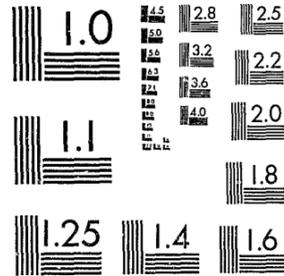


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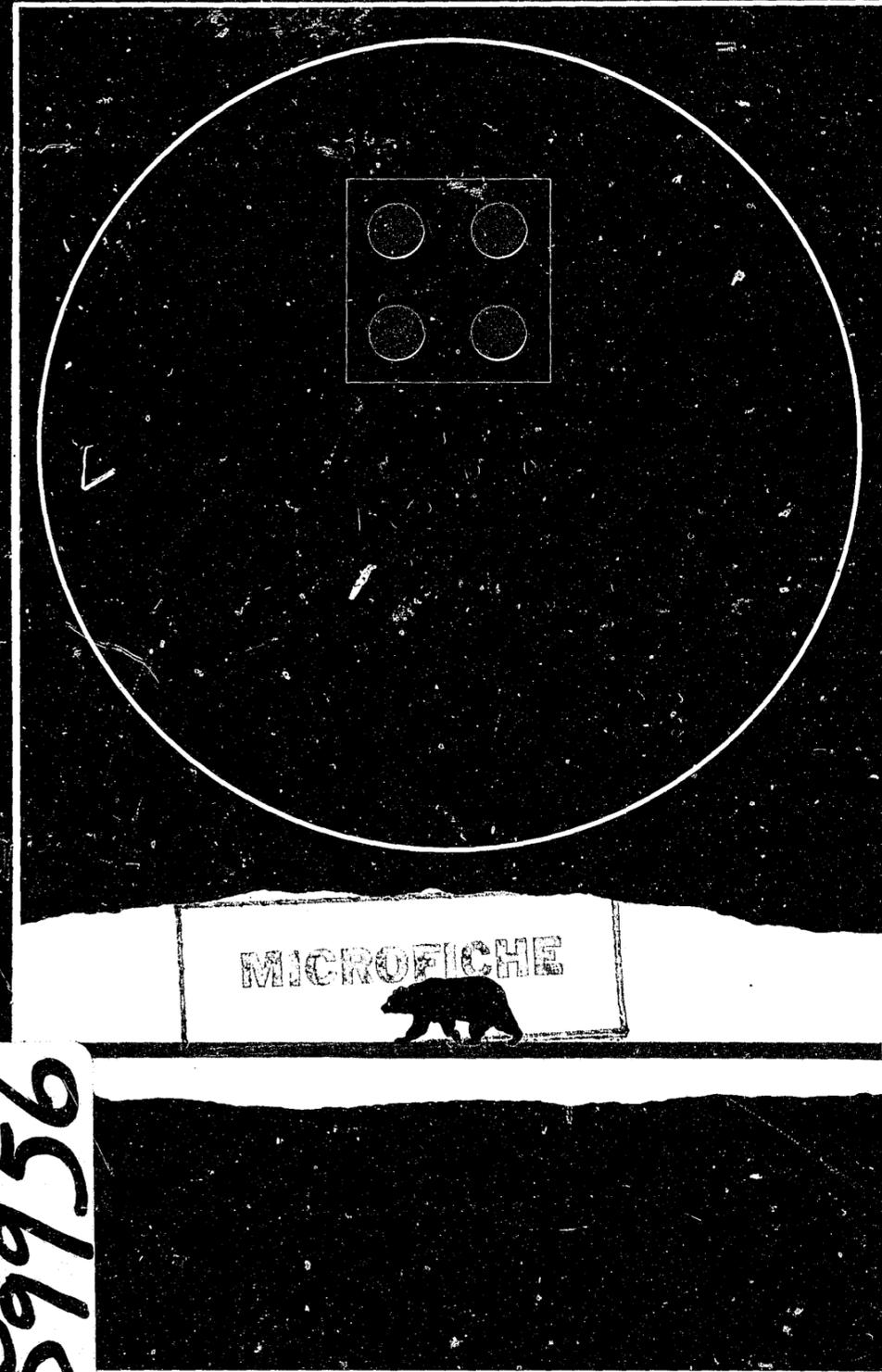
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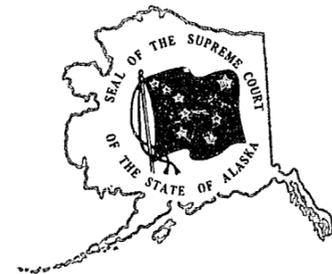
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ALASKA COURT SYSTEM
1978 ANNUAL REPORT



Alaska Court System

State of Alaska

303 "K" STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
99501

ARTHUR H. SNOWDEN II
ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

(907) 274-8611

April 23, 1979

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

It is my pleasure to transmit the 1978 Annual Report for the Alaska Court System. This report covers the operations of the Supreme Court, trial courts, and administrative office. In addition, it contains a special report on Supreme Court caseload and proposed solutions.

I wish to take this opportunity to again express my appreciation to the various judicial officers and clerks of the trial courts for their cooperation in reporting judicial statistics to this office. I also wish to thank Mr. Keith Appel, an Alaskan artist whose works have won many awards, for permitting us to reproduce one of his prints on the cover of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Arthur H. Snowden, II
Administrative Director

NCJRS

JUL 12 1979

ACQUISITIONS

INTRODUCTION/OVERVIEW

The 1978 Annual Report of the Alaska Court System presents, in narrative and statistical form, the activities of all levels of the judiciary in the State of Alaska during the calendar year. This report, by including a comprehensive set of judicial case-load statistics, serves as a research document for any individual studying the Alaska courts. It also serves a broader purpose of explaining to its readership the organization and functioning of the Court, the problems facing the various courts, improvements and innovations across the State, and other areas of concern to the judiciary.

The judiciary in Alaska is a unified, centrally administered system comprised of a Supreme Court and a two-tiered Trial Court. The judicial system is 100 percent State funded with no county or municipal involvement.

The Supreme Court is the appellate court of the State, with final jurisdiction in all cases within the State Court System. It is also charged with the responsibility of administering the state-wide judicial system. While the Supreme Court maintains ultimate control over the administrative policies of the court, most administrative matters are delegated to the Administrative Director and his staff.

The Trial Courts in Alaska include a Superior Court and District Court. The Superior Court is the trial court of general jurisdiction. The District Court has criminal jurisdiction limited to misdemeanors and civil jurisdiction over cases involving claims under \$10,000. It also has concurrent jurisdiction with the Superior Court to \$15,000 in negligence cases. The District Court is comprised of district court judges and magistrates. All district court judges are attorneys, whereas most magistrates are non-attorneys.

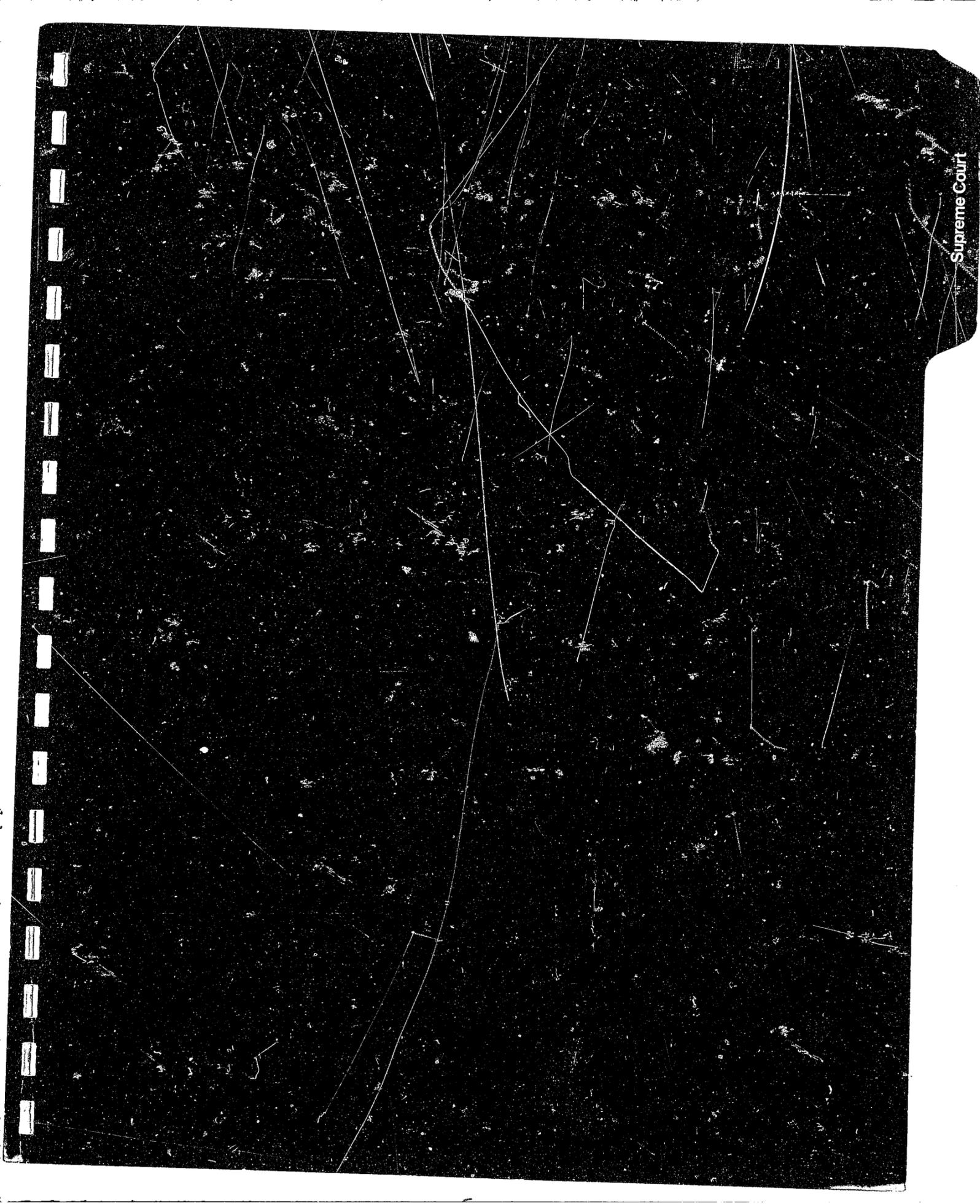
This report discusses in separate sections the Supreme Court and Trial Courts. Within each section is an analysis of the organization, jurisdiction, caseloads, and other pertinent information. Following this is a section dealing with the Administrative Office and with aspects of the judicial system which cut across jurisdictional boundaries.

This report also includes a special study concerning caseload problems in the Supreme Court and possible remedial measures. The most promising alternative involves creation of an Intermediate Court of Appeals, which the Court System has now proposed to the 1979 Legislature.

The final component of this report is the statistical supplement, a complete set of data for the Supreme and Trial Courts during 1978. Accompanying the statistical supplement is a glossary which explains many of the terms used.

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Supreme Court

SUPREME COURT

MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME COURT BENCH

As of December 31, 1978, the justices comprising the Supreme Court were as follows:

		<u>Years on Supreme Court</u>
Chief Justice Jay A. Rabinowitz	Fairbanks	14
Justice Roger G. Connor	Anchorage	10
Justice Robert Boochever	Juneau	7
Justice Edmund W. Burke	Anchorage	4
Justice Warren W. Matthews, Jr.	Anchorage	2

ORGANIZATION AND JURISDICTION

The Supreme Court is the highest court of the State, with final appellate jurisdiction. The judicial responsibilities of the Supreme Court fall into three categories:

1. Appeals of final judgments of the Superior Court.
2. Petitions for review of orders or decisions of the Superior Court other than final judgments.
3. Original applications to the Court - e.g. contested bar admission matters, attorney discipline matters.

The administrative responsibilities of the Supreme Court include the management of the entire State judicial system, the promulgation of rules governing practice and procedure in civil and criminal cases in all courts, the promulgation of administrative

rules, and the supervision of admissions and disciplinary matters of the Alaska Bar.

CASELOAD

As shown in Table I, total case filings in the Supreme Court increased by 82% between 1975 and 1977, but levelled off to a modest 3% increase between 1977 and 1978.

TABLE I
ALASKA SUPREME COURT CASE FILINGS* 1975-1978

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Appeals				
Civil	151	214	251	256
Criminal & Juvenile	76	120	156	135
Sentence	<u>22</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>56</u>
Total	249	366	470	447
Petitions for Review	81	86	126	156
Original Applications	<u>7</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>27</u>
Total Filings	337	468	613	630

*includes cases reinstated.

Statistics gathered by the National Conference of Appellate Court Clerks and the National Center for State Courts indicate that Alaska continues to have among the highest number of appellate filings in proportion to population in the nation. During 1978, the Alaska Supreme Court had one case filing per 660 residents; very few states had more than one per 1000.

Total dispositions by the court increased by 24% between 1977 and 1978, and by 87% since 1975. However, in each of the past four years, dispositions have been less than filings.

TABLE II
ALASKA SUPREME COURT DISPOSITIONS 1975-1978

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Appeals				
Civil	(193)	141	201	225
Criminal & Juvenile	()	67	88	131
Sentence	<u>12</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>43</u>
Total	205	241	329	399
Petitions for Review	84	82	103	136
Original Applications	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>25</u>
Total Dispositions	299	335	450	560
Type Disposition				
On merits	N/A	148	231	302
Petition for Review or Original Application				
Denied	N/A	52	67	99
Dismissals	<u>N/A</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>159</u>
Total Dispositions	299	335	450	560
Opinions Published*	122	142	189	237

*i.e. full opinions published in the Pacific Reporter.

For the first time during 1978, the Supreme Court had the assistance of a full-time central staff attorney. The central staff attorney, under the supervision of the clerk, prepares memoranda of law and proposed opinions on cases screened by the clerk and determined to be routine in nature. The number of proposed opinions prepared by the central staff attorney during 1978 is

roughly equal to the increase in the number of published opinions from 1977 to 1978.

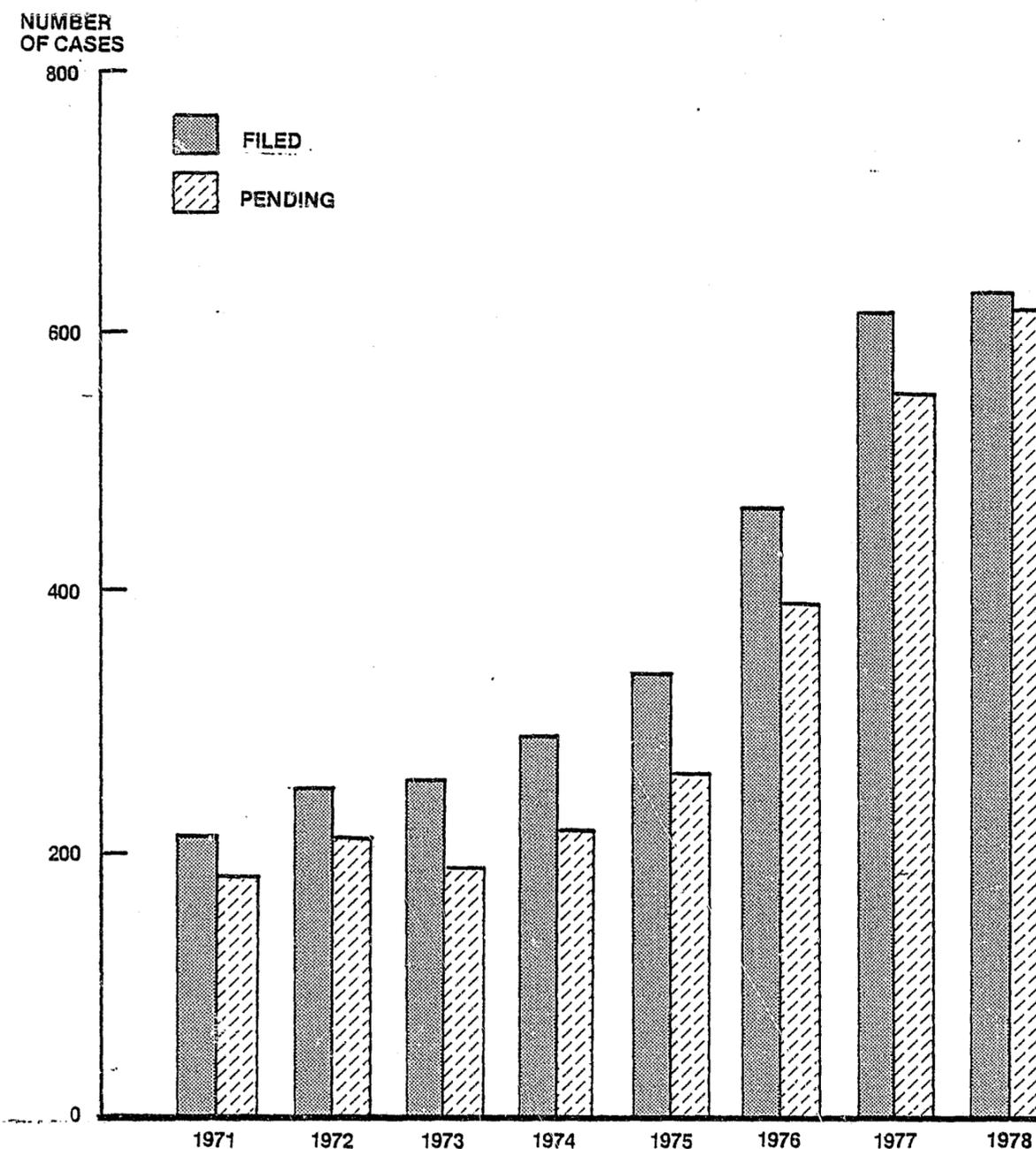
The proportion of cases disposed of on the merits for which a full opinion was published has declined from 96% in 1976, to 82% in 1977, to 78% in 1978. This in part reflects increasing reliance on disposition by memorandum opinion and judgment. This procedure enables the court to decide with a short, unpublished order cases not requiring a lengthy published opinion, usually because they apply settled principles of law to the particular facts before the court.

Despite successful policies to increase productivity, the backlog of pending cases continued to grow though the rate of backlog increase has slowed. The number of cases pending in the Supreme Court at the end of the year increased by 52% between 1975 and 1976, again by 42% in 1977, and by 13% in 1978.

TABLE III
SUPREME COURT CASES PENDING AT END OF YEAR 1975-1978

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Appeals				
Civil	148	218	268	297
Criminal & Juvenile	76	132	200	209
Sentence	<u>17</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>51</u>
Total	241	366	507	557
Petitions for Review	16	20	43	61
Original Applications	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
Total cases pending	258	391	554	624

SUPREME COURT FILINGS & PENDING CASELOAD 1971 - 1978



Reflecting the increased caseload and growing backlog, the time period required for disposition of an appeal continued to increase. From 1977 to 1978, the average time required from notice of appeal to mandate rose from 485 days to 539 days for civil cases, and from 593 days to 612 days for criminal cases.

These time periods appear unacceptable when compared with national and State standards. The American Bar Association in its Standards Relating to Appellate Courts established a standard of 190 days for disposition of appellate cases. The time limit set by appellate rule and by internal procedures within the Alaska Supreme Court totals 280 days for disposition of these cases. The Supreme Court is therefore processing its caseload in a time frame that exceeds national and State standards by 250 to 350 days per case.

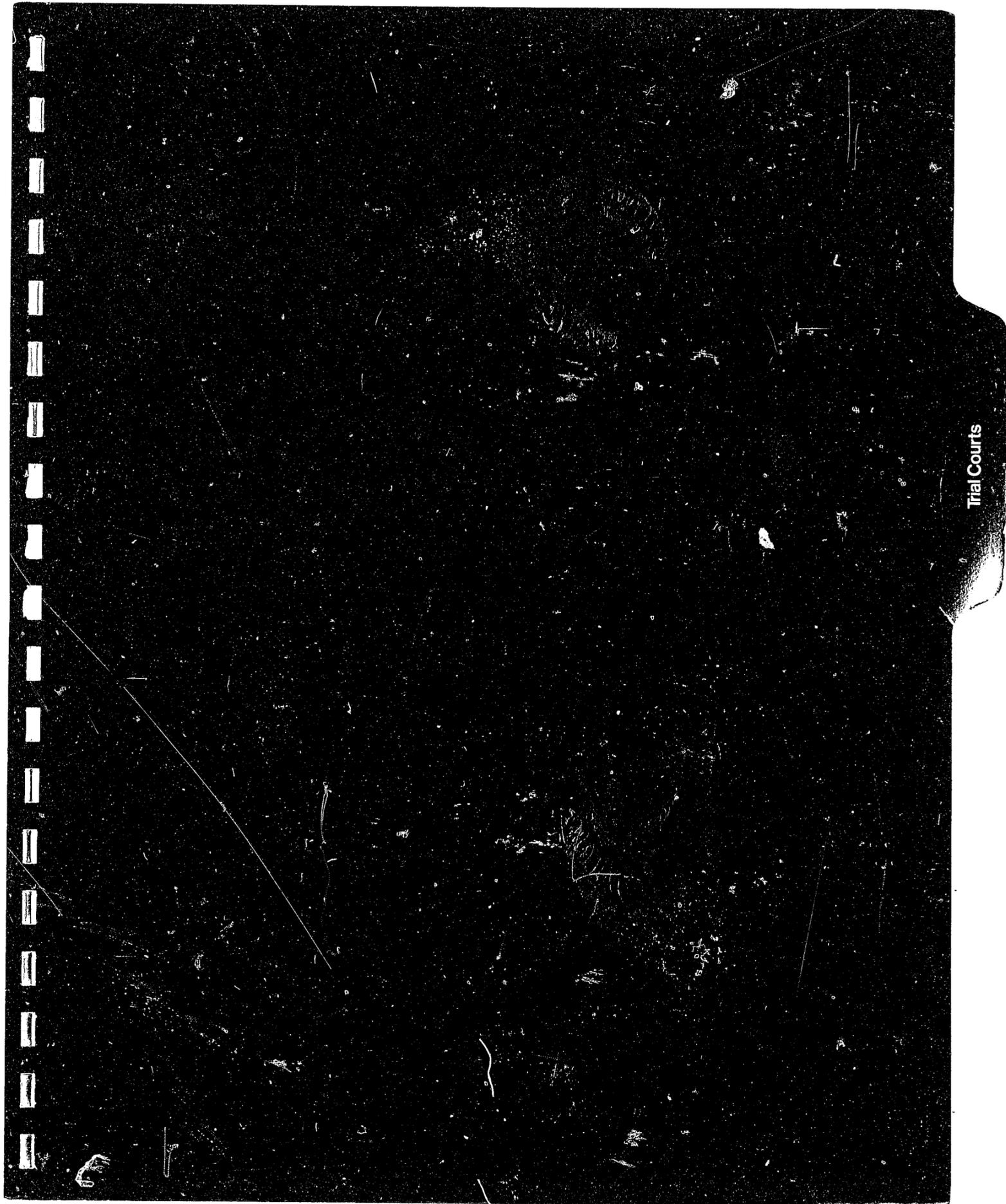
At the end of 1978, each justice had an average of more than 20 cases awaiting his preparation of a draft opinion or other recommendation for consideration by his colleagues. In addition, 79 such draft opinions were circulating among the justices for their review and votes.

PROBLEMS AND IMPROVEMENTS DURING 1978

The most significant operational problem for the Supreme Court continued to be the rising caseload and resulting delay in disposition times. Appeal from a final judgment of the Superior

Court is a matter of right under Alaska Law, and therefore the Supreme Court is obligated to consider and decide each appeal filed with the Court.

In order to meet time standards for disposition of appeals without limiting the right of appeal or the thoroughness of review, the Supreme Court has requested authorization and funding from the Legislature to create an intermediate appellate court. The issue is discussed in detail in this year's special report, found in Section 4.



Trial Courts

TRIAL COURTS

PERSPECTIVE OF ALASKA JUSTICE

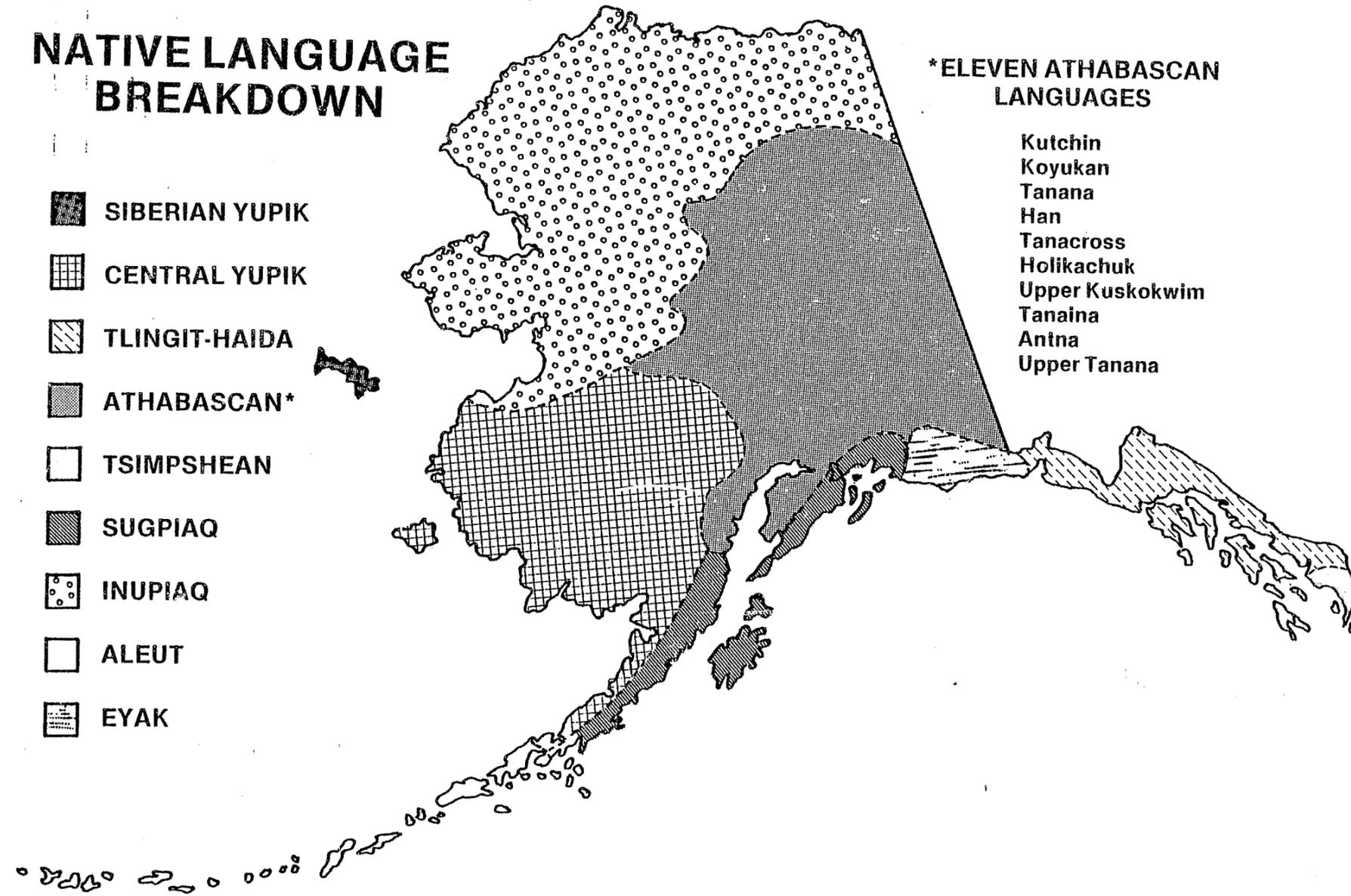
Since statehood in 1959 the unified Alaska Court System and the criminal justice community have faced numerous unique challenges in delivering judicial services to citizens spread throughout the State's 566,000 square miles. The first challenge is the State's physical size and demographic pattern. Over half of the State's 420,000 total population resides in the metropolitan areas of Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau. The remaining populace is widely dispersed throughout smaller cities and villages stretching from the communities of Ketchikan and Hydaburg in the southeastern panhandle--north and west 1,300 miles to Barrow and Wainwright on the Arctic Ocean, and south and west nearly 1,500 miles to the outermost islands of the Aleutian Chain. In addition to the three major cities, only twelve communities within this huge expanse have populations exceeding 2,500. These communities average less than 10,000 citizens each. Over two thirds of the State's Native population reside in approximately 180 villages ranging in size from 25 to 2,500. Inhabiting these scattered villages are approximately 37,000 Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts whose diverse culture and history differ significantly from the Anglo-American concepts of jurisprudence practiced in the populated urban areas. The map on the next page depicts the ethnic diversity of the State.

NATIVE LANGUAGE BREAKDOWN

-  SIBERIAN YUPIK
-  CENTRAL YUPIK
-  TLINGIT-HAIDA
-  ATHABASCAN*
-  TSIMPSHEAN
-  SUGPIAQ
-  INUPIAQ
-  ALEUT
-  EYAK

*ELEVEN ATHABASCAN LANGUAGES

- Kutchin
- Koyukan
- Tanana
- Han
- Tanacross
- Holikachuk
- Upper Kuskokwim
- Tanaina
- Antna
- Upper Tanana



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

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

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

The Supreme Court in 1974 established two separate judicial service areas for the Bethel and Barrow areas. These service areas were made up of portions of the Second and Fourth Districts. The four judicial districts and two service areas are illustrated in the map on the following page.

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



BARROW
SERVICE AREA



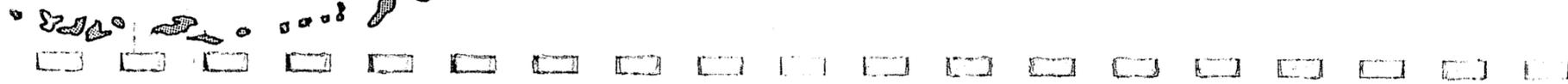
BETHEL
SERVICE AREA

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

THIRD JUDICIAL
DISTRICT

FIRST JUDICIAL
DISTRICT



MEMBERS OF THE TRIAL COURT BENCH

As of December 31, 1978, all judgeships in the District and Superior courts were filled. The incumbents of these positions were as follows:

	<u>Superior Court</u>	<u>District Court</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>First District</u>	Allen T. Compton *Thomas B. Stewart Thomas E. Schulz Duane Craske	Gerald O. Williams H. C. Keene, Jr. Robin Taylor	Juneau Juneau Juneau Ketchikan Ketchikan Sitka Wrangell
<u>Second District</u>	*William Sanders	Grant Pankhurst (Acting)	Nome Nome
<u>Third District</u>	S. J. Buckalew, Jr. Victor Carlson Peter J. Kalamarides *Ralph E. Moody J. Justin Ripley Mark Rowland James K. Singleton Milton Souter James A. Hanson Roy Madsen	Glen C. Anderson Joseph J. Brewer Beverly Cutler John Mason Laurel Peterson Warren A. Tucker Virgil Vochaska James C. Hornaday John Bosshard, III	Anchorage Anchorage Anchorage Anchorage Anchorage Anchorage Anchorage Anchorage Anchorage Anchorage Anchorage Homer Kenai Kodiak Valdez

	<u>Superior Court</u>	<u>District Court</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>Fourth District (incl. Bethel and Barrow service areas)</u>	Christopher Cooke James R. Blair Jay Hodges Warren W. Taylor *Gerald J. Van Hoomissen		Bethel Fairbanks Fairbanks Fairbanks
		Monroe Clayton Stephen R. Cline Hugh H. Connelly Mary Alice Miller	Fairbanks Fairbanks Fairbanks Fairbanks

*Presiding judge during 1978.

During 1978, Ethan Windahl resigned as District Court judge in Nome. Grant Pankhurst was appointed acting District Court judge to temporarily fill this vacancy. In addition, Milton Souter was appointed to the Superior Court bench in Anchorage, and Glen Anderson and Stephen Cline were appointed to the District Court bench in Anchorage and Fairbanks respectively.

Magistrate Positions

All 64 court locations in the state have at least one resident magistrate position. At more than half of the locations, the magistrate is the only court employee. Although performing magistrate duties is the sole function of most magistrates, some magistrates at the larger court locations are also classified or partially exempt employees with such job titles as clerk of court, law clerk, coroner/public administrator, etc. The following individuals were magistrates at the listed locations on December 31, 1978:

MAGISTRATES - (Not Classified or Partially Exempt Employees)

First District

Cyrus Peck	Angoon	Jack E. Eddy, Jr.	Petersburg
*Elizabeth Dennis	Craig	Marilyn Hanson	Sitka
Carl W. Heinmiller	Haines	Virginia Burfield	Skagway
Maxine Savland	Hoonah	Linda F. Hartshorn	Wrangell
William L. Cheney	Kake	Terry J. Gallagher	Yakutat
Larry N. Carson	Pelican		

Second District

Leonard Apangalook	Gambell	Abner Gologergen	Savoonga
Roswell Schaeffer	Kotzebue	Laura Norton	Selawik
*Charlie A. Harvey	Noorvik	Lowell Anagick	Unalakleet
Dorcus A. Rock	Point Hope		

Third District

Karl Heiker	Cold Bay	Dorothy B. Saxton	Palmer
Mary Wentworth	Cordova	*Geo. Rukovishnikoff	St. Paul Island
Roger White	Dillingham	*Stephen Hakala	Sand Point
Sheldon Sprecker	Glennallen	*Barbara Seelinger	Seldovia
Jess H. Nicholas	Kenai	George Peck	Seward
Brigitte McBride	Kodiak	*B. L. Christoferson	Unalaska
*Jaynie Galick	Naknek	*Jackie Hotchkiss	Whittier

Fourth District

Ed Crutchfield	Delta Jct.	*Earl (Skip) Slater	Nenana
Wilfred Lamoureux	Ft. Yukon	Harry Havrilack	Rampart
Wayne S. Selden	Galena	Iris A. Lathrop	Tok
Barbara Macfarlane	Healy		

Bethel Service Area

Craig R. McMahon	Aniak	Alice Smith	Mekoryuk
Dorothy Kameroff	Emmonak	Marie T. Beans	Mt. Village
*Janet Napoleon	Hooper Bay	Peter Andrews, Jr.	St. Marys
Yako J. Brink	Kasigluk	Dick Lincoln	Tununak

Barrow Service Area

Charlotte Brower	Barrow	*Sadie Neakok	Barrow
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Locations vacant at end of 1978: Buckland, Kiana, Wales, McGrath, Tanana, Teller, Wainwright, and Manley Hot Springs.

*Magistrates appointed during 1978.

Nine magistrates who were not classified or partially exempt employees retired or resigned their positions during 1978. These included the following:

Patrick Blackburn	Whittier	David Bentley	Unalaska
Myrtle Harvey	Noorvik	Arthur Lake	Hooper Bay
Peter J. Maloney	Sand Point	Rose Parks	Seldovia
Emler "Red" Harrop	Naknek	Flora D. Swan	Buckland
Carl Mercurief	St. Paul Is.		

CLASSIFIED AND PARTIALLY EXEMPT EMPLOYEES WHO ARE ALSO MAGISTRATES

First District

Mimi Gregg	Haines	*Richard M. Treiser	Ketchikan
Richard N. Siangco	Juneau	*Camille Richter	Petersburg
*Kristen O'Dowd	Ketchikan	*Anne Lowe	Wrangell

Second District

*Eliza Sheri Hensley	Kotzebue	Janet Tobuk	Nome
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Third District

*Paul Crowe	Anchorage	*Anna Creasey	Homer
Bonnie Johnson	Anchorage	*Robin Faass	Kenai
*JoAnn Mingo	Anchorage	*Kevin Jones	Kenai
*Ted Moninski	Anchorage	Charlene Glynn	Kodiak
*Victor W. Trygstad	Anchorage	*Patricia Brewer	Palmer
*Elaine Vondrasek	Anchorage	*Joanne Graham	Palmer
*Ronald Wielkopolski	Anchorage	Iris Johnson	Seward
Dolores Wilks	Anchorage	Dennise Holt	Valdez
*Ethan Windahl	Anchorage	Pamela McIntire	Valdez
Mary Layman	Dillingham	Phyllis Johnson	Valdez
*Wava L. Schliesing	Glennallen	*Andrew Brown	Anchorage

Fourth District

Linda Harding	Delta Jct.
Frederick H. Smith	Fairbanks
Virginia Pine	Tok

Bethel Service Area

*Linda Dahl	Bethel	*Dorothy Sundown	Bethel
-------------	--------	------------------	--------

*Magistrates appointed during 1978.

Eight magistrates who were classified or partially exempt employees resigned their positions during 1978. These included the following:

Mary Guss	Ketchikan	Lynn Mayorga	Bethel
Debbie Manion	Bethel	Rose Sheldon	Kotzebue
John Cassitty	Kenai	William Pittman	Anchorage
Amy Morris	Homer	John R. Ulyatt	Anchorage

SUPERIOR COURT

Jurisdiction

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

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

1978 Caseload - Superior Court

Superior Court caseloads stabilized in 1978, as filings declined less than 1% from 1977 levels statewide. Total dispositions declined 2%, resulting in a 7% increase in cases pending at the end of the year. The number of backlog months (computed by

dividing total pending cases by average dispositions per month) showed a corresponding increase from 11.8 months statewide in 1977 to 12.9 months in 1978. The Superior Court is therefore faced with over a one year backlog of pending cases. Table I provides summary caseload statistics for each Superior Court location in 1978.

TABLE I
SUPERIOR COURTS
CASELOAD SUMMARY
1978

Court	Filings	Dispositions	Ratio of Dispositions to Filings	Pending Cases	Backlog Months
Anchorage	7,810	6,687	86%	8,799	15.8
Barrow	62	54	87%	20	4.4
Bethel	268	280	104%	112	4.8
Fairbanks	2,742	2,891	105%	2,237	9.3
Juneau	768	676	88%	624	11.1
Kenai	576	519	90%	476	10.9
Ketchikan	638	554	87%	421	9.1
Kodiak	434	401	92%	322	9.6
Nome	307	251	82%	240	11.5
Sitka	215	195	78%	191	11.7
TOTAL	13,856	12,508	90%	13,442	12.9

Tables II and III provide historical perspective on total Superior Court filings and dispositions. Since 1974, total filings have increased by 31%, while total dispositions have increased by 51%.

