	.3
Seward	2699	11	4.1	1	.4
Sitka	8707	21	2.4	16	1.8
Tok	1774	3	1.7	0	-
Unalaska	3678	15	4.1	1	.3
Valdez	5131	15	2.9	2	.4
Wrangell	2479	7	2.8	4	1.6
Other (low vol.)	38081	unknown	unknown	6	.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>550043</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2066</b>	<b>3.8</b>

\* Authorized Positions

### BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	68989	118	1.7	277	4.0
Second	20380	73	3.6	26	1.3
Third	349116	523	1.5	1537	4.4
Fourth	111558	94	.8	226	2.0

Fiscal Year July 1 - June 30

# ALASKA COURTS AUTHORIZED JUDICIAL POSITIONS FY 92

COURT	Superior Court	District Court	Magistrates	Masters	TOTAL	% of Statewide Total
Anchorage	13	9	5	4	31	27.6
Barrow	1		1		2	1.8
Bethel	1		1		2	1.8
Cordova			1		1	.9
Craig			1		1	.9
Dillingham			1		1	.9
Fairbanks	4	4	2	1	11	9.8
Glennallen			1		1	.9
Homer		1			1	.9
Juneau	2	1			3	2.7
Kenai	2		1		3	2.7
Ketchikan	1	1			2	1.8
Kodiak	1		1		2	1.8
Kotzebue	1		1		2	1.8
Naknek			1		1	.9
Nome	1		1		2	1.8
Palmer	1	1	1		3	2.7
Petersburg*	.5		1		1.5	1.3
Seward			1		1	.9
Sitka	1		1		2	1.8
Tok			1		1	.9
Unalaska			1		1	.9
Valdez	1		1		2	1.8
Wrangell*	.5		1		1.5	1.3
Other (low vol)			33		33	29.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*Superior Court Judge for Wrangell/Petersburg

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	5	2	11		18	16
Second	3		10		13	12
Third	18	11	20	4	53	47
Fourth	5	4	18	1	28	25

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30



# ALASKA COURTS AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL POSITIONS FY 92

COURT	POSITIONS BY RANGE					% of Statewide TOTAL
	BELOW 10	10 THROUGH 12	13 THROUGH 16	OVER 16	TOTAL	
Anchorage	28	109	31	10	178	45.1
Barrow		4	1		5	1.3
Bethel	2	5	2		9	2.3
Cordova		1			1	.3
Craig	1	1			2	.5
Dillingham	1	1			2	.5
Fairbanks	5	49	13	5	72	18.2
Glennallen	1	1			2	.5
Homer	1	1	1		3	.8
Juneau	3	13	4	1	21	5.3
Kenai	5	9	3	1	18	4.6
Ketchikan	1	9	5	2	17	4.3
Kodiak	2	4	2		8	2.0
Kotzebue		5	1		6	1.5
Naknek		1			1	.3
Nome	1	3	2		6	1.5
Palmer	5	9	2	1	17	4.3
Petersburg	1	1			2	.5
Seward	2	2			4	1.0
Sitka	1	4	2	0	7	1.8
Tok		1			1	.3
Unalaska		1			1	.3
Valdez	2	1			3	.8
Wrangell		2			2	.5
Other (low vol)	3	4			7	1.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	65	241	69	20	395	100%

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	7	31	11	3	52	13
Second	1	12	4		17	4
Third	50	140	39	12	241	61
Fourth	7	58	15	5	85	22

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# ALASKA COURTS

## OPERATING COSTS (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

### FY 92

COURT	Personnel	Other	TOTAL	% of Statewide Total	Dollar Cost Per Case Filed	
					ALL FILINGS	LESS TRAFFIC FILINGS
Anchorage	11039.4	1688.3	12727.7	37.1	\$232	\$430
Barrow	534.5	894.3	1428.8	4.2	1567	2083
Bethel	708.6	394.5	1103.1	3.2	472	528
Cordova	106.9	119.1	226.0	.7	454	671
Craig	142.4	124.0	266.4	.8	289	367
Dillingham	158.1	182.7	340.8	1.0	502	524
Fairbanks	4736.5	915.4	5651.9	16.5	371	693
Glennallen	127.1	103.2	230.3	.7	185	869
Homer	262.8	117.0	379.8	1.1	110	312
Juneau	1414.2	348.6	1762.8	5.1	255	381
Kenai	1114.5	194.0	1308.5	3.8	151	399
Ketchikan	1078.8	183.5	1262.3	3.7	272	397
Kodiak	627.4	110.0	737.4	2.2	255	479
Kotzebue	550.3	113.6	663.9	1.9	762	947
Naknek	125.9	57.1	183.0	.5	438	449
Nome	593.2	268.3	861.5	2.5	752	835
Palmer	1018.9	249.5	1268.4	3.7	115	345
Petersburg	103.3	153.5	256.8	.8	399	479
Seward	214.0	55.4	269.4	.8	129	442
Sitka	561.2	93.5	654.7	1.9	275	646
Tok	85.8	82.7	168.5	.5	329	780
Unalaska	132.8	112.7	245.5	.7	329	523
Valdez	219.5	65.0	284.5	.8	299	506
Wrangell	312.5	126.2	438.7	1.3	795	1025
Other (low vol)	1196.0	409.5	1605.5	4.7	320	636
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27164.6</b>	<b>7161.6</b>	<b>34326.2</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$265</b>	<b>\$501</b>

### BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	3906.4	1142.2	5048.6	14.7	232	351
Second	1979.0	1382.3	3361.3	9.8	523	631
Third	15207.1	3104.3	18311.4	53.3	173	354
Fourth	6072.1	1532.8	7604.9	22.2	288	538

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# ALASKA COURTS

## DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, COSTS AND JUDGES

### FY 92

Location	PERCENTAGE OF STATEWIDE				
	Population	Operating Costs	Judges	Case Filings	Case Dispositions
Anchorage	41.1	37.1	27.6	42.3	41.7
Barrow	1.1	4.2	1.8	.7	.7
Bethel	2.5	3.2	1.8	1.8	1.9
Cordova	.57	.7	.9	.4	.4
Craig	.86	.8	.9	.7	.7
Dillingham	.73	1.0	.9	.5	.5
Fairbanks	14.1	16.5	9.8	11.8	12.3
Glennallen	.25	.7	.9	.9	.9
Homer	.74	1.1	.9	2.6	2.7
Juneau	4.9	5.1	2.7	5.3	5.2
Kenai	6.2	3.8	2.7	6.7	6.6
Ketchikan	2.8	3.7	1.8	3.6	3.5
Kodiak	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.3
Kotzebue	.72	1.9	1.8	.7	.7
Naknek	.26	.5	.9	.3	.3
Nome	1.2	2.5	1.8	.9	.9
Palmer	7.5	3.7	2.7	8.5	8.7
Petersburg	.68	.8	1.3	.5	.5
Seward	.49	.8	.9	1.6	1.7
Sitka	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Tok	.32	.5	.9	.4	.4
Unalaska	.67	.7	.9	.6	.6
Valdez	.93	.8	1.8	.7	.8
Wrangell	.45	1.3	1.3	.4	.4
Other (low vol.)	6.9	4.7	29.5	3.9	3.6
<b>Total</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	12.5	14.7	16	12.9	12.7
Second	3.7	9.8	12	2.4	2.5
Third	63.5	53.3	47	67.7	67.5
Fourth	20.3	22.2	25	16.8	17.3

Fiscal Year July 1 - June 30

# ALASKA COURTS FILINGS FY 92

Location	Superior Court	District Court	TOTAL	% of State-wide Total	Filings Per Judge
Anchorage	11104	43720	54824	42.3	1769
Barrow	216	696	912	.7	456
Bethel	560	1779	2339	1.8	1169
Cordova		498	498	.4	498
Craig		921	921	.7	921
Dillingham		679	679	.5	679
Fairbanks	2580	12654	15234	11.8	1385
Glennallen		1243	1243	.9	1243
Homer		3444	3444	2.6	3444
Juneau	1134	5770	6904	5.3	2301
Kenai	832	7807	8639	6.7	2880
Ketchikan	835	3802	4637	3.6	2318
Kodiak	407	2485	2892	2.2	1446
Kotzebue	213	658	871	.7	436
Naknek		418	418	.3	418
Norne	325	821	1146	.9	573
Palmer	1074	9936	11010	8.5	3670
Petersburg	71	573	644	.5	429
Seward		2088	2088	1.6	2088
Sitka	323	2060	2383	1.8	1192
Tok		512	512	.4	512
Unalaska		747	747	.6	747
Valdez	125	828	953	.7	477
Wrangell	57	495	552	.4	368
Other (low vol.)		5022	5022	3.9	152
<b>Total</b>	19856	109656	129512	100%	1156

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	2420	14408	16828	12.9	935
Second	754	2393	3147	2.4	242
Third	13542	74258	87800	67.7	1657
Fourth	3140	18597	21737	16.8	776