TABLE II
SUPERIOR COURTS
SUMMARY OF FILINGS
1974 - 1978

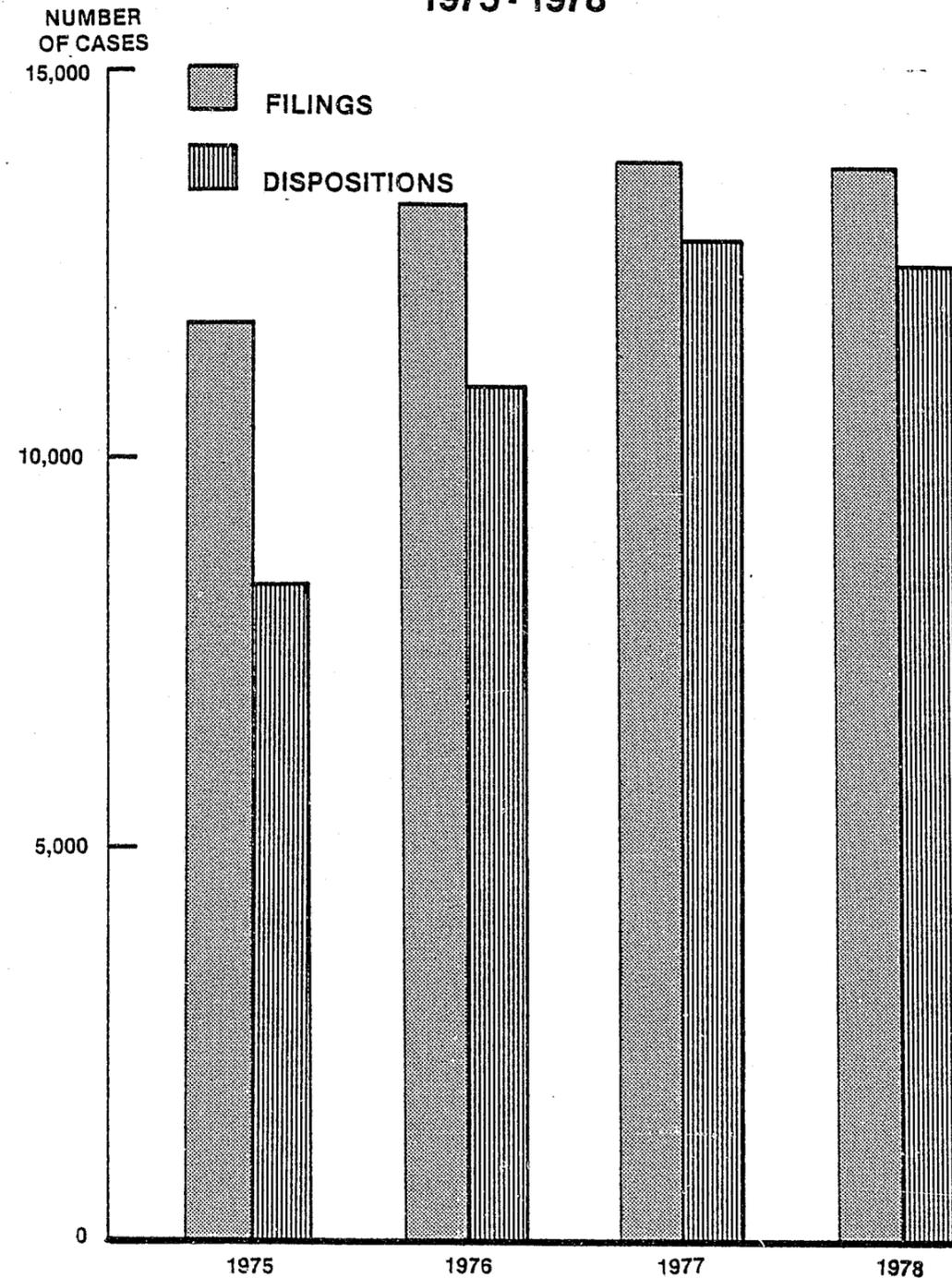
COURT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Anchorage	6,003	6,646	7,509	7,968	7,810
Barrow	0	0	18	44	62
Bethel	124	119	193	254	268
Fairbanks	1,937	2,471	2,977	2,736	2,742
Juneau	869	677	774	732	768
Kenai	188	454	440	544	576
Ketchikan	681	649	551	636	638
Kodiak	280	250	322	467	434
Nome	280	266	249	282	307
Sitka	206	212	217	277	251
TOTAL	10,568	11,744	13,250	13,940	13,856

TABLE III
SUPERIOR COURTS
SUMMARY OF DISPOSITIONS
1974 - 1978

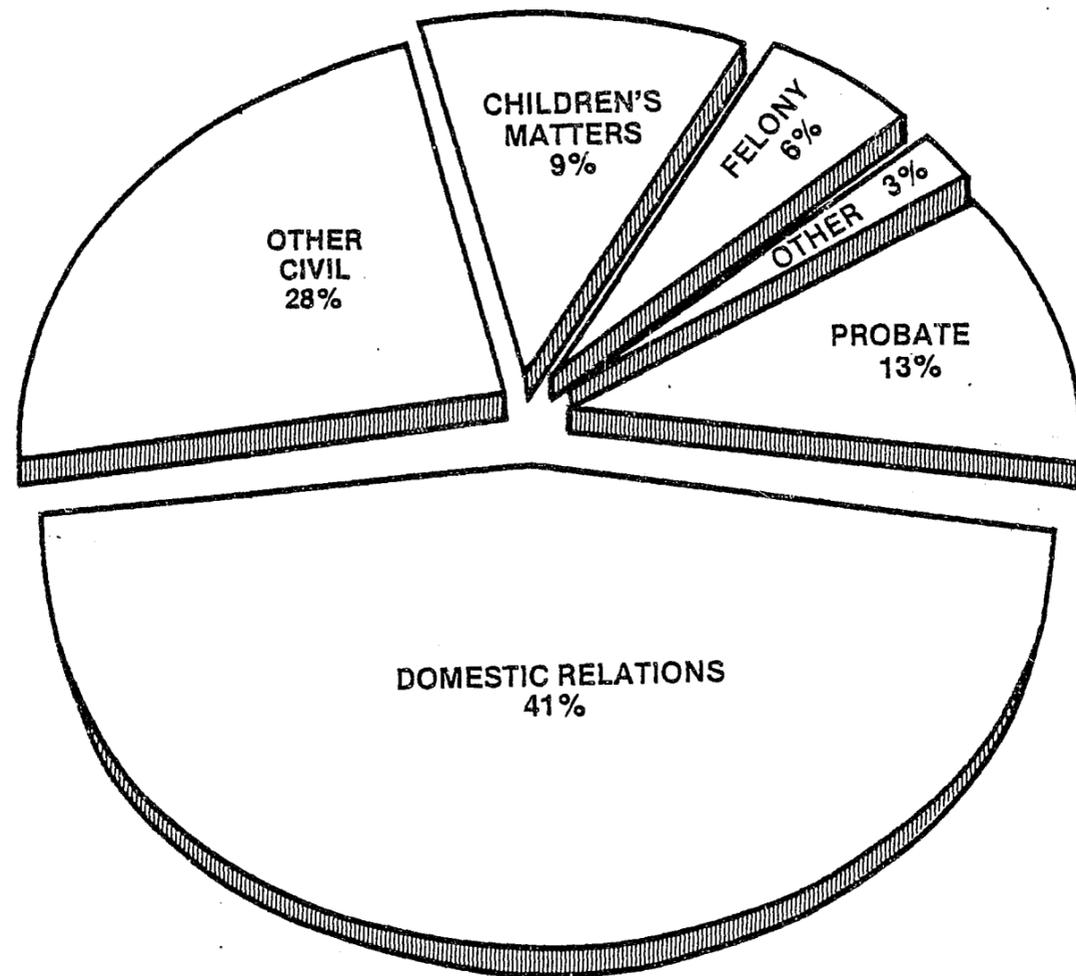
COURT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Anchorage	4,196	4,482	6,346	7,659	6,687
Barrow	0	0	13	34	54
Bethel	96	94	186	229	280
Fairbanks	1,591	1,806	2,255	2,212	2,891
Juneau	919	572	661	677	676
Kenai	162	263	347	456	519
Ketchikan	607	547	371	686	554
Kodiak	218	218	251	406	401
Nome	294	228	214	219	251
Sitka	193	193	179	207	195
TOTAL	8,276	8,403	10,823	12,785	12,508

The largest category of Superior Court filings is domestic relations (primarily divorce and dissolution of marriage), which accounted for 41% of the 1978 total. Probate (e.g. adoption,

SUPERIOR COURTS SUMMARY OF FILINGS & DISPOSITIONS 1975 - 1978



SUPERIOR COURTS COMPOSITION OF 1978 FILINGS



estates) and other civil cases (e.g. debts, contracts, civil damage) comprised another 41% of the total. Children's matters (primarily delinquency) accounted for 9% of all filings. Criminal cases comprise the smallest category: 6% of the total are felonies, 3% of the total are other criminal cases (e.g. appeals from District Court, probation revocations).

A comprehensive and detailed set of statistical tables concerning the Superior Court caseload in 1978 is available in the statistical supplement located at the back of this Annual Report. Any further questions regarding the Superior Court caseload may be directed to the Administrative Office of the Alaska Court System.

DISTRICT COURT

Jurisdiction

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

In the smaller, generally rural areas of the State, magistrate posts have been created. They have also been established in

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

1978 Caseload - District Court

The District Court statistics are maintained and recorded in two components - higher volume courts and low volume courts. There are approximately 20 higher volume courts which are defined as those with one or more full-time judicial officers. There are approximately 40 part-time officers or magistrates in locations that are identified as low volume courts. The following discussion will deal primarily with the higher volume courts.

The District Court caseload continued to increase in 1978. Non-traffic filings statewide were 12% higher than in 1977, while traffic filings rose by a modest 1%. Anchorage accounted for 71% of the increase in non-traffic filings.

Non-traffic dispositions statewide increased by 11% over 1977, while traffic dispositions remained approximately the same.

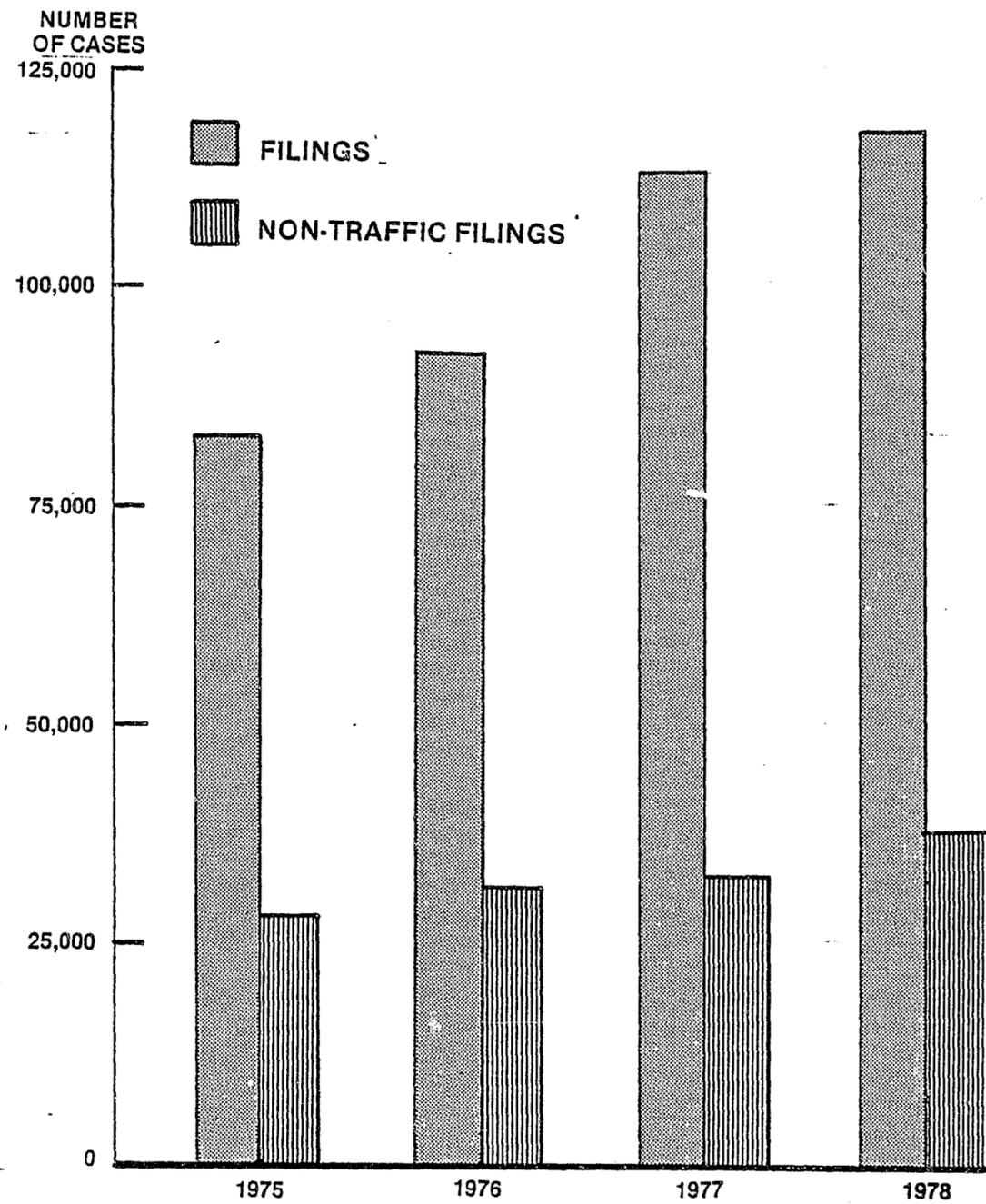
Anchorage accounted for 85% of the increase in non-traffic dispositions.

Both statewide and in Anchorage, traffic and non-traffic dispositions continue to fall short of filings. Total pending cases statewide increased by 16% over 1977, and backlog months (computed by dividing total pending cases by average dispositions per month) increased from 1.6 to 1.9 months. Table IV provides summary caseload statistics for the District courts in 1978:

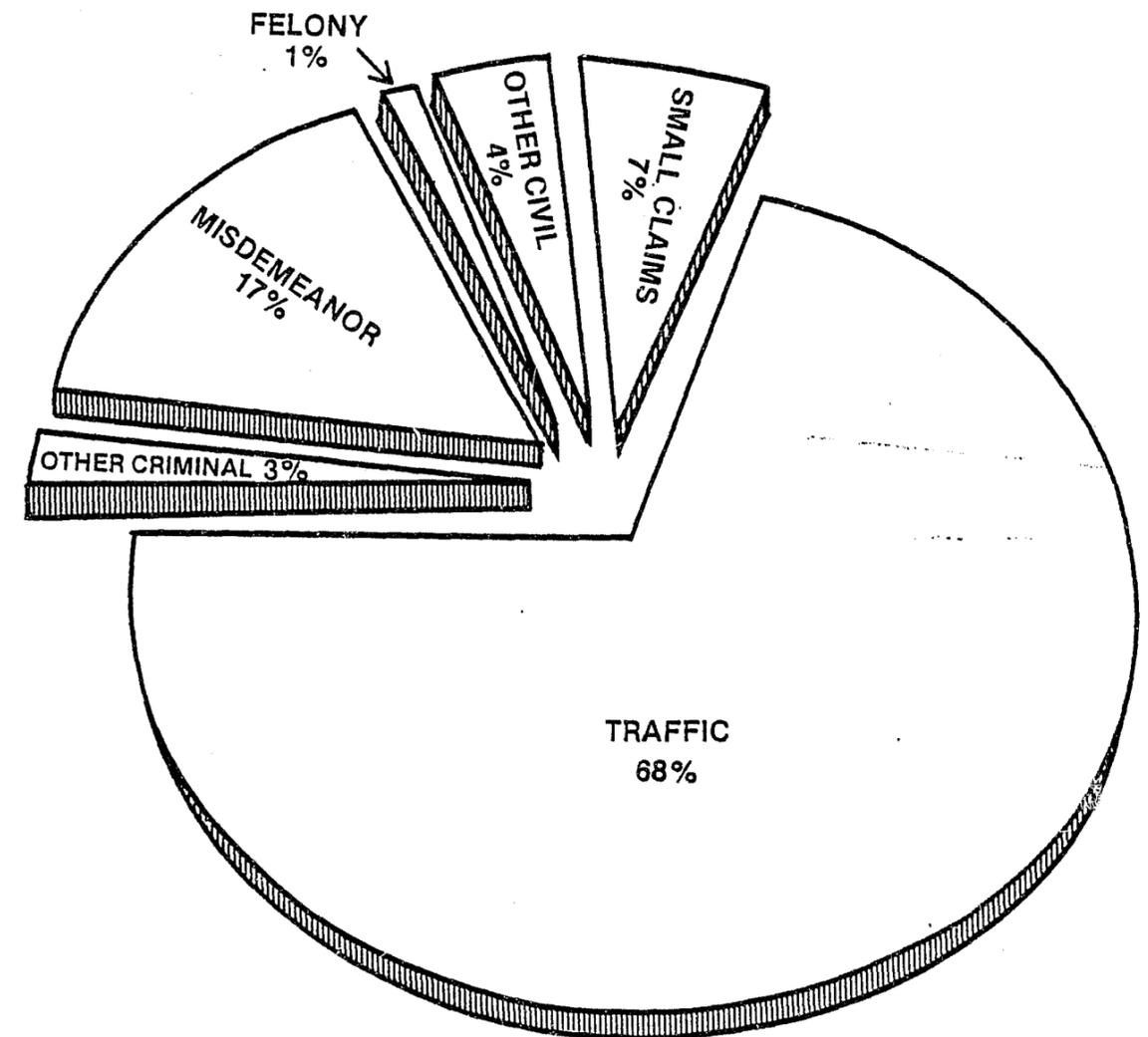
TABLE IV
DISTRICT COURTS
CASELOAD SUMMARY
1978

Court	Filings	Dispositions	Ratio of Dispositions to Filings	Pending Cases	Backlog Months
Anchorage	56,011	52,333	93%	9,919	2.3
Barrow	347	332	96%	72	2.6
Bethel	1,669	1,646	99%	238	1.7
Delta Jct.	142	150	106%	31	2.5
Fairbanks	18,967	18,830	99%	2,135	1.4
Glennallen	1,479	1,529	103%	65	.5
Haines	384	362	94%	30	1.0
Homer	2,028	2,059	102%	326	1.9
Juneau	9,647	10,070	104%	898	1.1
Kenai	5,962	5,733	96%	705	1.6
Ketchikan	3,654	3,499	96%	463	1.6
Kodiak	2,855	2,777	97%	504	2.2
Kotzebue	425	344	81%	145	5.1
Nome	564	645	114%	356	6.6
Palmer	3,867	3,653	94%	397	1.3
Petersburg	452	421	93%	61	1.7
Seward	2,696	2,812	104%	107	.5
Sitka	1,661	1,562	94%	294	2.3
Tok	474	462	97%	36	.9
Valdez	1,271	1,340	105%	387	3.5
Wrangell	848	852	100%	85	1.2
TOTAL	115,403	111,411	97%	17,254	1.9

DISTRICT COURTS FILINGS & NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS 1975 - 1978



DISTRICT COURTS COMPOSITION OF FILINGS 1978



As shown in Tables V and VI, non-traffic filings statewide have increased by 52% since 1974, while non-traffic dispositions have increased by 56%.

TABLE V
DISTRICT COURTS
NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS
1974 - 1978

COURT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Anchorage	11,391	12,726	13,435	15,665	18,577
Barrow	415	209	187	194	339
Bethel	492	599	558	1,261	1,369
Delta Jct.	138	254	178	92	82
Fairbanks	3,412	5,114	5,050	4,270	4,386
Glennallen	292	399	376	528	469
Haines	217	167	219	153	156
Homer	230	298	346	418	766
Juneau	1,685	1,931	1,913	1,584	1,881
Kenai	957	996	1,226	1,200	1,648
Ketchikan	1,402	1,337	1,250	1,246	1,374
Kodiak	941	960	1,338	1,520	1,528
Kotzebue	95	123	264	304	424
Nome	496	533	539	378	401
Palmer	487	497	939	951	1,102
Petersburg	N/A	117	178	171	186
Seward	382	407	432	438	375
Sitka	497	621	658	827	680
Tok	256	378	176	235	171
Valdez	138	482	871	954	494
Wrangell	292	199	266	295	368
TOTAL	24,215	28,347	30,429	32,684	36,776

TABLE VI
DISTRICT COURTS
NON-TRAFFIC DISPOSITIONS
1974 - 1978

COURT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Anchorage	9,754	10,109	11,508	13,556	16,374
Barrow	371	230	183	200	319
Bethel	478	491	613	1,352	1,350
Delta Jct.	121	195	178	95	85
Fairbanks	3,430	4,664	4,735	4,337	4,201
Glennallen	266	356	325	527	511
Haines	211	149	226	184	144
Homer	135	233	305	330	662
Juneau	1,475	1,560	1,618	1,618	1,747
Kenai	774	898	1,044	1,241	1,508
Ketchikan	1,366	1,201	1,228	1,257	1,310
Kodiak	885	1,003	1,095	1,550	1,575
Kotzebue	87	65	198	266	343
Nome	338	338	470	259	455
Palmer	487	345	864	856	1,053
Petersburg	N/A	45	134	183	167
Seward	410	290	390	421	377
Sitka	478	547	614	847	657
Tok	213	318	193	218	171
Valdez	130	318	712	930	517
Wrangell	303	162	243	321	349
TOTAL	21,712	23,517	26,876	30,548	33,875

In addition to the higher volume courts, statistics are also maintained on the low volume magistrate courts. Tables VII and VIII provide a summary of 1978 filings and dispositions by judicial district and type of case.

TABLE VII
LOW VOLUME DISTRICT COURTS
1978 FILINGS

JUDICIAL DISTRICT (INCL. SERVICE AREAS)	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
First	9	174	88	16	287
Second	11	124	0	1	136
Third	81	616	190	142	1,029
Fourth	36	318	862	80	1,296
TOTAL	137	1,232	1,140	239	2,748
% OF TOTAL	5%	45%	41%	9%	100%

TABLE VIII
LOW VOLUME DISTRICT COURTS
1978 DISPOSITIONS

JUDICIAL DISTRICT (INCL. SERVICE AREAS)	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
First	1	160	79	11	251
Second	8	125	0	2	135
Third	63	589	184	117	953
Fourth	31	321	865	49	1,266
TOTAL	103	1,195	1,128	179	2,605
% OF TOTAL	4%	46%	43%	7%	100%

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

PROBLEMS AND IMPROVEMENTS DURING 1978

Bail Magistrates - 24 Hour Availability in Anchorage

In 1978, the Legislature appropriated funds which enabled the Court System to provide round the clock magistrate services in Anchorage for bail hearings. By reducing the number of defendants unnecessarily held in jail overnight to await bail setting and release the following day, this program has helped reduce overcrowding in the Anchorage jails.

Magistrates Appointed Masters

Effective May 1, 1978, all magistrates in the First Judicial District were appointed masters to hear children's matters. A special training conference was held April 17-21 in Juneau for these new masters. The new appointments should facilitate the handling of more children's cases in rural areas, rather than having children's cases transferred to urban centers for hearings and disposition.

Transcript Services

During 1978, problems of cost and delay in providing transcripts of court proceedings were addressed through introduction of internal efficiencies and through greater reliance on private sector transcript services. A continuing problem, however, is

the absence of incentive for attorneys to request transcripts only for those portions of the record relevant to their purposes, rather than the entire record as is routinely requested at present. The current practice results in a significant amount of unnecessary typing and related clerical effort.

Forms Standardization

A complete set of criminal forms was promulgated by the Administrative Director and distributed to the trial courts. In addition, the Court System Forms Committee began work on development of standard juvenile forms, scheduled for adoption and distribution in 1980.

Preliminary Hearings Experiment

A felony case may be filed in Superior Court after: (a) an indictment has been returned by the grand jury, or (b) a preliminary hearing is held in District Court establishing "probable cause" to believe that the defendant committed the alleged offense.

Prior to this experiment, the district attorney in Anchorage took the vast majority of felony cases to the grand jury for indictment. Neither the defendant nor his attorney is allowed to participate in or observe the grand jury proceeding. In this non-adversarial context, it is not surprising that nearly all

indictments sought by the prosecutor are obtained. However, all sides are present and represented in a preliminary hearing, and outcomes are not nearly as predictable. As an adversarial proceeding, the preliminary hearing also serves an educational purpose for both sides which the grand jury does not.

Since April, 1978, an LEAA grant has supported a part-time, acting District Court judge in Anchorage to hold preliminary hearings. The State prosecutor agreed to bring a significant proportion of felony cases to the preliminary hearing forum on an experimental basis. An evaluation will be performed in 1979, and will be considered in conjunction with a possible rule revision by the Supreme Court relating to use of preliminary hearings.

Impact of Race on Sentencing

A study released in 1978 by the Alaska Judicial Council indicated that, for certain categories of offenses, members of racial minorities received longer sentences than whites. This indication persisted after several factors such as prior criminal record were held constant. In other categories of offenses, indications of bias against racial minorities were not discovered.

The issue of racial bias is clearly central to the integrity and credibility of the justice system. Though a consistent and identifiable pattern of racial bias did not emerge from the

study, neither was the study designed to detect such a pattern. The evidence has prompted the Court System to take or support the following actions:

- 1.) Support further research by the Judicial Council focused specifically on sentencing and its relationship to race.
- 2.) Support a comprehensive review of the criminal justice system to determine whether there are other points at which race discrimination can be detected.
- 3.) Annual Judicial Conference scheduled for June, 1979, will be dedicated in large part to the subject of racial bias and cross-cultural sensitivity.
- 4.) Appointment of Sentencing Guidelines Committee, composed of judges, lawyers, and minority representatives, to articulate the relevant and racially neutral factors to be taken into account by judges in the exercise of their sentencing discretion.

MEDIA COVERAGE OF COURT PROCEEDINGS

In September of 1978, the Supreme Court adopted an order authorizing a one year pilot program for media coverage of trial court and appellate court proceedings in the Anchorage Court facility. In conjunction with this order, the court approved a Plan for Media Coverage of Judicial Proceedings.

The order authorizing the program provides that a judge may permit televising, recording for radio, and taking of still

photographs during court proceedings, provided that express permission has been granted by the judge and by counsel for all parties in trial court proceedings. In Supreme Court proceedings only permission of the court is required. The decision of whether a particular case would be suitable for media coverage was left under the order to the discretion of the judge assigned to the case. This approach seemed preferable to listing in the order specific types of cases that would not be suitable for coverage.

The Plan for Media Coverage contains procedures, prohibitions, and limitations on members of the media covering court proceedings. The Plan limits the number of cameras and audio equipment permitted in a courtroom, prohibits the use of additional lighting, motorized film drives, and any equipment that produces distracting noise or light. The Plan requires camera operators to remain in the locations designated by the court during the proceedings, and permits placement and removal of television and audio equipment only during recesses and adjournments of proceedings. The Plan prohibits the audio pickup or broadcast of bench conferences and conferences between attorneys and clients, and between co-counsel of a client. Media representatives are required to present credentials to the Administrative Director before being permitted to operate cameras or other media equipment, and must wear identification provided by the Administrative Director at all times when covering judicial proceedings.

The Plan also outlines procedures for media personnel to follow for obtaining approval from the court and, when required, from counsel. In addition, media personnel are required to meet with the audio visual staff of the Administrative Directors' office in advance of proposed coverage to make sure that all equipment will be set up in accordance with the Plan and will meet sound and light criteria. The Plan further provides that if requests for coverage exceed the limitations on numbers of cameras, that pooling agreements will be required. Pooling agreements are entirely the responsibility of media representatives, and court personnel will not mediate any disputes. If the media cannot come to an agreement, the judge will exclude all contesting media from the proceeding.

Finally, the Plan provides that in any proceeding for which coverage has been approved, the judge may at any time order that media coverage or photography will cease as to all or any portions of the proceeding when the interests of justice require. In trial court proceedings, a witness, a party, or a juror who expresses a prior objection may not be photographed by a still or moving camera, nor may his or her testimony be broadcast or telecast. The judge assigned to a proceeding may place other limitations on media activity in the courtroom or in areas adjacent to the courtroom as may be appropriate.

Following the promulgation of the order, requests for media coverage for court proceedings were more limited than expected.

Two Supreme Court oral arguments have been taped and broadcast on television. One case involved the question of whether an initiative proposition dealing with homestead land disposal should be placed on the general election ballot. The second argument involved a challenge to the validity of the gubernatorial primary election. This argument was broadcast both on television and on radio. The television broadcasts were filmed by the staff of the Criminal Justice Center of the University of Alaska, Anchorage. The tapes were then edited and shown with commentary provided by John Havelock, former Attorney General for Alaska and Director of the Criminal Justice Center. Trial court coverage has been even more limited, and to date the only trial court proceedings to be photographed for newspaper coverage or taped for television coverage were the trial court proceedings in the gubernatorial primary election case. Still photographers covered most of the sessions of the trial court proceedings, and several sessions were also taped for television.

The pilot program will be evaluated after one year to determine first whether it should be made permanent, and if so, what changes should be made in the Plan for Media Coverage, and whether the program should be expanded to other court locations in the state.

JUDICIAL TRAINING

All judges and magistrates in the Alaska trial courts receive formal training, conducted either within the State or at training sessions sponsored by agencies outside of Alaska. Most outside training is conducted by the National Judicial College in Reno. During 1978, the following judges attended training sessions at the National College:

Three Week Basic Course: Stephen Cline, Beverly Cutler, Jay Hodges.

Other One or Two Week Courses: John Bosshard III, James Hanson, H. C. Keene, Jr., Mary Alice Miller, Warren Taylor, Warren Tucker, Virgil Vochaska.

In addition, the following magistrate training conferences were conducted in 1978:

<u>Place</u>	<u>Magistrates Attending</u>
Bethel	Bethel Service Area Magistrates
Nome	Second District Magistrates
Juneau	First District Magistrates (Special Conference on Children's Proceedings)
Anchorage	Various Magistrates (Conference on Forensic Pathology)
Sitka	First District Magistrates
Anchorage	Third and Fourth District: Small Court Magistrates and Acting Magistrates

Anchorage

New Magistrates

Kodiak

New Magistrates from Bristol Bay and Aleutian Chain

A new program was initiated to provide basic and uniform training to each new magistrate shortly after his or her appointment. Under the new program, on-site training is conducted following a standard lesson plan as soon as possible after a new magistrate is appointed.

Additionally, a system was established under which magistrates were given the opportunity to enroll in two correspondence courses in justice offered by the University of Alaska. Upon successful completion of the courses, magistrates can receive tuition reimbursement.

Most trial court judges have an opportunity for informal training at the annual judicial conference. The 1978 judicial conference was held in Anchorage for three days, and included lectures and workshops on the following subjects: use of sentencing guidelines, issues relating to products liability, disposition alternatives for OMVI cases, and use of TV media in the courtroom.

Administration

ADMINISTRATION

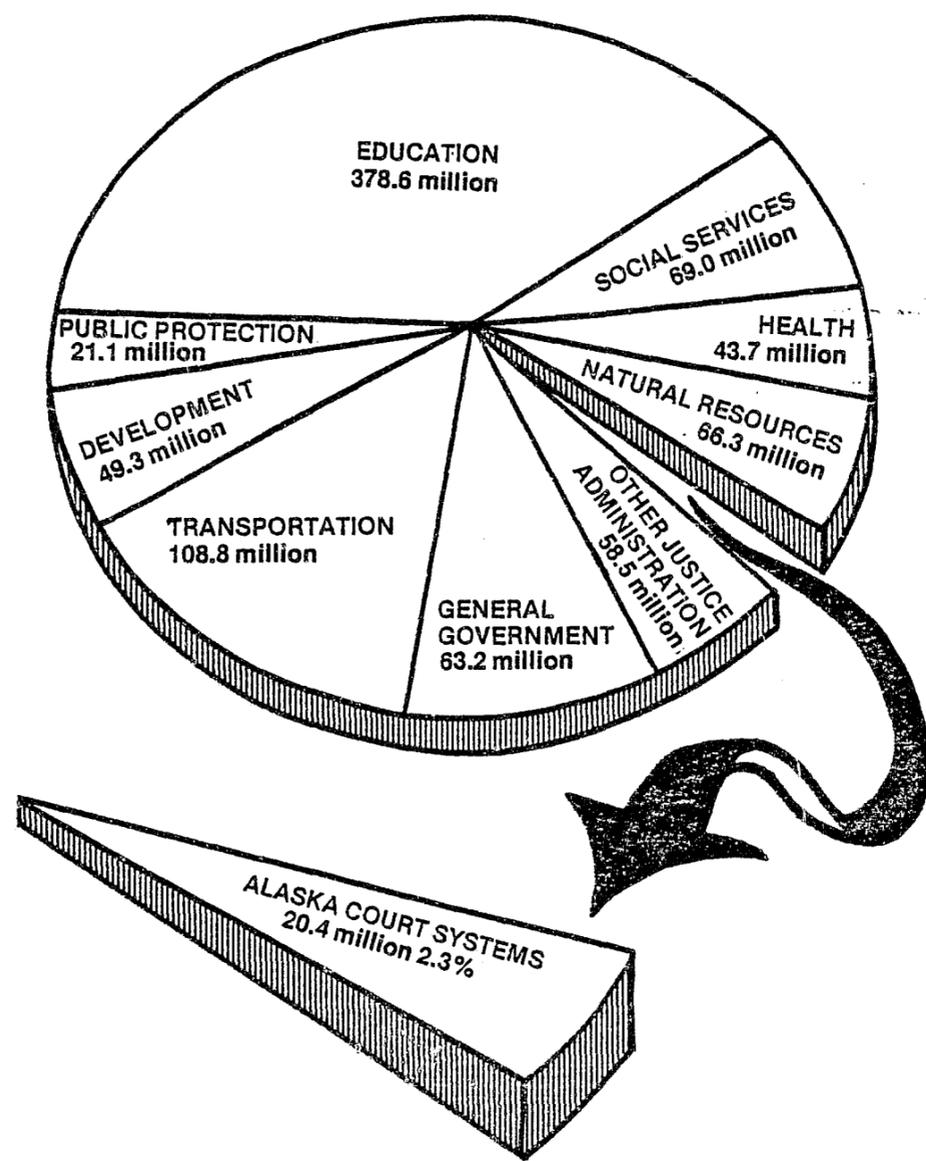
FISCAL AFFAIRS

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

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

This annual report covers the period January 1 to December 31, 1978. Since the State of Alaska is on a July 1 to June 30 fiscal year, this report covers half of fiscal year 1978 and half of fiscal year 1979. In the remainder of this section, most budgetary references will be to fiscal year 1979.

STATE OF ALASKA FISCAL YEAR 1979 OPERATING BUDGET GENERAL FUND



Total General Fund Budget = \$879.0 million

Currently, the Alaska Court System operating budget accounts for approximately 2.3% of the total State general fund budget. The actual expenditures incurred by the Court System during fiscal year 1977 were \$17,689,500; fiscal year 1978, \$18,692,500; and the appropriation for fiscal year 1979 amounts to \$20,179,600.

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

Statewide Budget for Alaska
Court System - FY 79

Budget Element	FY 79 Budget (thousands)	Positions		
		Judges/Justices	Magistrates	Support Personnel
Supreme Court	\$1,617	5		29
Trial Courts:				
1st District	2,599	7	11	32
2nd District	617	2	14	6
3rd District	8,834	19	13	169
4th District	3,432	8	8	59
Bethel Service Area	564	1	7	5
Barrow Service Area	200		1	1
Administration	2,598			49
Total	\$20,461	42	54	350

The major expense in the courts is personnel costs which, at the 1979 level of \$12,653,400, represents approximately 62% of the total operating budget. The other major expense item for the Court System is \$3,187,200 for rent, maintenance, and insurance on court facilities in 60 locations across the State. Jury fees are budgeted at \$733,500 and attorney fees at \$714,500 (attorneys are contracted with to serve as guardians ad litem in children's cases and to represent indigent defendants in cases where conflict of interest exists within the Public Defender Agency). Due to the remote nature of many court locations and the large distances separating various courts, approximately \$553,300 is budgeted for travel expenses, including juror travel and per diem. Other operational expenses of the court, including commodities, phone, postage, and equipment rental, make up approximately \$2,600,000 of the annual expense of the Court.

The Court System annually collects two to three million dollars in revenues for deposit in the State general fund. In fiscal year 1978, the revenue generated from fines and forfeitures amounted to \$1,871,000; civil case filing fees (\$50 Superior Court, \$25 District Court, \$5 Small Claims) - \$557,000; clerical fees (notary, transcript, copies) - \$209,000; other miscellaneous receipts - \$129,000.

CAPITAL PROJECTS

The Alaska Court System maintains court facilities in 60 locations across the state. These facilities range in size and suitability from multimillion dollar court complexes in metropolitan areas to facilities in many rural locations consisting of a magistrate's living room or an office in a small modular unit. Each year the Court System attempts to upgrade its judicial space by building or leasing new or improved court facilities and by remodeling existing structures. During 1978, there were several facilities projects completed by the Court. Descriptions of these projects are given below.

1. Kotzebue

Planning was completed in 1978 for expansion and remodeling of the Kotzebue Court and Office Building. This project will provide for the following:

- a. A courtroom large enough for 12-member jury trials and seating for twenty spectators.
- b. A jury deliberation room which can also be used for hearings when the courtroom is occupied.
- c. A magistrate's office adjoining the clerk's office.
- d. A judge's chamber which will be used as a law library.
- e. A clerk's office with space for two clerks.
- f. Adequate storage for records and supplies.
- g. An attorney's conference/witness room that could also be used for short-term prisoner holding while awaiting appearance in court.

Construction is scheduled to begin in July and to end in October, 1979. At that time, the Court System will occupy approximately 1,900 square feet of space.

2. Dillingham

In November, 1978, the Court System moved into 3,600 square feet of usable space in a new Dillingham courthouse built to court specifications. This regional facility will be leased over a long term and provides the following:

- a. A courtroom large enough for Superior Court trials and seating for 33 spectators.
- b. A jury deliberation room.
- c. A magistrate's office adjoining the clerk's area.
- d. A judge's chamber.
- e. A law library.
- f. A clerk's area with space for three clerks.
- g. Adequate storage for records and supplies.
- h. Attorney's conference/witness rooms.
- i. Two prisoner holding cells for short-term while awaiting prisoner appearance in court.
- j. An attorney/prisoner interview room.

Construction of this project began in June, 1978, and was completed on November 1.

3. Anchorage

At the end of 1978, work was completed on 2,200 square feet of new, more convenient, and more comfortable jury

assembly space. The new jury assembly area is centrally located in the Anchorage Court complex, making it easier and less disruptive to transport jurors to their respective courtrooms. This facility provides the following:

- a. An assembly area for 150 persons.
- b. An adjoining office area large enough for four jury clerks.
- c. A smoking section with electronic precipitator.
- d. Reading areas.
- e. Public telephone area.
- f. Audio-visual equipment fixtures.

4. Galena

An 1,100 square foot facility was built to Court System specifications and provides the following:

- a. A courtroom to handle 12-member jury trials and seating for 16 spectators.
- b. A magistrate's office adjoining the clerk's office.
- c. A judge's chamber adjoining the magistrate's office. These two offices can be used as a jury deliberation area with the removal of the movable partition wall.
- d. A clerk's area with public counter.

This facility is now occupied under a long term lease.

5. Nenana

A new long term lease was arranged for 800 square feet of usable space. This space provides for the following:

- a. Magistrate's office/hearing room.
- b. Clerk's office.
- c. Public area including public counter and office space.

The lease began on November 1, 1978.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

The Affirmative Action Plan calls for the Court System to reach an employment make-up paralleling the ethnic make-up of the general population. While improvements were made in some areas during 1978, the Court System is still falling short of the goal for hire of Alaska Natives. The following table depicts the status of classified Court System employees at the end of 1977 and 1978:

	<u>Dec. 1977 Percentage of Employees</u>	<u>Dec. 1978 Percentage of Employees</u>	<u>Percentage of Statewide Population</u>
Caucasian	87%	85%	79%
Black	6%	5%	2%
Alaska Native	5%	6%	18%
Other Minority	2%	4%	1%
Women	86%	88%	46%

The Court System had 22 Alaska Native employees in classified positions at the end of 1978, compared with 15 the year before. During 1978, 16 Alaska Natives were hired and 3 were promoted. In 1977, 9 Alaska Natives were hired and none were promoted.

The Court System filled 175 permanent classified positions during 1978. Of the employees hired, 144 (82%) were Caucasian, 16 (9%) were Alaska Native, 6 (3%) were Black, and 9 (5%) were other minorities.

Of the 175 vacancies that occurred, 135 were filled with new hires and 40 were promotions. Of the 40 promoted employees, 33 were Caucasian, 3 were Alaska Native, 2 were Black, and 2 were other minorities. In 1978, 18% of promotions went to minority employees compared with 9% the year before.

However, the Court System continues to employ most of its minority employees at the lower salary ranges. In 1976 and 1977, the Court System failed to hire an Alaska Native in a classified position above salary range 14. In 1978, one Alaska Native was hired at salary range 15.

The percentage of second level supervisory positions (salary range 16-20) held by women increased from 54% in December, 1977, to 61% in December, 1978. Court System goals have also been met for hire of women in law clerk positions. However, the percentage of professional and management positions (salary range 21-26) held by women declined from 35% in December, 1977, to 25% in December, 1978.