Fiscal Year July 1 - June 30

# ALASKA COURTS DISPOSITIONS FY 92

Location	Superior Court	District Court	TOTAL	% of State-wide Total	Dispositions Per Judge
Anchorage	10606	43037	53643	41.7	1730
Barrow	230	650	880	.7	440
Bethel	525	2030	2555	1.9	1278
Cordova		467	467	.4	467
Craig		907	907	.7	907
Dillingham		650	650	.5	650
Fairbanks	2650	13197	15847	12.3	1441
Glennallen		1272	1272	.9	1272
Homer		3476	3476	2.7	3476
Juneau	1084	5597	6681	5.2	2227
Kenai	835	7726	8561	6.6	2854
Ketchikan	769	3742	4511	3.5	2255
Kodiak	467	2468	2935	2.3	1468
Kotzebue	249	649	898	.7	449
Naknek		383	383	.3	383
Nome	325	866	1191	.9	595
Palmer	1060	10194	11254	8.7	3751
Petersburg	59	537	596	.5	397
Seward		2144	2144	1.7	2144
Sitka	320	2006	2326	1.8	1163
Tok		507	507	.4	507
Unalaska		822	822	.6	822
Valdez	106	897	1003	.8	502
Wrangell	74	464	538	.4	359
Other (low vol.)		4646	4646	3.6	141
<b>Total</b>	19359	109334	128693	100%	1149

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	2306	14038	16344	12.7	908
Second	804	2355	3159	2.5	243
Third	13074	73888	86962	67.5	1641
Fourth	3175	19053	22228	17.3	794

Fiscal Year July 1 - June 30

*Superior  
Court*

# SUPERIOR COURTS SUMMARY OF FILINGS BY COURT FY 89 - FY 92

COURT	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	% INCREASE	
					FY 89 to FY 92	FY 91 to FY 92
Anchorage	10392	10189	10701	11104	+7	+4
Barrow	221	251	246	216	-2	-12
Bethel	575	589	638	560	-3	-12
Fairbanks	2501	2425	2690	2580	+3	-4
Juneau	1072	1095	1050	1134	+6	+8
Kenai	970	877	814	832	-14	+2
Ketchikan	797	759	776	835	+5	+8
Kodiak	378	397	326	407	+8	+25
Kotzebue	307	253	260	213	-31	-18
Nome	309	320	289	325	+5	+12
Palmer	878	904	883	1074	+22	+22
Petersburg	106	74	86	71	-33	-17
Sitka	314	335	319	323	+3	+1
Valdez	125	212	114	125	-	+10
Wrangell	86	89	58	57	-34	-2
<b>Total</b>	<b>19031</b>	<b>18769</b>	<b>19250</b>	<b>19856</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>+3</b>

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	2375	2352	2289	2420	+2	+6
Second	837	824	795	754	-10	-6
Third	12743	12579	12838	13542	+6	+5
Fourth	3076	3014	3328	3140	+2	-6

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# SUPERIOR COURTS COMPOSITION OF FILINGS FY 92

COURT	Felony	CIVIL			Children's Matters	TOTAL
		Probate	Domestic Relations	Other		
Anchorage	1167	1407	6083	1630	817	11104
Barrow	60	23	13	43	77	216
Bethel	151	93	120	77	119	560
Fairbanks	379	640	887	460	214	2580
Juneau	175	244	371	263	81	1134
Kenai	143	111	324	137	117	832
Ketchikan	169	123	309	113	121	835
Kodiak	50	55	92	175	35	407
Kotzebue	95	17	42	42	17	213
Nome	107	49	74	45	50	325
Palmer	157	88	568	124	137	1074
Petersburg	24	11	24	5	7	71
Sitka	36	84	127	45	31	323
Valdez	40	17	44	16	8	125
Wrangell	10	9	21	10	7	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>2763</b>	<b>2971</b>	<b>9099</b>	<b>3185</b>	<b>1838</b>	<b>19856</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	414	471	852	436	247	2420
Second	262	89	129	130	144	754
Third	1557	1678	7111	2082	1114	13542
Fourth	530	733	1007	537	333	3140

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30



# SUPERIOR COURTS SUMMARY OF DISPOSITIONS BY COURT FY 89 - FY 92

COURT	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	% INCREASE	
					FY 89 to FY 92	FY 91 to FY 92
Anchorage	9712	10123	10502	10606	+9	+1
Barrow	159	229	267	230	+45	-14
Bethel	480	563	527	525	+9	-
Fairbanks	2439	2383	2500	2650	+9	+6
Juneau	734	1420	892	1084	+48	+22
Kenai	950	907	774	835	-12	+8
Ketchikan	738	832	840	769	+4	-8
Kodiak	381	364	445	467	+23	+5
Kotzebue	338	228	268	249	-26	-7
Nome	279	298	311	325	+16	+5
Palmer	827	1052	816	1060	+28	+30
Petersburg	80	92	87	59	-26	-32
Sitka	319	392	310	320	-	+3
Valdez	81	188	100	106	+31	+6
Wrangell	63	108	53	74	+17	+40
<b>Total</b>	<b>17580</b>	<b>19179</b>	<b>18692</b>	<b>19359</b>	<b>+10</b>	<b>+4</b>

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	1934	2844	2182	2306	+19	+6
Second	776	755	846	804	+4	-5
Third	11951	12634	12637	13074	+9	+3
Fourth	2919	2946	3027	3175	+9	+5

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# SUPERIOR COURTS FELONY CASE FILINGS FY 89 - FY 92

COURT	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	% INCREASE	
					FY 89 to FY 92	FY 91 to FY 92
Anchorage	1054	968	994	1167	+11	+17
Barrow	91	81	68	60	-34	-12
Bethel	190	196	202	151	-21	-25
Fairbanks	341	310	307	379	+11	+23
Juneau	135	153	107	175	+30	+64
Kenai	152	137	130	143	-6	+10
Ketchikan	146	166	150	169	+16	+13
Kodiak	76	75	61	50	-34	-18
Kotzebue	119	122	82	95	-20	+16
Nome	98	88	92	107	+9	+16
Palmer	173	183	147	157	-9	+7
Petersburg	48	25	31	24	-50	-23
Sitka	45	53	28	36	-20	+29
Valdez	58	136	38	40	-31	+5
Wrangell	31	25	5	10	-68	+100
<b>Total</b>	<b>2757</b>	<b>2718</b>	<b>2442</b>	<b>2763</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>+13</b>

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	405	422	321	414	+2	+29
Second	308	291	242	262	-15	+8
Third	1513	1499	1370	1557	+3	+14
Fourth	531	506	509	530	-	+4

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# SUPERIOR COURTS FELONY CASES COMPOSITION OF FILINGS FY 92

COURT	CASE TYPE					TOTAL
	VIOLENT	PROPERTY	FRAUD/ FORGERY	DRUGS	OTHER	
Anchorage	337	454	103	222	51	1167
Barrow	29	15		14	2	60
Bethel	104	17		30		151
Fairbanks	135	117	26	45	56	379
Juneau	65	47	11	33	19	175
Kenai	53	43	7	38	2	143
Ketchikan	58	41	14	40	16	169
Kodiak	12	12		22	4	50
Kotzebue	35	26	3	21	10	95
Nome	60	39	4	4		107
Palmer	71	44	10	27	5	157
Petersburg	10	4	4	5	1	24
Sitka	9	12		4	11	36
Valdez	14	14	1	11		40
Wrangell	3	3	1	3		10
<b>Total</b>	995	888	184	519	177	2763
<b>% of Total</b>	36%	32%	7%	19%	6%	100%

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	145	107	30	85	47	414
Second	124	80	7	39	12	262
Third	487	567	121	320	62	1557
Fourth	239	134	26	75	56	530

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# SUPERIOR COURTS FELONY CASE DISPOSITIONS FY 89 - FY 92

COURT	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	% INCREASE	
					FY 89 to FY 92	FY 91 to FY 92
Anchorage	959	1060	960	1083	+ 13	+ 13
Barrow	59	92	71	68	+ 15	-4
Bethel	169	187	171	197	+ 17	+ 15
Fairbanks	319	322	288	340	+ 7	+ 18
Juneau	100	132	103	159	+ 59	+ 54
Kenai	122	119	126	155	+ 27	+ 23
Ketchikan	120	137	166	155	+ 29	-7
Kodiak	84	65	75	63	-25	-16
Kotzebue	108	101	92	98	-9	+ 7
Nome	84	90	89	115	+ 37	+ 29
Palmer	163	174	161	187	+ 15	+ 16
Petersburg	32	36	36	17	-47	-53
Sitka	46	64	34	31	-33	-9
Valdez	30	114	35	46	+ 53	+ 31
Wrangell	14	40	8	11	-21	+ 38
<b>Total</b>	<b>2409</b>	<b>2733</b>	<b>2415</b>	<b>2725</b>	<b>+ 13</b>	<b>+ 13</b>

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	312	409	347	373	+ 20	+ 7
Second	251	283	252	281	+ 12	+ 12
Third	1358	1532	1357	1534	+ 13	+ 13
Fourth	488	509	459	537	+ 10	+ 17

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# SUPERIOR COURTS FELONY CASES DISPOSITION RESULTS FY 92

COURT	STAGES OF DISPOSITION									T O T A L
	AT/BEFORE ARRAIGNMENT		BETWEEN ARRAIGNMENT AND TRIAL			COURT TRIALS		JURY TRIALS		
	DS/ DP	PG	DS/ DP	PG	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty	Not Guilty	
Anchorage	84	201	187	522	6	3		61	19	1083
Barrow			16	41				11		68
Bethel	1		68	123				3	2	197
Fairbanks			42	264	1	1	1	24	7	340
Juneau			27	123				7	2	159
Kenai			27	113				11	4	155
Ketchikan		3	42	101	3			5	1	155
Kodiak	2		28	29				2	2	63
Kotzebue			24	70				3	1	98
Nome	2		41	67		2		2	1	115
Palmer	3		32	143	1			5	3	187
Petersburg	1		8	7	1					17
Sitka	2		4	23	1			1		31
Valdez	2		21	22				1		46
Wrangell			2	7					2	11
TOTAL	97	204	569	1655	13	6	1	136	44	2725
% of Total	3.5%	7%	21%	61%	.5%	.2%	.04%	5%	1.6%	100%