The following table depicts the status of judicial officers at the end of 1978:

	<u>Judges and Justices</u>	<u>Magistrate Positions</u>	<u>Percentage of Statewide Population</u>
Caucasian	98%	67%	79%
Black	-	-	2%
Alaska Native	2%	33%	18%
Other Minority	-	-	1%
Women	5%	39%	46%

Since judicial officers are not appointed under the classified merit system, they are not covered under the Court System's affirmative action plan. It is clear, however, that a vast distance has yet to be travelled before the composition of judges and justices reflects the make-up of the general population.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE COURTS

During the 1978 session, the Legislature enacted several bills having an effect on the judiciary.

Small Claims. The jurisdictional limit for small claims was increased from \$1,000 to \$2,000.

Judicial Retirement. Justices and judges appointed after July 1, 1978, will be required to contribute 7% of their salary to the judicial retirement program. This contribution must be made through the fifteenth year of service when maximum benefits under the program will have accrued. (This Act does not affect sitting justices or judges who remain under the non-contributory system).

Judicial Compensation. Although a general pay increase for judicial officers was not under consideration in 1978, the Legislature did provide that judicial officers were entitled to a cost of living adjustment, based on the location of their primary residence, equal to that provided for state employees. This adjustment is in 3.5% increments, and ranges from zero to a maximum of 17.5%, depending on the location.

Employee Leave. A new system of employee leave was enacted, combining medical leave and annual leave. Under the prior system an employee terminating State service was compensated for unused annual leave. Unused medical leave was lost. Under the new system, all leave is designated as "personal leave". The monthly accrual rate for personal leave is lower than for the prior combined medical and annual leave, but all unused personal leave is compensable upon termination. Additionally, an employee with accumulated medical leave under the old system was allowed 40% of that leave to be immediately converted to "personal" leave. The remainder was placed in a "medical leave bank" and the employee may use it for medical purposes when personal leave has been exhausted.

Motor Vehicle Code. A complete revision of the Motor Vehicle Code was adopted. In separate but related legislation, a three-day mandatory minimum jail term was adopted for first offenders convicted of driving while intoxicated.

Anchorage Trial Courts Appropriation. A special appropriation bill for fiscal year 1979 was sought by the Court System to provide additional personnel in the Anchorage trial courts to meet an anticipated sudden increase in district court criminal and traffic filings. This increase in filings was expected as a result of a 40% increase in the number of Anchorage municipal police officers authorized by Anchorage voters in the fall of 1977. The appropriation of \$130,000 was considerably less than the amount sought by the Court System, and the bill specified that approximately half of the funds were to be used to hire night magistrates. As a result, the Court System now provides 24 hour magistrate services in Anchorage for bail setting. However, the entire appropriation was needed to provide this level of coverage.

Criminal Code--Presumptive Sentencing. A major revision of the Criminal Code was enacted during 1978, to be effective January 1, 1980. In addition to a major restructuring of the substantive law, the Act also provides for presumptive sentencing for certain offenders.

Magistrate Jurisdiction. Magistrates were granted jurisdiction to try, without the defendant's consent, a case involving a state traffic infraction. Under prior law, magistrates could not try any state offense without the defendant's written consent. Traffic infractions are limited by statute to a maximum punishment of a \$300 fine, and by law a person charged with an infrac-

tion is not entitled to state appointed counsel or to a jury trial.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROJECTS

Small Claims Handbook

The small claims handbook for plaintiffs and defendants was completely rewritten in 1978. The new version provides more thorough instruction and explanation for each step of the process, and is written in simpler language. Distribution to all court locations will be made during 1979 as copies become available from the printer.

Magistrate Newsletter

In May 1978, the first issue of the Magistrate Newsletter was published and distributed. Prior to May, general information was sent to magistrates by "news and information" memos. The Newsletter is now published every six to eight weeks, and contains news, information, and review of legal issues of interest or concern to magistrates.

Alaska Court Reform Project

Efforts were renewed in 1978 to secure federal funds from LEAA for a major project to reform the Alaska justice system. When

advised by LEAA that our earlier proposals would have to be scaled down to be considered for funding, it was determined that the primary goal of a more restricted effort should be to simplify our existing judicial dispute resolution system wherever possible, consistent with standards of fairness. A revised grant application to establish a project aimed primarily at simplification was written in 1978, and is currently under review by LEAA.

Automation

The following systems were implemented during 1978:

Anchorage Vital Statistics Index: A daily cumulative listing of all births, deaths, marriage licenses and marriage certificates in name sequence. Replaces manual index cards.

Anchorage Fines Due: Includes data on all fine payment schedules, fines paid, other cash receipts, warrants outstanding, and warrants issued. On entry of cash data by cashier, computer automatically prints receipt. Replaces manual accounting system using cash registers.

Traffic Reminder/Warrant System: Keeps track of appearance dates for traffic defendants, automatically prints reminders or warrants when defendant fails to appear.

Electronic Equipment Control: Includes all inventory and maintenance data for all electronic equipment owned by the Alaska Court System.

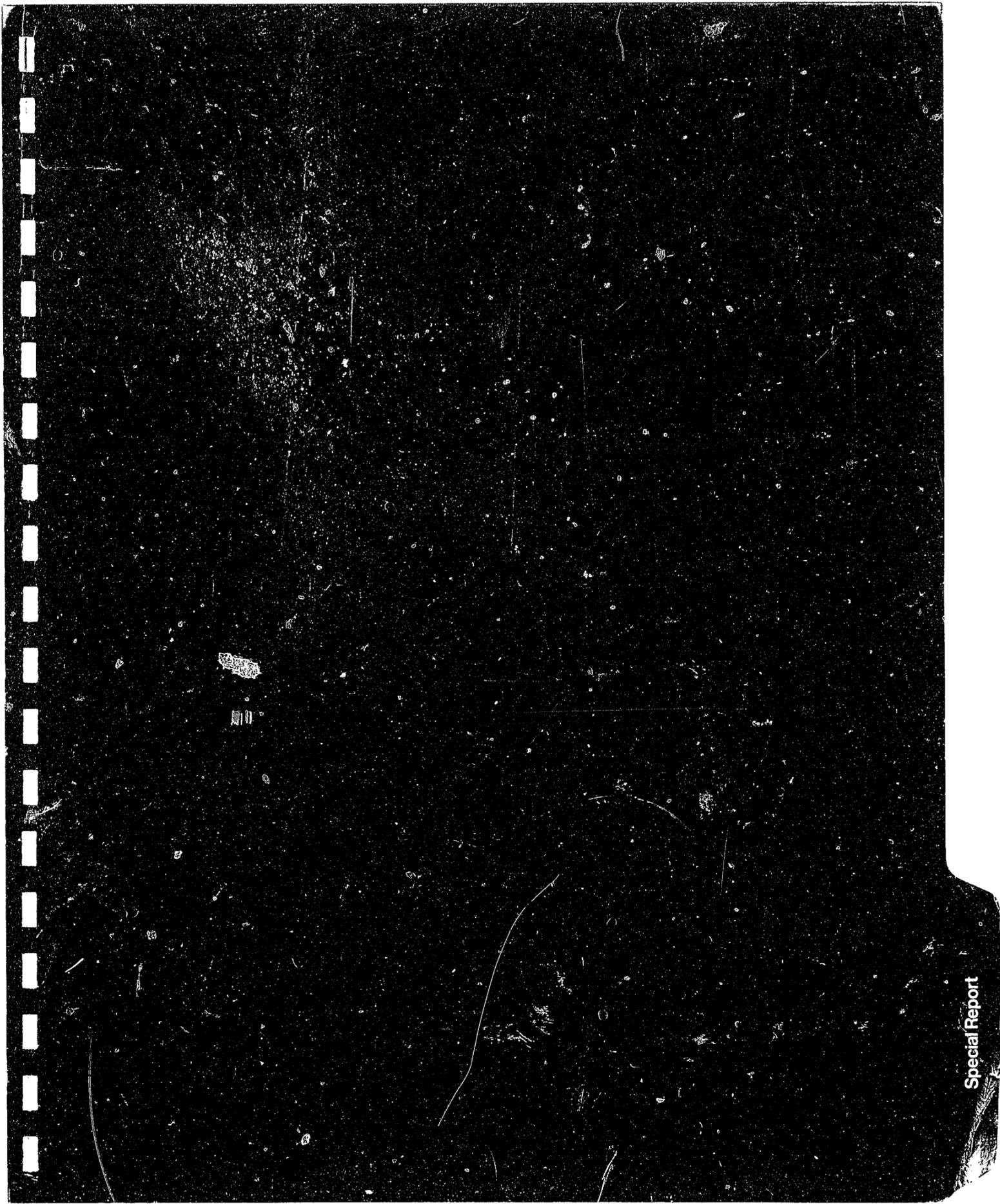
Criminal History: Development of an automated rapidly accessible criminal history. The record for all convicted felons and misdemeanants can be accessed within seconds from any location throughout the state.

Jury Management

A procedures manual for jury clerks was developed and distributed during 1978. Also, an evaluation was performed on Anchorage's "one-day one-trial" jury system, under which the juror serves either one day or the length of one trial.

Other Areas of Administrative Review

Preliminary analyses were performed on Alaska's pre-trial release rates, implications of implementing mandatory arbitration, and problems in civil caseload and calendaring in the Anchorage court. Work was begun on development of a manual of standard case-handling procedures for reference and training of new clerks; and on development of a system for setting variable magistrate salaries on the basis of measurable, objective criteria. Additional review and analysis was also performed on appellate caseload problems and alternatives.



Special Report

SPECIAL REPORT

X SUPREME COURT WORKLOAD: ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

INTRODUCTION

During 1976 the Alaska Supreme Court experienced a dramatic increase in appellate filings. Prior to that time there had been a steady but relatively slow rate of increase. By mid-1977 the caseload had grown even further, and the Supreme Court became seriously concerned about its ability to cope with the increases. The Administrative Office was asked to explore possible solutions to the workload problem, and a preliminary report was prepared in September of 1977, discussing possible solutions and providing some statistical comparison between the workload of the Alaska Supreme Court and other supreme courts from relatively similar states. The preliminary report concluded that among the possible solutions, the establishment of an intermediate appellate court offered the best likelihood of providing significant long term assistance to the Supreme Court in coping with its increasing workload.

Because the rate of increase in appellate filings appeared to be stabilizing by the fall of 1977, the Court decided to wait one year before making a final determination whether to seek legislation to establish an intermediate appellate court. At the end of 1978, the Court concluded that even with only a slight increase in filings, it was unlikely that the Court would be able to keep

pace adequately. Legislation was then drafted for introduction in the 1979 Legislative session to establish an intermediate appellate court.

This special report contains much of the discussion prepared for the 1977 preliminary report and includes updated statistical information relevant to the need for an intermediate appellate court for Alaska.

I. SUPREME COURT WORKLOAD: 1970 - 1978

The membership of the Alaska Supreme Court was increased in 1968 from three to five justices. Since approximately 1970, each justice has regularly employed two personal law clerks. Apart from the establishment of a central research staff, slight increases in clerical staff, and the recent employment of legal interns who earn law school course credit while spending an academic quarter working for the Supreme Court, the number of regular employees whose functions are directly related to the decision making process has not increased since 1970. The following table shows the increases in case filings in the Supreme Court from 1970 through 1978.

TABLE I

	<u>Total Case Filings</u>		<u>Total Case Filings</u>
1970	217	1975	337
1971	215	1976	466
1972	249	1977	613
1973	255	1978	630
1974	290		

Total case filings have more than doubled since 1974. The increase since 1970 is 190 percent, or almost triple.

The court's response to this increase has been varied. First, the court adopted several changes in its operating procedures to help facilitate the appellate process. Many unopposed routine motions that previously were decided by individual justices are now handled entirely by the Clerk of the Supreme Court. These routine motions include motions for extensions of time for filing briefs, for overlength briefs, to supplement or amend designations of record, and so forth.¹ The Court also established a central screening staff under the Clerk of the Court to review non-routine motions and petitions for discretionary review, and to screen appeals to identify cases that are amenable to summary disposition. There are currently two attorneys employed as central staff. The court has also begun, partly as a result of the central staff screening, to increase its use of summary orders and of per curiam and memorandum opinions. During 1978, the court disposed of a total of 54 cases on the merits by these methods.

¹See Appellate Rule 14(a). During 1978 the clerk and his deputies disposed of 796 unopposed routine motions under this rule.

The major response on the court's part to its increased workload, however, has been simply to work much harder than before. During 1975 the court disposed of 299 cases. In 1978 the court disposed of 560 cases, nearly double the dispositions during 1975. The following table shows the number of dispositions from 1975 through 1978.

TABLE II

	<u>Total Dispositions*</u>
1975	299
1976	335
1977	450
1978	560

*Includes voluntary dismissals.

Another indicator of the court's increased workload is the number of opinions published. During 1975 the court published a total of 122 opinions, or an average of 24 opinions per justice. During 1978 the court published 237 opinions, or an average of 47 per justice.² Table III shows the number of opinions published by the court from 1975 through 1978.

²Retired Justice John Dimond authored 14 opinions during 1978 while on pro tem status. If these are deducted from the total, the five justices authored an average of 45 opinions each.

TABLE III

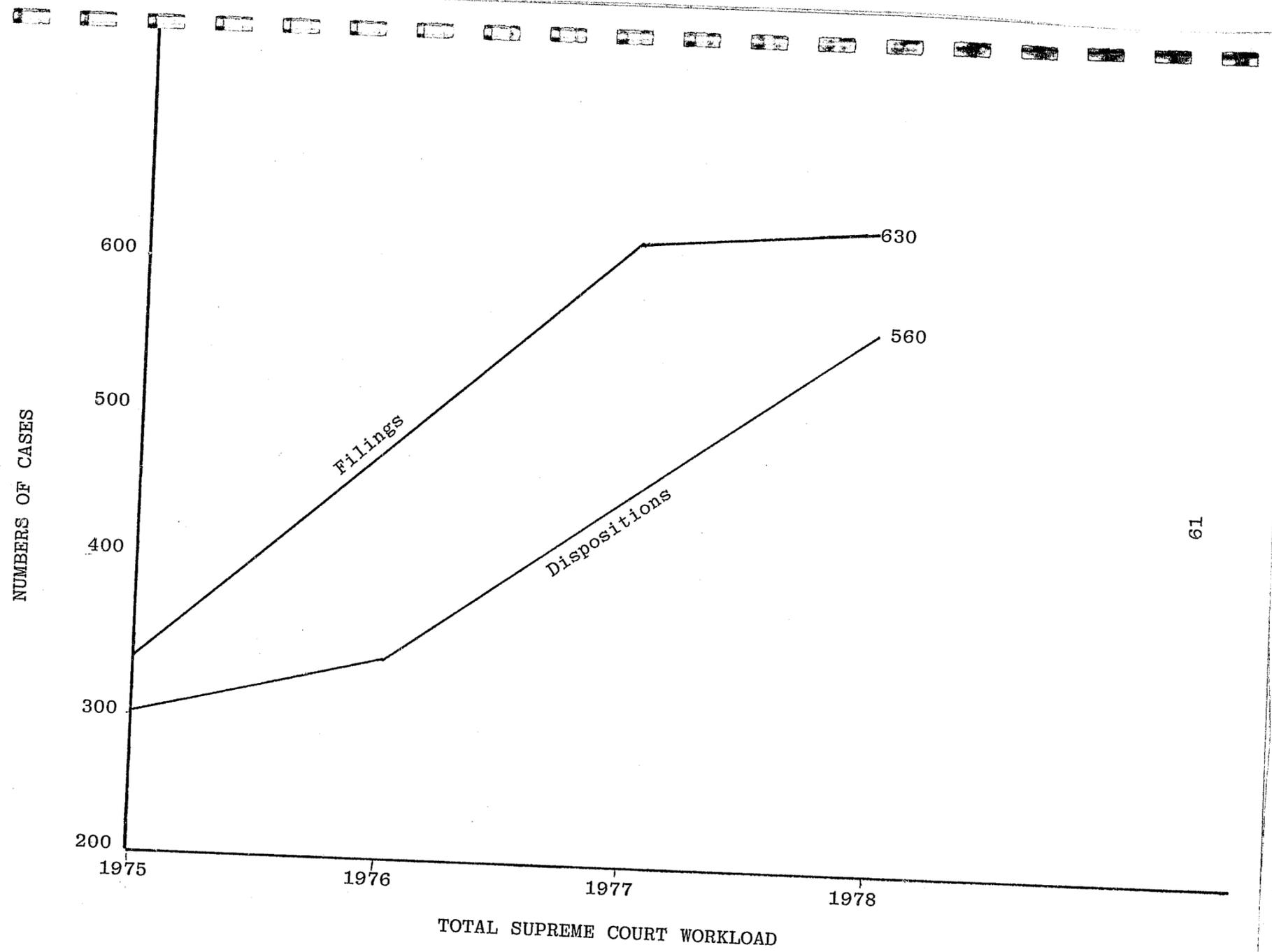
	<u>Opinions Published</u>	<u>Average Per Justice</u>
1975	122	24
1976	142	28
1977	189	38
1978	237	47

Not surprisingly, the number of cases pending at the end of each year has also increased substantially. Table IV shows the number of cases pending at the end of each year commencing with December 31, 1975.

TABLE IV

	<u>Cases Pending on December 31</u>
1975	258
1976	391
1977	554
1978	624

The chart on the next page shows the court's disposition rate as compared with the rate of increase in filings. While the disposition rate has generally kept up with the filing rate, the number of dispositions are still fewer than filings each year and the court continues to fall behind. There are also strong indications that the court has reached its saturation point in terms of the number of cases it can handle in a year without seriously sacrificing the quality of the work product.



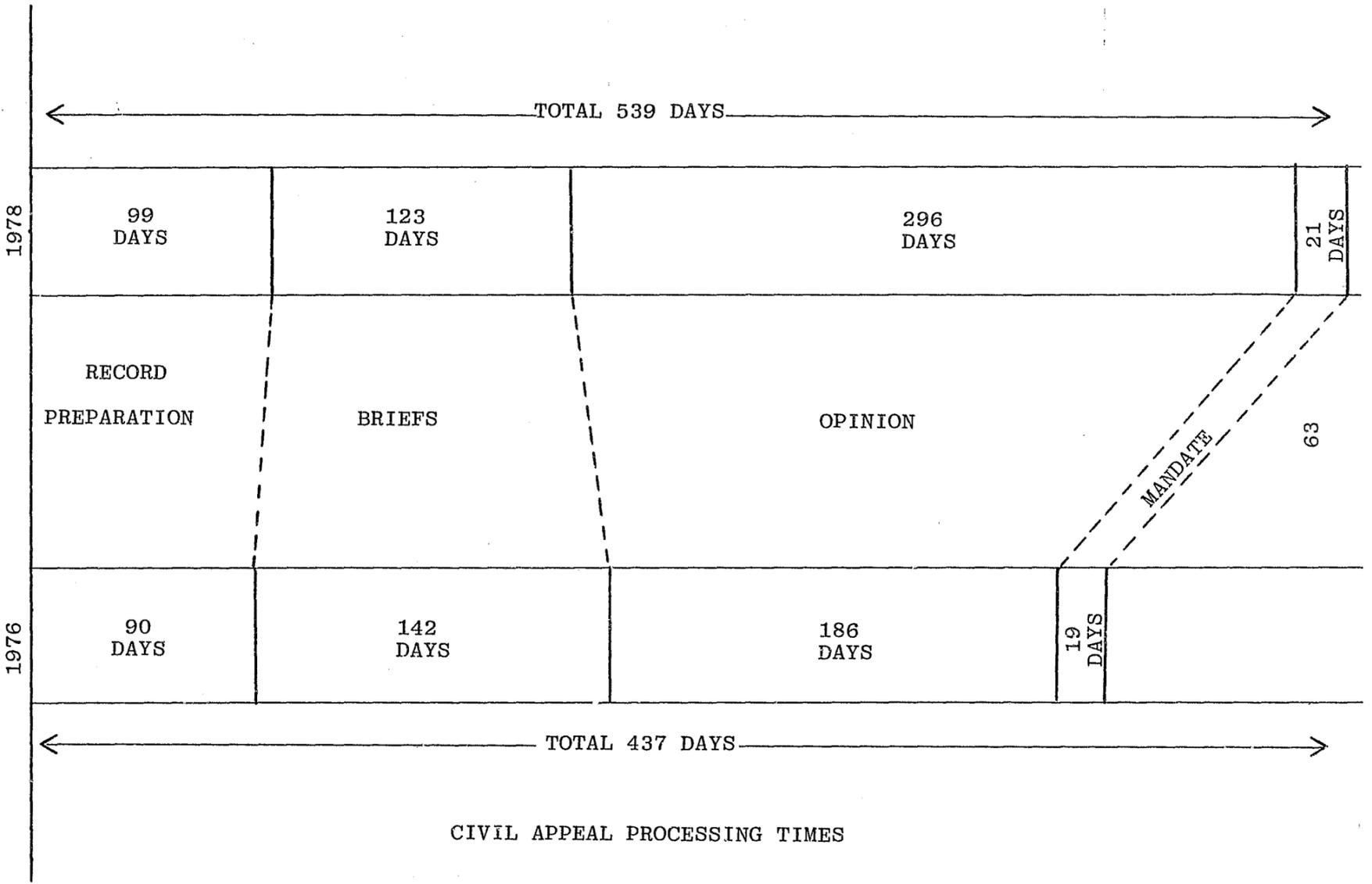
First, disposition times are increasing, and are beyond the point that should be acceptable to the citizens of Alaska. The average disposition times for civil, criminal, and sentence appeals for 1977 and 1978 are as follows:

TABLE V

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Civil Appeals	437 days	485 days	533 days
Criminal Appeals	(not avail-	593 days	612 days
Sentence Appeals	able)	304 days	358 days

Under the Court's internal operating procedures, a case should take no longer than 280 days total, from notice of appeal to mandate.³ Included within that total is a maximum recommended time of 120 days from submission of a case on briefs or following oral argument until publication of an opinion. The chart on the following page shows that the average time that a civil appeal is under submission has increased sharply over the past several years. During 1976, the Court took an average of 196 days following submission of a civil case until publication of an opinion. During 1978 this stage of the appellate process was averaging 296 days for civil appeals, or an increase of nearly 60 percent.

³This total includes 40 days for record preparation, 30 days for appellant's brief, 30 days for appellee's brief, 20 days for a reply brief, 30 days for placing the case on the argument calendar, 90 days for preparation of a first draft opinion, and 30 days for the other justices to vote upon and make suggested revisions to the opinion for final publication, and 10 days for the issuance of the mandate.



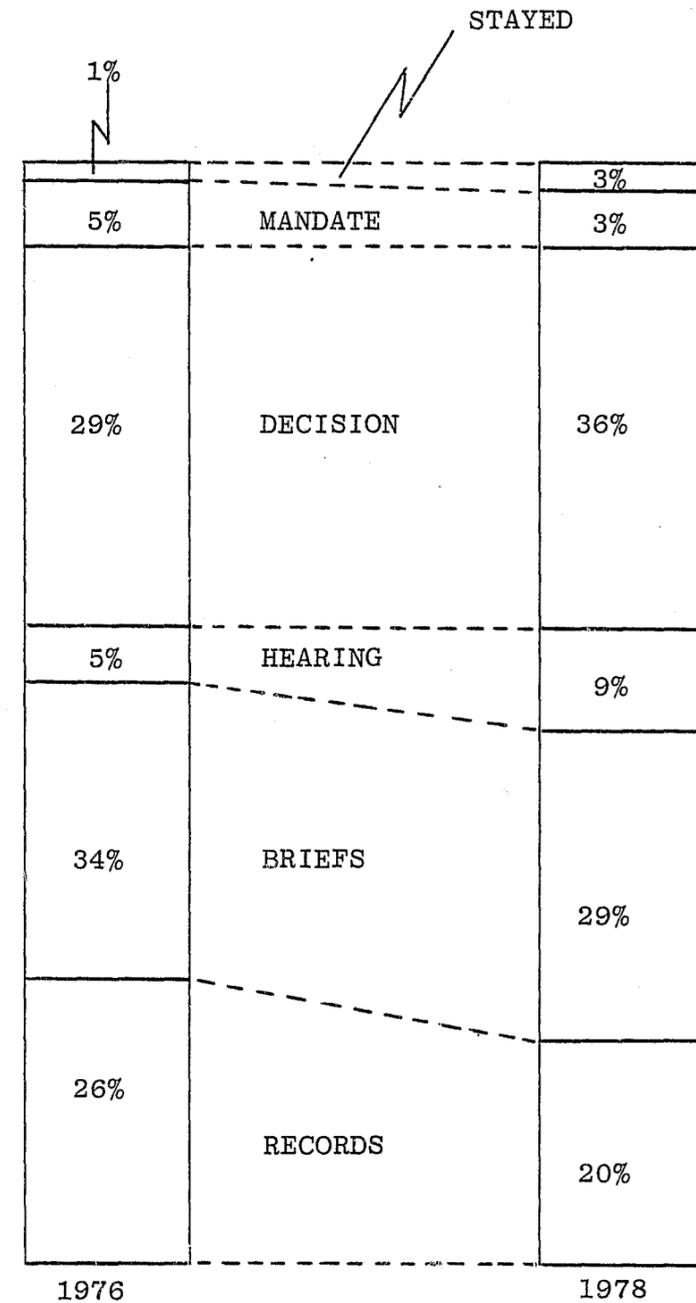
CIVIL APPEAL PROCESSING TIMES

Perhaps the most alarming figure is the increasing number of cases under submission and awaiting a first draft opinion. On December 31, 1978, there were 129 cases in this category. One month later there were 152 cases awaiting a first draft opinion. Translating this number into the workload facing the justices, it means that if the internal operating guidelines were followed, which recommend the circulation of a first draft within 90 days after submission of the case, each justice would have to write 30 draft opinions over the next 90 days, or 10 opinions per month. Also, by law a justice may not receive a paycheck if he has not circulated a first draft opinion in a case within six months after submission of the case to the court for decision. Thus, in order for the justices to receive uninterrupted compensation, each justice will certainly be required to write 30 opinions within the next six months, or an average of five opinions each per month. (Nor does it seem an equitable alternative for a justice to be denied compensation because the workload, over which he has no control, has grown beyond his capacity to handle within the six month limit.)

If this pace were maintained throughout the year, each justice would be required to write 60 opinions per year. This number seems clearly beyond the capacity of a justice of a court of last resort, particularly when the relative complexity of many of the appeals that arise in Alaska is taken into account and when one considers that drafting opinions is only a small part of the work facing the Court. In addition to preparing drafts in cases

assigned to him, a justice must review and vote upon the draft opinions prepared by the other justices, decide complex motions and petitions for review, consider revisions to the rules of procedure, and participate in administrative policy decisions affecting the entire court system.

The chart on the following page shows that a much higher percentage of the Court's pending docket at the end of 1978 were awaiting decision than at the end of 1976. Only 29 percent of the cases pending before the court at the end of 1976 were awaiting decision compared to 36 percent at the end of 1978. This is one more indication that the court has in fact reached its dispositional capacity.



PERCENT OF CASES
PENDING OF STAGE

A recent study by the Administrative Office shows that there will undoubtedly be an increase in appellate filings over the next ten years. This study found an extremely high historical correlation between population growth and increases in appellate filings. Using the most conservative population growth estimates available (that is, assuming there is no gas pipeline construction or other major impacts on population growth), the appellate filings in the supreme court are forecast as follows:

TABLE VI

	<u>Expected</u>	<u>High</u>
1981	673	844
1982	729	800
1983	784	856
1984	843	915
1985	906	979
1986	969	1,043
1987	1,013	1,106
1988	1,098	1,174

II. POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO WORKLOAD PROBLEM

The solutions which come most readily to mind and which have been used by other states to cope with increasing appellate caseloads are the following:

1. Increase the size of the supreme court.
2. Establish panels of the supreme court.
3. Limit appeals of right to the supreme court.
4. Establish central research and screening staff.
5. Establish intermediate court of appeals.

This report will review each of these solutions.

1. Increase the size of the supreme court. In many ways court expansion appears to be the simplest solution to the caseload problem. Increasing the number of justices on the court would obviously divide the workload among more people, so that the opinion writing burden on each person is reduced -- one of the important goals of any change in the appellate system. Court expansion is an attractive solution also in that it would not necessitate any change in appellate procedures.

The use of either a seven-justice or five-justice court would be compatible with the American Bar Association Standards relating to Court Organization, which state in part:

A supreme court should be constituted of an odd number of judges, so the decisions can be reached by majority vote. The number most common and generally satisfactory is seven. This number facilitates the working relationships required to establish concurrence of opinion on difficult legal questions, while at the same time being large enough to provide breadth of viewpoint and the manpower to prepare the opinions that are the principal work product of appellate courts. Nevertheless, some appellate courts have operated effectively with five judges. [EMPHASIS ADDED]

⁴American Bar Association Standards Relating to Court Organization, Standard 1.13, at 34 [hereinafter cited as ABA Standards on Court Organization].

A change in the size of the court could be achieved by an amendment to A.S. 22.05.020, which establishes the composition of the court.⁵ No constitutional amendment would be necessary, since article IV, section 2(a), of the Alaska Constitution, authorizes the legislature to increase the number of justices upon the request of the supreme court.⁶

However, the efficacy of court expansion as a solution to the caseload problem may be illusory. As stated in the American Bar Association Standards on Court Organization, "Adding additional judges to a highest court may actually slow down its operation rather than speeding it up."⁷ The additional justices would certainly make it possible for the court to increase its output of opinions, but, at the same time, each case might take somewhat longer to decide because there would be additional points of view to be dealt with and more justices among whom draft opinions and memoranda would have to circulate. Additionally, each justice would

⁵A.S. 22.05.020 provides: "Composition and general powers. The supreme court is a court of record and consists of three justices including the chief justices. On December 1, 1968, the total number of justices shall be increased to five. The supreme court is vested with all power and authority necessary to carry into complete execution all its judgments, decrees and determinations in all matters within its jurisdiction, according to the constitution, the laws of the state, and the common law. It may prescribe by rule the fees to be charged by all courts for judicial services.

⁶Alaska Constitution, article IV, section 2(a) provides: "The supreme court shall be the highest court of the State with final appellate jurisdiction. It shall consist of three justices, one of whom is chief justice. The number of justices may be increased by law upon the request of the supreme court."

⁷ABA Standards on Court Organization at 35.

still have to review each draft opinion. Assuming that seven justices would produce more opinions in a given year than would five, the workload on each justice with respect to the opinion review function would actually increase with seven justices. One commentator has described the situation as follows:

[W]hatever added work can be done by the extra judges is dissipated by the increased consultation time, by the difficulties inherent in drafting opinions to accommodate multiple points of view, and by the administrative problems involved in increased personnel.

Increasing the size of the supreme court, moreover, has not been a widely used method of dealing with appellate caseload problems.

2. Establish panels of the supreme court. Another possible solution to the caseload problem is to divide the supreme court into panels of three. The advantage of sitting in panels is that, while three judges are hearing arguments or deliberating on or writing opinions relating to certain cases, the other two justices would be free to tend to other work of the court. The use of panels would necessitate some change in the internal procedures of the supreme court, but this solution does have the advantage of not requiring procedural changes for the attorneys or litigants.

⁸Hufstedler, Constitutional Revision and Appellate Court Decongestants, 44 Wash. L. Rev. 577, 594 (1969), quoted in Donaldson, A Crisis in the Idaho Court System: An "Appealing" Remedy, 13 Idaho L. Rev. 1, 4 (1976).

There is no constitutional, statutory or administrative requirement that the supreme court sit en banc,⁹ and Appellate Rule 16 does provide that three justices shall constitute a quorum.¹⁰

It therefore appears that the change to panels could be made by internal administrative action, without the necessity of constitutional amendment or legislative action.

The commentators, however, are uniformly opposed to the use of panels by a state's highest appellate court. The American Bar Association Standards on Court Organization, for example, contend that the use of panels dilutes the appellate function, "particularly that of developing the law."¹¹ The American Bar Association Standards Relating to Appellate Courts state a more emphatic position against the use of panels. The Standard itself reads as follows:

3.01 Internal Organization of Appellate Courts.

(a) Supreme Court. In hearing and determining the merits of cases before it, the supreme court should sit en banc. Except for

⁹A.S. 22.05.010(b) does include the following provision: "For the purpose of considering appeals of sentences on [the grounds that the sentence is excessive or too lenient], the supreme court may sit in divisions." [Emphasis added.]

¹⁰Appellate Rule 16(a) provides: "A quorum shall consist of a minimum of 3 justices or judges designated to sit on the supreme court."

¹¹ABA Standards on Court Organization at 35.

those who may be disqualified for cause or unavoidably absent, all members of the court should participate in the decision of each case. The court should not sit in panels or divisions, whether fixed or rotating, or delegate its deliberative and decisional functions to officers such as commissioners.¹²

The Commentary explains the rationale behind this position.

The internal organization of an appellate court should be designed to permit the court to fulfill its functions in the court system. The primary responsibility of a supreme court is that of developing and maintaining the consistency of the law to be applied in subordinate courts in the system... In deliberating upon and deciding the legal questions that come before it, the supreme court's entire membership should participate so that its collective professional and intellectual resources are brought to bear in the development of the law. To the extent that such a court subdivides itself into panels or divisions, it creates possibilities of conflict or inconsistency in its decisions, which can be resolved only through en banc hearings.

In some states having no intermediate appellate court, the supreme court sits in divisions in order to cope with a caseload which would be too large to handle if the court were to sit en banc in every case. This arrangement has often been used as a means of transition to the establishment of an intermediate appellate court. The result of such an arrangement is that the court functions simultaneously as a court of intermediate review when it sits in divisions and as a court of subsequent review when it sits en banc. If the court's docket in such a

¹²American Bar Association Standards Relating to Appellate Courts, Standard 3.01, at 7-8 [hereinafter cited as ABA Standards on Appellate Courts]

system is carefully administered, so that important or difficult cases are identified before being heard and assigned directly for en banc hearing, a single supreme court can handle the system's appellate responsibilities in an effective way. Experience indicates, however, that such an arrangement may persist long after the point has been reached when an intermediate appellate court should have been established.

Moreover, internal inconsistency in the court's decisional product may be ignored or tolerated to an excessive degree in the hope of avoiding the cost of establishing an intermediate court.¹³

The blue-ribbon committee which recently studied appellate caseload problems in Idaho¹⁴ considered the possibility of using panels of the supreme court, but the committee finally rejected that alternative:

[T]here seemed to be more arguments against the use of panels than arguments in favor: both of the "outside experts" who testified before the committee, Chief Judge Schwab and Chief Justice Cameron, urged that any Supreme Court has a law-stating function, and that this function is weakened by the operation of panels within a supreme court. Other committee members felt that decisions by panels should be final only if they are unanimous --meaning that a panel which developed disagreement would then have to return an appeal to the entire appellate body or to another panel causing further delay. Other committee members felt that panels placed too much emphasis on the luck of the draw, and that panels are not appropriate for decisions of a

¹³ Id. at 8-9

¹⁴ An Investigation into the Problems Created by the Growing Appellate Caseload in Idaho, September 16, 1977, hereafter cited as "Idaho Report".

CONTINUED

1 OF 4

court of last resort, although they would be useful for an intermediate appellate court. Committee members seemed to take the view that the function of a court of last resort is to take a broad and balanced view of the law and the needs of society, and that dividing any court of last resort into smaller units of decision would interfere with this basic role. The committee finally determined that the use of panels, either in connection with increasing the size of the Supreme Court or within¹⁵ the present structure, is not desirable.

With the assistance of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, we have attempted to determine how panels might actually operate and to quantify to some extent the reduction in workload that a panel system could be expected to produce.

By use of a standard mathematical formula, it was determined that in order to have the five justices sit in all possible combinations of three justices each, a total of ten panels would be required. The composition of each panel would be as follows:

Panel 1:	A/B/C
Panel 2:	B/C/D
Panel 3:	C/D/E
Panel 4:	D/E/A
Panel 5:	E/A/B
Panel 6:	A/C/D
Panel 7:	C/E/A
Panel 8:	E/B/D
Panel 9:	D/B/A
Panel 10:	E/C/B

¹⁵ Idaho Report, supra, note 14, at 29-30.

It must be remembered that even if panels are used, each justice will still have the responsibility for drafting the same number of opinions each year as he would if panels were not used. The two areas in which the use of panels would reduce the workload of individual justices are in preparation for oral argument and review of draft opinions from other justices. Since each justice will not be participating in four of the ten panels, the time he spends presently on preparation for oral argument and on reviewing drafts would be reduced by a maximum of 40 percent. Assuming for purposes of illustration that a justice devotes 40 percent of his total time to these two tasks, then the panel system would theoretically reduce his overall workload by 16 percent.¹⁶

In practice, however, the 40 percent reduction figure is unrealistically high when applied to total workload because a certain percentage of the total appeals will be heard by the Court en banc. For example, if the Court had an annual caseload of 200 appeals, and 50 of the 200 were heard en banc, then the workload reduction in the preparation and review functions would be diminished from the maximum 40 percent to 30 percent.¹⁷ Again assuming that a justice devotes 40 percent of his total time to these two tasks, the overall savings in

¹⁶This figure is arrived at by multiplying the 40% reduction by the percent of total time spent on preparation for argument and review of opinions.

¹⁷If only 150 of the total 200 cases are heard by panels, then each justice would not be required to participate in 40% of the 150 panel cases, or 60 cases. These 60 cases represent 30% of the total 200.

workload for that justice would be 12 percent, or 4.8 hours per 40 hour week. And as the ratio of en banc cases to panel cases increases, the workload reductions are further diminished.

Even if the philosophical objections were set aside, the use of panels is generally agreed to be a temporary solution to the workload problem at best. The following chart illustrates that if the caseload continues to increase, then the actual workload of each justice under a panel system will approach and finally increase beyond the present actual workload within a relatively short period of time.

Year One

It is assumed that 200 cases will be filed, ready for argument, and decided during the year. It is also assumed that 25% of the total, or 50 cases, will be heard en banc¹⁸

Each justice must write opinions in 40 cases

Each justice must fully participate in 140 cases*

*50 cases en banc plus 90 cases in panels

Year Two

It is assumed that the caseload increases by 25%, for a total of 250 cases. 25% of the total, or 63 cases, will be heard en banc.

Each justice must write opinions in 50 cases

¹⁸The estimate of 25% en banc cases was somewhat arbitrary, since a more accurate figure could not be determined. It does, however, take into account the 1976 experience of dissenting opinions filed in 17% of the opinions, with the additional 8% intended to reflect those cases involving important questions of law requiring full court participation. It may be that the estimate is too low to adequately take into account the number of these cases.

Each justice must fully participate in 175 cases*

*63 cases en banc plus 112 cases in panels.

Year Three

It is assumed that the caseload will again increase by 25%, for a total of 325 cases. 25% of the total, or 81 cases, will be heard en banc.

Each justice must write opinions in 65 cases

Each justice must fully participate in 227 cases*

*81 cases en banc plus 146 cases in panels.

Thus after two years, the actual number of cases that each justice must fully participate in will exceed the number of total cases from the hypothetical "Year One."

This chart also illustrates the problems attending the adoption of a solution that is geared toward percentage reductions in workload as is the panel system. At some point along the graph of caseload increase, a court will reach its saturation point. A justice has time to write only a certain number of opinions each year and can participate fully in only a certain number of cases each year without seriously sacrificing the quality of the court's work product. When the saturation point is reached, it hardly matters in practical terms that next year's workload will be reduced by 15 or 20 percent by the use of panels if the actual workload will exceed the capacity of the justices. The court will continue to fall behind, whether panels are utilized or not. At the trial court level, when a court reaches this saturation point, the solution is to add another judge so that judicial capacity is increased. It has been suggested that the panel system will provide real relief only if pro tempore appointments of superior

court judges are included on the panels. The inclusions of pro tem justices on panels could be accomplished in at least two different ways.