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	3	3	83	261	5			13	5	373
Second	2		81	178		2		16	2	281
Third	91	201	295	829	7	3		80	28	1534
Fourth	1		110	387	1	1	1	27	9	537

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# SUPERIOR COURTS PROBATE CASE FILINGS FY 89 - FY 92

COURT	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	% INCREASE	
					FY 89 to FY 92	FY 91 to FY 92
Anchorage	1331	1386	1525	1407	+6	-8
Barrow	28	29	26	23	-18	-12
Bethel	105	101	97	93	-11	-4
Fairbanks	555	591	610	640	+15	+5
Juneau	238	224	229	244	+3	+7
Kenai	110	143	83	111	+1	+34
Ketchikan	145	95	127	123	-15	-3
Kodiak	77	80	50	55	-29	+10
Kotzebue	50	32	53	17	-66	-68
Nome	68	58	55	49	-28	-11
Palmer	111	108	86	88	-21	+2
Petersburg	17	9	16	11	-35	-31
Sitka	46	58	70	84	+83	+20
Valdez	17	10	10	17		+70
Wrangell	11	11	7	9	-18	+29
<b>Total</b>	<b>2909</b>	<b>2935</b>	<b>3044</b>	<b>2971</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>-2</b>

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	457	397	449	471	+3	+5
Second	146	119	134	89	-39	-34
Third	1646	1727	1754	1678	+2	-4
Fourth	660	692	707	733	+11	+4

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# SUPERIOR COURTS PROBATE CASE COMPOSITION OF FILINGS FY 92

COURT	CASE TYPE						TOTAL
	Adoption	Estates	Sanity	Guard-ianship	Protec-tive	Other	
Anchorage	311	520	253	213	98	12	1407
Barrow	11	2	7			3	23
Bethel	12	9	54	10	8		93
Fairbanks	172	188	192	56	23	9	640
Juneau	27	84	109	13	9	2	244
Kenai	21	27	35	3	25		111
Ketchikan	18	26	54	7	18		123
Kodiak	13	21	14	4	1	2	55
Kotzebue	8	3	4	1		1	17
Nome	11	10	21	1	5	1	49
Palmer	14	40	10	16	6	2	88
Petersburg	1	5	5				11
Sitka	10	8	56	7	3		84
Valdez	1	3	7	6			17
Wrangell	3	6					9
<b>Total</b>	633	952	821	337	196	32	2971
<b>% of Total</b>	21%	32%	28%	11%	7%	1%	100%

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	184	129	224	27	30	2	471
Second	30	15	32	2	5	5	89
Third	360	611	319	242	130	16	1678
Fourth	59	197	246	66	31	9	733

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# SUPERIOR COURTS PROBATE CASE DISPOSITIONS FY 89 - FY 92

COURT	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	% INCREASE	
					FY 89 to FY 92	FY 91 to FY 92
Anchorage	1115	1603	1788	1404	+ 26	-21
Barrow	15	20	33	21	+40	-37
Bethel	75	83	63	24	-68	-62
Fairbanks	536	695	561	544	+ 1	-3
Juneau	161	329	187	235	+46	+ 26
Kenai	75	94	55	84	+12	+ 53
Ketchikan	131	132	121	87	-34	-28
Kodiak	53	47	157	76	+43	-52
Kotzebue	56	28	50	32	-43	-36
Nome	55	62	58	44	-20	-24
Palmer	80	109	78	75	-6	-4
Petersburg	12	10	13	7	-42	-46
Sitka	42	77	74	87	+107	+ 18
Valdez	8	9	3	12	+50	+300
Wrangell	15	16	8	5	-67	-37
<b>Total</b>	<b>2429</b>	<b>3314</b>	<b>3249</b>	<b>2737</b>	<b>+ 13</b>	<b>-16</b>

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	361	564	403	421	+ 17	+ 4
Second	126	110	141	97	-22	-31
Third	1331	1862	2081	1651	+ 24	-21
Fourth	611	778	624	568	-7	-9

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30



# SUPERIOR COURTS DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASE FILINGS FY 89 - FY 92

COURT	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	% INCREASE	
					FY 89 to FY 92	FY 91 to FY 92
Anchorage	4906	4940	5503	6083	+ 24	+ 11
Barrow	20	23	14	13	-35	-7
Bethel	89	60	97	120	+35	+ 24
Fairbanks	797	857	675	887	+ 11	+31
Juneau	399	399	360	371	-7	+ 3
Kenai	357	277	283	324	-9	+ 14
Ketchikan	256	263	296	309	+ 21	+ 4
Kodiak	124	116	88	92	-26	+ 5
Kotzebue	40	40	55	42	+ 5	-24
Nome	44	47	60	74	+68	+23
Palmer	368	388	455	568	+54	+25
Petersburg	20	24	23	24	+20	+ 4
Sitka	129	135	115	127	-2	+10
Valdez	28	35	31	44	+57	+42
Wrangell	16	22	20	21	+31	+ 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>7593</b>	<b>7626</b>	<b>8075</b>	<b>9099</b>	<b>+ 20</b>	<b>+ 13</b>

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	820	843	814	852	+ 4	+ 5
Second	104	110	129	129	+ 24	-
Third	5783	5756	6360	7111	+ 23	+ 12
Fourth	886	917	772	1007	+ 14	+30

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

**SUPERIOR COURTS  
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES  
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS  
FY 92**

<b>COURT</b>	<b>CASE TYPE</b>					<b>TOTAL</b>
	<b>Divorce</b>	<b>Dissolution of Marriage</b>	<b>Reciprocal Support</b>	<b>Domestic Violence</b>	<b>Other</b>	
<b>Anchorage</b>	858	1337	818	2437	633	6083
<b>Barrow</b>	2	9		1	1	13
<b>Bethel</b>	14	29	73	2	2	120
<b>Fairbanks</b>	246	553	10	12	66	887
<b>Juneau</b>	51	160	1	145	14	371
<b>Kenai</b>	79	168	1	15	61	324
<b>Ketchikan</b>	53	109	29	85	33	309
<b>Kodiak</b>	35	48		4	5	92
<b>Kotzebue</b>	15	13	5	3	6	42
<b>Nome</b>	14	22	33	1	4	74
<b>Palmer</b>	89	217	48	197	17	568
<b>Petersburg</b>	5	18			1	24
<b>Sitka</b>	26	55	1	42	3	127
<b>Valdez</b>	9	24	9	2		44
<b>Wrangell</b>	6	13		1	1	21
<b>Total</b>	1502	2775	1028	2947	847	9099
<b>% of Total</b>	17%	31%	11%	32%	9%	100%

**BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>First</b>	141	355	31	273	52	852
<b>Second</b>	31	44	38	5	11	129
<b>Third</b>	1070	1794	876	2655	716	7111
<b>Fourth</b>	260	582	83	14	68	1007

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# SUPERIOR COURTS DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASE DISPOSITIONS FY 89 - FY 92

COURT	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY92	% INCREASE	
					FY 89 to FY 92	FY 91 to FY 92
Anchorage	4682	4711	4986	5952	+ 27	+ 19
Barrow	19	19	16	21	+ 11	+ 31
Bethel	81	58	72	86	+ 6	+ 19
Fairbanks	746	792	673	924	+ 24	+ 37
Juneau	303	448	327	392	+ 29	+ 20
Kenai	320	253	229	251	-22	+ 10
Ketchikan	251	288	281	290	+ 15	+ 3
Kodiak	115	125	100	87	-24	-13
Kotzebue	29	33	42	51	+ 76	+ 21
Nome	40	42	62	69	+ 73	+ 11
Palmer	387	462	367	530	+ 37	+ 44
Petersburg	19	24	20	23	+ 21	+ 15
Sitka	121	129	119	116	-4	-3
Valdez	27	39	30	25	-7	-17
Wrangell	15	23	13	33	+ 120	+ 153
<b>Total</b>	7155	7446	7337	8850	+ 24	+ 21

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	709	912	760	854	+ 20	+ 12
Second	88	94	120	141	+ 60	+ 18
Third	5531	5590	5712	6845	+ 24	+ 20
Fourth	827	850	745	1010	+ 22	+ 36

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

**SUPERIOR COURTS  
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES  
DISPOSITION STAGES  
FY 92**

<b>COURT</b>	<b>STAGE OF DISPOSITION</b>					<b>TOTAL</b>
	<b>Dismissed</b>	<b>Divorce Hearing</b>	<b>Trial</b>	<b>Domestic Violence</b>	<b>Other</b>	
<b>Anchorage</b>	430	1497	507	2355	1163	5952
<b>Barrow</b>	5	13		1	2	21
<b>Bethel</b>	8	29	4	2	43	86
<b>Fairbanks</b>	74	670	103	16	61	924
<b>Juneau</b>	42	193	8	135	14	392
<b>Kenai</b>	34	166	14	11	26	251
<b>Ketchikan</b>	37	140		77	36	290
<b>Kodiak</b>	12	64	5	3	3	87
<b>Kotzebue</b>	14	16		1	20	51
<b>Nome</b>	16	25	1	1	26	69
<b>Palmer</b>	74	161	57	191	47	530
<b>Petersburg</b>	4	17	1		1	23
<b>Sitka</b>	11	59	2	41	3	116
<b>Valdez</b>	1	18		2	4	25
<b>Wrangell</b>	8	18	5	1	1	33
<b>Total</b>	770	3086	707	2837	1450	8850
<b>% of Total</b>	9%	35%	8%	32%	16%	100%

**BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>First</b>	102	427	16	254	55	854
<b>Second</b>	35	54	1	3	48	141
<b>Third</b>	551	1906	583	2562	1243	6845
<b>Fourth</b>	82	699	107	18	104	1010

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# SUPERIOR COURTS OTHER CIVIL CASE FILINGS FY 89 - FY 92

COURT	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	% INCREASE	
					FY 89 to FY 92	FY 91 to FY 92
Anchorage	2197	1967	1780	1630	-26	-8
Barrow	22	22	50	43	+95	-14
Bethel	71	59	92	77	+8	-16
Fairbanks	567	471	712	460	-19	-35
Juneau	224	180	239	263	+17	+10
Kenai	199	161	165	137	-31	-17
Ketchikan	149	137	110	113	-24	+3
Kodiak	78	87	90	175	+124	+94
Kotzebue	18	12	31	42	+133	+35
Nome	42	45	39	45	+7	+15
Palmer	106	104	92	124	+17	+35
Petersburg	11	6	13	5	-55	-62
Sitka	34	24	72	45	+32	-37
Valdez	15	14	20	16	+7	-20
Wrangell	11	11	12	10	-9	-17
<b>Total</b>	<b>3744</b>	<b>3300</b>	<b>3517</b>	<b>3185</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-9</b>

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	429	358	446	436	+2	-2
Second	82	79	120	130	+59	+8
Third	2595	2333	2147	2082	-20	-3
Fourth	638	530	804	537	-16	-33

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# SUPERIOR COURT OTHER CIVIL CASES COMPOSITION OF FILINGS FY 92

COURT	CASE TYPE					TOTAL
	Admin. Review	Debt/ Contract	Personal Injury	Property Damages	Other	
Anchorage	173	355	500	35	567	1630
Barrow			1		42	43
Bethel		6	19	2	50	77
Fairbanks	56	45	81	8	270	460
Juneau	38	56	39	6	124	263
Kenai	7	18	35	2	75	137
Ketchikan	6	22	23		62	113
Kodiak	4	10	15		146	175
Kotzebue	1	5	4		32	42
Nome		6	3	2	34	45
Palmer	22	13	28	1	60	124
Petersburg		2			3	5
Sitka		7	6	1	31	45
Valdez		2	3		11	16
Wrangell	1		1		8	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	308	547	758	57	1515	3185
% of Total	10%	17%	24%	2%	47%	100%

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	45	87	69	7	228	436
Second	1	11	8	2	108	130
Third	206	398	581	38	859	2082
Fourth	56	51	100	10	320	537

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# SUPERIOR COURTS OTHER CIVIL CASE DISPOSITIONS FY 89 - FY 92

COURT	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	% INCREASE	
					FY 89 to FY 92	FY 91 to FY 92
Anchorage	2550	2330	2357	1819	-29	-23
Barrow	13	17	32	40	+208	+25
Bethel	43	52	57	77	+79	+35
Fairbanks	612	477	710	589	-4	-17
Juneau	165	296	217	233	+41	+7
Kenai	195	176	144	107	-45	-26
Ketchikan	150	172	149	104	-31	-30
Kodiak	92	86	88	206	+124	+134
Kotzebue	63	9	30	33	-48	+10
Nome	34	38	45	44	+29	-2
Palmer	105	186	114	132	+26	+16
Petersburg	12	8	14	8	-33	-43
Sitka	46	41	39	56	+22	+44
Valdez	12	18	19	9	-25	-53
Wrangell	9	14	7	15	+67	+114
<b>Total</b>	<b>4101</b>	<b>3920</b>	<b>4022</b>	<b>3472</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-14</b>

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	382	531	426	466	+22	+9
Second	110	64	107	117	+6	+9
Third	2954	2796	2722	2273	-23	-16
Fourth	655	529	767	666	+2	-13

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

**SUPERIOR COURTS  
OTHER CIVIL CASE DISPOSITION STAGES  
FY 92**

<b>COURT</b>	<b>STAGE OF DISPOSITION</b>						<b>TOTAL</b>
	<b>Dismiss/ Settled</b>	<b>Default</b>	<b>Summary Judgment</b>	<b>Court Trial</b>	<b>Jury Trial</b>	<b>Other</b>	
<b>Anchorage</b>	572	42	176	27	17	985	1819
<b>Barrow</b>	18	3	4			15	40
<b>Bethel</b>	32	5	1	2		37	77
<b>Fairbanks</b>	291	39	28	40	8	183	589
<b>Juneau</b>	128	13	4	1	3	84	233
<b>Kenai</b>	70	7		16	2	12	107
<b>Ketchikan</b>	58	11	1		3	31	104
<b>Kodiak</b>	83	5	2	4		112	206
<b>Kotzebue</b>	14	5				14	33
<b>Nome</b>	16	6	2	2	1	17	44
<b>Palmer</b>	83	5		4	2	38	132
<b>Petersburg</b>	4		1			3	8
<b>Sitka</b>	29	5	4	1		17	56
<b>Valdez</b>	5		2			2	9
<b>Wrangell</b>	9			1		5	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	1412	146	225	98	36	1555	3472
<b>% of Total</b>	41%	4%	6%	3%	1%	45%	100%

**BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>First</b>	228	29	10	3	6	140	466
<b>Second</b>	48	14	6	2	1	46	117
<b>Third</b>	813	59	180	51	21	1149	2273
<b>Fourth</b>	323	44	29	42	8	220	666

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30



# SUPERIOR COURTS CHILDREN'S MATTERS FILINGS FY 89 -FY 92

COURT	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	% INCREASE	
					FY 89 to FY 92	FY 91 to FY 92
Anchorage	904	928	899	817	-10	-9
Barrow	60	96	88	77	+28	-12
Bethel	120	173	150	119	-1	-21
Fairbanks	241	196	386	214	-11	-45
Juneau	76	139	115	81	+7	-30
Kenai	152	159	153	117	-23	-24
Ketchikan	101	98	93	121	+20	+30
Kodiak	23	39	37	35	+52	-5
Kotzebue	80	47	39	17	-79	-56
Nome	57	82	43	50	-12	+16
Palmer	120	121	103	137	+14	+33
Petersburg	10	10	3	7	-30	+133
Sitka	60	65	34	31	-48	-9
Valdez	7	17	15	8	+14	-47
Wrangell	17	20	14	7	-59	-50
<b>Total</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2190</b>	<b>2172</b>	<b>1838</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-15</b>

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	264	332	259	247	-6	-5
Second	197	225	170	144	-27	-15
Third	1206	1264	1207	1114	-8	-8
Fourth	361	369	536	333	-8	-38

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# SUPERIOR COURTS CHILDREN'S MATTERS DISPOSITIONS FY 89 - FY 92

COURT	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	% INCREASE	
					FY 89 to FY 92	FY 91 to FY 92
Anchorage	406	419	411	348	-14	-15
Barrow	53	81	115	80	+51	-30
Bethel	112	183	164	141	+26	-14
Fairbanks	226	97	268	253	+12	-6
Juneau	5	215	58	65	+1200	+12
Kenai	238	265	220	238	-	+8
Ketchikan	86	103	123	133	+55	+8
Kodiak	37	41	25	35	-5	+40
Kotzebue	82	57	54	35	-57	-35
Nome	66	66	57	53	-20	-7
Palmer	92	121	96	136	+48	+42
Petersburg	5	14	4	4	-20	-
Sitka	64	81	44	30	-54	-32
Valdez	4	8	13	14	+250	+8
Wrangell	10	15	17	10	-	-41
<b>Total</b>	1486	1766	1669	1575	+6	-6

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	170	428	246	242	+42	-2
Second	201	204	226	168	-16	-26
Third	777	854	765	771	-1	+1
Fourth	338	280	432	394	+17	-9

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

*District  
Court  
(higher  
volume)*

# DISTRICT COURTS FILINGS FY 89 - FY 92

COURT	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	% INCREASE	
					FY 89 to FY 92	FY 91 to FY 92
Anchorage	49292	37773	40706	43720	-11	+7
Barrow	755	717	551	696	-8	+26
Bethel	1660	1511	1608	1779	+7	+11
Cordova	632	743	488	493	-21	+2
Craig	716	849	1046	921	+29	-12
Dillingham	698	644	733	679	-3	-7
Fairbanks	13088	13330	10243	12654	-3	+24
Glennallen	947	1579	817	1243	+31	+52
Homer	2587	3015	2267	3444	+33	+52
Juneau	4505	4964	5498	5770	+28	+5
Kenai	6889	6563	7386	7807	+13	+6
Ketchikan	3431	3901	4098	3802	+11	-7
Kodiak	3935	3763	2937	2485	-37	-15
Kotzebue	770	818	687	658	-15	-4
Naknek	373	398	472	418	+12	-11
Nome	645	603	1012	821	+27	-19
Palmer	10602	8112	7841	9936	-6	+27
Petersburg	489	461	448	573	+17	+28
Seward	3548	2540	2778	2088	-41	-25
Sitka	1910	2069	2195	2060	+8	-6
Tok	643	661	545	512	-20	-6
Unalaska	456	582	846	747	+64	-12
Valdez	982	1483	868	828	-16	-5
Wrangell	554	570	407	495	-11	+22
<b>Total</b>	<b>110107</b>	<b>97649</b>	<b>96477</b>	<b>104634</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>+8</b>