If an extra judicial position were assumed to exist on the Supreme Court (to be filled each time with a different pro tem justice), then the judicial capacity for use on panels would increase from 5 to 6. By using the same mathematical formula discussed above, 20 panels would be required to have the six positions combined into panels of three without repeating a combination. While this would certainly augment any workload reductions that would otherwise be achieved by panels, it would be administratively too unwieldy with existing clerks's office staff to attempt to manage 20 panels. If additional pro tempore assistance were to be used in concert with the panel system, it would be preferable to keep the same ten panels described above, and substitute a pro tem justice for each of the five sitting justices periodically and on a rotating basis.

There are, however, both philosophical and practical limitations on the frequent use of superior court judges on the panels as justices pro tempore. In order to achieve a significant additional workload reduction by use of pro tem assistance, a fairly large number of cases would have to be heard by panels made up of two justices and one pro tem justice. With only two of the five justices sitting on a large number of panel calendars, the Supreme Court's law-making function is even more diluted. The predictability of results declines, and the potential for conflicts among the panels increases greatly, necessitating further hearing by the Court en banc.

There is also a limit to the amount of time that a superior court judge can be expected to divert from his trial court duties. In this vein, it must be remembered as well that the pro tem justice cannot work as efficiently as a full time justice. He may have limited law clerk assistance, and will not have the level of assistance for preparation of pre-argument memoranda and draft opinions that a sitting justice has. Further, he lacks the advantage of being able to devote full time to appellate matters and thereby develop a routine for efficient disposition of these types of cases.

Some further problems should also be noted. It has been suggested that one way of meeting the objection concerning the dilution of the law-making function is to provide that in any case where the panel decision were not unanimous, or if a non-participating justice disagreed with the draft opinion, then the case would be referred to the court for en banc resolution. While this requirement would to some extent reduce the problems concerning the dilution of the law-making function, it would also mean that such a case would probably have to be argued again before the full court and certainly would require another conference. This would result in inconvenience and delay to counsel and litigants, and a duplication of effort for the members of the panel who initially considered the case.

As another means of safeguarding the law-making function, it has been suggested that before argument, a single justice on a panel should be empowered to order any case before the panel moved to the en banc calendar. Again, this would provide some additional safeguards. However, while it is impossible, without some experience to draw upon, to predict how frequently this prerogative might be exercised, it would certainly be

exercised to some extent, and this would result in further diminishing the overall percentage workload reduction that a panel system might achieve.

Finally, in order for a panel system to operate efficiently, there must be a mechanism for identifying those cases that will be amenable to panel treatment. If unanimity on the panels is required, this means in addition that the identification process must include the ability to predict with some accuracy those cases that will be likely to result in a unanimous decision. (Otherwise delay and duplication of effort will be increased.) It is questionable whether the two central staff attorneys would be able, without additional staff, to perform this type of screening function adequately and also provide substantial assistance to the court on motions and petitions. Additionally, the Clerk of the Supreme Court has expressed the concern that the initiation of a ten panel system would require the hiring of an additional calendar clerk to coordinate the assignments and the calendaring of cases for the ten panels and for the en banc calendars.¹⁹

3. Limit appeals of right to the supreme court. Since the primary goal of these changes in the appellate system is to reduce the workload of the supreme court, one direct method of dealing with the problem would be to

¹⁹It would be possible, of course, to reduce the number of panels from ten to five, with each justice sitting on three different panels. The number of panels could not be fewer than five, however, and still maintain an equal distribution of panel assignments. In this event, it is estimated by the Clerk that an additional one-half time calendar clerk would be required. Five panels would achieve the same percentage workload reductions as would ten panels, but such a system would not be fully rotating.

permit fewer appeals. This could be done by abolishing appeals of right to the supreme court in certain types of cases or by totally eliminating appeals of right and authorizing the supreme court to grant writs of certiorari for those cases which it wishes to hear. The primary advantage of such a system is that it would produce an immediate reduction in the caseload of the supreme court and would enable the court itself to exercise control over the size of its caseload.

Although the right to at least one appeal is traditional in the American judicial system, such a right is not conferred by the United States Constitution. The American Bar Association Standards on Court Organization include the following statement: "[I]t should be recognized that a litigant has no unqualified right to an appeal..."²⁰

A limitation or abolition of appeals of right to the supreme court would require an amendment to A.S. 22.05.010(a), which currently reads in part:

The supreme court has final appellate jurisdiction in all actions and proceedings. ...An appeal to the supreme court is a matter of right.

Article IV, section 1, of the Alaska Constitution grants to the legislature the authority to prescribe the jurisdiction of courts: "The jurisdiction of courts

²⁰ ABA Standards on Court Organization at 35.

shall be prescribed by law." This would seem to preclude any constitutional problems with the elimination of appeals of right.

Since no legislative attempt has been made to limit appeals of right to the supreme court, the Alaska Supreme Court obviously has had no opportunity to consider the constitutionality of such a limitation. However, if appeals of right were limited or abolished, the supreme court would retain the power to accept cases by certiorari, and the Alaska Supreme Court has indicated that the exercise of such a power is equivalent to the exercise of "final appellate jurisdiction". In State v. Browder²¹ the court stated:

We think it significant that the legislature in prescribing this court's jurisdiction specifically provided that "The supreme court may issue injunctions, writs of review, mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, habeas corpus, and all writs necessary or proper to the complete exercise of its jurisdiction." In our view this provision is a clear manifestation of the legislature's intent that the supreme court would be able to exercise its final appellate jurisdiction other than by appeal.²²

It is likely then that the limitation or abolition of appeals of right would be construed as a legitimate exercise of the legislature's power to prescribe jurisdiction and not as an unconstitutional grant of final appellate jurisdiction to a lower court.

²¹ 486 p.2d 925 (Alaska 1971).

²² Id. at 930

The consensus of the commentators appears to be that limiting the right to appeal is not a desirable solution to the caseload problem. For example, Judge Shirley Hufstedler of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, is strongly opposed to this approach:

There are direct and indirect ways to trim an appellate docket. The direct way is to cut off or limit the right to appeal. The indirect way is to create a series of procedural or financial impediments which discourage appeals. We can dispose of the indirect methods summarily. Entwining the appellate process in even more red tape than there is at present or making appeals even more expensive is a vigorous step backwards. There remains the direct route. The amputation method will undoubtedly cure congestion, but the treatment may be worse than the disease.²³

The American Bar Association Standards on Appellate Courts take the position that litigants generally should have at least one appeal of right.²⁴ The Commentary to Standard 3.10, Opportunity for Appellate Review, states in part:

The right of appeal, while never held to be within the Due Process guaranty of the United States Constitution, is a fundamental element of procedural fairness as generally understood in this country. That right should be accorded an aggrieved party to a trial court proceeding.²⁵

²³ S. Hufstedler, Constitutional Revision, *supra*, note 8, at 586-87.

²⁴ ABA Standards on Appellate Courts at 14.

²⁵ Id. at 15.

Even if there are no legal problems with limiting the right of appeal, such a limitation does raise serious policy questions. Indeed, the Idaho committee rejected this approach solely for policy reasons:

Ultimately, the suggestions that the right of appeal should be limited was rejected by the committee, but not on legal grounds. Overwhelmingly, committee members felt that in a state such as Idaho with a strong western tradition of independence, persons should have the right to at least one appeal from a trial judge's decision to allow for correction of error. Limiting the right to appeal in any way would not be popular with Idaho citizens and would be opposed. Thus, this alternative was discarded.²⁶

The limitation of the right of appeal would create no significant new costs to the court system, and would probably result in a reduction of costs.

A less drastic alternative to direct limitation on the right to appeal would be to devise some disincentives to appealing. One possible disincentive would be to provide for substantially higher awards of attorney fees to the prevailing party on appeal. A serious objection to this approach is that meritorious appeals as well as unmeritorious ones are discouraged, and access to the court is denied on the basis of one's financial ability to take the risk of losing.

Further, before any disincentives should be adopted as a method of reducing caseload, the Court must conclude that a substantial number of the appeals coming before

²⁶ Idaho Report, *supra*, note 14, at 26.

it should not have been brought. And the particular disincentive chosen must be directed at discouraging only those that should not be brought. It might be appropriate, for example, to award substantial attorney fees to a prevailing appellee in a clearly frivolous appeal. Of course, the truly difficult question (and one that goes beyond the scope of this study) is whether Alaskan litigants do in fact appeal "too many" cases, and if so, why they do. For until the cases that should be appealed can be identified, and the reasons for appealing them divined, then disincentives cannot be fashioned that will discourage only these sorts of cases.

4. Expand central research and screening staff. Alaska is one of several states which have established a central staff of attorneys to perform research and screening duties in an attempt to deal with the problem of increasing caseload. As outlined in the American Bar Association Standards on Appellate Courts, the duties of such a staff may include the following:

(1) Monitoring and reviewing cases coming before the court to assure compliance with procedural rules, and making recommendations for disposition of routine procedural matters in accordance with criteria established by the court;

(2) Preparing case summaries, including procedural history, facts, and principal issues and authorities, for the court's use in managing its caseload and conducting its deliberations;

(3) Reviewing all matters presented in propria persona and taking measures necessary to put them in correct and intelligible form;

(4) Supplementing the research of the judges' individual law clerks; and

(5) Acting for the court in supervising preparation of complex records....²⁷

In 1971 the National Center for State Courts began the Appellate Justice Project which established experimental central research staffs in Nebraska, Virginia, New Jersey and Illinois.²⁸ The evidence accumulated during these projects supported the following initial hypotheses of the project:

1. That a central staff of lawyers can increase an appellate court's productivity.
2. That a court with a staff can retain effective control over the decisional process and the final decisions.
3. That a substantial number of appeals are "routine" and can be decided appropriately by short, unsigned opinions.
4. That in such a routine case a central staff memorandum is helpful to the judges and makes it feasible to utilize a short, unsigned opinion.
5. That appellate staff assistance of this sort is acceptable to the practicing bar.²⁹

However, for three other initial hypotheses, the evidence either did not support the hypothesis or the evidence was too ambiguous to permit a conclusion:

²⁷ ABA Standards on Appellate Courts at 98-99.

²⁸ D. Meador, Appellate Courts: Staff and Process in the Crisis of Volume (1974). This book is the official report on the Appellate Justice Project and contains detailed discussions on how the staff functioned in each project state.

²⁹ Id. at 163

1. That adding a central staff would increase productivity more than providing additional law clerks for the judges.
2. That adding a central staff would increase productivity and preserve collegiality more effectively than adding judges to the court.
3. That adding a central staff would allow more judge ³⁰time to be devoted to difficult cases.

The report on the project emphasizes that the project did not disprove these unsupported hypotheses; it only failed to verify them.³¹ The conclusion of the report which is most pertinent to this study is the following:

Among the positive showings perhaps the most important point is that central staff lawyers do contribute to appellate productivity and expedition. A staff allows a court to handle a heavier caseload than the court could handle without it. Precisely how much a staff can step up the court's capacity depends on a number of variables, including the size of the staff and the court's internal procedures for deciding the staff processed cases.³²

There are currently two central staff attorneys working under the supervision of the Clerk of the Supreme Court. The duties of the central staff include the following.

1. Perform legal research on matters filed with the supreme court.

³⁰ Id. at 163-64.

³¹ Id. at 164.

³² Id.

2. Review all appeals once all briefs are in and propose possible disposition of routine cases.
3. Recommend consolidation of appeals for arguments.
4. Review petitions for review and prepare memoranda recommending appropriate disposition.
5. Review and research complex motions presented to the court.
6. Review and research briefs and records in sentence appeals and prepare memoranda recommending possible disposition.
7. Assist clerk in scheduling expedited appeals before the court.
8. Assist clerk in preparing complicated records on appeal.
9. Develop systems for operation of the central staff.
10. Review circulating draft opinions and prepare index of subject matter for internal use.
11. Assist clerk in research concerning rule revisions and administrative matters.

The establishment of these positions has contributed to the administrative efficiency of the court's operations, and has increased significantly the court's capacity to process cases.³³

But there is a danger in relying too heavily on law clerks to solve the caseload problem, and that is that

³³ It is unlikely that the court could have disposed of as many cases as it did during 1978 without the central staff assistance.

the staff may assume judicial responsibilities which properly should be performed by the justices. The Commentary to the ABA Standards on Appellate Courts.

The problem created by use of a central legal staff is that judicial responsibility may be diffused among the staff to the detriment of the appellate process. Where a court employs a central staff, it must be continually alert to the risk of internal bureaucratization and guard against any tendency to rely on staff for decisions that should be made only by judges personally. Some arrangements involving central staff...seem to involve excessive delegation to staff.³⁴

Certainly the use of central staff for researching and making recommendations for disposition in petitions for review, complex motions, sentence appeals, and other routine appeals will free the justices' personal law clerks for work on draft opinions and bench memoranda. There is also an advantage to be gained from a permanent central staff in terms of both experience and the development of an efficient routine. But the court must be exceedingly careful that the dangers noted above are avoided. Additionally, augmenting central staff will not achieve a long term solution to an increasing caseload. Each case must be decided by the justices, and the time available to these five justices is a finite quantity.

It has been suggested that the Court may wish to consider pooling five of the ten existing personal law clerk positions and relocating these five positions in

³⁴ ABA Standards on Appellate Courts at 100.

the central staff, leaving each justice with one personal law clerk. While this suggestion may have merit, it cannot be said conclusively that this would permit the Court to handle its caseload more effectively. As noted above, the National Center's Appellate Justice Project failed to demonstrate that the addition of central staff would increase productivity more than additional law clerks. Further, five additional attorneys are probably more than this Court requires for a central staff, although internal procedures could be designed to re-distribute some existing law clerk functions to such an augmented central staff.³⁵

It appears in addition that centralizing law clerk positions might permit a more even distribution of workload among the non-judicial legal staff and might well result in increased productivity for the Court overall. It is questionable, however, whether this redistribution of positions and workload would result in a sufficient increase in productivity to warrant the upheaval involved in making the change.

5. Establish intermediate appellate court. The commentators are uniformly in agreement that the most desirable method of dealing with increasing appellate caseloads is the establishment of an intermediate court of appeals. Several recent articles have advocated this

³⁵ For example, the augmented central staff might be assigned all bench memoranda, leaving the personal law clerks only with the tasks of assisting in the drafting of opinions and preparing substantive and technical comments. A major disadvantage of this approach is that it is more efficient if the person who prepares the bench memorandum on a case also assists in drafting the opinion.

solution,³⁶ and the American Bar Association Standards on Court Organization are emphatic in their support of this solution:

Where a supreme court by reason of workload is unable to perform both its principal functions, some additional mechanism of appellate review becomes necessary. This situation has long since prevailed in states with large population, and is becoming increasingly prevalent in states of smaller population. The immediate necessity for an intermediate appellate court may be met or postponed by such devices as use of per curiam and memorandum decisions in cases having limited general significance, by limiting oral argument in appropriate circumstances, and by improved efficiency in management of the highest appellate court's work.. Since there seems little prospect for a long run decline in the volume of appellate litigation, once the surge of appellate cases has been felt in a state having only one appellate court, steps should be taken forthwith to establish an intermediate appellate court rather than temporizing with substitute arrangements. [EMPHASIS ADDED.]³⁷

In addition to being the solution most often advocated by the commentators, the creation of an intermediate appellate court is the solution which has been chosen most frequently to relieve congestion in a single appellate court.³⁸ Twenty-nine states now have inter-

³⁶ See e.g., Hopkins, The Role of an Intermediate Appellate Court, 41 Brooklyn L. Rev. 459 (1975); Hufstedler, Constitutional Revision and Appellate Court Decongestants, 44 Washington L. Rev., 577 (1969); and Appellate Court Reform, 45 Miss. L. J. 121 (1974).

³⁷ ABA Standards on Court Organization at 35.

³⁸ Hopkins, supra, note 48, at 462.

mediate appellate courts, and several states are studying their need for such a court.³⁹ The following table⁴⁰ indicates the status of intermediate appellate courts in the western states:

INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURTS IN WESTERN STATES

<u>States With Intermediate Appellate Courts</u>	<u>States Without Intermediate Appellate Courts</u>	<u>States Considering Establishing Intermediate Appellate Courts</u>
Oregon	North Dakota	North Dakota
Washington	South Dakota	
California	Montana	
Arizona	Wyoming	
New Mexico	Idaho	Idaho
Oklahoma	Utah	Utah
Texas	Hawaii	Hawaii
	Alaska	Alaska
	Nebraska	
	Nevada	Nevada

Although the creation of an intermediate appellate court is the most often recommended solution as well as the most frequently adopted solution, the creation of such a court in Alaska would raise some of the same constitutional questions which were discussed above in connection with limiting appeals of right to the supreme court.

The basic question which must be resolved is whether article IV, section 2, of the Alaska Constitution, which specifies that the supreme court has "final appellate jurisdiction", prevents the exercise of final

³⁹ Idaho Report, supra note 14, at 23.

⁴⁰ Id. at 24.

appellate jurisdiction by lower courts. Since no intermediate appellate court exists in Alaska, the Alaska Supreme Court obviously has had no opportunity to consider the question of the jurisdiction which may be exercised by such a court under the constitution, so the primary source of authority is in the language of the constitution itself.

Article IV, sec. 1, provides in part:

The judicial power of the state is vested in a supreme court, a superior court, and the courts established by the legislature. The jurisdiction of courts shall be prescribed by law. [EMPHASIS ADDED.]

The only constitutional language that may be viewed as limiting the Legislature's authority to establish courts is the language of Article IV, sec. 2, which provides in part that the supreme court shall be the "highest court of the State, with final appellate jurisdiction". This language would preclude the establishment of a state court with jurisdiction to review supreme court decisions. There is no other language in the constitution that would appear to preclude the establishment of an intermediate appellate court.

It has been suggested that the constitution's placement of "final appellate jurisdiction" in the supreme court would require the supreme court to exercise that jurisdiction in all cases decided by an intermediate court of appeals. However, in State v. Browder, the court strongly suggested that it may properly exercise its final appellate jurisdiction not only through appeals, but through discretionary review as well. The specific question in that case was whether the statute limiting

the state's right to appeal in criminal cases also precluded the state from invoking the supreme court's discretionary review jurisdiction. The court held that the state was not barred from invoking the court's discretionary review jurisdiction, first because the statutory limitation appeared to govern only appeals and not an application for discretionary review. Second, the court reasoned that if the statute were construed as barring the state from invoking such review, it would be in conflict with the constitution's grant of "final appellate jurisdiction" to the supreme court.

Implicit in this holding is the proposition that the Legislature may limit the right to direct appeal to the supreme court⁴¹ and this limitation will be constitutional so long as the supreme court retains discretionary review authority in all cases, (excluding criminal cases where review may involve double jeopardy). If the right to appeal to the supreme court from decisions of an intermediate court of appeals is retained in all cases, no constitutional question would arise. However, the primary purpose of establishing an intermediate court of appeals would be to reduce the caseload of the supreme court, and retention of appeals of right to the supreme court in all cases would defeat that purpose.

The primary benefits which can be expected to result from the creation of an intermediate court of appeals are a reduction in the court's backlog of cases and a reduction in the elapsed time between the submission of

⁴¹ The Alaska Constitution does not grant a right to appeal to the supreme court or to any other court. Nor has a right to appeal ever been held to be a requirement under the U.S. Constitution.

briefs and final disposition. In Oregon, for example, the average number of days from submission of briefs to a final decision in the Oregon Supreme Court dropped from 221 days to 130 days following the creation of an intermediate appellate court in 1969.

The reason for this is that establishing an intermediate appeals court permits the Supreme Court to control its caseload via the exercise of discretionary review.

The following table is an excerpt from a report provided by the Arizona Supreme Court, and illustrates how that court has kept pace from 1965 through 1976, while during the same period experiencing an increase in filings of nearly 200%.⁴²

YEAR	<u>FILINGS</u>		<u>DISPOSITIONS</u>			TERM.W/O WRITTEN OPINIONS	CASES PENDING DEC. 31
	FILED	WRITTEN	MEMO- RANDUM	TOTAL			
1965	321	176	0	176	262	462	
1966	449	192	0	192	313	373	
1967	448	158	0	158	401	258	
1968	531	164	0	164	347	269	
1969	575	205	0	205	360	320	
1970	709	224	0	224	493	331	
1971	688	186	0	186	482	383	
1972	701	191	0	191	528	385	
1973	714	230	56	286	478	341	
1974	713	210	109	319	437	350	
1975	799	222	68	290	659	307	
1976	921	185	84	269	774	327	

⁴²The Arizona Court of Appeals was established in 1965.

An intermediate appellate court appears to be the one solution to existing and future workload problems that will bring long term assistance to the supreme court. In addition, an intermediate appellate court will not interfere with the supreme court's exercise of its law making function, and its establishment will insure that each case heard by the supreme court is given full and careful consideration by the justices and is handled within an acceptable period of time.

III. STATISTICAL COMPARISON OF ALASKA WITH OTHER STATES

Although the statistical information discussed earlier in this report provides strong evidence by itself of the critical workload problems facing the supreme court, a statistical comparison of the Alaska Supreme Court with supreme courts in other states shows that the Alaska court's workload is among the highest of similarly constituted supreme courts in the country.

This section of the report must begin with a word of caution. Because courts do not always measure precisely the same things, it is very difficult to draw conclusions from the data from other states with absolute confidence. Every effort has been made to compare only those figures which appear to be truly comparable, but at best the comparative figures are a "good approximation" of the facts. Finally, some concern has been expressed about the relationship of the size and number of appellate courts to the population of the state. Information concerning this relation-

ship provides an interesting backdrop to the other statistical comparisons that follow.

The Court Administrator in Louisiana recently surveyed 52 jurisdictions (50 states plus Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia) to obtain data on the number of appellate judges in relation to population. The corrected⁴³ data on Alaska is as follows:

Trial judges per 100,000 population	4.46
Appellate judges per 100,000 population	1.24
Appellate judges per 100 trial judges27.77

These ratios are based on the following figures:

Trial court judges (general jurisdiction in 1975)	18
Intermediate appellate court judges	0
Supreme court justices	5
Population (estimated 1975)403,000

Of the 46 jurisdictions for which data is available, Alaska ranks tenth from the highest for trial judges per 100,000 population.⁴⁴

Alaska is in a three-way tie for second place for appellate

⁴³The ratios calculated by Louisiana were based on an incorrect number of trial court judges (37) and on an incorrect population figure (330,000).

⁴⁴The states ranking higher than Alaska are Illinois (5.4), Indiana (4.6), Kansas (5.7), Michigan (5.6), Minnesota (5.5), Nevada (4.7), Oklahoma (5.3), Puerto Rico (6.3), and the District of Columbia (5.9). Because a few jurisdictions, like the District of Columbia, have only one level of trial courts, these comparisons may not be entirely accurate.

judges per 100,000 population⁴⁵. Alaska ranks sixth, along with Hawaii, for appellate judges per 100 trial judges.⁴⁶

These figures indicate that Alaska already ranks among those states with the highest number of appellate judges in relation to the population. If Alaska should increase the number of appellate judges, either by increasing the size of the supreme court or by creating a new intermediate appellate court, it, of course, would rank even higher. For example, if the size of the supreme court were increased to seven justices, the number of appellate judges per 100,000 population would be 1.73, rather than the current 1.24. Alaska would then have more appellate judges in relation to its population than any of the other 45 jurisdictions for which data is available. If the supreme court remained as it is with five justices and a three judge intermediate appellate court were created, the ratio would be even higher -- 1.98 per 100,000 rather than the current 1.24.

It is obvious that the unusually small population of Alaska skews

⁴⁵Alaska is tied with Delaware and the District of Columbia. Only Wyoming ranks higher (1.4).

⁴⁶The states ranking higher than Alaska and Hawaii are Delaware (38.8), Maine (50), New Hampshire (38.4), North Carolina (29), and Wyoming (33.3).

these ratios to some extent, but it is equally obvious that, by any standards, Alaska already has a high number of appellate judges in relation to the population.

Such a high ratio may not be inappropriate, however, if the number of appellate judges is not high in relation to the amount of litigation in the state. For example, in 1976 in Alaska, 364 new appeals were filed with the supreme court. This is a ratio of 90.32 appeals per 100,000 population. In Idaho for the same period, 295 new appeals were filed, which is a ratio of only 38.26 appeals per 100,000 population. The ratio of appeals in Alaska to the population was more than twice the ratio in Idaho for 1976. While the ratio of appellate judges in Alaska to population is about twice the ratio in Idaho, the disparity is offset by the higher ratio of appeals to population.

Data for 1977 compiled for the National Conference of Appellate Court Clerks⁴⁷ shows that Alaska is third highest in the nation for appellate filings per population. During 1977, one appeal was filed in Alaska for every 589 residents. The only jurisdictions with higher ratios were Nevada with one appeal per 536

⁴⁷W. J. Kramer, "Comparative Outline of Basic Appellate Court Structure and Procedure in the United States," National Center for State Courts (1978). The 1976 and 1977 caseload figures used in this section of the report are taken from this publication.

residents and the District of Columbia, with one appeal per 556 residents. This ratio of filings to population is nearly four times the national average of one filing per 2034 state residents.

Some tentative conclusions may be drawn from these figures. First, although the number of appellate judges in Alaska when compared to other states appears to be extremely high in relation to the population, the number is not so high when the amount of litigation in the state is taken into consideration. Secondly, the amount of litigation in Alaska is relatively large in relation to the size of the population.

Without regard to population figures, the following table presents comparative data on the workloads of the supreme court in Alaska and in eight other states for 1976 and 1977.⁴⁸ These particular states were selected for comparison because, like Alaska, they have no intermediate appellate court, and each of them has a five justice court except for Maine, which has six justices.

⁴⁸Data for 1978 for these courts was not available at the time this report was being prepared.

TABLE VII

	<u>TOTAL APPELLATE FILINGS</u>	
	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Alaska	466	613
Hawaii	265	316
Idaho	338	373
Maine	269	326
Nevada	704	1022
New Hampshire	256	319
North Dakota	169	218
Vermont	361	364
Wyoming	138	145

During 1976 and 1977, only Nevada reported having more case filings than Alaska; and during 1977 Alaska had significantly more case filings than Idaho, the court having the third highest filings in that year.

During 1976, five of the other states issued more opinions than did the Alaska court, although only the Nevada and New Hampshire courts issued significantly more than Alaska's. For 1977, however, Alaska had exceeded three of those states in total opinions issued, and the difference between Alaska's total opinions and those of Nevada and New Hampshire was much less than for 1976. The following table illustrates how the Alaska Supreme Court compares during these years for total opinions published and average opinions per justice.

TABLE VIII

	<u>TOTAL OPINIONS</u>		<u>AVERAGE PER JUSTICE</u>	
	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Alaska	133	189	26.6	38
Hawaii	89	87	17.8	17
Idaho	136	165	27.2	33
Maine	168	172	28	28.6
Nevada	252	223	50.4	45
New Hampshire	205	249	41	50
North Dakota	122	143	24.4	29
Vermont	141	145	28.2	29
Wyoming	75	102	15	20

It is noteworthy that during 1978 the Alaska Supreme Court published 237 opinions, an average of 47 per justice.

Of the states included in this review, six of them have supreme courts which, like Alaska's, have both administrative and rule-making authority. Of the remaining two, Nevada has no administrative responsibilities, but does have rule-making authority. The Vermont court, conversely, has administrative responsibilities, but no rule-making authority. Maine and New Hampshire courts, with both administrative and rule-making authority, issued more opinions during 1976 than did the Vermont court, which lacks rule-making authority. While we know intuitively that a court which does not exercise either administrative or rule-making authority should be able to handle a higher number of

cases than a court that does, this data does not tell us to what degree the absence of such responsibilities increases a court's capacity to handle cases.

In addition to reviewing current comparative data, we also reviewed the workloads of several other supreme courts at the time that intermediate appellate courts were created in their states. For example, Arizona's intermediate appellate court was established in 1965. During 1964, the Arizona Supreme Court had total appellate filings of 672, slightly more than the Alaska Supreme Court during 1978. However, the Arizona court, with five justices, terminated only 473 cases in 1964, many fewer than the 560 terminated by the Alaska court; and wrote only 177 opinions compared to 237 opinions by the Alaska court last year. Similarly, New Mexico's intermediate court was also established in 1965. During 1964, the New Mexico Supreme Court, also with five justices, disposed of 163 cases by written opinion and terminated a total of 435 cases. Finally, an intermediate appellate court was approved in the state of Washington in late 1968, commencing operations in 1969. During 1968, the Washington Supreme Court had 701 cases filed and terminated a total of 612 cases, including 336 by written opinion. Although the number of filings and the number of written opinions appears higher than Alaska's during 1978, it must be remembered that the Washington Supreme Court has nine justices rather than five. Thus, the average number of opinions written by each justice of the Washington court during 1968 was 37 compared to 47 for Alaska during 1978. It

therefore appears that the Alaska Supreme Court is in very close to the same circumstances now that these courts were in when intermediate appellate courts were established in their states.

IV. A COURT OF APPEALS FOR ALASKA

By the end of 1978, the Alaska Supreme Court had arrived at some tentative conclusions as to the most desirable size of an intermediate court of appeals and the most reasonable division of jurisdiction between the proposed Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. A Court of Appeals will obviously require some additional funding from the state. In order to keep the costs to the state at a minimum, it was decided that the Court of Appeals should have the minimum number of justices and supporting staff; that is, three judges, with one law clerk and one secretary each. And because the total appellate caseload will not be large enough in the foreseeable future to warrant granting full jurisdiction in all appellate matters to the Court of Appeals, it was decided that the Court of Appeals should have limited subject matter jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court determined that the Court of Appeals should be given jurisdiction over all criminal cases appealed from the Superior Court, including cases that are ordinarily called "civil," but actually arise within the context of criminal cases. This category included habeas corpus appeals, extradition, probation and parole revocation, and certain limited juvenile cases.

In addition, the Supreme Court proposed that the Court of Appeals should hear all appeals directly from the District Court, both civil and criminal. Under existing statutes, the Superior Court first hears appeals from the District Court, with further appeal as a matter of right to the Supreme Court.

Finally, the Court recommended that the legislation for the Court of Appeals provide a mechanism whereby, at a later date and if the workload balance between the two courts warranted it, the Supreme Court could transfer appeals from administrative agencies from the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeals.

At the close of 1978, legislation was being drafted for introduction in the 1979 session of the Alaska Legislature to establish a Court of Appeals for Alaska.

ALASKA COURT SYSTEM
1978 ANNUAL REPORT
STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT

- A. SUPREME COURT
- B. STATEWIDE TRIAL COURT
- C. SUPERIOR COURTS
- D. DISTRICT COURTS (HIGHER VOLUME)
- E. DISTRICT COURT (LOW VOLUME)

FOREWORD

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

For those charts requiring some narrative explanation, we have referred the reader to a specific note number. All notes are located in the pages directly following the section on District Courts (Low Volume).

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

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

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY

GENERAL: 1978 was a year when the significant increase in state-wide case filings that we experienced over the past several years slowed for the trial courts and the Supreme Court. However, as has been the case in the past, the pattern differed dramatically between locations. Activity at locations such as Homer, Bethel, Kenai, and Kotzebue rose significantly while activity at the two major urban areas of Anchorage and Fairbanks remained at about the same level as in 1977.

SUPREME COURT: Supreme Court filings showed a slight increase over 1977. There was a slight decrease in the number of appeals while original application filings increased by 59%. 1978 Supreme Court dispositions were 24% higher than in 1977; 67% higher than in 1976. Over 37% of cases pending at the end of 1978 were awaiting a decision by the court.

STATEWIDE STATISTICS: Total statewide filings rose from a little over 126,000 cases in 1977 to over 132,000 cases in 1978. There was a slight decrease in Superior Court filings; thus the increase was in the District Courts. For the second consecutive year, the average cost per case filed decreased. When we consider all but traffic cases, the average cost per case filed decreased by 8%.

SUPERIOR COURTS: There were 84 fewer filings than in 1977. Probate, felony and general civil filings increased slightly while domestic relations and children's matter filings decreased slightly. Over three quarters of Superior Court filings were in Anchorage and Fairbanks.

There were actually fewer felony filings in 1978 than in 1977 in Anchorage and Fairbanks, but substantial increases in Bethel, Juneau, and Kenai caused the statewide totals to slightly increase. Felony dispositions, on the other hand, increased 18%; they tripled in Kenai and almost doubled in Juneau. The rate of felony cases disposed of at trial decreased from 21% in 1977 to 18% in 1978. More than a quarter of the felony dispositions in Fairbanks were as a result of a trial. The average number of days from the beginning to the end of trial increased to a little less than five days. The average for Anchorage was seven days. The median age from felony filing to disposition of the case increased from 84 to 91 days.

Probate filings increased by 5% while dispositions increased by 13%. There was a 6% decrease in domestic relations filings over 1977. Dissolution of Marriage represented 34% of all domestic relations filings. This is up from a 27% figure in 1977. The median age of domestic relations cases at disposition decreased from 81 to 71 days.

Other or general civil case filings increased by 8% from 1977 to 1978. These filings increased 92% for Bethel and 36% for Nome. The trial rate for general civil cases decreased from 7% to 5% but the average number of days elapsed in trial increased slightly. In addition, the median age of dispositions increased from 230 to 269 days.

Finally, children's matter filings decreased by 13% with the largest decreases in Anchorage, Juneau, and Kenai.

DISTRICT COURTS: Total District Court filings increased 5% from 1977 to 1978. However, non-traffic filings increased by 13%. The largest filing increases for non-traffic cases were for Homer (83%), Kotzebue (39%), and Kenai (37%). Non-traffic filings in Anchorage increased 19%.

Statewide felony filings decreased by 6%. However, felony filings in Seward were four times that of 1977 and doubled in Homer. Felony filings increased 51% in Sitka and 31% in Kenai.

Statewide misdemeanor filings increased 6%, but there were substantial increases in Wrangell (86%), Kotzebue (84%), Homer (48%), and Kenai (27%). Misdemeanor dispositions decreased 8% statewide but there were substantial increases in Nome (98%), Homer (68%), Wrangell (35%), and Anchorage (26%). The misdemeanor trial rate remained at 6% for the third straight year although the average number of days devoted to misdemeanor trials

decreased by 11%. The median age of misdemeanor dispositions increased from 18 to 23 days. Criminal cases other than felonies and misdemeanors increased 40% with the largest increases associated with Failures to Satisfy Judgment.

Small Claims filings increased 30% statewide with Anchorage showing a 46% and Fairbanks a 36% increase. Part of this increase is associated with raising of the small claims limit from \$1,000 to \$2,000, but civil cases other than small claims increased also. So total civil filings in the District courts increased substantially. Eleven percent (11%) of small claims dispositions were as the result of trial, a rate that remained unchanged from 1977. The median age of small claims dispositions dropped from 91 to 88 days with substantial reductions in Anchorage (33 days) and Fairbanks (46 days).

Civil filings other than small claims increased by 8% but they more than doubled in Homer. The 7% trial rate remained the same as in 1977 although the average days devoted to these trials decreased slightly. Finally, statewide traffic filings were up 1%, but there were substantial increases in Bethel (122%), Petersburg (73%), Kodiak (40%), and Glennallen (36%).

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- 6 Ratio of Dispositions to Filings - 1975-1978
- 7 Jury Costs Per Trial
- 8 Backlog Months - 1978
- 9 Backlog Months - 1975-1978
- 10 Felony - Filings
- 11 Felony - Composition of Filings
- 12 Felony - Ratio of Defendants to Filings
- 13 Felony - Dispositions
- 14 Felony - Stage of Dispositions
- 15 Felony - Dispositions Between Arraignment and Trial
- 16 Felony - Results of Court Trials
- 17 Felony - Results of Jury Trials
- 18 Felony - Trial Rate - 1976-1978
- 19 Felony - Average Days Per Trial - 1976-1978
- 20 Felony - Conviction Rates
- 21 Felony - Sentencing Patterns
- 22 Felony - Age of Cases at Disposition
- 23 Felony - Median Age of Cases at Disposition - 1976-1978
- 24 Felony - Pending Cases

- 25 Felony - Age of Pending Cases
- 26 Other Criminal - Filings
- 27 Other Criminal - Composition of Filings
- 28 Other Criminal - Dispositions
- 29 Probate - Filings
- 30 Probate - Composition of Filings
- 31 Probate - Dispositions
- 32 Probate - Age of Cases at Disposition
- 33 Probate - Pending Cases
- 34 Probate - Age of Pending Cases
- 35 Domestic Relations - Filings
- 36 Domestic Relations - Composition of Filings
- 37 Domestic Relations - Dispositions
- 38 Domestic Relations - Stage of Disposition
- 39 Domestic Relations - Age of Cases at Disposition
- 40 Domestic Relations - Median Age of Cases at Disposition
- 41 Domestic Relations - Pending Cases
- 42 Domestic Relations - Age of Pending Cases
- 43 Other Civil - Filings
- 44 Other Civil - Composition of Filings
- 45 Other Civil - Dispositions
- 46 Other Civil - Stage of Disposition
- 47 Other Civil - Trial Rate
- 48 Other Civil - Average Days Per Trial
- 49 Other Civil - Disposition Results
- 50 Other Civil - Age of Cases at Dispositions
- 51 Other Civil - Median age of Cases at Disposition
- 52 Other Civil - Pending Cases
- 53 Other Civil - Age of Pending Cases
- 54 Children's Matters - Filings
- 55 Children's Matters - Composition of Filings
- 56 Children's Matters - Referrals
- 57 Children's Matters - Source of Referrals
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- 59 Children's Matters - School Attendance of Referrals
- 60 Children's Matters - Dispositions
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Section D - District Court (Higher Volume)

- 1 Summary of Filings
- 2 Summary of Non-Traffic Filings
- 3 Composition of Filings
- 4 1978 Weighted Filings
- 5 Summary of Dispositions
- 6 Summary of Non-Traffic Dispositions
- 7 Ratio of Dispositions to Filings - 1978
- 8 Ratio of Dispositions to Filings - 1975-1978
- 9 Jury Costs Per Trial
- 10 Backlog Months - 1978
- 11 Backlog Months - 1975-1978
- 12 Felony - Filings
- 13 Felony - Composition of Filings

- 14 Felony - Ratio of Defendants to Filings
- 15 Felony - Dispositions
- 16 Felony - Stage of Disposition
- 17 Felony - Results of Preliminary Hearings
- 18 Felony - Age of Dispositions
- 19 Felony - Median Age of Disposition
- 20 Felony - Pending Cases
- 21 Felony - Age of Pending Cases
- 22 Misdemeanor - Filings
- 23 Misdemeanor - Composition of Filings
- 24 Misdemeanor - Ratio of Defendants to Filings
- 25 Misdemeanor - Dispositions
- 26 Misdemeanor - Disposition Stage
- 27 Misdemeanor - Arraignment Results
- 28 Misdemeanor - Pretrial Results
- 29 Misdemeanor - Results of Court Trial
- 30 Misdemeanor - Results of Jury Trials
- 31 Misdemeanor - Trial Rate
- 32 Misdemeanor - Average Days Per Trial
- 33 Misdemeanor - Conviction Rates
- 34 Misdemeanor - Sentence/Fines Imposed
- 35 Misdemeanor - Sentence/Fines Imposed
- 36 Misdemeanor - Age of Dispositions
- 37 Misdemeanor - Median Age of Dispositions
- 38 Misdemeanor - Pending Cases
- 39 Misdemeanor - Age of Pending Cases
- 40 Other Criminal - Filings
- 41 Other Criminal - Composition of Filings
- 42 Other Criminal - Dispositions
- 43 Small Claims - Filings
- 44 Small Claims - Dispositions
- 45 Small Claims - Disposition Stages
- 46 Small Claims - Trial Rate
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- 48 Small Claims - Age of Dispositions
- 49 Small Claims - Median Age of Disposition
- 50 Small Claims - Pending
- 51 Small Claims - Age of Pending Cases
- 52 Other Civil - Filings
- 53 Other Civil - Composition of Filings
- 54 Other Civil - Dispositions
- 55 Other Civil - Disposition Stages
- 56 Other Civil - Trial Rate
- 57 Other Civil - Average Days Per Trial
- 58 Other Civil - Disposition Results
- 59 Other Civil - Age of Dispositions
- 60 Other Civil - Median Age of Disposition
- 61 Other Civil - Pending Cases
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- 63 Traffic - Filings
- 64 Traffic - Compositions of Filings
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- 66 Traffic - Disposition Stages
- 67 Traffic - Mail-In Bail Rate

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- 70 Traffic - Age of Dispositions
- 71 Supplemental Statistics
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Section E - District Courts (Lower Volume)

- 1 Summary of Filings
- 2 Summary of Dispositions
- 3 Weighted Filings
- 4 First District Filings
- 5 First District Dispositions
- 6 Second District Filings
- 7 Second District Dispositions
- 8 Third District Filings
- 9 Third District Dispositions
- 10 Fourth District Filings
- 11 Fourth District Dispositions
- 12 Barrow Service Area Filings
- 13 Barrow Service Area Dispositions
- 14 Bethel Service Area Filings
- 15 Bethel Service Area Dispositions
- 16 Supplemental Statistics
- 17 Supplemental Statistics
- 18 Supplemental Statistics

SUPREME COURT

**SUPREME COURT
SUMMARY OF FILINGS**
1976-1978

TYPE OF CASE	1976		1977		1978		% INCREASE 1977-1978
Appeals:							
Civil		214		251		256	+2%
Criminal		119		156		135	-13%
Childrens							
Sentence		31		63		56	-11%
Petitions for Review		81		126		156	+24%
Original Applications		7		17		27	+59%
TOTAL		337		613		630	+ 3%

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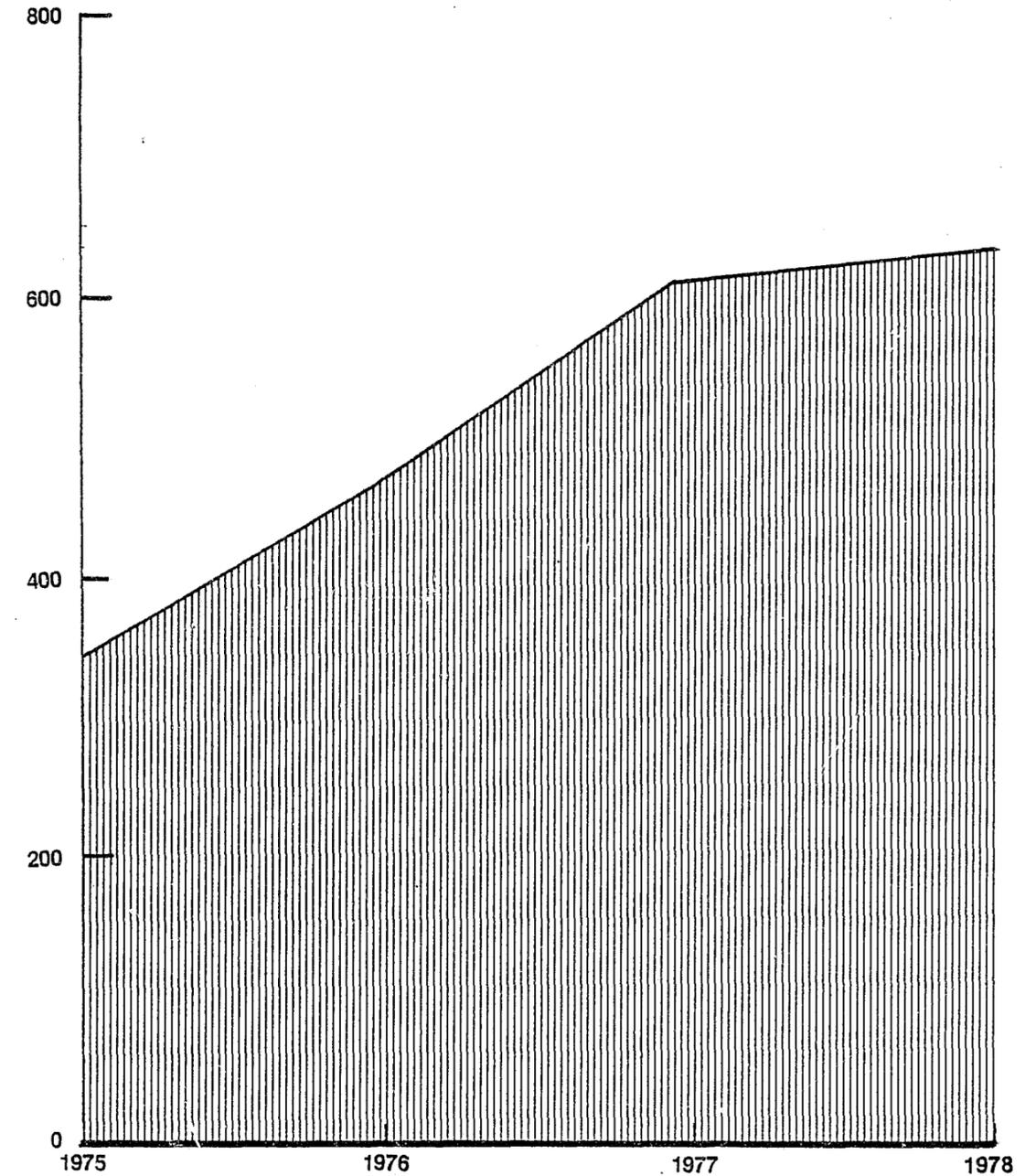
**SUPREME COURT
SUMMARY OF DISPOSITIONS**
1976-1978

TYPE OF CASE	1976		1977		1978		% INCREASE 1977-1978
Appeals:							
Civil		141		201		225	+12%
Criminal		67		88		131	+49%
Childrens							
Sentence		33		40		43	+ 8%
Petitions for Review		82		103		136	+32%
Original Applications		12		18		25	+39%
TOTAL		335		450		560	+24%

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**SUPREME COURT
SUMMARY OF FILINGS**
1975-1978

NUMBER
OF CASES



**SUPREME COURT
DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION**

1978

TYPE OF CASE	DISPOSITION BY		TOTAL
	OPINION AND MANDATE	DISMISSAL OR OTHER	
Appeals:			
Civil	123	102	225
Criminal	103	28	131
Childrens			
Sentence	32	11	43
Petitions for Review	34	102	136
Original Applications	10	15	25
TOTAL	302	258	560
% OF TOTAL	54%	46%	100%

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

TYPE OF CASE	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE 1977-1978
Appeals:				
Civil	218	268	297	+11%
Criminal	132	200	209	+ 5%
Childrens				
Sentence	16	39	51	+31%
Petitions for Review	20	43	61	+42%
Original Applications	5	4	6	+50%
TOTAL	391	554	624	+13%

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**SUPREME COURT
FILINGS & PENDING CASELOAD
1971 - 1978**

NUMBER OF CASES

800

600

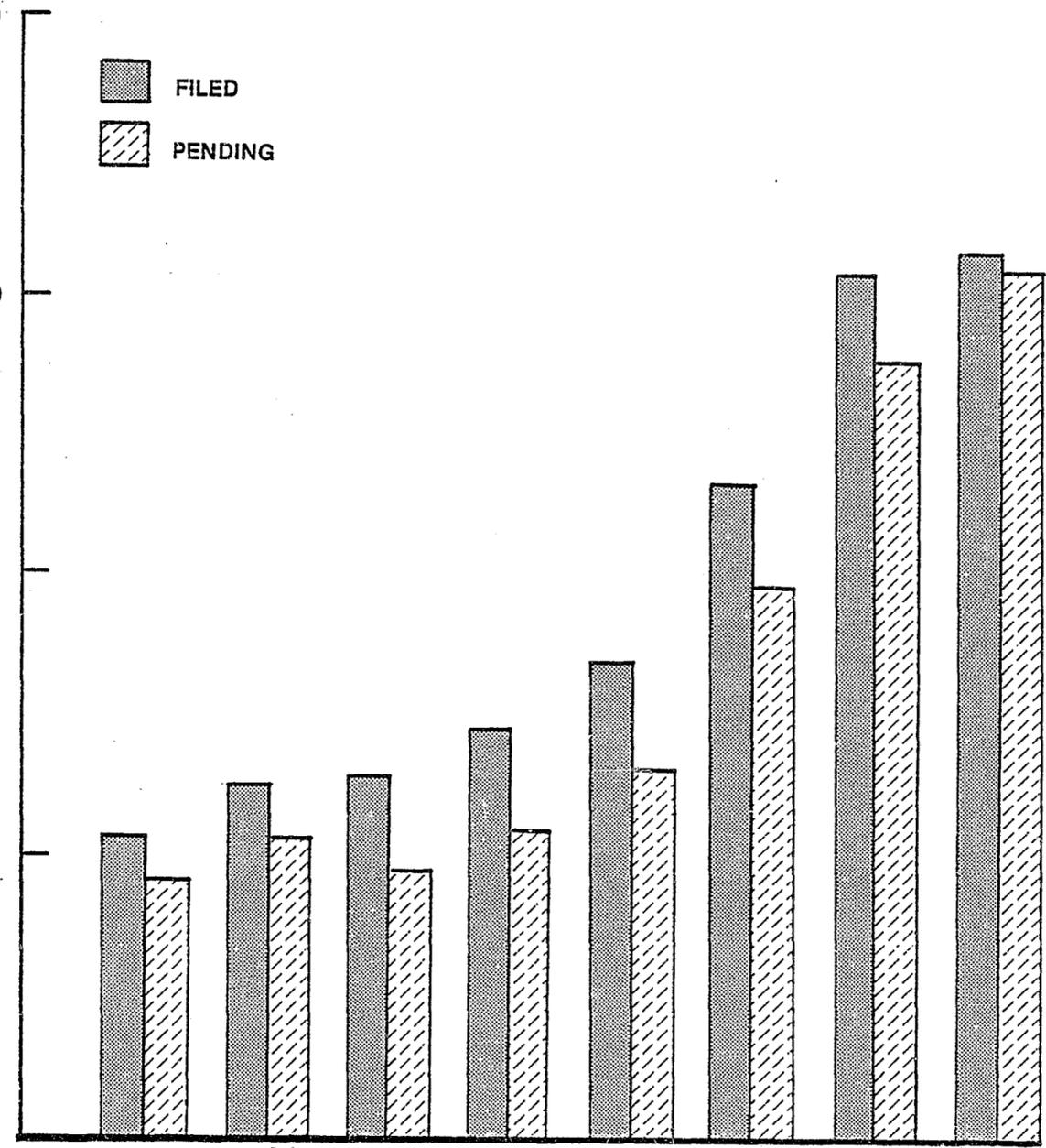
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200

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FILED
PENDING

1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978



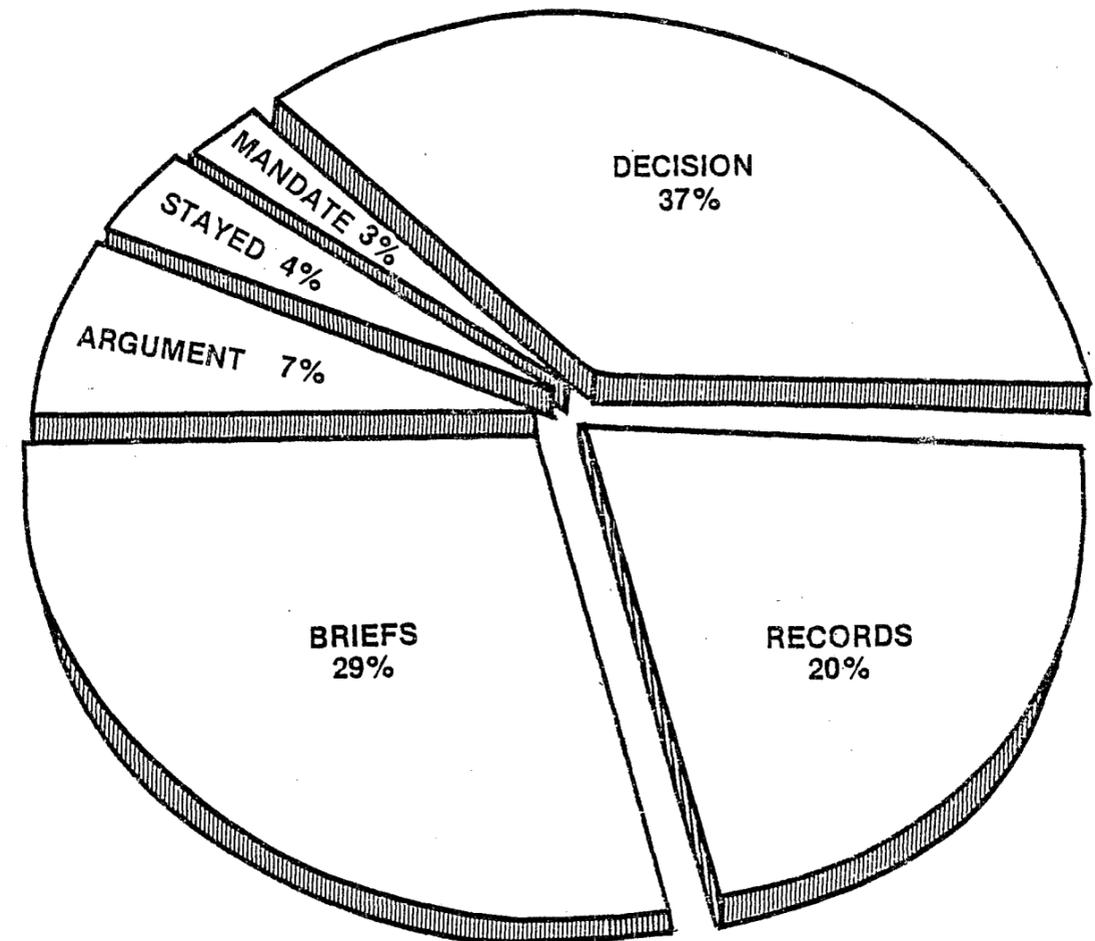
**SUPREME COURT
REASON FOR CASES PENDING**

1978

TYPE OF CASE	CASE AWAITING					STAYED	TOTAL
	RECORDS	BRIEFS	ARGU- MENT	DECISION	MANDATE		
Appeals:							
Civil	67	78	33	97	11	11	297
Criminal	50	70	10	67	4	8	209
Childrens							
Sentence	8	12	1	28	2	-	51
Petitions for Review	-	14	2	40	2	3	61
Original Applications	-	5	-	1	-	-	6
TOTAL	125	179	46	233	19	22	624
% OF TOTAL	20%	29%	7%	37%	3%	4%	100%

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**SUPREME COURT
REASON FOR CASES PENDING
1978**



STATEWIDE TRIAL COURT

BARROW
SERVICE AREA

BETHEL
SERVICE AREA

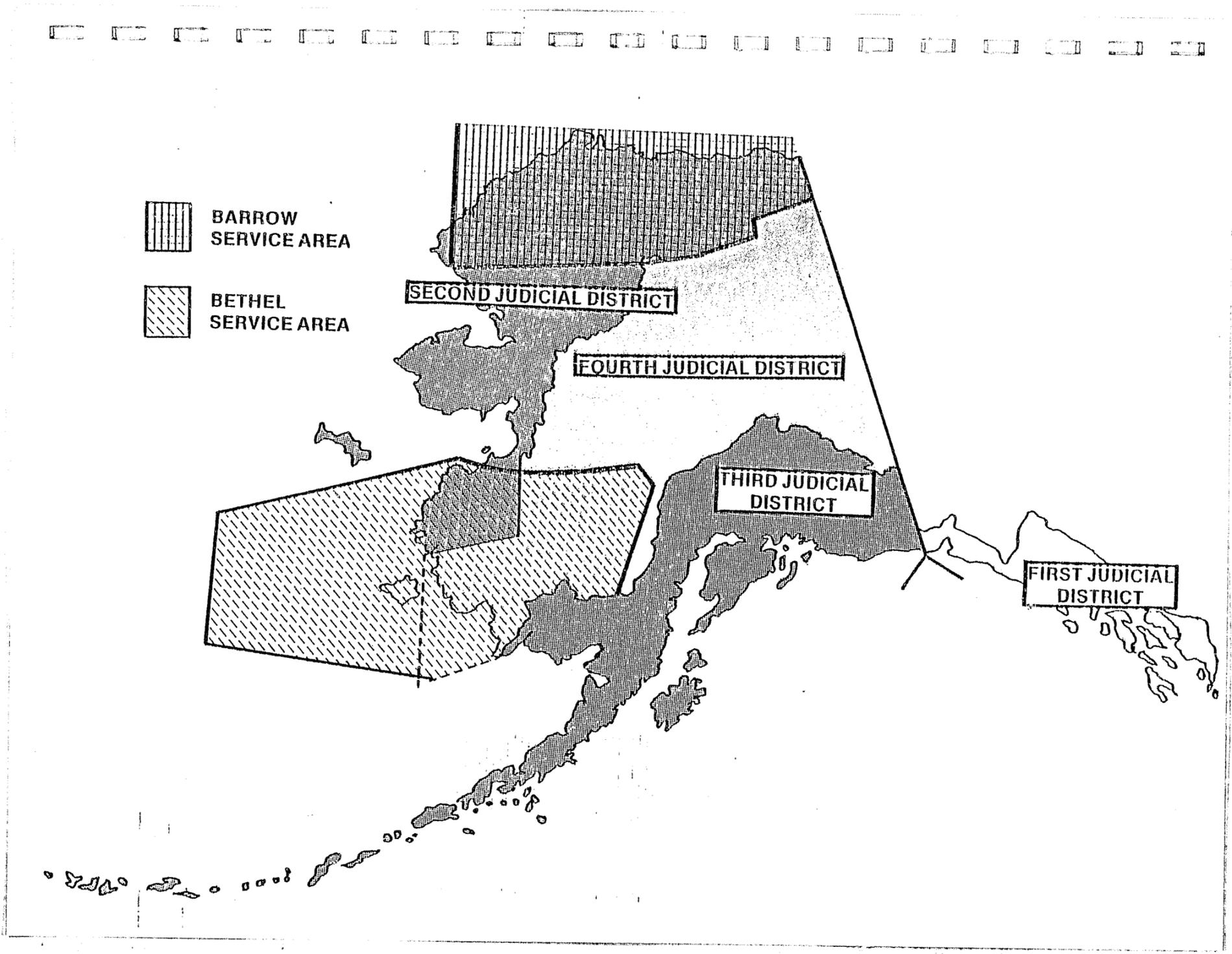
SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

THIRD JUDICIAL
DISTRICT

FIRST JUDICIAL
DISTRICT

AKS



ALASKA POPULATION

(See Note 1)

LOCATION	POPULATION			% INCREASE 1970 TO 1977	% OF STATE- WIDE TOTAL
	1970 CENSUS	1977 ESTIMATE	INCREASE		
Anchorage	126,333	185,179	58,846	+ 47	45
Barrow *	3,451	9,609	6,158	+178	2
Bethel	7,244	7,802	4,009	+ 55	2
Delta Junction	3,343	5,449	2,106	+ 63	1
Fairbanks	45,864	51,511	5,647	+ 12	12
Glenallen	774	2,990	2,216	+186	1
Haines	1,504	1,850	346	+ 23	.4
Homer	1,083	1,340	257	+ 24	.3
Juneau	13,556	18,760	5,204	+ 38	4
Kenai	12,730	14,910	2,180	+ 17	4
Ketchikan	11,717	11,394	- 323	- 3	3
Kotzebue	2,389	2,586	197	+ 8	1
Kodiak	9,409	9,366	- 43	- .4	2
Nome	4,228	4,917	689	+ 16	1
Palmer	6,509	14,010	7,501	+ 15	3
Seward	2,336	3,395	1,059	+ 45	1
Sitka	6,109	6,883	744	+ 13	2
Tok	836	1,362	526	+ 63	.3
Valdez	2,324	9,490	7,166	+308	2
Wrangell	2,423	2,922	499	+ 21	1
Petersburg	2,042	2,192	150	+ 7	.5
Other (Low Volume)	36,157	45,372	9,215	+ 25	11
TOTAL	302,361	413,289	110,928	+ 37	100%

* Includes North Slope
BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	42,565	51,172	8,607	+ 20	12
Second	9,797	11,432	1,635	+ 17	3
Third	190,471	257,090	66,619	+ 35	62
Fourth	59,528	93,595	34,067	+ 57	23

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

LOCATION	POPULATION	TOTAL NUMBER POLICEMEN	POLICE PER THOUSAND POPULATION $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1000$	TOTAL NUMBER LAWYERS	LAWYERS PER THOUSAND POPULATION $5\frac{1}{2} \times 1000$
Anchorage	185,179	321	1.7	710	3.8
Barrow	9,609	13	1.3	1	.1
Bethel	7,802	13	1.6	10	1.2
Delta Junction	5,449	3	.5	0	-
Fairbanks	51,511	87	1.6	120	2.3
Glennallen	2,990	10	3.3	0	-
Haines	1,850	5	2.7	3	1.6
Homer	1,340	8	5.9	6	4.4
Juneau	18,760	29	1.5	115	6.1
Kenai	14,910	23	1.5	26	1.7
Ketchikan	11,394	30	2.6	27	2.3
Kotzebue	2,586	7	2.7	3	1.1
Kodiak	9,366	26	2.7	10	1.0
Nome	4,917	7	1.4	6	1.2
Palmer	14,010	31	2.2	8	.5
Petersberg	2,192	7	3.1	0	-
Seward	3,395	16	4.7	2	.5
Sitka	6,883	20	2.9	10	1.4
Tok	1,362	5	3.6	0	-
Valdez	9,490	19	2.0	6	.6
Wrangell	2,922	8	2.7	1	.3
Total	367,917	688	1.8	1,064	2.8

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	44,001	99	2.2	156	3.5
Second	7,503	14	1.8	9	1.1
Third	240,680	454	1.8	768	3.1
Fourth	75,733	121	1.5	131	1.7

**ALASKA COURTS
AUTHORIZED JUDICIAL POSITIONS
DEC. 31, 1978**

LOCATION	SUPERIOR COURT	DISTRICT COURT	MAGI- STRATES	MASTERS	TOTAL	% OF STATEWIDE TOTAL
Anchorage	8	7	5	3	23	24
Barrow	0	0	1	0	1	1
Bethel	1	0	1	0	2	2
Delta Junction	0	0	1	0	1	1
Fairbanks	4	4	0	0	8	8
Glenallen	0	0	1	0	1	1
Haines	0	0	1	0	1	1
Homer	0	1	0	0	1	1
Juneau	2	1	0	0	3	3
Kenai	1	0	1	0	2	2
Ketchikan	1	1	0	0	2	2
Kotzebue	0	0	1	0	1	1
Kodiak	1	0	1	0	2	2
Nome	1	1	0	0	2	2
Palmer	0	0	1	0	1	1
Seward	0	0	1	0	1	1
Sitka	1	0	1	0	2	2
Tok	0	0	1	0	1	1
Valdez	0	1	0	0	1	1
Wrangell	0	1	1	0	2	2
Petersburg	0	0	1	0	1	1
Other (Low Volume)	0	0	38	0	38	39
TOTAL	20	17	57	3	97	100

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	4	3	11	0	18	19
Second	1	1	9	0	11	11
Third	10	9	19	3	41	42
Fourth	5	4	18	0	27	28

**ALASKA COURTS *
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL POSITIONS
AS OF DEC. 31, 1978**

LOCATION	POSITIONS BY RANGE					% OF STATEWIDE TOTAL
	BELOW 10	10 THROUGH 12	13 THROUGH 16	OVER 16	TOTAL	
Anchorage	21	89	21	7	138	51.0
Barrow	0	1	0	0	1	.4
Bethel	1	3	0	0	4	1.0
Delta Junction	0	1	0	0	1	.4
Fairbanks	7	40	8	5	60	22.0
Glenallen	1	0	0	0	1	.4
Haines	0	1	0	0	1	.4
Homer	0	2	0	0	2	1.0
Juneau	1	10	4	2	17	6.0
Kenai	2	3	2	1	8	3.0
Ketchikan	1	7	2	1	11	4.0
Kotzebue	0	1	0	0	1	.4
Kodiak	1	2	1	0	4	1.0
Nome	0	4	1	0	5	2.0
Palmer	2	1	0	0	3	1.0
Seward	2	1	0	0	3	1.0
Sitka	1	4	0	0	5	2.0
Tok	0	1	0	0	1	.4
Valdez	1	2	0	0	3	1.0
Wrangell	1	0	0	0	1	.4
Petersburg	0	1	0	0	1	.4
Other (Low Volume)	1	1	0	0	2	1.0
TOTAL	43	175	39	16	273	100.0

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	4	23	6	3	36	13
Second	0	5	1	0	6	2
Third	31	101	24	8	164	60
Fourth	8	46	8	5	67	25

* Excludes Supreme Court and Administration
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**ALASKA COURTS
1978 OPERATING COSTS
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)**

LOCATION	PERSONNEL	OTHER	TOTAL	% OF STATEWIDE TOTAL	DOLLAR COST PER 1978 CASE FILED	
					ALL FILINGS	LESS TRAFFIC FILINGS
Anchorage	3,746.5	3,137.8	6,884.3	45.5	108	261
Barrow	55.1	120.0	175.1	1.2	428	437
Bethel	195.6	213.1	408.7	2.7	211	250
Delta Junction	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-
Fairbanks	1,873.8	1,078.7	2,952.5	19.5	136	414
Glenallen	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-
Haines	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-
Homer	83.5	24.8	108.3	0.7	53	141
Juneau	545.8	953.1	1,498.9	9.9	144	566
Kenai	276.1	82.8	358.9	2.4	55	161
Ketchikan	345.5	136.8	482.3	3.2	112	240
Kotzebue	67.3	21.0	88.3	0.6	128	128
Kodiak	157.0	50.6	207.6	1.4	63	106
Nome	250.2	95.6	345.8	2.3	397	488
Palmer	72.4	26.0	98.4	0.7	25	89
Seward	67.1	20.8	87.9	0.6	33	234
Sitka	143.0	30.1	173.1	1.1	91	185.9
Tok	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-
Valdez	109.9	25.7	135.6	0.9	107	274
Wrangell	88.2	10.5	98.7	0.7	116	268
Petersburg	40.0	10.1	50.1	0.3	111	269
Other (Low Volume)	739.6	230.6	970.2	6.3	186	390
TOTAL	8,856.6	6,268.1	15,124.7	100.0	115	283

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,285.4	1,160.8	2,446.2	16.2	132	376
Second	450.4	253.9	704.3	4.7	492	555
Third	4,741.9	3,453.1	8,195.0	54.2	95	237
Fourth	2,378.9	1,400.3	3,779.2	25.0	146	384

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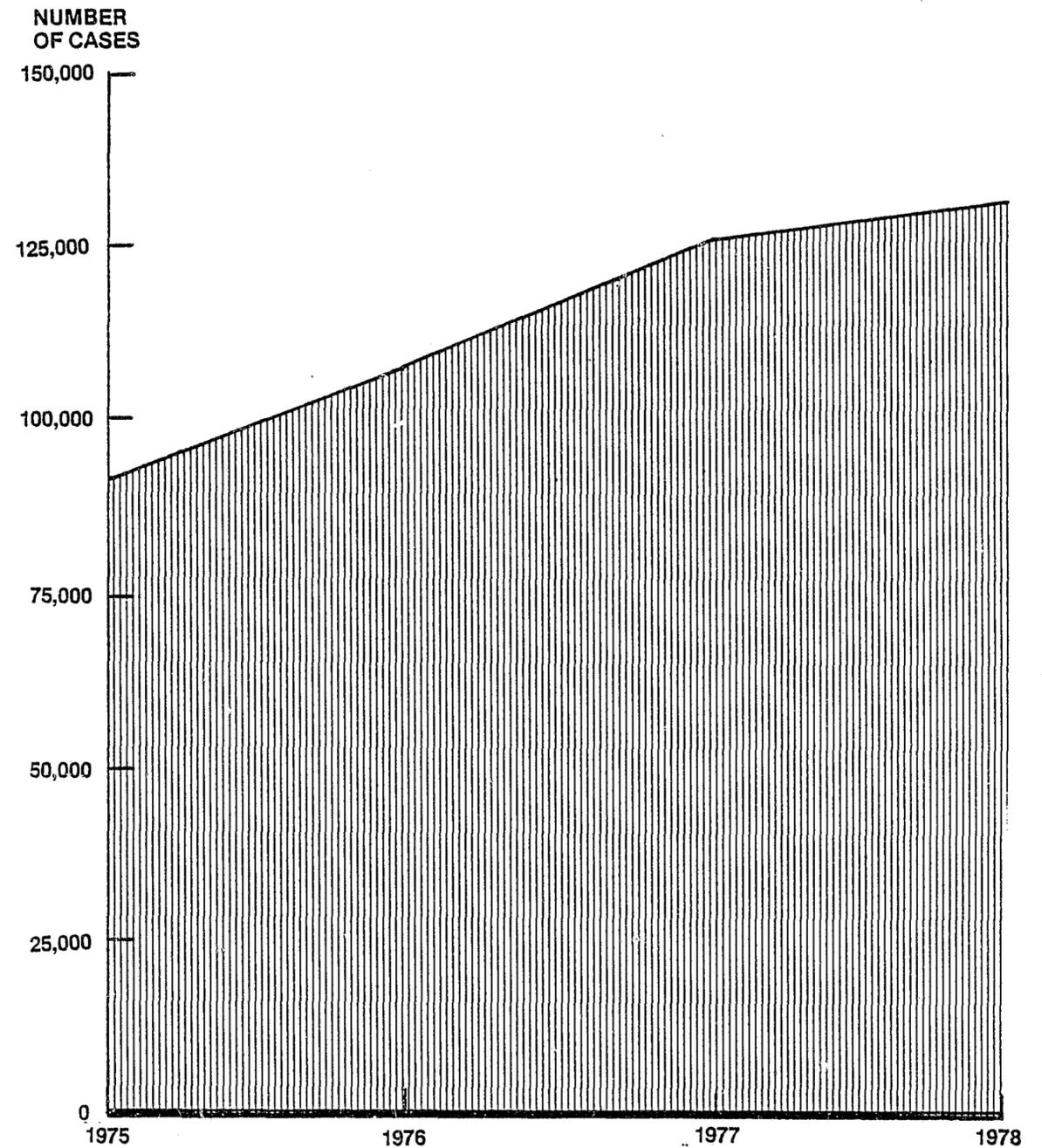
**ALASKA COURTS
1978 FILINGS**

LOCATION	SUPERIOR COURT	DISTRICT COURT	TOTAL	% OF STATEWIDE TOTAL	FILINGS PER JUDICIAL POSITION
Anchorage	7,810	56,011	63,821	48.3%	2,774.8
Barrow	62	347	409	.3%	409
Bethel	268	1,669	1,937	1.5%	968.5
Delta Junction	-	142	142	.1%	142
Fairbanks	2,742	18,967	21,709	16.4%	2,713.6
Glenallen	-	1,479	1,479	1.1%	1,479
Haines	-	384	384	.3%	384
Homer	-	2,028	2,028	1.5%	2,028
Juneau	768	9,647	10,415	7.9%	3,471.7
Kenai	576	5,962	6,538	4.9%	3,269
Ketchikan	638	3,654	4,292	3.3%	2,146
Kotzebue	-	425	425	.3%	425
Kodiak	434	2,855	3,289	2.5%	1,644.5
Nome	307	564	871	.7%	435.5
Palmer	-	3,867	3,867	2.9%	3,867
Seward	-	2,696	2,696	2.0%	2,696
Sitka	251	1,661	1,912	1.4%	956
Tok	-	474	474	.4%	424
Valdez	-	1,271	1,271	.9%	1,271
Wrangell	-	848	848	.6%	424
Petersburg	-	452	452	.3%	452
Other (Low Volume)		2,748	2,748	2.1%	72.3
TOTAL	13,856	118,151	132,007	100.0%	1,360.9

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,657	16,933	18,590	14.1%	1,032.8
Second	307	1,125	1,432	1.0%	130.2
Third	8,820	77,198	86,018	65.2%	2,098.0
Fourth	3,072	22,985	25,967	19.7%	961.7

**ALASKA COURTS
1978 FILINGS
TOTALS**



ALASKA COURTS
1978 DISPOSITIONS

LOCATION	SUPERIOR COURT	DISTRICT COURT	TOTAL	% OF STATEWIDE TOTAL	DISPOSITIONS PER Judicial Position
Anchorage	6,687	52,333	59,020	46.6%	2,566.1
Barrow	54	332	386	.3%	386
Bethel	280	1,646	1,926	1.5%	963
Delta Junction	-	150	150	.1%	150
Fairbanks	2,891	18,830	21,721	17.2%	2,715.1
Glenallen	-	1,529	1,529	1.2%	1,529
Haines	-	362	362	.3%	362
Homer	-	2,059	2,059	1.6%	2,059
Juneau	676	10,070	10,746	8.5%	3,582
Kenai	519	5,733	6,252	4.9%	3,126
Ketchikan	554	3,499	4,053	3.2%	2,026.5
Kotzebue	-	344	344	.3%	344
Kodiak	401	2,777	3,178	2.5%	1,589
Nome	251	645	896	.7%	448
Palmer	-	3,653	3,653	2.9%	3,653
Seward	-	2,812	2,812	2.2%	2,812
Sitka	195	1,562	1,757	1.4%	878.5
Tok	-	462	462	.4%	462
Valdez	-	1,340	1,340	1.1%	1,340
Wrangell	-	852	852	.7%	426
Petersburg	-	421	421	.3%	421
Other (Low Volume)	-	2,605	2,605	2.1%	68.6
TOTAL	12,508	114,016	126,524	100.0%	1,304.4

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,425	17,017	18,442	14.6%	1,024.6
Second	251	1,124	1,375	1.1%	125.0
Third	7,607	3,189	80,796	63.8%	1,970.6
Fourth	3,225	22,686	25,911	20.5%	959.7

ALASKA COURTS
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, COSTS AND JUDGES

LOCATION	PERCENTAGE OF STATEWIDE				
	POPULATION	OPERATING COSTS	Judicial Positions	CASE FILINGS	CASE DISPOSITION
Anchorage	45.0	46.0	24	48.0	47.0
Barrow	2.0	1.0	1	.3	.3
Bethel	2.0	3.0	2	2.0	2.0
Delta Junction	1.0	-	1	.1	.1
Fairbanks	12.0	20.0	8	16.0	17.0
Glenallen	1.0	-	1	1.0	1.0
Haines	.4	-	1	.3	.3
Homer	.3	.7	1	2.0	2.0
Juneau	4.0	10.0	3	8.0	8.0
Kenai	4.0	2.0	2	5.0	5.0
Ketchikan	3.0	3.0	2	3.0	3.0
Kotzebue	1.0	.6	1	.3	.3
Kodiak	2.0	1.0	2	2.0	3.0
Nome	1.0	2.0	2	.7	.7
Palmer	3.0	.7	1	3.0	3.0
Seward	1.0	.6	1	2.0	2.0
Sitka	2.0	1.0	2	1.0	1.0
Tok	.3	-	1	.4	.4
Valdez	2.0	.9	1	1.0	1.0
Wrangell	1.0	.7	2	.6	.7
Petersburg	.5	.3	1	.3	.3
Other (Low Volume)	11.0	6.0	39	2.0	2.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	12	16	19	14	15
Second	3	5	11	1	1
Third	62	54	42	65	64
Fourth	23	25	28	20	20

SUPERIOR COURT

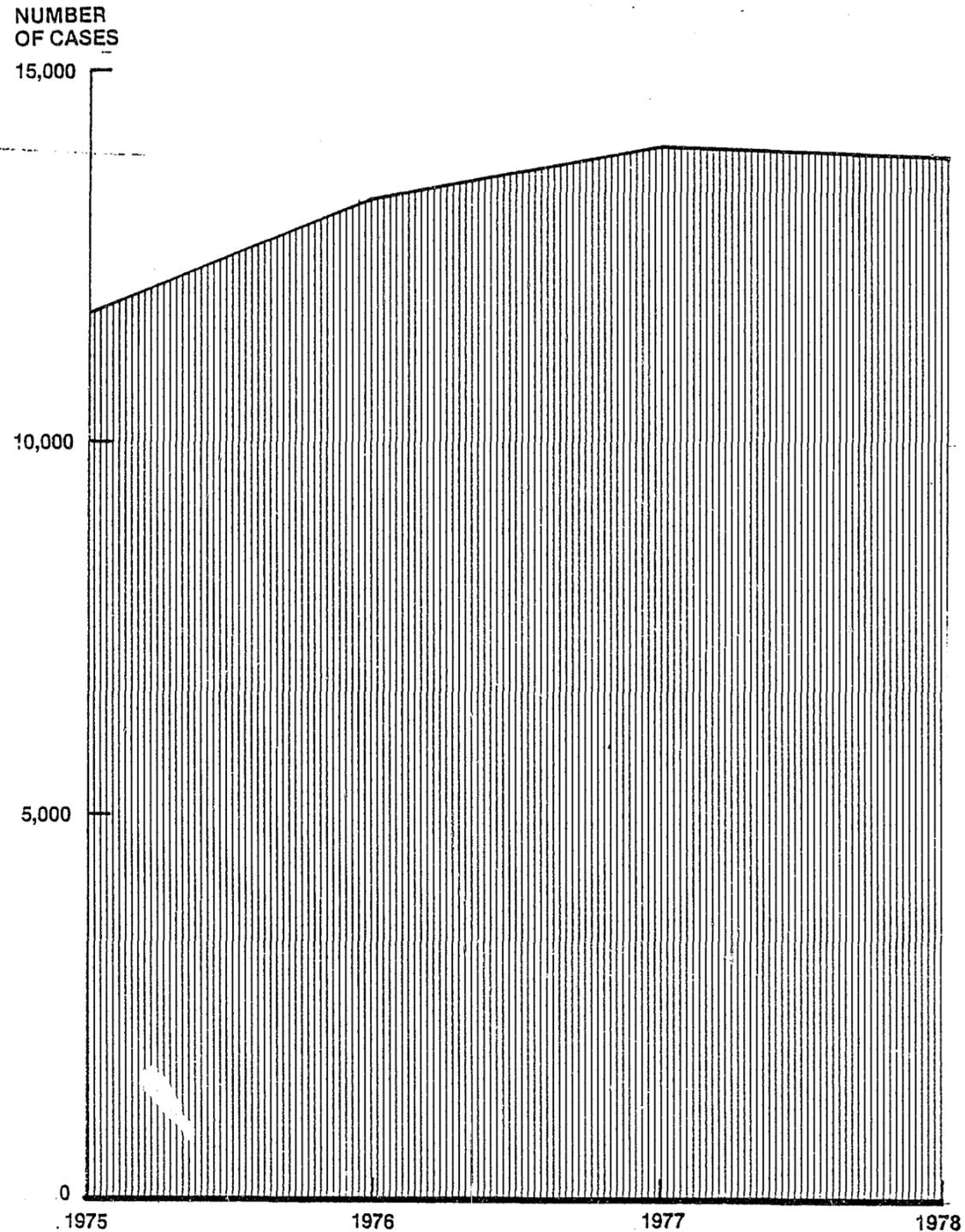
**SUPERIOR COURTS
SUMMARY OF FILINGS BY COURT
1975-1978**

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	6,646	7,509	7,968	7,810	+18	-2
Barrow	0	18	44	62	-	+41
Bethel	119	193	254	268	+125	+6
Fairbanks	2,471	2,977	2,736	2,742	+11	+ .2
Juneau	677	774	732	768	+13	+5
Kenai	454	440	544	576	+27	+6
Ketchikan	649	551	636	638	-2	+ .3
Kodiak	250	322	467	434	+74	-7
Nome	266	249	282	307	+15	+9
Sitka	212	217	277	251	+18	-9
TOTAL	11,744	13,250	13,940	13,856	+18	-1