TRAFFIC DISPOSITIONS USED AS FILINGS

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	11605	12814	13692	13621	+17	-1
Second	2170	2138	2250	2175	-	-3
Third	80941	67195	68139	73893	-9	+8
Fourth	15391	15502	12396	14945	-3	+21

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# DISTRICT COURTS COMPOSITION OF FILINGS FY 92

COURT	MISDE- MEANOR	OTHER		CIVIL		TOTAL
		TRAFFIC@	CHILDREN'S MATTERS	SMALL CLAIMS	OTHER CIVIL	
Anchorage*	9310	25208		5678	3524	43720
Barrow*	398	226		39	33	696
Bethel*	1295	248		133	103	1779
Cordova	225	161		63	49	498
Craig	643	196	2	31	49	921
Dillingham	435	29	25	107	83	679
Fairbanks*	3534	7076		1191	853	12654
Glennallen	174	978	17	33	41	1243
Homer	561	2228		347	308	3444
Juneau*	1829	2283		1086	572	5770
Kenai*	1731	5358		323	395	7807
Ketchikan*	1580	1458		680	84	3802
Kodiak*	776	1353		263	93	2485
Kotzebue*	409	170		51	28	658
Naknek	371	10		19	18	418
Nome*	500	114		174	33	821
Palmer*	1904	7330		561	141	9936
Petersburg*	310	108		135	20	573
Seward	427	1479	10	115	57	2088
Sitka*	412	1369		208	71	2060
Tok	192	296		16	8	512
Unalaska	372	278		27	70	747
Valdez*	312	391		94	31	828
Wrangell*	161	124		184	26	495
<b>Total</b>	<b>27861</b>	<b>58471</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>11558</b>	<b>6690</b>	<b>104634</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>.05%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>100%</b>

@Traffic dispositions used as filings. \*Children's Matters reported in Superior Court.

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	4936	5538	2	2324	822	13621
Second	1307	510		264	94	2175
Third	16598	44803	52	7630	4810	73893
Fourth	5021	7620		1340	964	14945

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# DISTRICT COURTS DISPOSITIONS FY 89 - FY 92

COURT	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	% INCREASE	
					FY 89 to FY 92	FY 91 to FY 92
Anchorage	49132	49000	44203	43037	-12	-3
Barrow	679	735	578	650	-4	+12
Bethel	1621	1424	1372	2030	+25	+48
Cordova	483	714	540	467	-3	-14
Craig	639	810	1033	907	+42	-12
Dillingham	644	634	666	650	+1	-2
Fairbanks	12864	12116	10847	13197	+3	+22
Glennallen	909	1555	837	1272	+40	+52
Homer	3065	2990	2320	3476	+13	+50
Juneau	4025	5566	5618	5597	+39	-
Kenai	6869	6599	7369	7726	+12	+5
Ketchikan	3099	3867	4314	3742	+21	-13
Kodiak	3949	3806	2953	2468	-38	-16
Kotzebue	1032	768	776	649	-37	-16
Naknek	386	418	443	383	-1	-14
Nome	651	638	893	866	+33	-3
Palmer	10755	9546	7838	10194	-5	+30
Petersburg	495	465	470	537	+8	+14
Seward	3517	2701	2835	2144	-39	-24
Sitka	1944	2129	2235	2006	+3	-10
Tok	645	667	554	507	-21	-8
Unalaska	415	588	732	822	+98	+12
Valdez	780	1588	743	897	+15	+21
Wrangell	549	653	403	464	-15	+15
<b>Total</b>	<b>109147</b>	<b>109977</b>	<b>100572</b>	<b>104688</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>+4</b>

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	10751	13490	14073	13253	+23	-6
Second	2362	2141	2247	2165	-8	-4
Third	80904	80139	71479	73536	-9	+3
Fourth	15130	14207	12773	15734	+4	+23

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# DISTRICT COURTS NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS FY 89 - FY 92

COURT	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	% INCREASE	
					FY 89 to FY 92	FY 91 to FY 92
Anchorage	17799	16865	16417	18512	+ 4	+ 13
Barrow	505	416	376	470	-15	+ 25
Bethel	1223	1201	1296	1531	+ 25	+ 18
Cordova	489	584	314	337	-31	+ 7
Craig	570	630	712	725	+ 27	+ 2
Dillingham	608	582	700	650	+ 7	-7
Fairbanks	6103	7210	5726	5578	-9	-3
Glennallen	199	294	226	265	+ 33	+ 17
Homer	911	1095	956	1216	+ 33	+ 27
Juneau	2593	3099	3222	3487	+ 34	+ 8
Kenai	2015	1959	2324	2449	+ 22	+ 5
Ketchikan	2079	2565	2452	2344	+ 13	-4
Kodiak	1066	1256	1310	1132	+ 6	-14
Kotzebue	499	584	470	488	-2	+ 4
Naknek	332	359	404	408	+ 23	+ 1
Nome	507	419	818	707	+ 39	-14
Palmer	2473	2010	2114	2606	+ 5	+ 23
Petersburg	368	355	402	465	+ 26	+ 16
Seward	856	697	682	609	-29	-11
Sitka	742	735	653	691	-7	+ 6
Tok	265	241	231	216	-18	-6
Unalaska	333	370	490	469	+ 41	-4
Valdez	539	700	607	437	-19	-28
Wrangell	428	385	295	371	-13	+ 26
<b>Total</b>	<b>43502</b>	<b>44611</b>	<b>43197</b>	<b>46163</b>	<b>+ 6</b>	<b>+ 7</b>

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	6780	7769	7736	8083	+ 19	+ 4
Second	1511	1419	1664	1665	+ 10	-
Third	27620	26771	26544	29090	+ 5	+ 10
Fourth	7591	8652	7253	7325	-4	+ 1

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# DISTRICT COURTS NON-TRAFFIC DISPOSITIONS FY 89 - FY 92

COURT	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	% INCREASE	
					FY 89 to FY 92	FY 91 to FY 92
Anchorage	17639	28092	19914	17829	+ 1	-10
Barrow	429	434	403	424	-1	+ 5
Bethel	1184	1114	1060	1782	+ 51	+ 68
Cordova	340	555	366	306	-10	-16
Craig	493	591	699	711	+ 44	+ 2
Dillingham	575	572	633	621	+ 8	-2
Fairbanks	5879	5996	6330	6121	+ 4	-3
Glennallen	161	270	246	294	+ 83	+ 20
Homer	1389	1070	1009	1248	-10	+ 24
Juneau	2113	3701	3342	3314	+ 57	-1
Kenai	1995	1995	2307	2368	+ 19	+ 3
Ketchikan	1747	2531	2668	2284	+ 31	-14
Kodiak	1080	1299	1326	1115	+ 3	-16
Kotzebue	761	534	559	479	-37	-14
Naknek	345	379	375	373	+ 8	-1
Nome	513	454	699	752	+ 47	+ 8
Palmer	2626	3444	2111	2864	+ 9	+ 36
Petersburg	374	359	424	429	+ 15	+ 1
Seward	825	858	739	665	-21	-11
Sitka	776	795	693	637	-18	-8
Tok	267	247	240	211	-21	-12
Unalaska	292	376	376	544	+ 86	+ 45
Valdez	337	805	482	506	+ 50	+ 5
Wrangell	423	468	291	340	-20	+ 17
<b>Total</b>	<b>42218</b>	<b>56560</b>	<b>47292</b>	<b>46217</b>	<b>+ 9</b>	<b>-2</b>

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	5926	8445	8117	7715	+ 30	-5
Second	1703	1422	1661	1655	-3	-
Third	27259	39336	29884	28733	+ 5	-4
Fourth	7330	7357	7630	8114	+ 11	+ 6

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30



# DISTRICT COURTS MISDEMEANOR CASE FILINGS FY 89 - FY 92

COURT	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	% INCREASE	
					FY 89 to FY 92	FY 91 to FY 92
Anchorage	7767	7254	8003	9310	+20	+16
Barrow	297	306	273	398	+34	+46
Bethel	948	979	971	1295	+37	+33
Cordova	302	485	235	225	-25	-4
Craig	463	490	585	643	+39	+10
Dillingham	454	375	421	435	-4	+3
Fairbanks	3431	3884	3455	3534	+3	+2
Glennallen	151	178	142	174	+15	+23
Homer	525	547	501	561	+7	+12
Juneau	1272	1833	1922	1829	+44	-5
Kenai	1442	1440	1699	1731	+20	+2
Ketchikan	1460	1831	1703	1580	+8	-7
Kodiak	649	856	953	776	+20	-19
Kotzebue	356	487	401	409	+15	+2
Naknek	280	320	375	371	+33	-1
Nome	353	327	472	500	+42	+6
Palmer	1785	1525	1549	1904	+7	+23
Petersburg	267	266	291	310	+16	+7
Seward	562	519	492	427	-24	-13
Sitka	431	368	354	412	-5	+16
Tok	222	169	168	192	-14	+14
Unalaska	214	261	375	372	+74	-1
Valdez	433	615	456	312	-28	-32
Wrangell	272	226	188	161	-41	-14
<b>Total</b>	<b>24336</b>	<b>25541</b>	<b>25984</b>	<b>27861</b>	<b>+14</b>	<b>+7</b>