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,538	1,542	1,645	1,657	+8	+1
Second	266	249	282	307	+15	+9
Third	7,350	8,271	8,979	8,820	+20	-2
Fourth	2,590	3,188	3,034	3,072	+19	+1

SUPERIOR COURTS SUMMARY OF FILINGS BY COURT 1975 - 1978



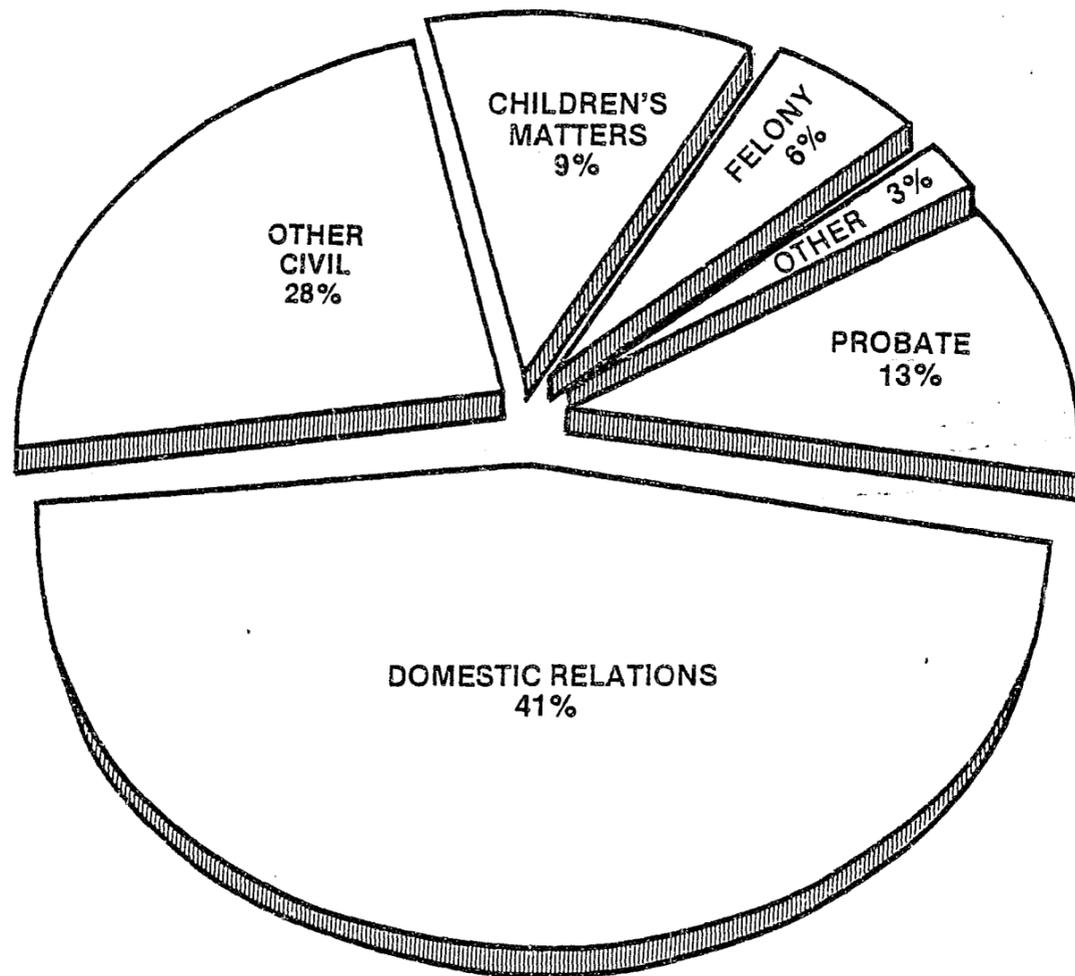
SUPERIOR COURTS COMPOSITION OF 1978 FILINGS

COURT	CRIMINAL		CIVIL			CHIL- DREN'S MATTERS	TOTAL
	FELONY	OTHER	PROBATE	DOMESTIC RELATIONS	OTHER		
Anchorage	261	238	1,045	3,379	2,494	393	7,810
Barrow	12	7	1	4	2	36	62
Bethel	58	11	57	39	48	55	268
Fairbanks	167	63	304	1,046	837	325	2,742
Juneau	63	16	97	309	211	72	768
Kenai	80	16	44	251	103	82	576
Ketchikan	39	8	77	254	76	184	638
Kodiak	48	43	44	176	73	50	434
Nome	37	7	65	92	53	53	307
Sitka	13	3	35	118	36	46	251
TOTAL	778	412	1,769	5,668	3,933	1,296	13,856
% OF TOTAL	6%	3%	13%	41%	28%	9%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	115	27	209	681	323	302	1,657
Second	37	7	65	92	53	53	307
Third	389	297	1,133	3,806	2,670	525	8,820
Fourth	237	81	362	1,089	887	416	3,072

SUPERIOR COURTS COMPOSITION OF 1978 FILINGS



SUPERIOR COURTS 1978 WEIGHTED FILINGS

(See Note 2)

LOCATION	ACTUAL FILINGS	WEIGHTED FILINGS	DIFFERENCE	% DIFFERENCE
Anchorage	7,810	6,109	-1701	-22
Barrow	62	94	+32	+52
Bethel	268	464	+196	+73
Fairbanks	2,742	3,267	+525	+19
Juneau	768	653	-115	-15
Kenai	576	906	+330	+57
Ketchikan	638	872	+234	+37
Kodiak	434	803	+369	+85
Nome	307	527	+220	+72
Sitka	251	161	-90	-36
TOTAL	13,856	13,856	-	-

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,657	1,686	+29	+2
Second	307	527	+220	+72
Third	8,820	7,818	-1002	-11
Fourth	3,072	3,825	+753	+25

**SUPERIOR COURTS
SUMMARY OF DISPOSITIONS**

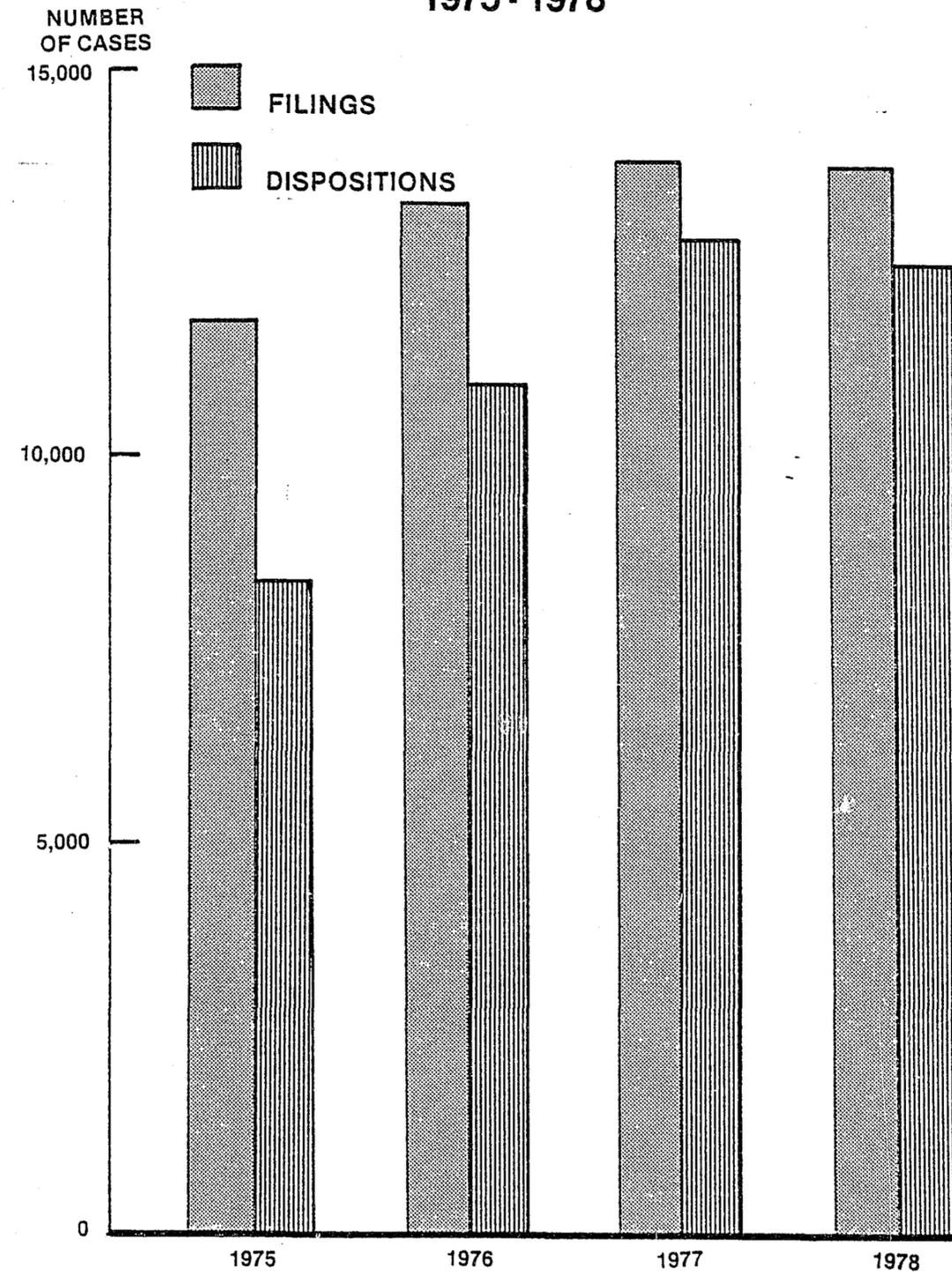
1975-1978

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	4,482	6,346	7,659	6,687	+49	-13
Barrow	0	13	34	54	-	+59
Bethel	94	186	229	280	+198	+22
Fairbanks	1,806	2,255	2,212	2,891	+60	+31
Juneau	572	661	677	676	+18	+1
Kenai	263	347	456	519	+97	+14
Ketchikan	547	371	686	554	+1	-19
Kodiak	218	251	406	401	+84	-1
Nome	228	214	219	251	+10	+15
Sitka	193	179	207	195	+1	-6
TOTAL	8,403	10,823	12,785	12,508	+49	-2

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,312	1,211	1,570	1,425	+9	-9
Second	228	214	219	251	+10	+15
Third	4,963	6,944	8,521	7,607	+53	-11
Fourth	1,900	2,454	2,475	3,225	+70	+30

**SUPERIOR COURTS
SUMMARY OF FILINGS & DISPOSITIONS
1975 - 1978**



**SUPERIOR COURTS
RATIO OF DISPOSITIONS TO FILINGS**

1978

(See Note 3)

COURT	FILINGS	DISPOSITIONS	RATIO OF DISPOSITIONS TO FILINGS
Barrow	62	54	87%
Bethel	268	280	104%
Fairbanks	2,742	2,891	105%
Juneau	768	676	88%
Kenai	576	519	90%
Ketchikan	638	554	87%
Kodiak	434	401	92%
Nome	307	251	82%
Sitka	251	195	78%
TOTAL	13,856	12,508	90%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,657	1,425	86%
Second	307	251	82%
Third	8,820	7,607	86%
Fourth	3,072	3,225	105%

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**SUPERIOR COURTS
RATIO OF DISPOSITIONS
TO FILINGS**

1975-1978

(See Note 3)

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	67%	85%	96%	86%	+19	-10
Barrow	-	72%	77%	87%	-	+10
Bethel	79%	92%	90%	104%	+25	+14
Fairbanks	73%	71%	81%	105%	+32	+24
Juneau	84%	85%	92%	88%	+4	-4
Kenai	58%	79%	84%	90%	+32	+6
Ketchikan	84%	67%	108%	87%	+3	+21
Kodiak	87%	78%	87%	92%	+5	+5
Nome	86%	86%	78%	82%	-4	+4
Sitka	91%	82%	75%	78%	-13	+3
TOTAL	72%	81%	92%	90%	+18	-2

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	85%	79%	95%	86%	+1	-9
Second	86%	86%	78%	82%	-4	+4
Third	68%	84%	95%	86%	+18	-9
Fourth	73%	71%	82%	105%	+32	+23

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**SUPERIOR COURTS
JURY COSTS PER TRIAL**

LOCATION	NO. JURY TRIALS	JUROR PAYMENTS	JUROR COST PER TRIAL	JURY DAYS PER TRIAL
Anchorage	67	70,495	1,052	53
Barrow	4	6,870	1,717	86
Bethel	7	11,261	1,609	80
Fairbanks	76	115,563	1,521	76
Juneau	12	6,622	552	28
Kenai	7	6,485	926	46
Ketchikan	7	4,516	645	32
Kodiak	7	5,484	783	39
Nome	2	6,575	3,288	164
Sitka	3	981	327	16
TOTAL	192	234,852	1,223	61

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	22	12,119	551	28
Second	2	6,575	3,288	164
Third	81	82,464	1,018	51
Fourth	87	133,694	1,537	77

**SUPERIOR COURTS
BACKLOG MONTHS
AS OF Dec. 31, 1978**

(See Note 4)

COURT	(1) CASES PENDING	(2) AVERAGE DISPOSITIONS PER MONTH IN 1978	BACKLOG MONTHS (1) ÷ (2)
Anchorage	8,799	557.3	15.8
Barrow	20	4.5	4.4
Bethel	112	23.3	4.8
Fairbanks	2,237	240.9	9.3
Juneau	624	56.3	11.1
Kenai	476	43.3	10.9
Ketchikan	421	46.2	9.1
Kodiak	322	33.4	9.6
Nome	240	20.9	11.5
Sitka	191	16.3	11.7
TOTAL	13,442	1,042.3	12.9

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,236	118.8	10.4
Second	240	20.9	11.5
Third	9,597	633.9	15.1
Fourth	2,369	268.8	8.8

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

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	18.1	14.8	12.3	15.8	-13	+28
Barrow	-	7.4	7.0	4.4	-	-37
Bethel	7.9	4.9	4.7	4.8	-39	+2
Fairbanks	9.9	10.9	13.5	9.3	-6	-31
Juneau	9.9	9.8	9.8	11.1	+12	+13
Kenai	11.0	12.4	11.8	10.9	-1	-8
Ketchikan	7.4	13.8	6.6	9.1	+23	+38
Kodiak	9.5	11.5	9.0	9.6	+1	+7
Nome	7.3	9.3	11.1	11.5	+58	+4
Sitka	6.5	8.7	9.7	11.7	+80	+21
TOTAL	14.0	13.1	11.8	12.9	-8	+9

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	8.4	10.9	8.4	10.4	+22	+22
Second	7.3	9.3	11.1	11.5	+58	+4
Third	17.4	14.6	12.1	15.1	-13	+25
Fourth	9.9	10.5	12.6	8.8	-11	-30

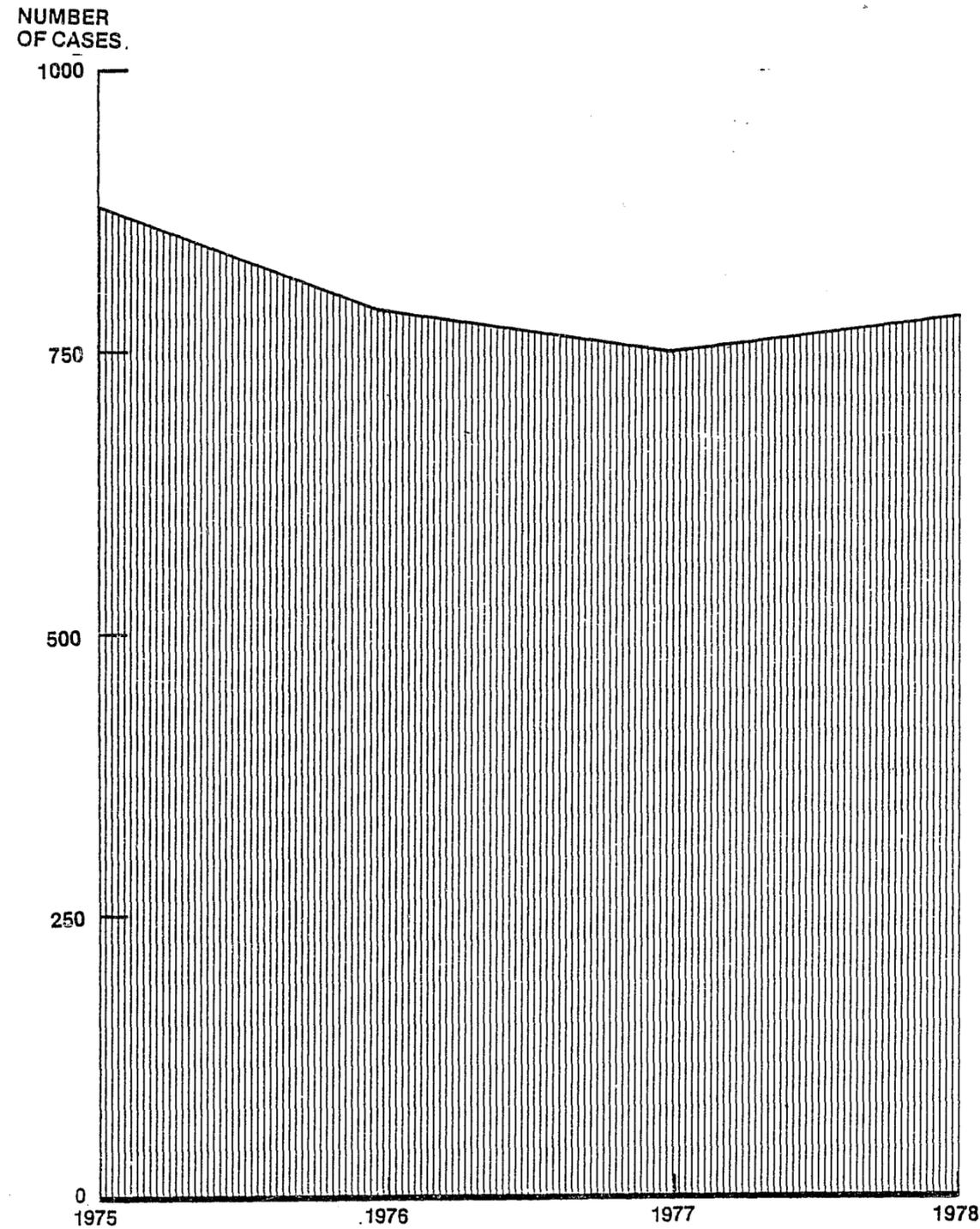
**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
FILINGS
1975-1978**

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	476	366	338	261	-45	-23
Barrow	0	3	13	12	-	-8
Bethel	19	22	36	58	+205	+61
Fairbanks	203	227	195	167	-18	-14
Juneau	43	23	26	63	+47	+142
Kenai	31	26	23	80	+158	+248
Ketchikan	21	29	44	39	+86	-11
Kodiak	32	51	36	48	+50	+33
Nome	33	23	29	37	+12	+28
Sitka	17	12	12	13	-24	+8
TOTAL	875	782	752	778	-11	+3

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	81	64	82	115	+42	+40
Second	33	23	29	37	+12	+28
Third	539	443	397	389	-28	-2
Fourth	222	252	244	237	+7	-3

SUPERIOR COURTS FELONY CASES FILINGS 1975 - 1978



SUPERIOR COURTS FELONY CASES COMPOSITION OF FILINGS

1978

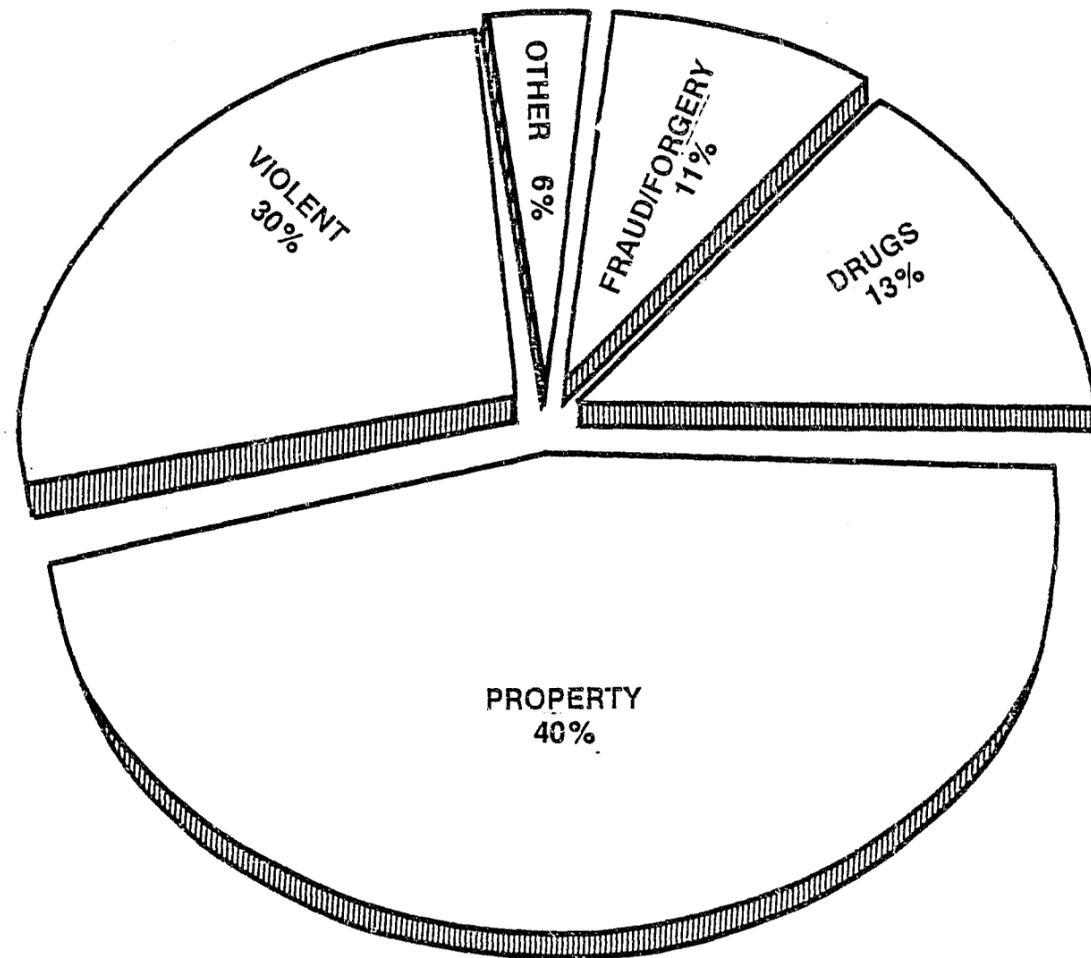
(See Note 5)

COURT	CASE TYPE					TOTAL
	VIOLENT	PROPERTY	FRAUD/ FORGERY	DRUGS	OTHER	
Anchorage	53	114	42	39	13	261
Barrow	5	4	0	2	1	12
Bethel	35	13	2	5	3	58
Fairbanks	59	62	20	14	12	167
Juneau	12	22	3	20	6	63
Kenai	14	40	7	16	3	80
Ketchikan	14	13	9	2	1	39
Kodiak	18	19	2	6	3	48
Nome	17	16	1	1	2	37
Sitka	4	7	2	0	0	13
TOTAL	231	310	88	105	44	778
% OF TOTAL	30%	40%	11%	13%	6%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	30	42	14	22	7	115
Second	17	16	1	1	2	37
Third	85	173	51	61	19	389
Fourth	99	79	22	21	16	237

**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1978**



**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
RATIO OF DEFENDANTS TO FILINGS**

1978

(See Note 6)

COURT	CASES FILED	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS	RATIO OF DEFENDANTS	OTHER INFORMATION	
				NUMBER OF OFFENSES CHARGED	NUMBER OF COUNTS CHARGED
Anchorage	261	310	1.19	328	436
Barrow	12	13	1.08	15	16
Bethel	58	58	1.00	75	87
Fairbanks	167	191	1.14	215	272
Juneau	63	65	1.03	73	80
Kenai	80	81	1.01	89	115
Ketchikan	39	42	1.08	45	54
Kodiak	48	53	1.10	64	73
Nome	37	37	1.00	40	44
Sitka	13	13	1.00	19	22
TOTAL	778	863	1.11	963	1,199

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	115	120	1.04	137	156
Second	37	37	1.00	40	44
Third	389	444	1.14	481	624
Fourth	237	262	1.11	305	375

**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
DISPOSITIONS
1975-1978**

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	413	492	309	302	-27	-2
Barrow	0	3	10	11	-	+10
Bethel	30	35	44	60	+100	+36
Fairbanks	159	192	215	251	+58	+17
Juneau	34	33	41	71	+109	+73
Kenai	29	21	22	73	+152	+232
Ketchikan	36	35	46	35	-3	-24
Kodiak	35	50	47	45	+29	-4
Nome	27	26	20	42	+56	+110
Sitka	18	11	10	15	-17	+50
TOTAL	781	898	764	905	+16	+18

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	88	79	97	121	+38	+25
Second	27	26	20	42	+56	+110
Third	477	563	378	420	-12	+11
Fourth	189	230	269	322	+70	+20

**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
STAGE OF DISPOSITION**

1978

COURT	BEFORE FIRST APPEAR- ANCE	AT ARRAIGN- MENT	BETWEEN ARRAIGN- MENT AND TRIAL	TRIAL			CHANGE OF VENUE	OTHER	TOTAL
				COURT	JURY	TOTAL			
Anchorage	5	5	217	3	48	51	14	10	302
Barrow	0	2	4	0	4	4	1	0	11
Bethel	3	4	40	1	7	8	2	3	60
Fairbanks	13	10	144	5	60	65	4	15	251
Juneau	2	11	41	0	12	12	0	5	71
Kenai	0	11	54	0	7	7	0	1	73
Ketchikan	1	6	16	0	7	7	0	5	35
Kodiak	5	3	25	0	6	6	2	4	45
Nome	0	2	33	1	2	3	1	3	42
Sitka	0	3	8	0	3	3	1	0	15
TOTAL	29	57	582	10	156	166	25	46	905
% OF TOTAL	3%	6%	64%	1%	17%	18%	3%	5%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	3	20	65	0	22	22	1	10	121
Second	0	2	33	1	2	3	1	3	42
Third	10	19	296	3	61	64	16	15	420
Fourth	16	16	188	6	71	77	7	18	322

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

1978

COURT	CASES DISPOSED OF BETWEEN ARRAIGNMENT AND TRIAL	PERCENT OF TOTAL FELONY CASES	PRE-TRIAL RESULTS		
			DISMISSED	CHANGE OF PLEA TO GUILTY	
				ORIGINAL CHARGE	LESSER INCLUDED CHARGE
Anchorage	217	72%	92	109	16
Barrow	4	36%	0	1	3
Bethel	40	67%	11	27	2
Fairbanks	144	57%	68	62	14
Juneau	41	58%	6	24	11
Kenai	54	74%	20	26	8
Ketchikan	16	46%	5	7	4
Kodiak	25	56%	9	7	9
Nome	33	79%	8	20	5
Sitka	8	53%	0	6	2
TOTAL	582	64%	219	289	74
% OF TOTAL			38%	50%	13%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	65	54%	11	37	17
Second	33	79%	8	20	5
Third	296	70%	121	142	33
Fourth	188	58%	79	90	19

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

1978

COURT	COURTS TRIALS	% OF TOTAL FELONY TRIALS	TRIAL RESULTS				
			ACQUITTAL	MISTRIAL WITH SUB- SEQUENT DISMISSAL	CHANGE OF PLEA TO GUILTY	GUILTY	
						ORIGINAL CHARGE	LESSER INCLUDED CHARGE
Anchorage	3	1%	0	0	0	3	0
Barrow	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bethel	1	2%	0	0	0	1	0
Fairbanks	5	2%	2	0	0	3	0
Juneau	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenai	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ketchikan	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kodiak	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nome	1	2%	0	0	0	1	0
Sitka	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	10	1%	2	0	0	8	0
% OF TOTAL			20%	0	0	80%	0

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Second	1	2%	0	0	0	1	0
Third	3	1%	0	0	0	3	0
Fourth	6	2%	2	0	0	4	0

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

1978

COURT	JURY TRIALS	% OF TOTAL FELONY	TRIAL RESULTS				
			ACQUITTAL	MISTRIAL WITH SUBSEQUENT DISMISSAL	CHANGE OF PLEA TO GUILTY	GUILTY	
						ORIGINAL CHARGE	LESSER INCLUDED CHARGE
Anchorage	48	16%	14	3	1	29	1
Barrow	4	36%	3	0	0	1	0
Bethel	7	12%	3	0	1	3	0
Fairbanks	60	24%	13	3	2	36	6
Juneau	12	17%	3	2	0	6	1
Kenai	7	10%	2	1	0	4	0
Ketchikan	7	20%	3	1	0	3	0
Kodiak	6	13%	0	0	0	5	1
Nome	2	5%	1	0	0	1	0
Sitka	3	20%	0	0	0	3	0
TOTAL	156	17%	42	10	4	91	9
% OF TOTAL			27%	6%	3%	58%	6%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	22	18%	6	3	0	12	1
Second	2	5%	1	0	0	1	0
Third	61	15%	16	4	1	38	2
Fourth	71	22%	19	3	3	40	6

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**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
TRIAL RATE**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
				1976 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	11%	18%	17%	+6	-1
Barrow	0	0	36%	-	-
Bethel	9%	27%	14%	+5	-13
Fairbanks	25%	30%	26%	+1	-4
Juneau	6%	12%	17%	+11	+5
Kenai	14%	23%	10%	-4	-13
Ketchikan	20%	9%	20%	-	+11
Kodiak	28%	19%	13%	-15	-6
Nome	19%	10%	7%	-12	-3
Sitka	0	0	20%	-	-
TOTAL	15%	21%	18%	+3	-3

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	11%	9%	18%	+7	+9
Second	19%	10%	7%	-12	-3
Third	12%	19%	16%	+4	-3
Fourth	25%	28%	24%	-1	-4

C-18

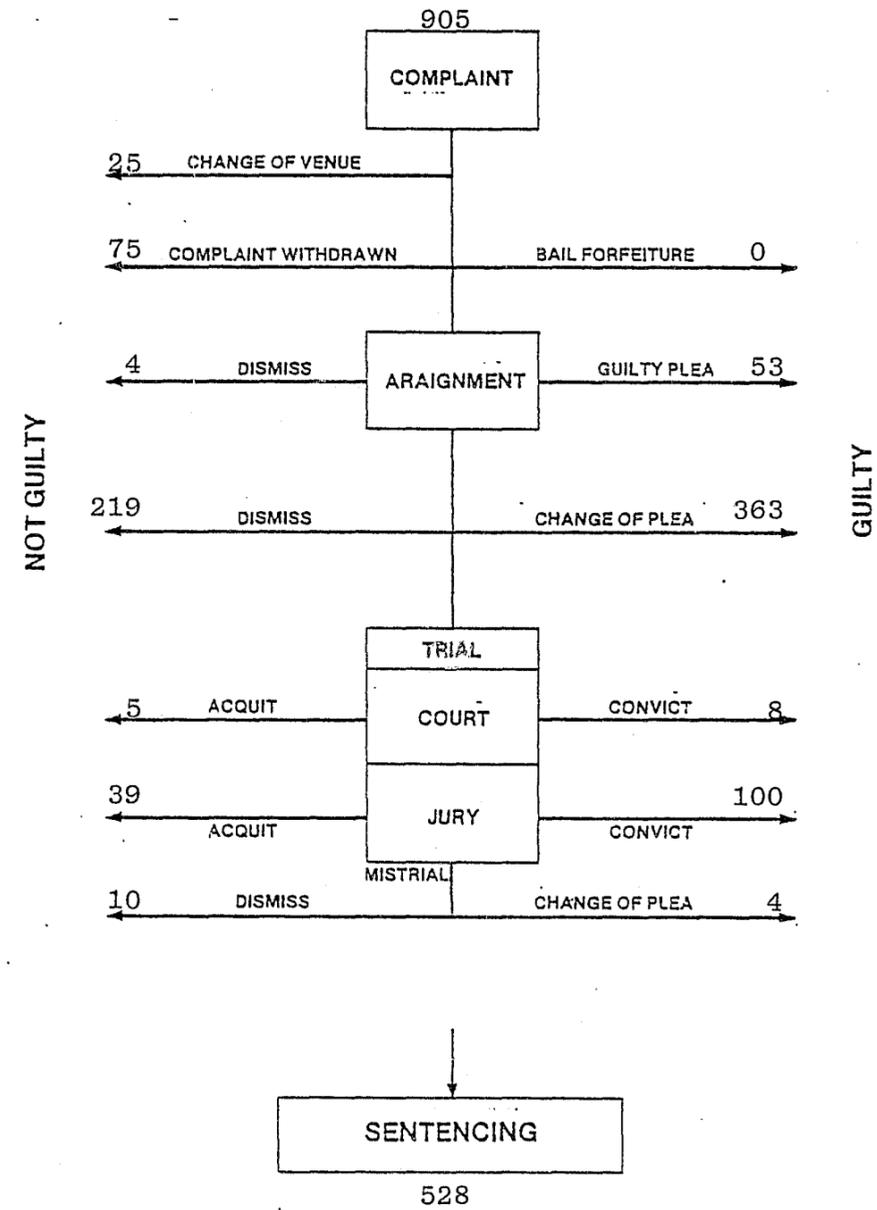
**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
AVERAGE DAYS PER TRIAL**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
				1976 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	9.0	5.8	7.2	-20	+24
Barrow	4.0	3.0	1.6	-60	-47
Bethel	-	2.0	3.2	-	+60
Fairbanks	4.9	3.8	3.4	-31	-11
Juneau	4.0	3.0	3.4	-15	+13
Kenai	-	4.8	4.7	-	-2
Ketchikan	2.0	2.8	2.8	+40	-
Kodiak	6.0	5.0	4.1	-32	-18
Nome	-	2.3	2.0	-	-13
Sitka	-	-	3.6	-	-
TOTAL	6.08	4.35	4.65	-24	+7

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

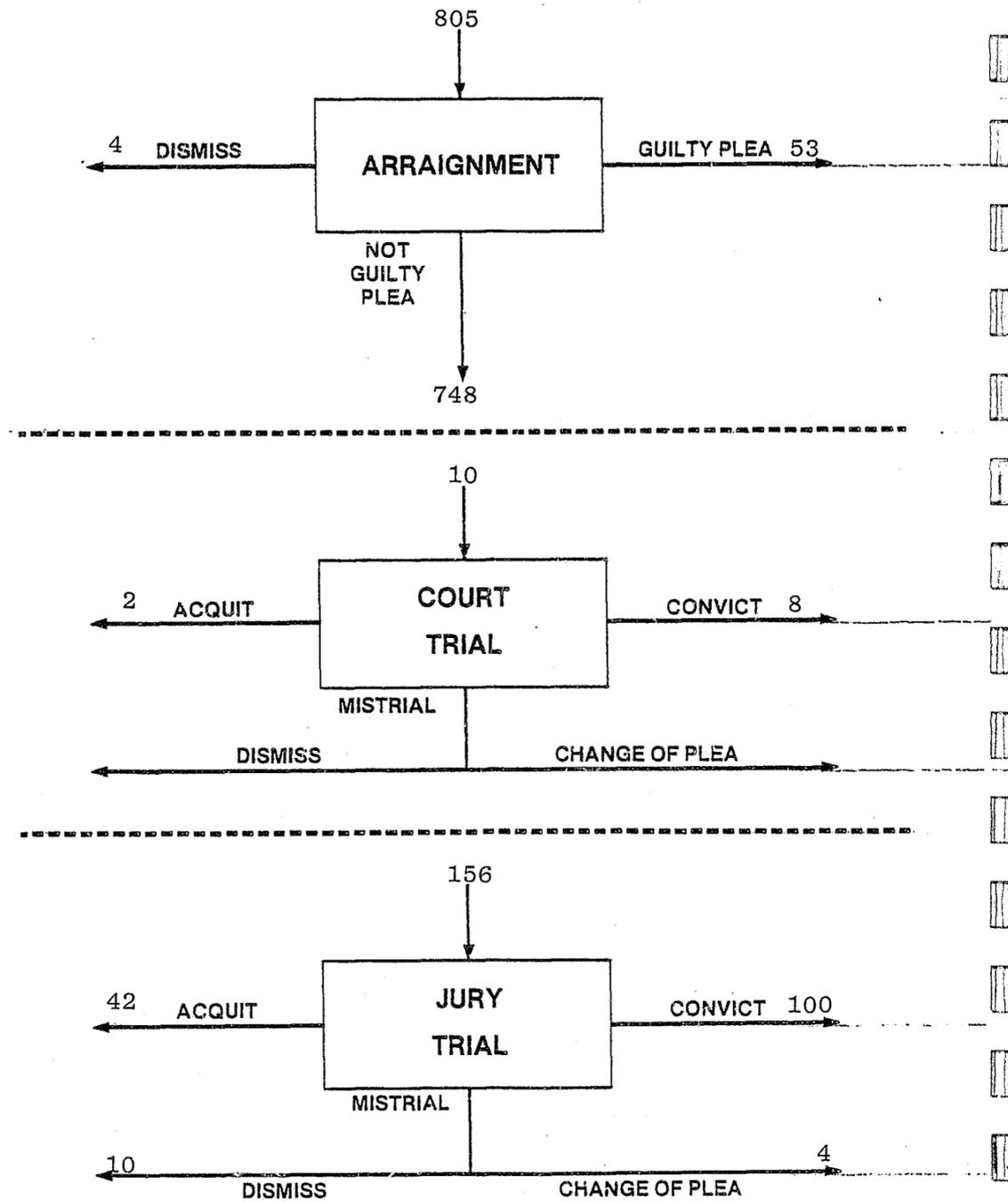
First	3.0	2.93	3.29	+10	+12
Second	-	2.3	2.0	-	-13
Third	8.75	5.63	6.59	-25	+17
Fourth	4.91	5.09	3.35	-32	-34

**SUPERIOR COURTS
DISPOSITION OF FELONIES
1978**



**SUPERIOR COURTS
DISPOSITION OF FELONIES BY STAGES**

1978



**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
CONVICTION RATES**

1978

(See Note 7)

COURT	DISPOSITIONS	LESS		NET DISPOSITIONS	GUILTY AT			CONVICTION RATE	
		CHANGE OF VENUE	NO APPEARANCE		ARRAIGNMENT	PRE-TRIAL	TRIAL		TOTAL
Anchorage	302	14	15	273	5	125	34	164	60%
Barrow	11	1	0	10	0	4	1	5	50%
Bethel	60	2	6	52	4	29	5	38	73%
Fairbanks	251	4	28	219	9	76	47	132	60%
Juneau	71	0	7	64	11	35	7	53	83%
Kenai	73	0	1	72	11	34	4	49	68%
Ketchikan	35	0	6	29	6	11	3	20	69%
Kodiak	45	2	9	34	3	16	6	25	74%
Nome	42	1	3	38	2	25	2	29	76%
Sitka	15	1	0	14	2	8	3	13	93%
TOTAL	905	25	75	805	53	363	112	528	66%
% OF TOTAL				100%	7%	45%	14%	66%	-

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	121	1	13	107	19	54	13	86	80%
Second	42	1	3	38	2	25	2	29	76%
Third	420	16	25	379	19	175	44	238	63%
Fourth	322	7	34	281	13	109	53	175	62%

**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
SENTENCING PATTERNS**

1978

COURT	CONVIC- TIONS	SENTENCE IMPOSED LESS SUSPENDED						FINE ONLY
		0	LESS THAN ONE YEARS	ONE TO THREE YEARS	FOUR TO SIX YEARS	SEVEN TO TEN YEARS	OVER TEN YEARS	
Anchorage	164	50	21	51	19	5	15	3
Barrow	5	2	0	2	0	0	1	0
Bethel	38	14	5	9	8	1	1	0
Fairbanks	132	44	16	39	6	5	13	9
Juneau	53	29	11	5	3	1	2	2
Kenai	49	17	8	13	5	2	2	2
Ketchikan	20	10	3	3	1	2	0	1
Kodiak	25	9	12	4	0	0	0	0
Nome	29	14	3	4	5	0	1	2
Sitka	13	5	4	1	2	0	1	0
TOTAL	528	194	83	131	49	16	36	19
% OF TOTAL	100%	37%	16%	25%	9%	3%	7%	3%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	86	44	18	9	6	3	3	3
Second	29	14	3	4	5	0	1	2
Third	238	76	41	68	24	7	17	5
Fourth	175	60	21	50	14	6	15	9

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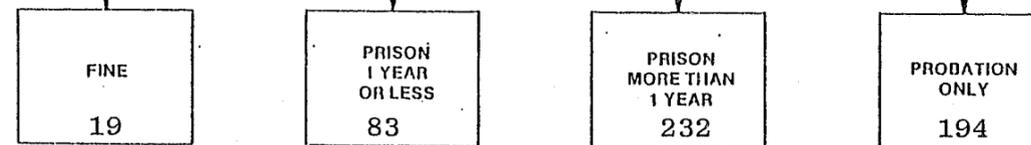
2 OF 4

FELONY SENTENCING

1978

528

SENTENCING



**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
AGE OF CASES AT DISPOSITION ^{1/}**

1978

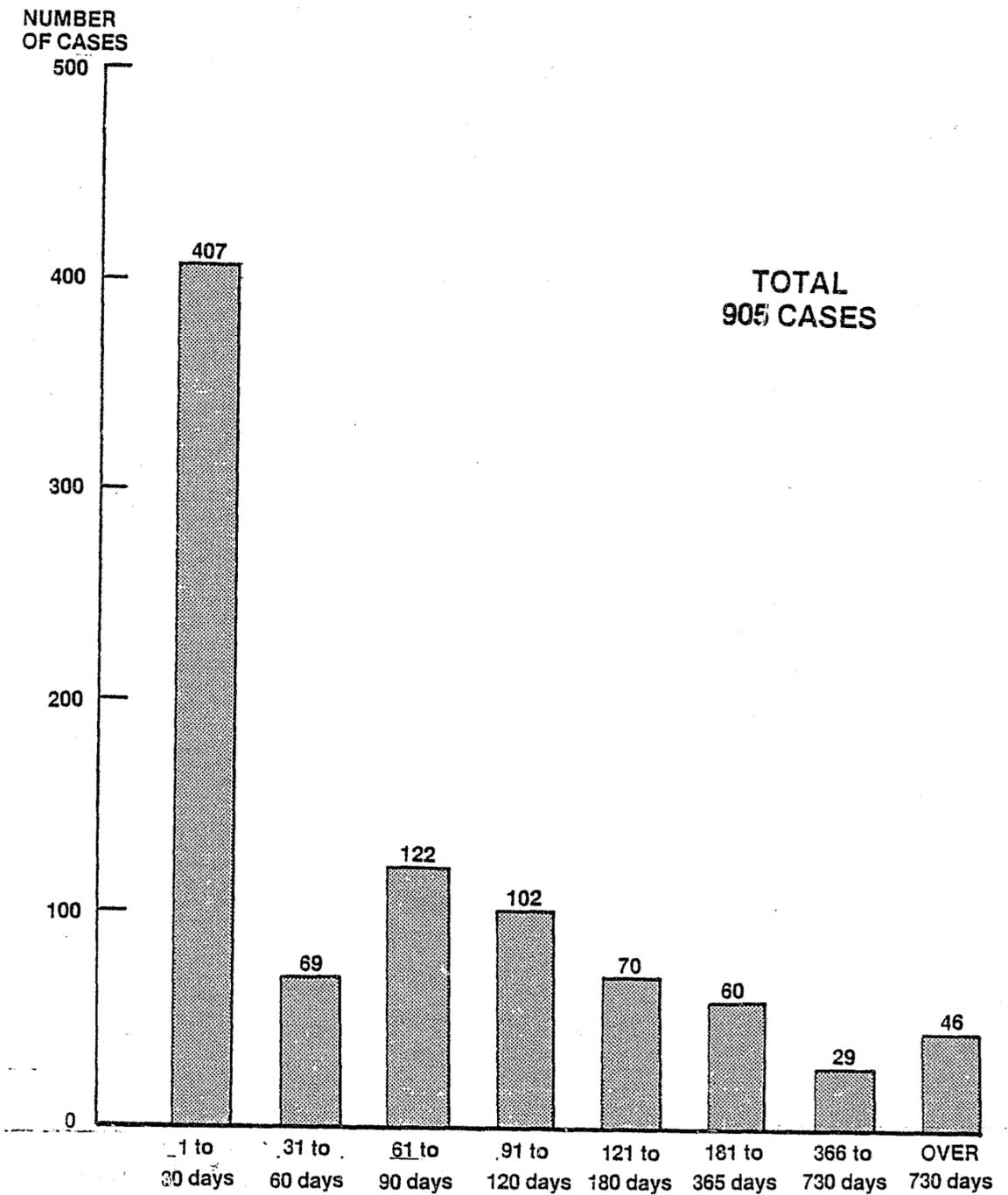
COURT	1978 DISPOSITIONS	AGE AT DISPOSITION (IN DAYS)		% OVER 120 DAYS
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	302	222	110	44%
Barrow	11	85	90	0
Bethel	60	83	76	16%
Fairbanks	251	359	101	35%
Juneau	71	94	59	25%
Kenai	73	120	78	29%
Ketchikan	35	99	66	34%
Kodiak	45	104	74	31%
Nome	42	136	51	31%
Sitka	15	154	54	31%
TOTAL	905	215	91	34%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	121	103	60	28%
Second	42	136	51	31%
Third	420	192	101	40%
Fourth	322	298	96	30%

^{1/} Measured from first appearance to dismissal, acquittal or sentencing.

**AGE OF CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS
SUPERIOR COURT - FELONIES**



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

COURT	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
				1976 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	106	79	110	+4	+39
Barrow	30	15	90	+200	+500
Bethel	64	94	76	+19	-19
Fairbanks	103	97	101	-2	+4
Juneau	59	74	59	-	-20
Kenai	53	105	78	+47	-26
Ketchikan	71	39	66	-7	+69
Kodiak	81	95	74	-9	-22
Nome	102	140	51	-50	-64
Sitka	53	27	54	+2	+100
TOTAL	102	84	91	-11	+8

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	63	53	60	-5	+13
Second	102	140	51	-50	-64
Third	100	82	101	+1	+23
Fourth	102	93	96	-6	+3

**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES**
CASES PENDING AS OF December 31
1975-1978

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	343	217	181	140	-59	-23
Barrow	0	0	3	4	-	+33
Bethel	17	22	7	5	-71	-29
Fairbanks	83	118	142	58	-30	-59
Juneau	19	9	13	5	-74	-62
Kenai	15	20	16	23	+53	+44
Ketchikan	16	10	8	12	-25	+50
Kodiak	16	17	15	18	+13	+20
Nome	17	14	17	12	-30	-30
Sitka	5	6	8	6	+20	-25
TOTAL	531	433	410	283	-47	-31

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	40	25	29	23	-43	-21
Second	17	14	17	12	-30	-30
Third	374	254	212	181	-52	-15
Fourth	100	140	152	67	-33	-56

**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
AGE OF PENDING CASES
AS OF December 31, 1978**

COURT	CASES	CURRENT AGE (IN DAYS)		% OVER 120 DAYS
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	140	276	225	63%
Barrow	4	378	319	86%
Bethel	5	181	131	53%
Fairbanks	58	241	163	66%
Juneau	5	279	273	100%
Kenai	23	188	107	43%
Ketchikan	12	259	180	86%
Kodiak	18	173	112	46%
Nome	12	238	141	58%
Sitka	6	454	120	50%
TOTAL	283	257	188	62%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	23	314	185	80%
Second	12	238	141	58%
Third	181	255	199	59%
Fourth	67	245	169	66%

**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CRIMINAL CASES
FILINGS
1975-1978**

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	117	150	193	238	+103	+23
Barrow	0	1	1	7	-	+600
Bethel	11	6	27	11	-	-59
Fairbanks	20	18	37	63	+215	+70
Juneau	17	4	16	16	-6	-
Kenai	8	6	8	16	+100	+100
Ketchikan	9	4	1	8	-11	+700
Kodiak	7	7	27	43	+514	+59
Nome	9	11	16	7	-22	-56
Sitka	2	2	4	3	+50	-25
TOTAL	200	209	330	412	+106	+25

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	28	10	21	27	-4	+29
Second	9	11	16	7	-22	-56
Third	132	163	228	297	+125	+30
Fourth	31	25	65	81	+161	+25

**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CRIMINAL FILINGS
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS**

1978

(See Note 5)

COURT	MISDE- MEANOR	PROBATION REVOCA- TION	APPEALS		OTHER	TOTAL
			FROM DISTRICT COURT	TO SUPREME COURT		
Anchorage	47	80	69	26	16	238
Barrow	5	2	0	0	0	7
Bethel	1	5	0	1	4	11
Fairbanks	22	6	3	13	19	63
Juneau	2	1	10	2	1	16
Kenai	2	3	8	2	1	16
Ketchikan	3	3	1	1	0	8
Kodiak	12	12	12	1	6	43
Nome	1	4	0	0	2	7
Sitka	1	0	1	1	0	3
TOTAL	96	116	104	47	49	412
% OF TOTAL	23%	28%	25%	11%	12%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	6	4	12	4	1	27
Second	1	4	0	0	2	7
Third	61	95	89	29	23	297
Fourth	28	13	3	14	23	81

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**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CRIMINAL CASES
DISPOSITIONS**

1975-1978

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	101	118	139	130	+29	-6
Barrow	0	1	0	1	-	-
Bethel	9	8	24	13	+44	-46
Fairbanks	21	19	20	54	+157	+170
Juneau	14	7	8	6	-57	-25
Kenai	8	6	1	5	-37	+400
Ketchikan	9	4	2	5	-44	+150
Kodiak	3	9	29	19	+533	-34
Nome	8	5	11	5	-37	-55
Sitka	1	2	4	2	+100	-50
TOTAL	174	179	238	240	+38	+1

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	24	13	14	13	-46	-7
Second	8	5	11	5	-38	-55
Third	112	133	169	154	+38	-9
Fourth	30	28	44	68	+127	+55

C-28

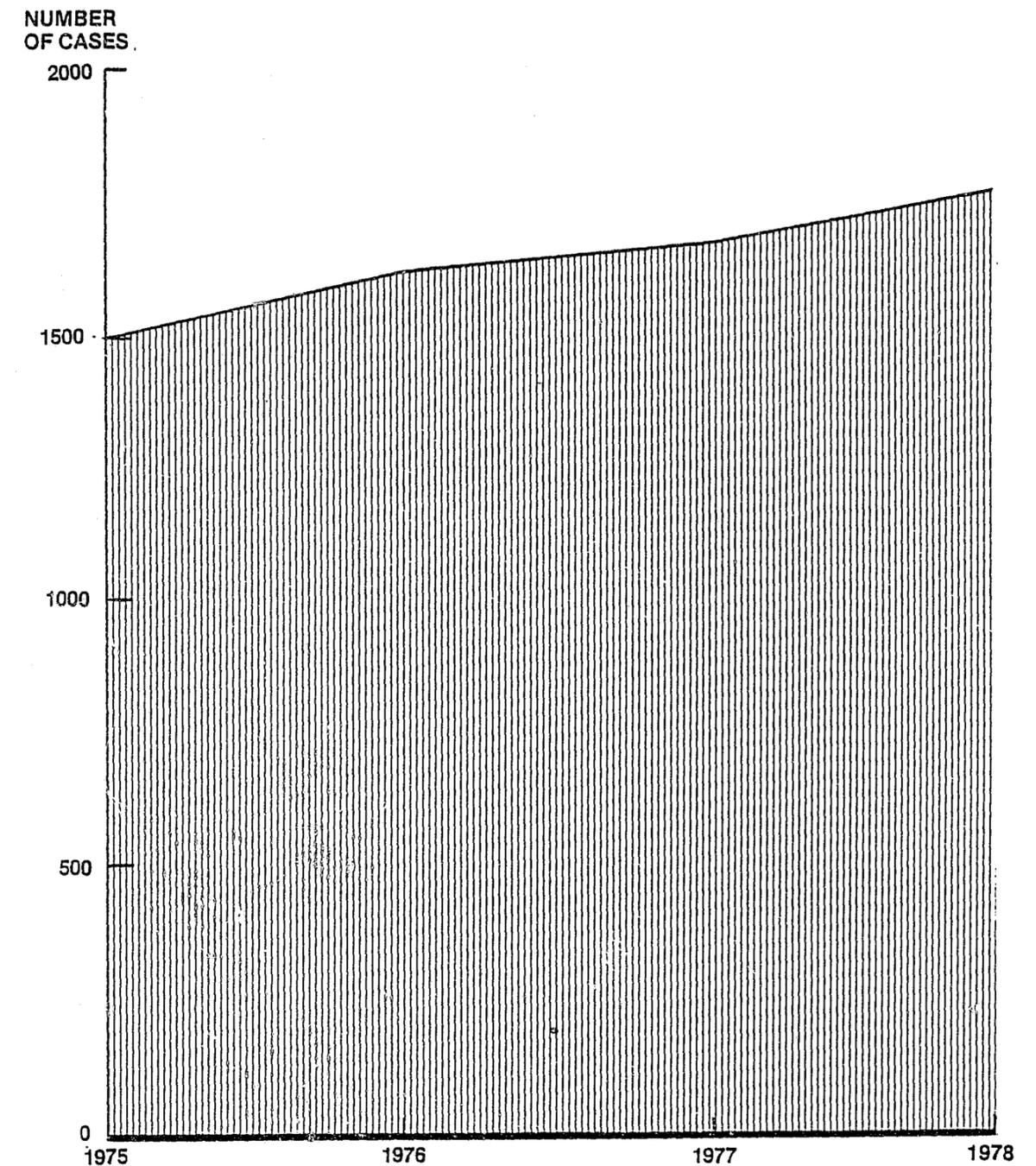
**SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE CASES
FILINGS
1975-1978**

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	896	979	996	1,045	+17	+ 5
Barrow	0	5	14	1	-	-93
Bethel	47	46	58	57	+21	- 2
Fairbanks	214	258	263	304	+42	+16
Juneau	100	108	85	97	- 3	+14
Kenai	37	32	43	44	+19	+ 2
Ketchikan	84	77	82	77	- 8	- 6
Kodiak	40	34	51	44	+10	-14
Nome	56	53	54	65	+16	+20
Sitka	31	32	33	35	+13	+ 6
TOTAL	1,505	1,624	1,679	1,769	+18	+ 5

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	215	217	200	209	- 3	+ 5
Second	56	53	54	65	+16	+20
Third	973	1,045	1,090	1,133	+16	+ 4
Fourth	261	309	335	362	+39	+ 8

**SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE CASES
FILINGS
1975 - 1978**



**SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS**

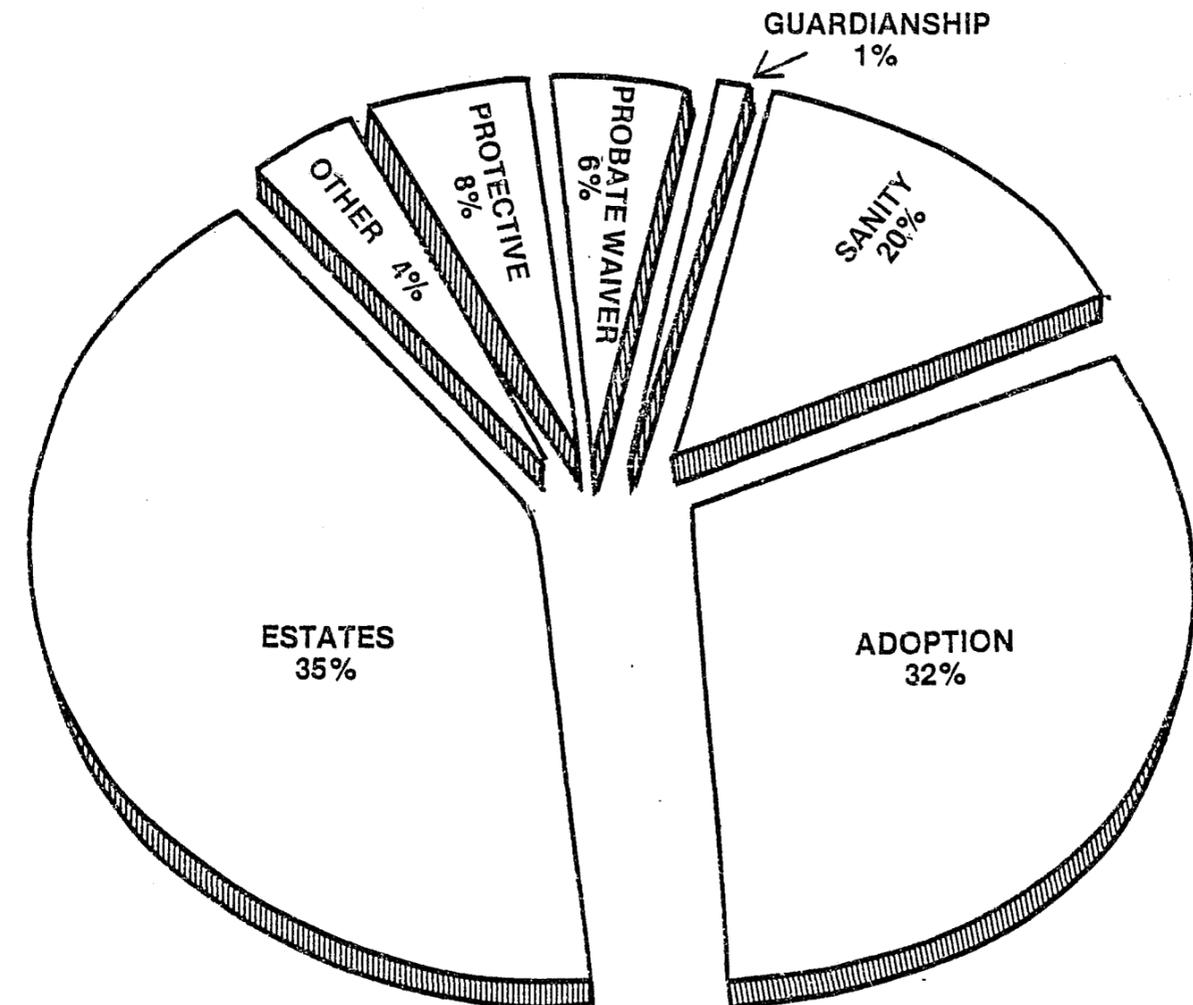
1978

COURT	CASE TYPE							TOTAL
	ADOP-TION	ESTATES	SANITY	GUARD- IANSHIP	PROBATE WAIVER	PROTEC- TIVE	OTHER	
Anchorage	275	325	261	3	75	104	2	1,045
Barrow	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bethel	24	7	26	0	0	0	0	57
Fairbanks	117	121	43	0	0	22	1	304
Juneau	40	42	7	7	0	1	0	97
Kenai	18	23	1	0	0	0	2	44
Ketchikan	18	41	9	3	0	5	1	77
Kodiak	27	16	0	1	0	0	0	44
Nome	32	18	10	1	0	4	0	65
Sitka	8	24	2	0	0	0	1	35
TOTAL	559	618	359	15	75	136	7	1,769
% OF TOTAL	32%	35%	20%	1%	4%	8%	.4%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	66	107	18	10	0	6	2	209
Second	32	18	10	1	0	4	0	65
Third	320	364	262	4	75	104	4	1,133
Fourth	141	129	69	0	0	22	1	362

**SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1978**



**SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE CASES
DISPOSITIONS**

1975-1978

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	461	805	895	1,035	+125	+16
Barrow	0	0	12	3	-	-75
Bethel	34	36	65	49	+ 44	-25
Fairbanks	140	199	173	312	+123	+80
Juneau	97	57	87	78	- 20	-10
Kenai	20	27	29	38	+ 90	+31
Ketchikan	63	52	114	51	- 19	-55
Kodiak	42	18	27	29	- 31	+ 7
Nome	30	48	51	49	+ 63	- 4
Sitka	33	17	21	25	- 24	+19
TOTAL	920	1,259	1,474	1,669	+ 81	+13

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	193	126	222	154	- 20	-31
Second	30	48	51	49	+ 63	- 4
Third	523	850	951	1,102	+111	+16
Fourth	174	235	250	364	+109	+46

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**SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE CASES
AGE OF CASES AT DISPOSITION**

1978

COURT	DISPOSITION	AGE AT DISPOSITION (IN DAYS)		% OVER ONE YEAR
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	1,035	597	98	35%
Barrow	3	260	54	33%
Bethel	49	77	38	4%
Fairbanks	312	682	189	46%
Juneau	78	157	58	14%
Kenai	38	315	161	26%
Ketchikan	51	172	54	14%
Kodiak	29	246	69	21%
Nome	49	227	59	12%
Sitka	25	664	457	56%
TOTAL	1,669	541	115	34%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	154	244	121	21%
Second	49	227	59	12%
Third	1,102	578	99	34%
Fourth	364	597	168	40%

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**SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE CASES**
CASES PENDING AS OF Dec. 31
1975-1978

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	1,364	1,538	1,515	1,525	+ 12	+ 1
Barrow	0	5	9	7	-	-22
Bethel	13	23	30	38	+192	+27
Fairbanks	179	238	352	344	+ 92	- 2
Juneau	17	68	64	83	+388	+30
Kenai	24	29	49	55	+129	+12
Ketchikan	49	74	80	106	+116	+33
Kodiak	29	45	73	88	+203	+21
Nome	42	47	56	72	+ 71	+29
Sitka	19	34	50	60	+216	+20
TOTAL	1,736	2,101	2,278	2,378	+ 37	+ 4

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	85	176	194	249	+193	+28
Second	42	47	56	72	+ 71	+29
Third	1,417	1,612	1,637	1,668	+ 18	+ 2
Fourth	192	266	391	389	+103	- 1

**SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE CASES**
AGE OF PENDING CASES AS OF 1978

COURT	CASES	CURRENT AGE (IN DAYS)		% OVER ONE YEAR
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	1,525	977	683	68%
Barrow	7	496	515	86%
Bethel	38	502	344	46%
Fairbanks	344	595	560	62%
Juneau	83	302	213	29%
Kenai	55	460	365	50%
Ketchikan	106	410	279	40%
Kodiak	88	743	643	71%
Nome	72	590	479	63%
Sitka	60	580	456	56%
TOTAL	2,378	821	603	64%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	249	410	296	40%
Second	72	590	479	63%
Third	1,668	948	670	68%
Fourth	389	584	538	61%

**SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES
FILINGS**

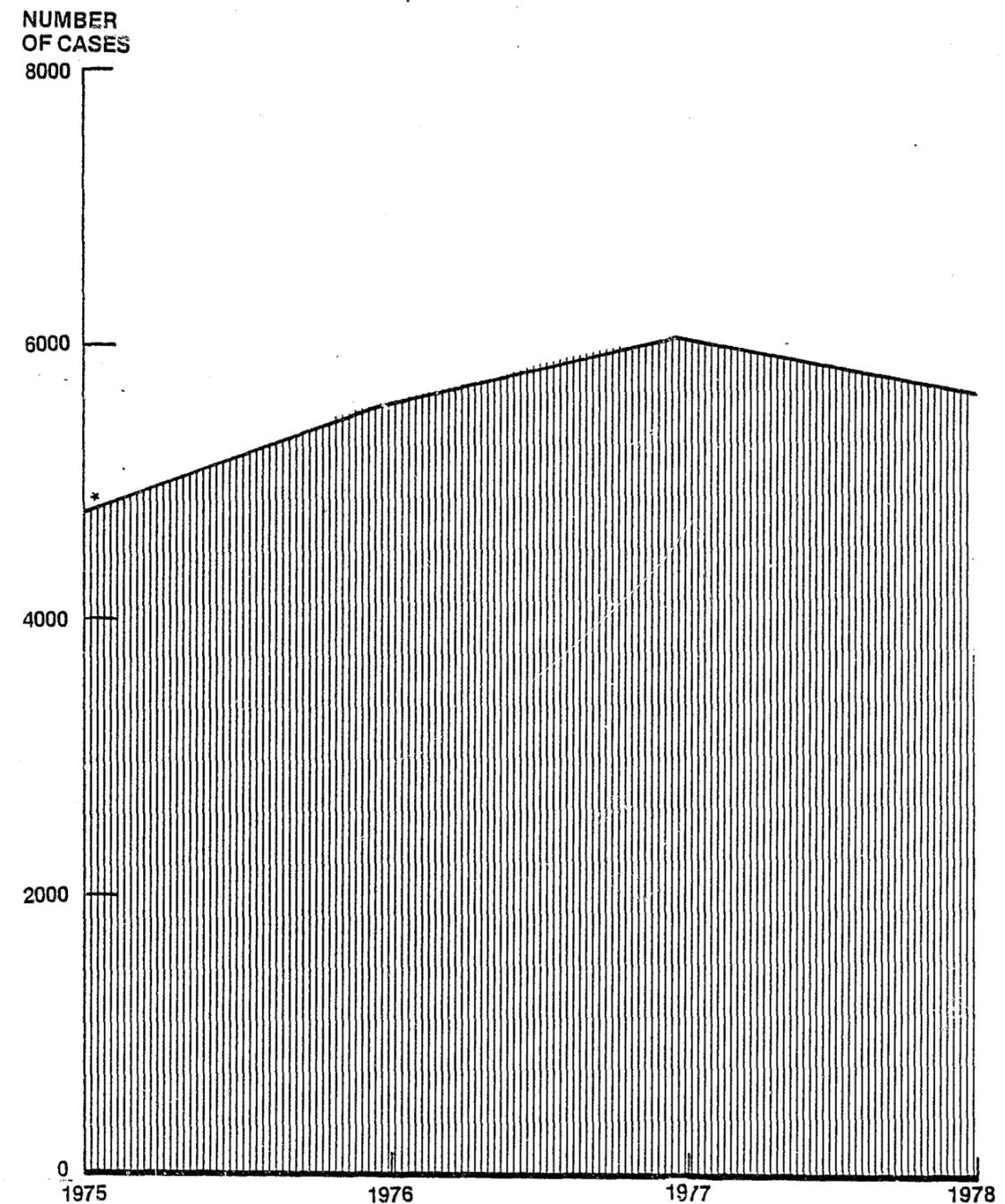
1975-1978

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	2,724	3,201	3,516	3,379	+ 24	- 4
Barrow	0	1	12	4	-	-67
Bethel	25	51	48	39	+ 56	-19
Fairbanks	966	1,231	1,179	1,046	+ 8	-11
Juneau	276	309	315	309	+ 12	- 2
Kenai	183	187	241	251	+ 37	+ 4
Ketchikan	280	249	262	254	- 9	- 3
Kodiak	138	154	240	176	+ 28	-27
Nome	53	63	83	92	+ 74	+11
Sitka	96	90	142	118	+ 23	-17
TOTAL	4,741	5,536	6,038	5,668	+ 20	- 6

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	652	648	719	681	+ 4	- 5
Second	53	63	83	92	+ 74	+11
Third	3,045	3,542	3,997	3,806	+ 25	- 5
Fourth	991	1,283	1,239	1,089	+ 10	-12

**SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES
FILINGS
1975 - 1978**



* Estimated from total civil using 1976% split

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

1978

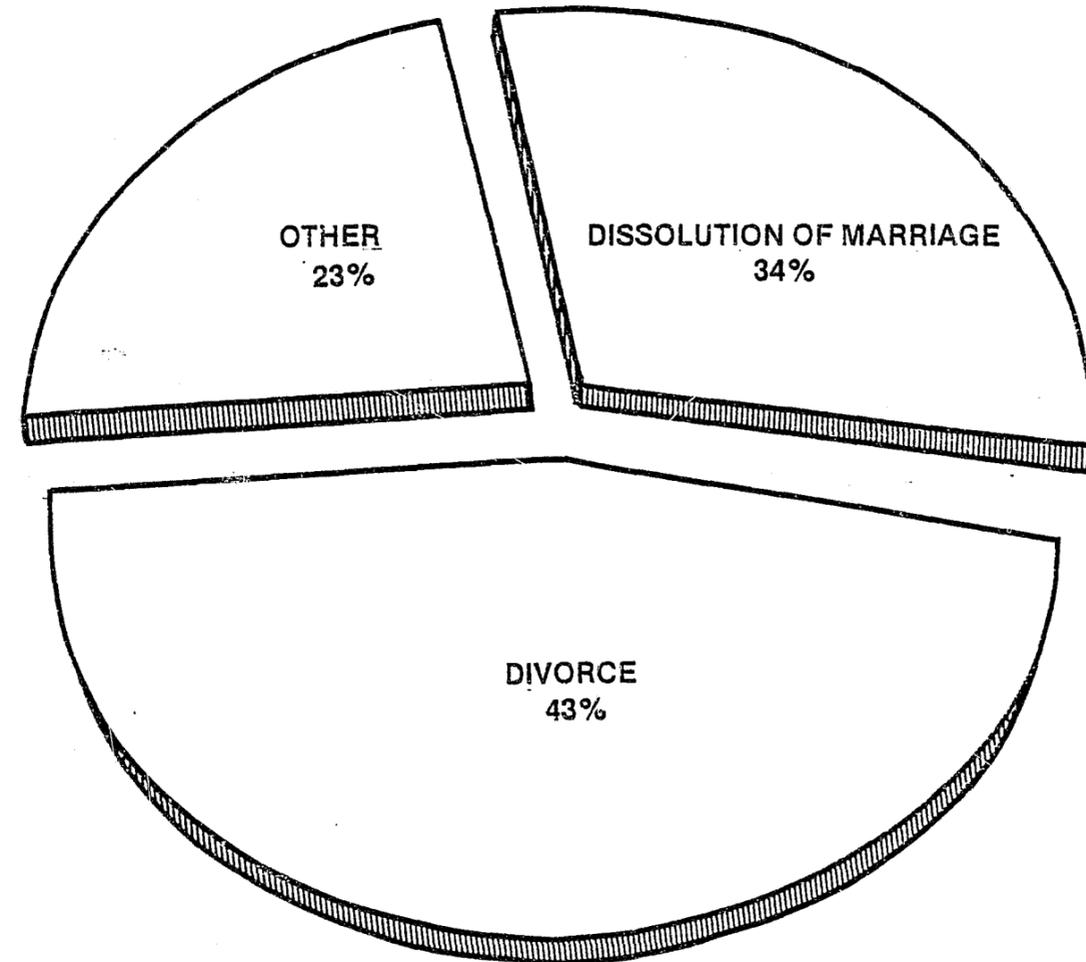
(See Note 5)

COURT	CASE TYPE				TOTAL
	DIVORCE	DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE	RECIPROCAL SUPPORT	OTHER	
Anchorage	1,366	1,209	654	150	3,379
Barrow	2	1	0	1	4
Bethel	17	5	6	11	39
Fairbanks	393	420	190	43	1,046
Juneau	254	8	33	14	309
Kenai	72	108	65	6	251
Ketchikan	112	76	58	8	254
Kodiak	100	40	25	11	176
Nome	42	21	8	21	92
Sitka	65	27	13	13	118
TOTAL	2,423	1,915	1,052	278	5,668
% OF TOTAL	43%	34%	19%	5%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	431	111	104	35	681
Second	42	21	8	21	92
Third	1,538	1,357	744	167	3,806
Fourth	412	426	196	55	1,089

**SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1978**



**SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES
DISPOSITIONS**

1975-1978

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	2,036	2,856	3,674	3,202	+ 57	-13
Barrow	0	1	10	8	-	-20
Bethel	14	51	37	45	+221	+22
Fairbanks	783	1,077	1,075	1,190	+ 52	+11
Juneau	216	308	315	292	+ 35	- 7
Kenai	113	133	187	250	+121	+34
Ketchikan	229	216	292	254	+ 11	-13
Kodiak	111	113	206	187	+ 68	- 9
Nome	42	61	60	85	+102	+42
Sitka	85	80	126	111	+ 31	-12
TOTAL	3,629	4,896	5,982	5,624	+ 55	- 6

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	530	604	733	657	+ 24	-10
Second	42	61	60	85	+102	+42
Third	2,260	3,102	4,067	3,639	+ 61	-11
Fourth	797	1,129	1,122	1,243	+ 56	+11

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

1978

COURT	BEFORE THE ANSWER	BETWEEN ANSWER AND HEARING/ TRIAL	HEARING (UNCON- TESTED DIVORCE)	TRIAL	TOTAL
Anchorage	927	128	2,051	96	3,202
Barrow	0	0	7	1	8
Bethel	20	7	18	0	45
Fairbanks	360	101	699	30	1,190
Juneau	56	12	209	15	292
Kenai	80	27	136	7	250
Ketchikan	64	22	147	21	254
Kodiak	51	19	110	7	187
Nome	26	6	50	3	85
Sitka	24	14	73	0	111
TOTAL	1,608	336	3,500	180	5,624
% OF TOTAL	29%	6%	62%	3%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	144	48	429	36	657
Second	26	6	50	3	85
Third	1,058	174	2,297	110	3,639
Fourth	380	108	724	31	1,243

**SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATION CASES
AGE OF CASES AT DISPOSITION**

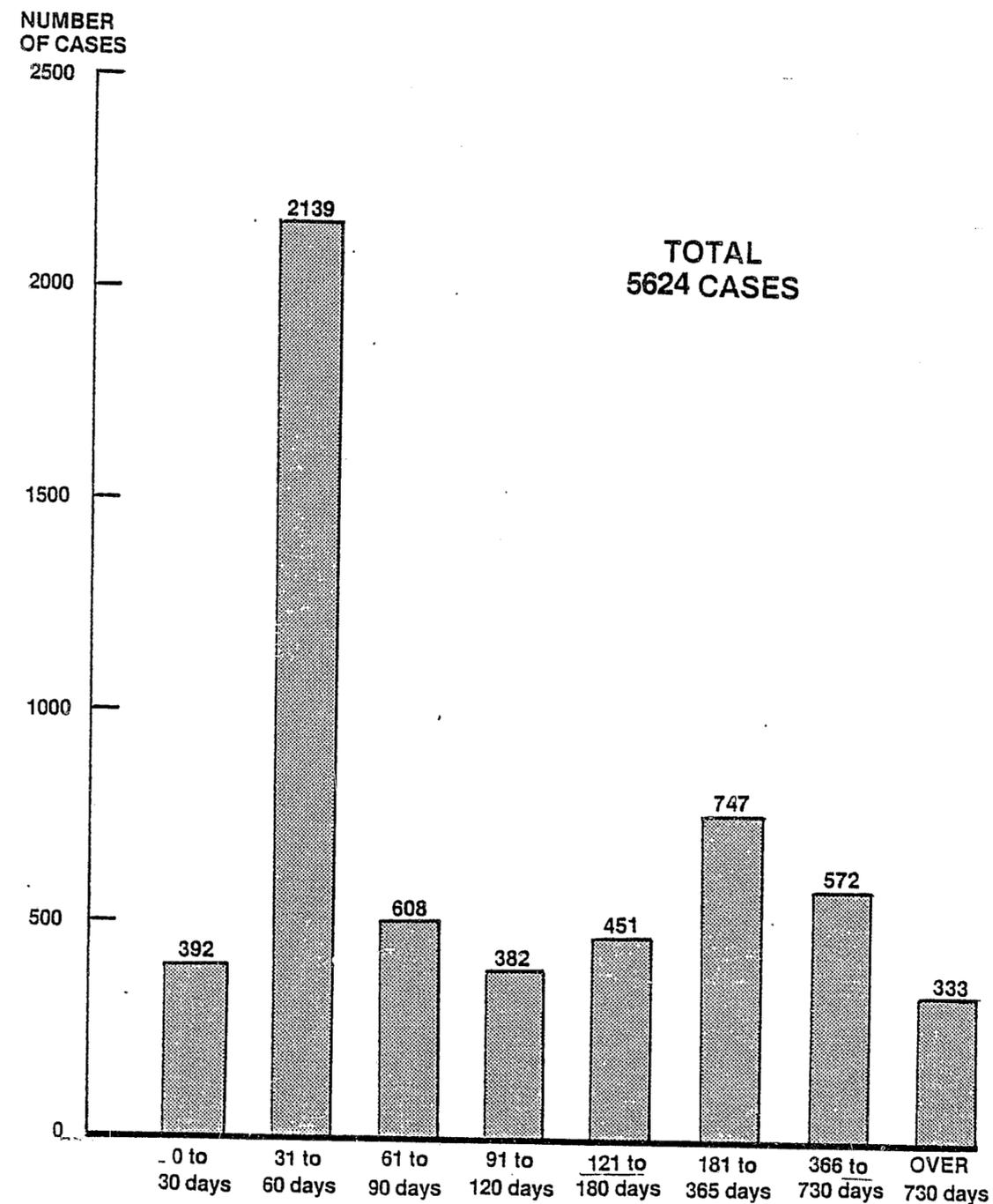
1978

COURT	1978 DISPOSITION	AGE AT DISPOSITION (IN DAYS)		% OVER ONE YEAR
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	3,202	184	61	13%
Barrow	8	274	76	13%
Bethel	45	276	151	33%
Fairbanks	1,190	242	93	25%
Juneau	292	108	55	7%
Kenai	250	205	80	17%
Ketchikan	254	150	81	12%
Kodiak	187	194	97	17%
Nome	85	172	79	14%
Sitka	111	145	60	14%
TOTAL	5,624	192	71	15%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	657	130	66	8%
Second	85	172	79	14%
Third	3,639	186	64	13%
Fourth	1,243	243	95	25%

**AGE OF CIVIL DISPOSITIONS
SUPERIOR COURT - DOMESTIC RELATIONS**



**SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES
MEDIAN AGE OF CASES
AT DISPOSITION**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
				1976 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	84	86	61	- 27	- 29
Barrow	585	90	69	- 88	- 23
Bethel	85	59	151	+ 78	+156
Fairbanks	80	73	93	+ 16	+ 27
Juneau	56	56	55	- 2	- 2
Kenai	87	63	150	+ 72	+138
Ketchikan	56	93	81	+ 45	- 13
Kodiak	55	84	97	+ 76	+ 15
Nome	88	58	79	- 10	+ 36
Sitka	80	60	60	- 25	-
TOTAL	80	81	71	- 11	- 12

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	59	71	66	+ 12	- 7
Second	88	58	79	- 10	+ 36
Third	83	85	64	- 23	- 25
Fourth	81	73	95	+ 17	+ 30

**SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES**

CASES PENDING AS OF Dec. 31, 1978

1975-1978

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	2,271	2,616	2,458	2,635	+ 16	+ 7
Barrow	3	3	6	2	- 33	- 67
Bethel	22	22	33	27	+ 23	- 18
Fairbanks	488	642	746	602	+ 23	- 19
Juneau	192	193	193	210	+ 9	+ 9
Kenai	100	154	208	209	+109	+ 1
Ketchikan	155	188	158	158	+ 2	-
Kodiak	71	112	145	134	+ 89	- 8
Nome	33	35	58	65	+ 97	+ 12
Sitka	41	51	67	74	+ 80	+ 10
TOTAL	3,376	4,016	4,072	4,116	+ 22	+ 1