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	4165	5014	5043	4935	+18	-2
Second	1006	1120	1146	1307	+30	+14
Thlrd	14564	14375	15201	16598	+14	+9
Fourth	4601	5032	4594	5021	+9	+9

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# DISTRICT COURT MISDEMEANOR CASES COMPOSITION OF FILINGS FY 92

COURTS	Violence	Theft/ Fraud	Environ- mental	Nui- sance	Alcohol/ Drugs	Resisting the Law	Vice	Traffic	Other	TOTAL
Anchorage	1497	2123	59	438	266	131	71	2030	2695	9310
Barrow	158	19	12	27	51	1		124	6	398
Bethel	334	30	53	338	280	18	2	223	17	1295
Cordova	21	26	74	13	21	4		23	43	225
Craig	107	32	26	151	71	25		84	147	643
Dillingham	115	26	30	64	97	4		93	6	435
Fairbanks	492	433	42	404	268	3	2	1570	320	3534
Glennallen	17	2	18	6	5	1		50	75	174
Homer	74	28	30	41	71	4		301	12	561
Juneau	253	160	56	257	228	87		753	35	1829
Kenai	176	124	189	91	160	21		940	30	1731
Ketchikan	204	78	58	232	275	21	1	694	17	1580
Kodiak	85	70	87	96	69	5	1	348	15	776
Kotzebue	91	30	6	98	89	6	1	81	7	409
Naknek	48	8	184	29	30	3		41	28	371
Nome	122	37	13	98	152	4		71	3	500
Palmer	183	120	95	98	49	37	1	1307	14	1904
Petersburg	42	26	20	51	57	6		108		310
Seward	50	26	18	52	76	11		188	6	427
Sitka	60	23	44	62	34			184	5	412
Tok	20	8	9	26	18	10		33	68	192
Unalaska	40	25	50	48	39	10		62	98	372
Valdez	41	25	26	28	54	2		136		312
Wrangell	19	14		32	35	3		52	6	161
<b>TOTAL</b>	4249	3493	1199	2780	2495	417	79	9496	3653	27861
<b>% of Total</b>	15%	12.5%	4%	10%	9%	1.5%	.3%	34%	13%	100%

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	685	333	204	785	700	142	1	1875	210	4935
Second	371	86	31	223	292	11	1	276	16	1307
Third	2347	2603	860	1004	937	233	73	5519	3022	16598
Fourth	846	471	104	768	566	31	4	1826	405	5021

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# DISTRICT COURTS MISDEMEANOR CASE DISPOSITIONS FY 89 - FY 92

COURT	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	% INCREASE	
					FY 89 to FY 92	FY 91 to FY 92
Anchorage	7421	7438	7728	8367	+ 13	+ 8
Barrow	289	284	261	355	+ 23	+ 36
Bethel	953	925	847	1398	+ 47	+ 65
Cordova	273	364	276	221	-19	-20
Craig	374	451	574	604	+ 61	+ 5
Dillingham	383	446	417	431	+ 13	+ 3
Fairbanks	3201	3427	3789	3537	+ 10	-7
Glennallen	121	160	146	198	+ 64	+ 36
Homer	518	549	482	617	+ 19	+ 28
Juneau	1110	1658	1881	1857	+ 67	-1
Kenai	1402	1401	1739	1792	+ 28	+ 3
Ketchikan	1279	1686	1885	1502	+ 17	-20
Kodiak	710	831	931	796	+ 12	-15
Kotzebue	385	458	459	395	+ 3	-14
Naknek	288	344	354	351	+ 22	-1
Nome	315	344	442	524	+ 66	+ 19
Palmer	1684	1663	1696	2162	+ 28	+ 27
Petersburg	262	266	328	290	+ 11	-12
Seward	468	551	588	463	-1	-21
Sitka	451	401	347	392	-13	+ 13
Tok	228	184	170	179	-21	+ 5
Unalaska	139	258	264	414	+ 198	+ 57
Valdez	260	625	391	366	+ 41	-6
Wrangell	266	276	191	173	-35	-9
<b>Total</b>	<b>22780</b>	<b>24990</b>	<b>26186</b>	<b>27384</b>	<b>+ 20</b>	<b>+ 5</b>

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	3742	4738	5206	4818	+ 29	-7
Second	989	1086	1162	1274	+ 29	+ 10
Third	13667	14630	15012	16178	+ 18	+ 8
Fourth	4382	4536	4806	5114	+ 17	+ 6

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# DISTRICT COURT MISDEMEANOR DISPOSITION RESULTS FY 92

COURT	STAGES OF DISPOSITION									T O T A L
	AT/BEFORE ARRAIGNMENT		BETWEEN ARRGN. AND TRIAL			COURT TRIALS		JURY TRIALS		
	DS/ DP	PG	DS/ DP	PG	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty	Not Guilty	
Anchorage	483	2061	1522	4076	128	2	2	57	36	8367
Barrow	0	1	135	215	1			3		355
Bethel	32	47	706	586	16	5		4	2	1398
Cordova	16	58	60	63	3	15	1		5	221
Craig	43	344	134	75	3		1	2	7	604
Dillingham	3	138	92	191	2			1	4	431
Fairbanks	7	125	795	2541	2	24	1	29	13	3537
Glennallen	18	70	35	69	4	1			1	198
Homer	9	59	215	328	3			3		617
Juneau	9	129	512	1176	4	4	2	11	10	1857
Kenai	118	367	469	813	5	5	1	8	6	1792
Ketchikan	15	514	362	584	5	3	4	8	7	1502
Kodiak	33	156	214	376		6	1	8	2	796
Kotzebue	6	7	173	206	1	1			1	395
Naknek	19	161	44	118	7			2		351
Nome	4	55	118	327	3	7	3	5	2	524
Palmer	127	410	400	1187	13	6	1	11	7	2162
Petersburg	4	109	79	96			1	1		290
Seward	17	145	105	192	1			2	1	463
Sitka	13	113	63	201				2		392
Tok	10	62	51	51	5					179
Unalaska	26	116	124	123	14	1	6	2	2	414
Valdez	8	80	147	127	2			1	1	366
Wrangell		21	50	96		1		3	2	173
TOTAL	1020	5348	6605	13817	222	81	24	163	104	27384
% of Total	4%	19.5%	24%	50%	1%	.3%	.1%	.6%	.4%	100%

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	84	1230	1200	2228	12	8	8	27	21	4818
Second	10	63	426	748	5	8	3	8	3	1274
Third	877	3821	3427	7663	182	36	12	95	65	16178
Fourth	49	234	1552	3178	23	29	1	33	15	5114

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# DISTRICT COURTS SMALL CLAIMS CASE FILINGS FY 89 - FY 92

COURT	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	% INCREASE	
					FY 89 to FY 92	FY 91 to FY 92
Anchorage	5818	5865	4934	5678	-2	+15
Barrow	162	57	52	39	+418	-25
Bethel	237	163	268	133	-44	-50
Cordova	61	42	37	63	+3	+70
Craig	73	71	72	31	-58	-57
Dillingham	71	101	178	107	+51	-40
Fairbanks	1851	2531	1358	1191	-36	-12
Glennallen	23	72	44	33	+43	-25
Homer	212	318	191	347	+64	+82
Juneau	800	873	831	1086	+36	+31
Kenai	249	254	276	323	+30	+17
Ketchikan	534	659	646	680	+27	+5
Kodiak	322	253	185	263	-18	+42
Kotzebue	114	70	33	51	-55	+55
Naknek	31	21	15	19	-39	+27
Nome	120	60	308	174	+45	-44
Palmer	473	376	474	561	+19	+18
Petersburg	81	67	94	135	+67	+44
Seward	250	121	124	115	-54	-7
Sitka	254	296	246	208	-18	-15
Tok	34	55	43	16	-53	-63
Unalaska	38	42	32	27	-29	-16
Valdez	71	37	106	94	+32	-11
Wrangell	133	103	94	184	+38	+96
<b>Total</b>	<b>12012</b>	<b>12507</b>	<b>10641</b>	<b>11558</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>+9</b>

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	1875	2069	1983	2324	+24	+17
Second	396	187	393	264	-33	-33
Third	7619	7502	6596	7630	-	+16
Fourth	2122	2749	1669	1340	-37	-20

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# DISTRICT COURTS SMALL CLAIMS CASE DISPOSITIONS FY 89 - FY 92

COURT	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	% INCREASE	
					FY 89 to FY 92	FY 91 to FY 92
Anchorage	6652	14689	6563	4832	-27	-26
Barrow	97	106	82	37	-62	-55
Bethel	179	153	157	298	+66	+90
Cordova	23	128	52	46	+100	-12
Craig	94	66	76	60	-36	-21
Dillingham	123	60	128	112	-9	-12
Fairbanks	1815	1864	1678	1656	-9	-1
Glennallen	32	61	52	39	+22	-25
Homer	629	287	323	288	-54	-11
Juneau	731	1602	844	1045	+43	+24
Kenai	356	311	249	221	-38	-11
Ketchikan	377	742	666	708	+88	+6
Kodiak	259	341	230	213	-18	-7
Kotzebue	105	53	67	57	-46	-15
Naknek	48	10	10	8	-83	-20
Nome	167	79	217	196	+17	-10
Palmer	725	1456	322	581	-20	+80
Petersburg	90	73	79	118	+31	+49
Seward	322	241	92	127	-41	+38
Sitka	275	323	286	190	-31	-34
Tok	30	46	52	24	-20	-54
Unalaska	71	42	40	38	-46	-5
Valdez	47	134	63	108	+130	+71
Wrangell	128	127	87	137	+7	+57
<b>Total</b>	<b>13375</b>	<b>22994</b>	<b>12415</b>	<b>11139</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>-10</b>

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	1695	2933	2038	2258	+20	+11
Second	369	238	366	290	-21	-21
Third	9287	17760	8124	6613	-29	-19
Fourth	2024	2063	1887	1978	-2	+5

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# DISTRICT COURTS SMALL CLAIMS CASES DISPOSITION STAGES FY 92

COURT	STAGES OF DISPOSITION					TOTAL
	DISMISS	DEFAULT JUDGMENT	SUMMARY JUDGMENT	TRIAL	OTHER	
Anchorage	1533	1752	115	708	724	4832
Barrow	16	4		4	3	37
Bethel	176	69		21	32	298
Cordova	14	7	13	6	6	46
Craig	28	16	2	8	6	60
Dillingham	62	26		11	13	112
Fairbanks	892	452	2	128	182	1656
Glennallen	6	14	9	10		39
Homer	87	105		25	71	288
Juneau	358	519		69	99	1045
Kenai	62	74		57	28	221
Ketchikan	226	372		37	73	708
Kodiak	103	64	1	24	21	213
Kotzebue	33	10		6	8	57
Naknek	3	4	1			8
Nome	90	70	1	9	26	196
Palmer	233	167		96	85	581
Petersburg	51	46		2	19	118
Seward	56	43	2	11	15	127
Sitka	82	79	2	10	17	190
Tok	4	7	7	2	4	24
Unalaska	23	7	3	4	1	38
Valdez	62	28		9	9	108
Wrangell	50	63		6	18	137
<b>Total</b>	<b>4250</b>	<b>4008</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>1263</b>	<b>1460</b>	<b>11139</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	795	1095	4	132	232	2258
Second	139	94	1	19	37	290
Third	2244	2291	144	961	973	6613
Fourth	1072	528	9	151	218	1978

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# DISTRICT COURTS OTHER CIVIL CASE FILINGS\* FY 89 - FY 92

COURT	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	% INCREASE	
					FY 89 to FY 92	FY 91 to FY 92
Anchorage	4214	3746	3480	3524	-16	+1
Barrow	46	53	51	33	-29	-35
Bethel	38	59	57	103	+171	+81
Cordova	126	49	42	49	-61	+17
Craig	28	57	44	49	+75	+11
Dillingham	71	82	77	83	+17	+8
Fairbanks	821	795	913	853	+4	-7
Glennallen	15	24	27	41	+173	+52
Homer	174	230	264	308	+77	+16
Juneau	521	393	469	572	+10	+22
Kenai	324	265	349	395	+22	+13
Ketchikan	85	75	103	84	-1	-18
Kodiak	95	147	172	93	-2	-46
Kotzebue	29	27	36	28	-3	-22
Naknek	15	13	14	18	+20	+29
Nome	34	32	38	33	-3	-13
Palmer	215	109	91	141	-34	+55
Petersburg	20	22	17	20	-	+18
Seward	44	57	66	57	+30	-14
Sitka	57	71	53	71	+25	+34
Tok	4	11	15	8	+100	-47
Unalaska	75	64	80	70	-7	-12
Valdez	35	48	45	31	-11	-31
Wrangell	23	56	13	26	+13	+100
<b>Total</b>	<b>7109</b>	<b>6485</b>	<b>6516</b>	<b>6690</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>+3</b>

\*This chart includes those Superior Court Civil matters not reported on Superior Court charts

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	734	674	699	822	+18	+18
Second	109	112	125	94	-14	-25
Third	5403	4834	4707	4810	-11	+2
Fourth	863	865	985	964	+12	-2

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30



# DISTRICT COURTS OTHER CIVIL CASES COMPOSITION OF FILINGS FY 92

COURT	CIVIL/ PROPERTY DAMAGE	DEBT/ CONTRACT	OTHER	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	DOM. REL/ PROBATE ETC.*	TOTAL
Anchorage	371	1450	1698	5		3524
Barrow			2	31		33
Bethel	2	13	18	70		103
Cordova	7	9	3	13	17	49
Craig		4	9	36		49
Dillingham		3	9	39	32	83
Fairbanks	44	216	196	397		853
Glennallen			6	16	19	41
Homer	13	27	66	70	132	308
Juneau	34	428	84	26		572
Kenai	3	72	144	176		395
Ketchikan	5	32	31	16		84
Kodiak	2	21	21	49		93
Kotzebue			2	26		28
Naknek	1	3		4	10	18
Nome		6	5	22		33
Palmer	17	44	78	2		141
Petersburg	1	5	2	12		20
Seward		1	7	19	30	57
Sitka	1	14	20	36		71
Tok			1	7		8
Unalaska		1	11	10	48	70
Valdez		5	8	18		31
Wrangell		2	6	18		26
<b>Total</b>	501	2356	2427	1118	288	6690
<b>% of Total</b>	7%	35%	36%	17%	4%	100%

\*Superior Court matters not reported on a Superior Court chart

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	41	485	152	144		822
Second		6	9	79		94
Third	414	1636	2051	421	288	4810
Fourth	46	229	215	474		964

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# DISTRICT COURTS OTHER CIVIL CASE DISPOSITIONS\* FY 89 - FY 92

COURT	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	% INCREASE	
					FY 89 to FY 92	FY 91 to FY 92
Anchorage	3555	5965	5623	4630	+ 30	-18
Barrow	43	44	60	32	-26	-47
Bethel	52	36	56	86	+ 65	+ 54
Cordova	44	60	38	39	-11	+ 3
Craig	25	59	43	42	+ 68	-2
Dillingham	69	49	69	69	-	-
Fairbanks	863	705	863	928	+ 8	+ 8
Glennallen	7	29	28	34	+ 386	+ 21
Homer	242	234	204	343	+ 42	+ 68
Juneau	272	441	617	412	+ 51	-32
Kenai	237	283	319	355	+ 50	+ 11
Ketchikan	91	103	117	74	-19	-37
Kodiak	111	127	165	106	-5	-36
Kotzebue	31	23	33	27	-13	-18
Naknek	9	25	11	14	+ 56	+ 27
Nome	31	31	40	32	+ 3	-20
Palmer	217	325	93	121	-44	+ 30
Petersburg	22	20	17	21	-5	+ 24
Seward	35	66	59	65	+ 86	+ 10
Sitka	50	71	60	55	+ 10	-8
Tok	4	10	13	8	+ 100	-38
Unalaska	80	72	70	89	+ 11	+ 27
Valdez	30	46	28	32	+ 7	+ 14
Wrangell	29	65	13	30	+ 3	+ 131
<b>Total</b>	<b>6149</b>	<b>8889</b>	<b>8639</b>	<b>7644</b>	<b>+ 24</b>	<b>-12</b>

\*This chart includes those Superior Court Civil matters not reported on Superior Court charts.

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	489	759	867	634	+ 30	-27
Second	105	98	133	91	-13	-32
Third	4636	7281	6707	5897	+ 27	-12
Fourth	919	751	932	1022	+ 11	+ 10

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# DISTRICT COURT CIVIL CASES DISPOSITION STAGES FY 92

COURT	STAGES OF DISPOSITION							TOTAL
	DISMISS	DEFAULT JGMNT	SUMMARY JGMNT	COURT TRIAL	JURY TRIAL	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	OTHER	
Anchorage	1617	1678	897	61	4	5	368	4630
Barrow	1					31		32
Bethel	7	3		1		66	9	86
Cordova	3	2	3			9	22	39
Craig	2	3	1			34	2	42
Dillingham	2	4				38	25	69
Fairbanks	312	125	3	15	2	398	73	928
Glennallen		1	6			15	12	34
Homer	83	12	3	1	1	80	163	343
Juneau	186	132	2			27	65	412
Kenai	48	64	4	21		175	43	355
Ketchikan	25	16		2		15	16	74
Kodiak	33	11	1			50	11	106
Kotzebue	1	3			2	21		27
Naknek	1	1				1	11	14
Nome	6	3	1			20	2	32
Palmer	75	30		1	2	2	11	121
Petersburg	4	3		1		13		21
Seward	11	1		1		23	29	65
Sitka	9	4		2	1	33	6	55
Tok						6	2	8
Unalaska	9		6			10	64	89
Valdez	6	1		1		20	4	32
Wrangell	9	2				18	1	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>2450</b>	<b>2099</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1110</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>7644</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>27.5%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>.2%</b>	<b>14.5%</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	235	157	3		1	140	90	634
Second	8	9	1	5	2	72	2	91
Third	1888	1805	920	86	7	428	763	5897
Fourth	319	128	3	16	2	470	84	1022

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# DISTRICT COURTS TRAFFIC CASE DISPOSITIONS\* FY 89 - FY 92

COURT	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	% INCREASE	
					FY 89 to FY 92	FY 91 to FY 92
Anchorage	31493	20908	24289	25208	-20	+ 4
Barrow	250	301	175	226	-10	+ 29
Bethel	437	310	312	248	-42	-21
Cordova	143	159	174	161	+ 13	-7
Craig	146	219	334	196	+ 34	-41
Dillingham	90	62	33	29	-68	-12
Fairbanks	6985	6120	4517	7076	+ 1	+ 57
Glennallen	748	1285	591	978	+ 31	+ 65
Homer	1676	1920	1311	2228	+ 33	+ 70
Juneau	1912	1865	2276	2283	+ 19	-
Kenai	4874	4604	5062	5358	+ 10	+ 6
Ketchikan	1352	1336	1646	1458	+ 8	-11
Kodiak	2869	2507	1627	1353	-53	-17
Kotzebue	271	234	217	170	-37	-22
Naknek	41	39	68	10	-76	-85
Nome	138	184	194	114	-18	-41
Palmer	8129	6102	5727	7330	-10	+ 28
Petersburg	121	106	46	108	-11	+ 135
Seward	2692	1843	2096	1479	-44	-29
Sitka	1168	1334	1542	1369	+ 17	-11
Tok	378	420	314	296	-22	-6
Unalaska	123	212	356	278	+ 126	-22
Valdez	443	783	261	391	-12	+ 50
Wrangell	126	185	112	124	-2	+ 11
<b>Total</b>	<b>66605</b>	<b>53038</b>	<b>53280</b>	<b>58471</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>+ 10</b>

\*Tickets counted after dispositions only. No record of current filings.

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	4825	5045	55956	5414	+ 12	-9
Second	659	719	586	510	-23	-13
Third	53321	40424	41595	44803	-16	+ 8
Fourth	7800	6850	5143	7620	-2	+ 48

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# DISTRICT COURT TRAFFIC CASES COMPOSITION OF DISPOSITIONS FY 92

COURT	Equip- ment	Speed- ing	Signs/ Control Devices	Other Moving	License Restric- tion	Regis- tration/ Title	Other	Un- known *	TOTAL
Anchorage	1184	7972	2120	1741	1040	5406	3836	1909	25208
Barrow	8	10	30	18	5	7	8	140	226
Bethel		9	16	11		2	9	201	248
Cordova	1	33	25	19	7	7	7	62	161
Craig	16	89	5	15	3	45	23		196
Dillingham	1		2	1	2			23	29
Fairbanks	296	3720	563	444	73	1163	817		7076
Glennallen	4	887	2	16	1	23	25	20	978
Homer	305	456	12	50	15	79	85	1226	2228
Juneau	94	1116	140	253	40	316	166	158	2283
Kenai	891	2269	129	245	188	692	388	556	5358
Ketchikan	99	475	55	127	74	303	205	120	1458
Kodiak	115	303	68	73	12	185	148	449	1353
Kotzebue	8	13	12	6			1	130	170
Naknek	1	1		5	1	2			10
Nome	1	2	5	8		1	1	96	114
Palmer	1493	3761	279	330	86	570	621	190	7330
Petersburg	9	71	6	9	2	11			108
Seward	161	717	45	34	7	125	175	215	1479
Sitka	521	381	39	58	8	163	72	127	1369
Tok	28	178	6	11	11	13	27	22	296
Unalaska	17	45	65	25	19	66	41		278
Valdez	40	140	15	24	11	22	13	126	391
Wrangell	2	26	1	21		13	9	52	124
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5295</b>	<b>22674</b>	<b>3640</b>	<b>3544</b>	<b>1605</b>	<b>9214</b>	<b>6677</b>	<b>5822</b>	<b>58471</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*Not entered into APSIN computer, no positive I.D.

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	741	2158	246	483	127	851	475	457	5414
Second	17	25	47	32	5	8	10	366	510
Third	4213	16584	2762	2563	1389	7177	5339	4776	44803
Fourth	324	3907	585	466	84	1178	853	223	7620

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# DISTRICT COURT CHILDREN'S MATTERS FILINGS FY 89 - FY 92

COURT	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	% INCREASE	
					FY 89 to FY 92	FY 91 to FY 92
Anchorage*						
Barrow*						
Bethel*						
Cordova	0	8	0	0		
Craig	6	12	11	2	-67	-82
Dillingham	12	24	24	25	+108	+4
Fairbanks*						
Glennallen	10	20	13	17	+70	+31
Homer						
Juneau*						
Kenai*						
Ketchikan*						
Kodiak*						
Kotzebue*						
Naknek	6	5	0	0		
Nome*						
Palmer*						
Petersburg*						
Seward	0	0	0	10		
Sitka*						
Tok	5	6	5	0		
Unalaska	6	3	3	0		
Valdez*						
Wrangell*						
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>+23</b>	<b>-4</b>

\*Children's Matters reported in Superior Court

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	6	12	11	2	-67	-82
Second						
Third	34	60	40	52	+53	+30
Fourth	5	6	5			

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# DISTRICT COURTS CHILDREN'S MATTERS DISPOSITIONS FY 89 - FY 92

COURT	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	% INCREASE	
					FY 89 to FY 92	FY 91 to FY 92
Anchorage*						
Barrow*						
Bethel*						
Cordova	0	3	0	0		
Craig	0	15	6	5		-17
Dillingham	0	17	19	9		-53
Fairbanks*						
Glennallen	1	20	20	23	+ 2200	+ 15
Homer						
Juneau*						
Kenai*						
Ketchikan*						
Kodiak*						
Kotzebue*						
Naknek	6	5	0	0		
Nome*						
Palmer*						
Petersburg*						
Seward	0	0	0	10		
Sitka*						
Tok	5	17	5	0		
Unalaska	2	4	2	3	+ 33	+ 33
Valdez*						
Wrangell*						
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>+ 257</b>	<b>-4</b>

\*Children's Matters reported in Superior Court

## BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	0	15	6	5		-17
Second						
Third	9	49	41	45	+ 400	+ 10
Fourth	5	7	5			

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

*District  
Court  
(lower  
volume)*



# LOW VOLUME DISTRICT COURTS

## FILINGS FY 92

Judicial District	Misde-meanor	Traffic Dispos.	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
First	500	151	1	135	787
Second	174	8		36	218
Third	309	13	7	36	365
Fourth	1017	2326	13	296	3652
<b>TOTAL</b>	2000	2498	21	503	5022
% of Total	40%	50%	.4%	10%	100%

## DISPOSITIONS FY 92

Judicial District	Misde-meanor	Traffic	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
First	521	151		113	785
Second	174	8		8	190
Third	314	13		25	352
Fourth	815	2326	2	1761	3319
<b>TOTAL</b>	1824	2498	2	322	4646
% of Total	39%	54%	.04%	7%	100%

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

# FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT FILINGS FY 92

COURT	Misde-meanor	Traffic Dispos.	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
Angoon	24			2	26
Haines	90	56	1	63	210
Hoonah	107	4		14	125
Kake	93	5		11	109
Pelican	1			6	7
Skagway	57	82		19	158
Yakutat	128	4		20	152
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>787</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>.1%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## DISPOSITIONS FY 92

COURT	Misde-meanor	Traffic	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
Angoon	27			2	29
Haines	109	56		46	211
Hoonah	108	4		13	125
Kake	105	5		12	122
Pelican	4			3	7
Skagway	56	82		18	156
Yakutat	112	4		19	135
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>151</b>		<b>113</b>	<b>785</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>19%</b>		<b>14%</b>	<b>100%</b>

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

## SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT FILINGS FY 92

COURT	Misde- meanor	Traffic Dispos.	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
Ambler/ Kobuk	11				11
Noorvik	5			2	7
Pt. Hope					
Savoonga/ Gambell					
Selawik/ Kiana	59	8		7	74
Shungnak	10				10
Unalakleet	89			27	116
<b>TOTAL</b>	174	8		36	218
% of Total	80%	4%		16%	100%

## DISPOSITIONS FY 92

COURT	Misde- meanor	Traffic	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
Ambler/ Kobuk	10				10
Noorvik	7			2	9
Pt. Hope					
Savoonga/ Gambell					
Selawik/ Kiana	59	8		6	73
Shungnak	8				8
Unalakleet	90				90
<b>TOTAL</b>	174	8		8	190
% of Total	92%	4%		4%	100%

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

### THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT FILINGS FY 92

COURT	Misde- meanor	Traffic Dispos.	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
Sand Point	119	13		28	160
St. Paul Island	164		7	4	175
Whittier	26			4	30
<b>TOTAL</b>	309	13	7	36	365
% of Total	85%	3%	2%	10%	100%

### DISPOSITIONS FY 92

COURT	Misde- meanor	Traffic	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
Sand Point	128	13		25	166
St. Paul Island	163				163
Whittier	23				23
<b>TOTAL</b>	314	13		25	352
% of Total	89%	4%		7%	100%

# FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT FILINGS FY 92

COURT	Misde-meanors	Traffic Dispos.	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
Aniak	132			48	180
Delta Junction	67	459	8	41	575
Emmonak	203	130		32	365
Fort Yukon	58	88		23	169
Galena	85	2	2	30	119
Healy	52	1110		10	1172
Hooper Bay	62	1		10	73
McGrath	13	2		7	22
Nenana	58	534	2	53	647
Quinhagak	34			3	37
St. Mary's	239			35	274
Tanana	14		1	4	19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1017</b>	<b>2326</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>3652</b>
% of Total	28%	63.7%	.3%	8%	100%

## DISPOSITIONS FY 92

COURT	Misde-meanors	Traffic	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
Aniak					
Delta Junction	80	459		38	577
Emmonak	211	130		16	357
Fort Yukon		88			88
Galena	96	2	2	18	118
Healy	66	1110		11	1187
Hooper Bay		1			1
McGrath	27	2		12	41
Nenana	74	534		39	647
Quinhagak	36			14	50
St. Mary's	211			27	238
Tanana	14			1	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>2326</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>3319</b>
% of Total	24.5%	70%	.1%	5%	100%

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

Alaska Court System  
Office of the Administrative Director  
303 K Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501