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	388	432	418	442	+ 14	+ 6
Second	33	35	58	65	+ 97	+ 12
Third	2,442	2,882	2,811	2,978	+ 22	+ 6
Fourth	513	667	785	631	+ 23	- 20

**SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES
AGE OF PENDING CASES AS OF Dec. 31, 1978**

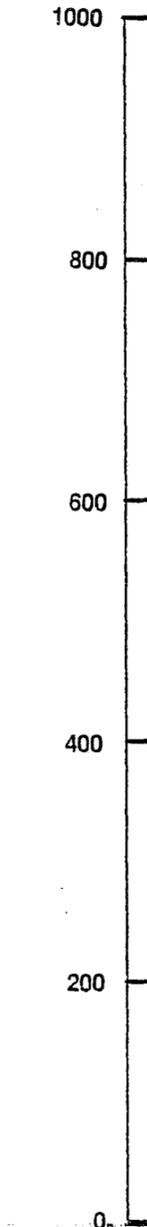
COURT	CASES	CURRENT AGE (IN DAYS)		% OVER ONE YEAR
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	2,635	566	438	55%
Barrow	2	640	545	100%
Bethel	27	306	285	37%
Fairbanks	602	364	253	38%
Juneau	210	191	131	16%
Kenai	209	330	255	41%
Ketchikan	158	275	148	23%
Kodiak	134	434	357	49%
Nome	65	475	339	48%
Sitka	74	257	196	34%
TOTAL	4,116	481	365	50%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	442	232	148	22%
Second	65	475	339	48%
Third	2,978	543	422	54%
Fourth	631	362	255	38%

**AGE OF PENDING CIVIL CASES
SUPERIOR COURT - DOMESTIC RELATIONS**

NUMBER OF CASES



UNDER 90 days 91 to 180 days 181 to 365 days 366 to 545 days 546 to 730 days 731 to 910 days 911 to 1095 days OVER 1095 days

**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
FILINGS**

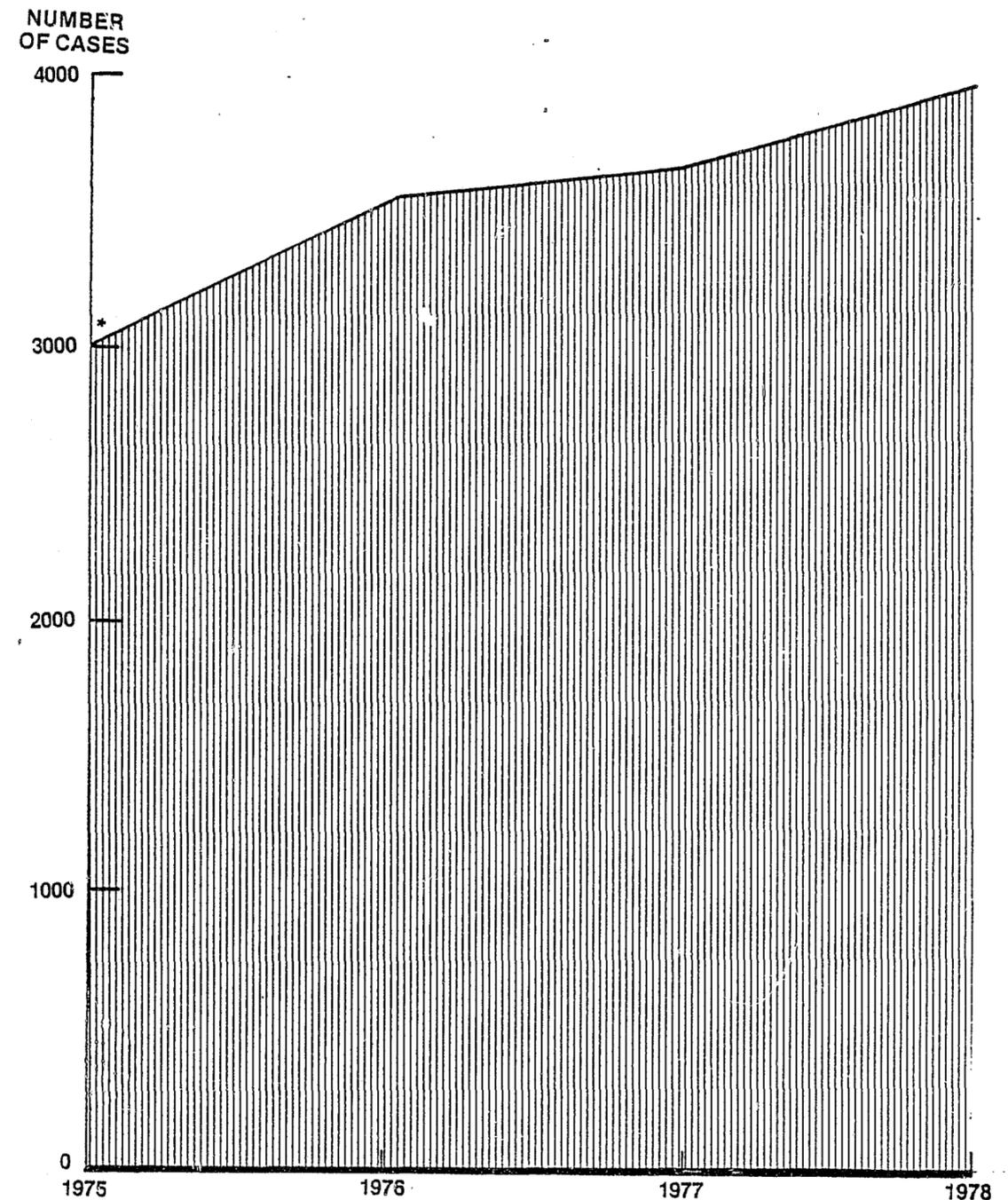
1975-1978

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	1,920	2,256	2,416	2,494	+ 30	+ 3
Barrow	0	0	4	2	-	- 50
Bethel	17	36	25	48	+182	+ 92
Fairbanks	648	825	721	837	+ 29	+ 16
Juneau	151	169	191	211	+ 40	+ 10
Kenai	107	109	101	103	- 4	+ 2
Ketchikan	90	80	61	76	- 16	+ 25
Kodiak	33	37	60	73	+121	+ 22
Nome	40	48	39	53	+ 33	+ 36
Sitka	31	29	40	36	+ 16	- 10
TOTAL	3,037	3,589	3,658	3,933	+ 30	+ 8

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	272	278	292	323	+ 19	+ 11
Second	40	48	39	53	+ 33	+ 36
Third	2,060	2,402	2,577	2,670	+ 30	+ 4
Fourth	665	861	750	887	+ 33	+ 18

**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
FILINGS
1975-1978**



*Estimated from total using 1976% split

**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS**

1978

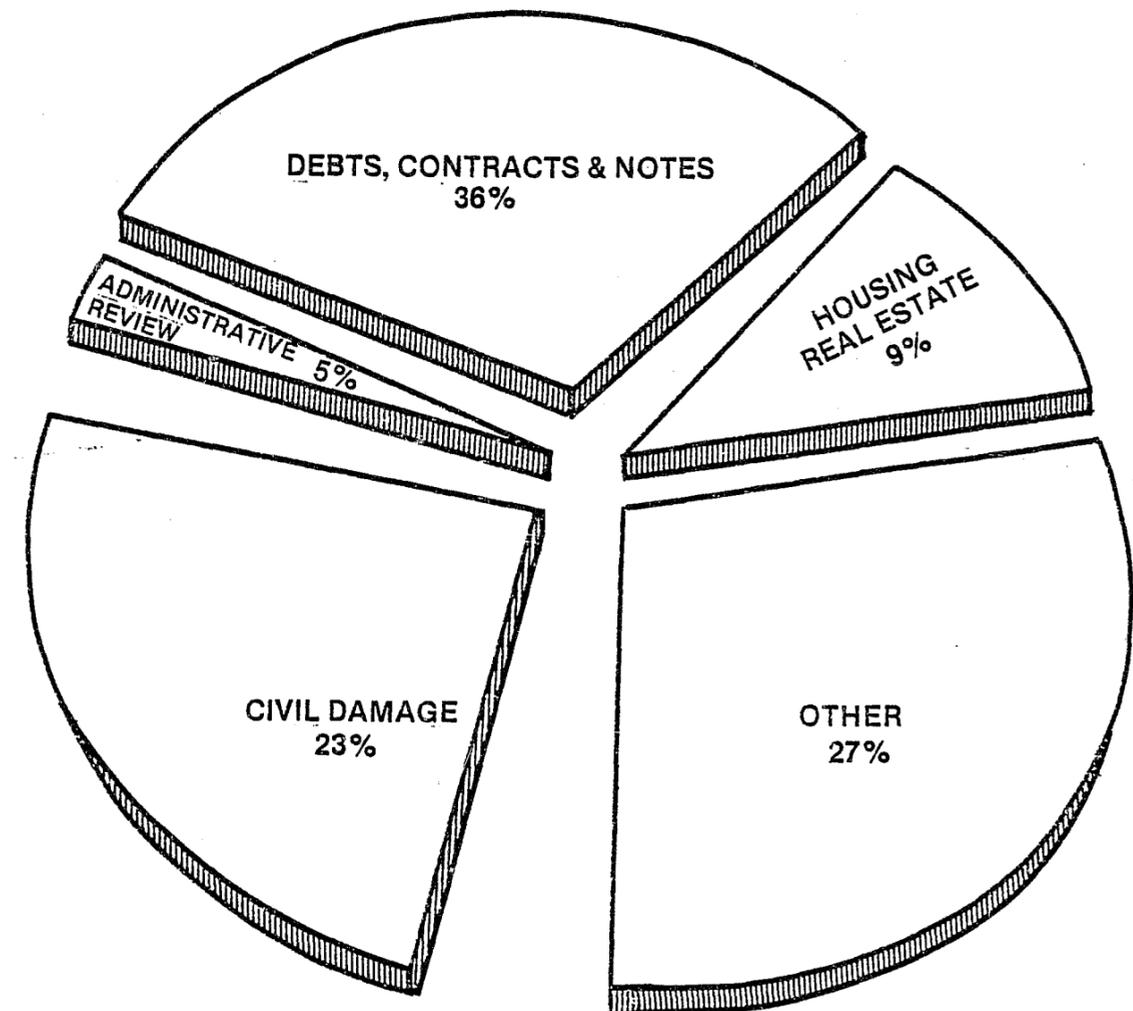
(See Note 5)

COURT	CASE TYPE					TOTAL
	CIVIL DAMAGE	ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW	DEBTS, CONTRACTS, AND NOTES	HOUSING, REAL ESTATE	OTHER	
Anchorage	632	152	865	242	603	2,494
Barrow	0	0	0	1	1	2
Bethel	15	3	5	1	24	48
Fairbanks	171	9	393	61	203	837
Juneau	23	28	61	13	86	211
Kenai	30	3	36	3	31	103
Ketchikan	8	4	15	7	42	76
Kodiak	24	5	17	9	18	73
Nome	14	1	9	5	24	53
Sitka	4	1	14	5	12	36
TOTAL	921	206	1,415	347	1,044	3,933
% OF TOTAL	23%	5%	36%	9%	27%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	35	33	90	25	140	323
Second	14	1	9	5	24	53
Third	686	160	918	254	652	2,670
Fourth	186	12	398	63	228	887

**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1978**



**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
DISPOSITIONS**

1975-1978

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	1,131	1,585	2,206	1,671	+ 48	- 24
Barrow	0	0	2	0	-	-
Bethel	7	36	16	24	+243	+ 50
Fairbanks	373	512	535	856	+129	+ 60
Juneau	101	145	169	176	+ 75	+ 4
Kenai	48	57	78	91	+ 90	+ 17
Ketchikan	42	40	84	64	+ 52	- 24
Kodiak	27	28	53	64	+137	+ 21
Nome	16	24	38	33	+106	- 13
Sitka	33	31	35	28	- 15	- 20
TOTAL	1,778	2,458	3,216	3,007	+ 69	- 6

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	176	216	288	268	+52	- 7
Second	16	24	38	33	+106	- 13
Third	1,206	1,670	2,337	1,826	+ 51	- 22
Fourth	380	548	553	880	+132	+ 59

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

1978

COURT	BEFORE THE ANSWER	BETWEEN ANSWER AND TRIAL	TRIAL			OTHER	TOTAL
			COURT	JURY	TOTAL		
Anchorage	1,045	309	63	19	82	235	1,671
Barrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Bethel	15	4	0	0	0	5	24
Fairbanks	436	316	34	16	50	54	856
Juneau	93	41	10	0	10	32	176
Kenai	45	33	9	0	9	4	91
Ketchikan	26	24	4	0	4	10	64
Kodiak	33	18	2	1	3	10	64
Nome	15	13	2	0	2	3	33
Sitka	12	7	4	0	4	5	28
TOTAL	1,720	765	128	36	164	358	3,007
% OF TOTAL	57%	25%	4%	1%	5%	12%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	131	72	18	0	18	47	268
Second	15	13	2	0	2	3	33
Third	1,123	360	74	20	94	249	1,826
Fourth	451	320	34	16	50	59	880

**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
TRIAL RATE**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
				1976 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	7%	6%	5%	- 2	- 1
Barrow	0	0	0	-	-
Bethel	0	0	0	-	-
Fairbanks	8%	10%	6%	- 2	- 4
Juneau	3%	8%	6%	+ 3	- 2
Kenai	11%	8%	10%	- 1	+ 2
Ketchikan	8%	7%	6%	- 2	- 1
Kodiak	7%	6%	5%	- 2	- 1
Nome	13%	0	6%	- 7	-
Sitka	0	0	14%	-	-
TOTAL	7%	7%	5%	- 2	- 2

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	3%	7%	7%	+ 4	-
Second	13%	0	6%	+ 7	-
Third	7%	7%	5%	- 2	- 2
Fourth	8%	10%	6%	- 2	- 4

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

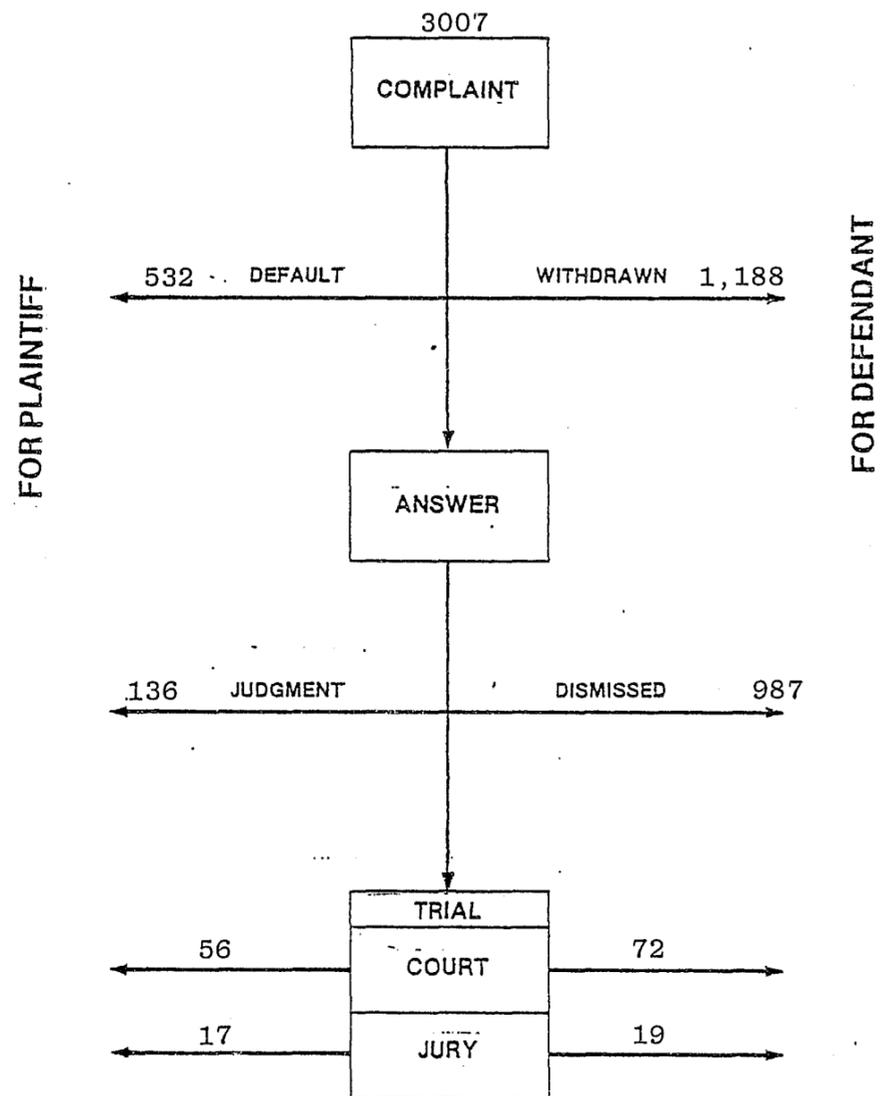
COURT	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
				1976 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	2.9	3.3	4.2	+ 45	+ 27
Barrow	-	-	-	-	-
Bethel	-	-	-	-	-
Fairbanks	3.4	2.9	3.5	+ 3	+ 20
Juneau	1.6	1.4	1.0	- 38	- 29
Kenai	1.6	2.0	1.4	- 12	- 30
Ketchikan	6.8	1.0	1.0	- 85	-
Kodiak	4.7	3.6	1.0	- 79	- 72
Nome	4.3	-	4.0	- 7	-
Sitka	3.0	2.0	11.3	+277	+465
TOTAL	3.2	3.0	3.3	+ 3	+ 10

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	3.6	1.4	2.9	- 19	+107
Second	4.3	-	4.0	- 7	-
Third	2.9	3.2	3.3	+ 14	+ 3
Fourth	3.4	2.9	3.5	+ 3	+ 21

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

1978



**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
DISPOSITION RESULTS**

1978

COURT	DISPOSITIONS	RESULT FOR		AVERAGE JUDGMENT
		PLAINTIFF	DEFENDANT	
Anchorage	1,671	415	1,256	4,044
Barrow	0	-	-	-
Bethel	24	2	22	-
Fairbanks	856	207	649	4,704
Juneau	176	56	120	-
Kenai	91	20	71	2,892
Ketchikan	64	9	55	-
Kodiak	64	17	47	1,370
Nome	33	8	25	7,319
Sitka	28	7	21	954
TOTAL	3,007	741	2,266	4,096
% OF TOTAL	100%	25%	75%	-

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	268	72	196	954
Second	33	8	25	7,319
Third	1,826	452	1,374	3,828
Fourth	880	209	671	4,704

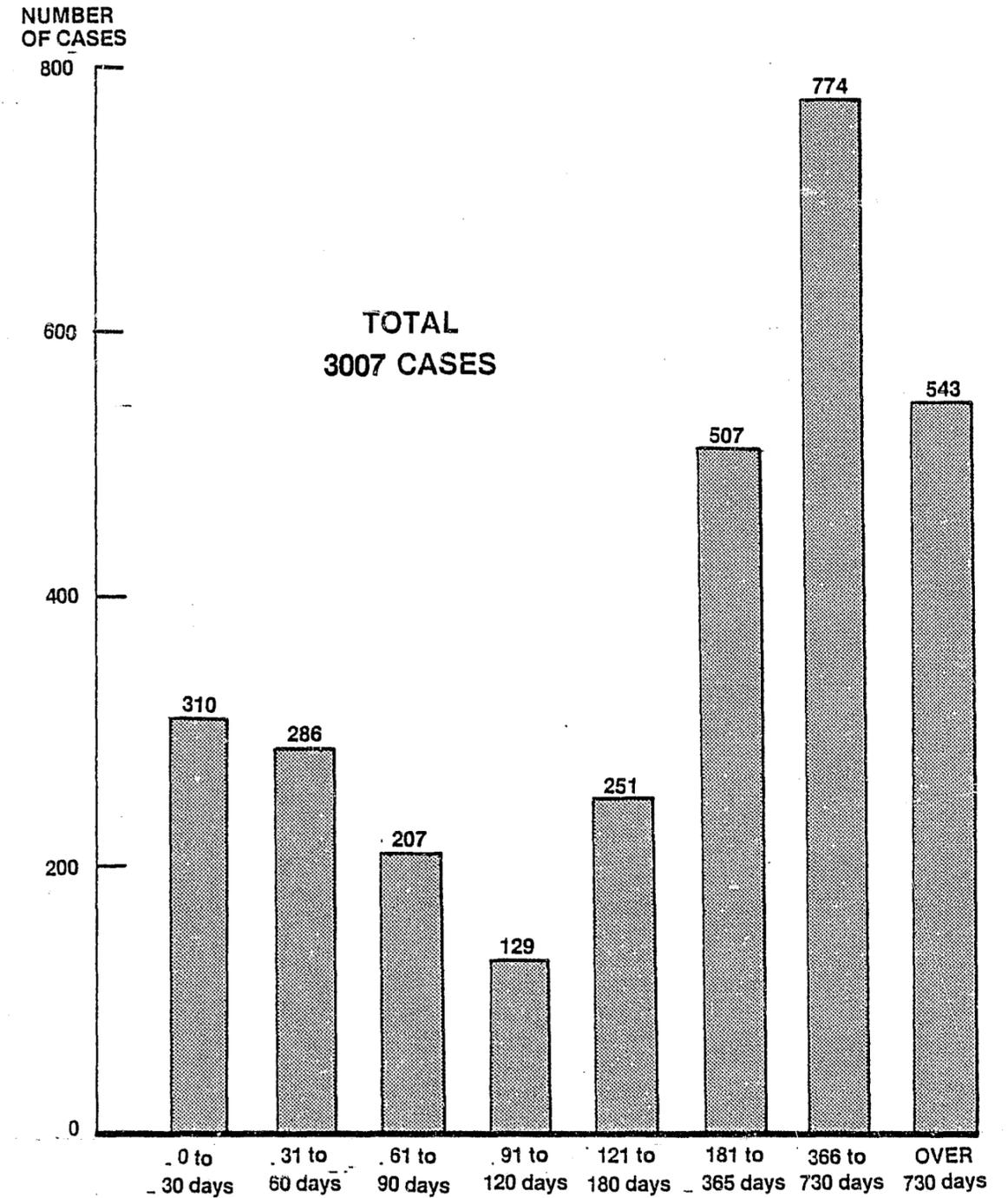
**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
AGE OF CASES AT DISPOSITIONS
1978**

COURT	1978 DISPOSITION	AGE AT DISPOSITION (IN DAYS)		% OVER ONE YEAR
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	1,671	387	188	39%
Barrow	0	-	-	-
Bethel	24	191	54	25%
Fairbanks	856	502	446	56%
Juneau	176	288	219	32%
Kenai	91	381	313	45%
Ketchikan	64	391	287	41%
Kodiak	64	358	209	33%
Nome	33	404	212	42%
Sitka	28	296	255	38%
TOTAL	3,007	411	269	43%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	268	313	239	35%
Second	33	404	212	42%
Third	1,826	386	195	39%
Fourth	880	494	435	55%

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



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

COURT	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
				1976 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	289	207	188	- 35	- 9
Barrow	-	46	-	-	-
Bethel	25	13	54	+116	+315
Fairbanks	304	296	446	+ 47	+ 51
Juneau	94	202	219	+133	+108
Kenai	142	217	381	+168	+ 76
Ketchikan	158	483	287	+ 82	- 41
Kodiak	411	412	209	- 49	- 49
Nome	418	236	212	- 49	- 10
Sitka	328	60	255	- 22	+325
TOTAL	275	230	269	- 2	+ 17

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	139	267	239	+ 72	- 10
Second	418	236	212	- 49	- 10
Third	282	212	195	- 31	- 8
Fourth	304	287	435	+ 43	+ 52

**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
CASES PENDING AS OF Dec. 31, 1978**

1975-1978

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	2,799	3,470	3,676	4,499	+ 61	+ 22
Barrow	3	3	5	7	+133	+ 40
Bethel	10	10	18	42	+320	+133
Fairbanks	753	1,066	1,252	1,233	+ 64	- 2
Juneau	245	269	291	326	+ 33	+ 12
Kenai	102	154	177	189	+ 85	+ 7
Ketchikan	116	156	133	145	+ 25	+ 9
Kodiak	57	66	73	82	+ 44	+ 12
Nome	46	70	71	91	+ 98	+ 28
Sitka	40	38	43	51	+ 28	+ 19
TOTAL	4,171	5,302	5,739	6,665	+ 60	+ 16

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	401	463	467	522	+ 30	+ 12
Second	46	70	71	91	+ 98	+ 28
Third	2,958	3,690	3,926	4,770	+ 61	+ 22
Fourth	766	1,079	1,275	1,282	+ 67	+ 1

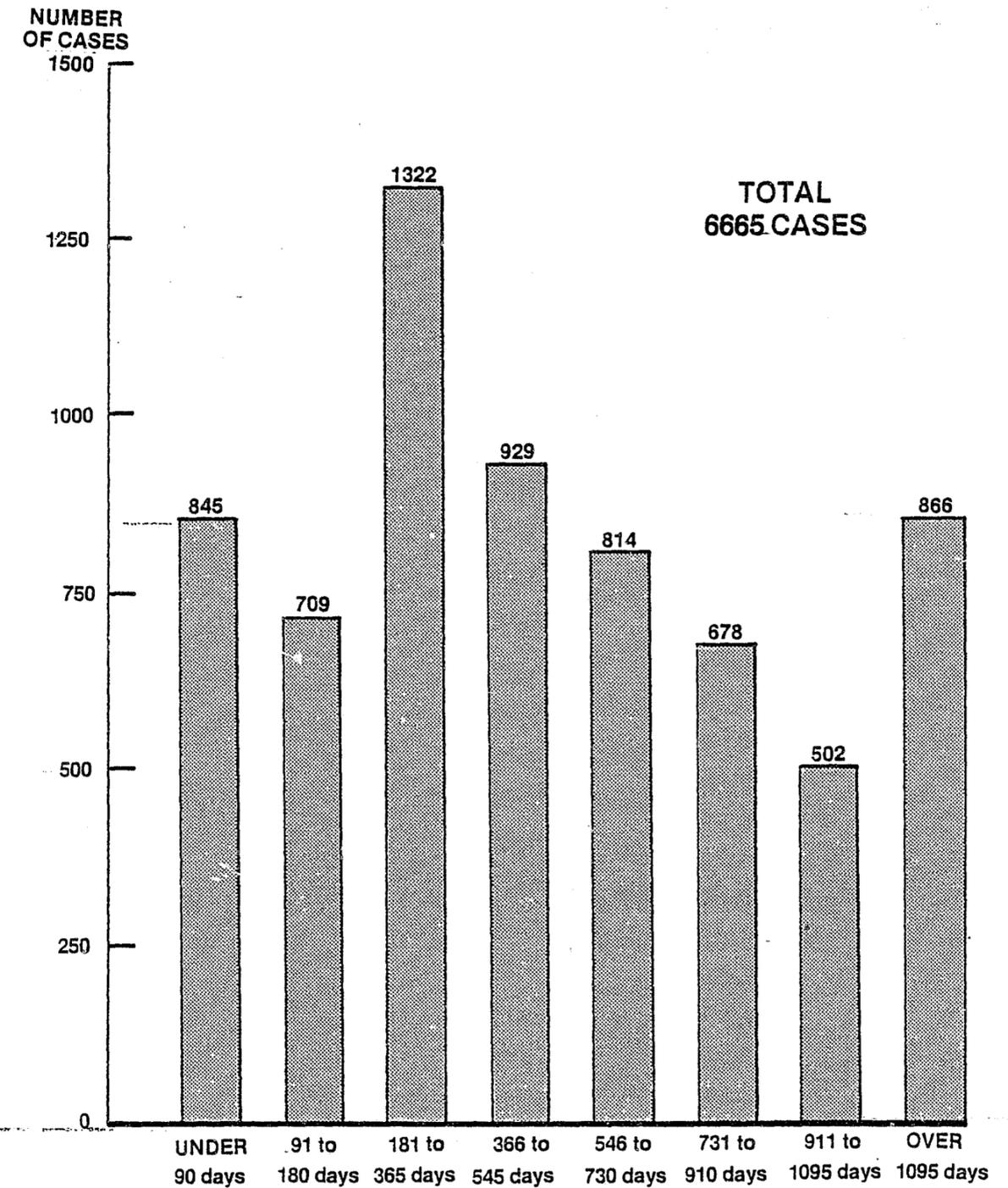
**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
AGE OF PENDING CASES AS OF Dec. 31, 1978**

COURT	CASES	CURRENT AGE (IN DAYS)		% OVER ONE YEAR
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	4,499	579	427	55%
Barrow	7	609	500	71%
Bethel	42	320	283	29%
Fairbanks	1,233	578	451	56%
Juneau	326	338	254	35%
Kenai	189	590	473	59%
Ketchikan	145	539	411	53%
Kodiak	82	496	372	51%
Nome	91	659	554	62%
Sitka	51	437	350	48%
TOTAL	6,665	564	424	54%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	522	403	307	41%
Second	91	659	554	62%
Third	4,770	578	428	55%
Fourth	1,282	570	446	55%

**AGE OF PENDING CIVIL CASES
SUPERIOR COURT - OTHER CIVIL**



**SUPERIOR COURTS
CHILDREN'S MATTERS
FILINGS**

1975-1978

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	513	557	509	393	- 23	- 23
Barrow	0	8	0	36	-	-
Bethel	0	32	60	55	-	- 8
Fairbanks	420	418	341	325	- 23	- 5
Juneau	90	161	99	72	- 20	- 27
Kenai	88	80	128	82	- 7	- 36
Ketchikan	165	112	186	184	+ 12	- 1
Kodiak	-	39	53	50	-	- 6
Nome	75	51	61	53	- 29	- 13
Sitka	35	52	46	46	+ 31	-
TOTAL	1,386	1,510	1,483	1,296	- 6	- 13

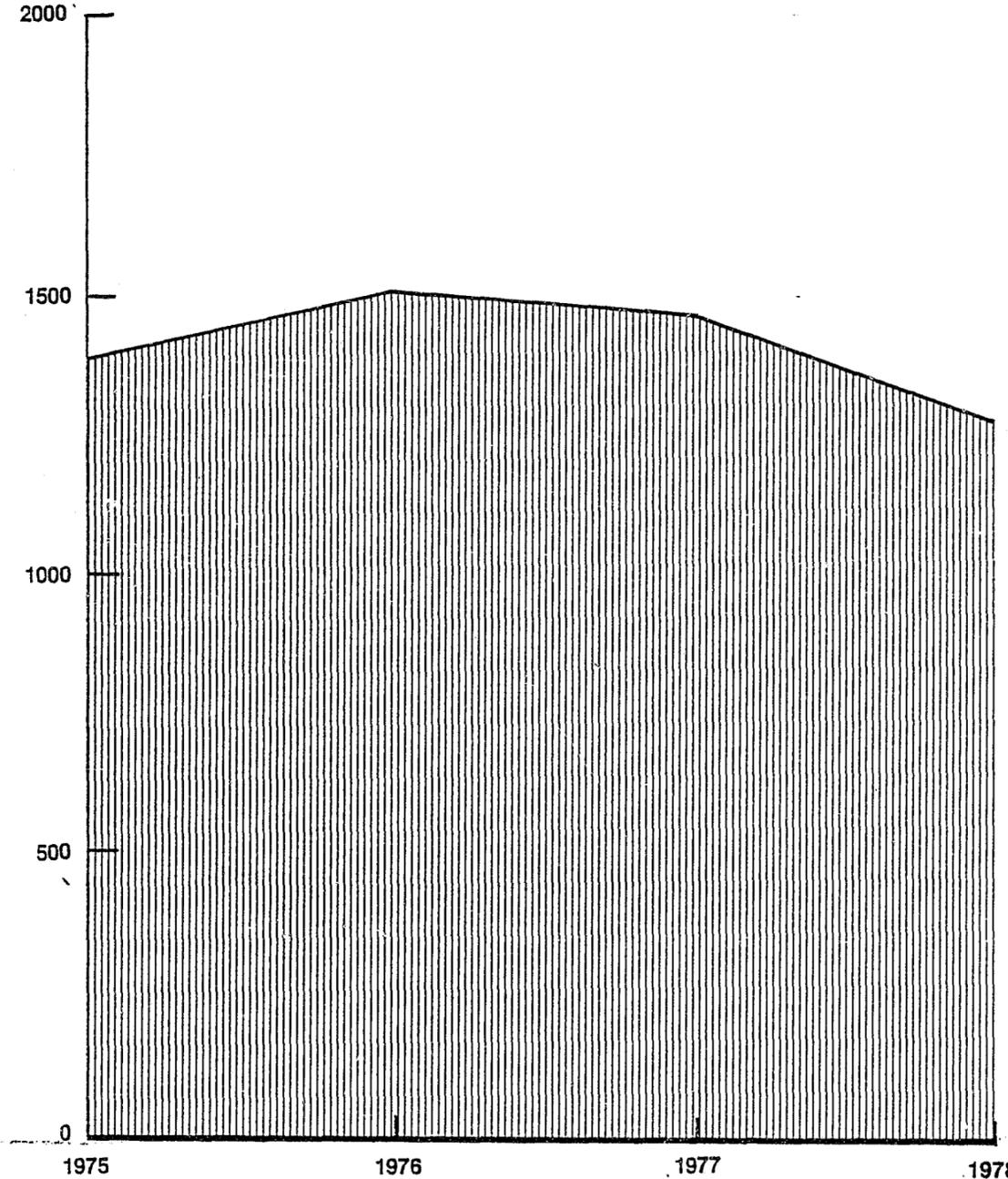
BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	290	325	331	302	+ 4	- 9
Second	75	51	61	53	- 29	- 13
Third	601	676	690	525	- 13	- 24
Fourth	420	458	401	416	- 1	+ 4

C-54

**SUPERIOR COURTS
CHILDREN'S MATTERS
FILINGS
1975 - 1978**

NUMBER
OF CASES
2000



**SUPERIOR COURTS
CHILDREN'S MATTERS
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1978**

% of Formal Petition By Category

(See Note 5)

COURT	DELINQUENCY				CHILD IN NEED OF AID	TOTAL
	VIOLENCE	DRUGS/ ALCOHOL	PROPERTY	TOTAL		
Anchorage	4%	16%	75%	95%	5%	100%
Barrow	UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-	-
Bethel	UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-	-
Fairbanks	7%	20%	56%	83%	17%	100%
Juneau	1%	11%	45%	57%	43%	100%
Kenai	4%	29%	53%	86%	14%	100%
Ketchikan	5%	9%	61%	75%	25%	100%
Kodiak	-	-	22%	22%	78%	100%
Nome	2%	40%	20%	62%	38%	100%
Sitka	13%	5%	51%	69%	31%	100%
TOTAL	5%	18%	66%	89%	11%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	5%	9%	55%	69%	31%	100%
Second	2%	40%	20%	62%	38%	100%
Third	4%	17%	73%	94%	6%	100%
Fourth	7%	20%	56%	83%	17%	100%

**SUPERIOR COURTS
CHILDREN'S MATTERS
REFERRALS
1978**

1978

COURT	NUMBER OF REFERRALS			DISPOSITION OF REFERRALS		FILING FROM OTHER AGENCIES
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	INFORMAL ACTION	FORMAL ACTION	
Anchorage	1,842	703	2,545	2,221	324	69
Barrow	UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-	-
Bethel	UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-	-
Fairbanks	878	374	1,252	1,104	148	177
Juneau	45	32	79	-	72*	-
Kenai	279	75	354	272	82	-
Ketchikan	156	45	201	18	183	1
Kodiak	UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-	-
Nome	57	56	113	60	53	-
Sitka	52	11	65	19	46	-
TOTAL	3,309	1,296	4,609	3,694	908	247

* Some petitions with multiple names

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	253	88	345	37	301	1
Second	57	56	113	60	53	-
Third	2,121	778	2,899	2,493	406	69
Fourth	878	374	1,252	1,104	148	177

**SUPERIOR COURTS
CHILDREN'S MATTERS
SOURCE OF REFERRALS**

1978

COURT	CITY POLICE	STATE POLICE	OTHER	TOTAL
Anchorage	1,619	640	286	2,545
Barrow	UNKNOWN	-	-	-
Bethel	UNKNOWN	-	-	-
Fairbanks	584	361	307	1,252
Juneau	-	-	79	79
Kenai	266	36	52	354
Ketchikan	7	-	194	201
Kodiak	UNKNOWN	-	-	-
Nome	16	-	97	113
Sitka	1	-	64	65
TOTAL	2,493	1,037	1,079	4,609

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	8	-	337	345
Second	16	-	97	113
Third	1,885	676	338	2,899
Fourth	584	361	307	1,252

**SUPERIOR COURTS
CHILDREN'S MATTERS
RACE OF REFERRALS**

1978

COURT	CAUCASIAN	NATIVE	BLACK	OTHER	TOTAL
Anchorage	1,949	413	136	47	2,545
Barrow	UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-
Bethel	UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-
Fairbanks	816	240	38	158	1,252
Juneau	3	5	-	unknown 71	79
Kenai	297	52	1	4	354
Ketchikan	81	120	-	-	201
Kodiak	UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-
Nome	8	105	-	-	113
Sitka	22	30	-	unknown 13	65
TOTAL	3,176	965	175	209 unknown 84	4,609

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	106	155	-	unknown 84	345
Second	8	105	-	-	113
Third	2,246	465	137	51	2,899
Fourth	816	240	38	158	1,252

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

1978

COURT	GRADE SCHOOL	JUNIOR HIGH	HIGH SCHOOL	NOT * ATTENDING	TOTAL
Anchorage	218	586	1,244	496 unknown 1	2,545
Barrow	UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-
Bethel	UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-
Fairbanks	145	310	797	0	1,252
Juneau	UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-
Kenai	28	74	182	70	354
Ketchikan	19	55	70	57	201
Kodiak	UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-
Nome	12	13	81	7	113
Sitka	-	5	28	7 unknown 25	65
TOTAL	422	1,043	2,402	637 unknown 26	4,530

* Includes those not old enough to attend, dropped out or already graduated

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	19	60	98	64 unknown 25	266
Second	12	13	81	7	113
Third	246	660	1,426	566 unknown 1	2,899
Fourth	145	310	797	0	1,252

**SUPERIOR COURTS
CHILDREN'S MATTERS
DISPOSITIONS**

1975-1978

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	340	490	436	347	+ 2	-20
Barrow	0	8	0	31	-	-
Bethel	0	20	43	89	-	+107
Fairbanks	330	256	194	228	-31	+18
Juneau	110	111	57	53	-52	- 7
Kenai	45	103	139	62	+38	-55
Ketchikan	168	24	148	145	-14	- 2
Kodiak	0	33	44	57	-	+30
Nome	105	50	39	37	-65	- 5
Sitka	23	38	11	14	-39	+27
TOTAL	1,121	1,133	1,111	1,063	- 5	- 4

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	301	173	216	212	-30	- 2
Second	105	50	39	37	-65	- 5
Third	385	626	619	466	+21	-25
Fourth	330	284	237	348	+ 5	+47

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

1978

COURT	PROBATION	INSTITUTION-ALIZED	TERMI-NATION PARENTAL RIGHTS	DISMISSED	OTHER	TOTAL
Anchorage	255	62	4	25	1	347
Barrow	UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-	-
Bethel	UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-	-
Fairbanks	148	80	-	-	-	228
Juneau	6	29	6	9	3	53
Kenai	51	10	0	0	1	62
Ketchikan	22	7	-	82	34	145
Kodiak	16	6	-	11	24	57
Nome	7	2	-	15	13	37
Sitka	2	1	4	1	6	14
TOTAL	507	197	14	143	82	943

**DISTRICT COURT
(Higher Volume)**

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	30	37	10	92	43	212
Second	7	2	-	15	13	37
Third	322	78	4	36	26	466
Fourth	148	80	-	-	-	228

**DISTRICT COURTS
FILINGS**

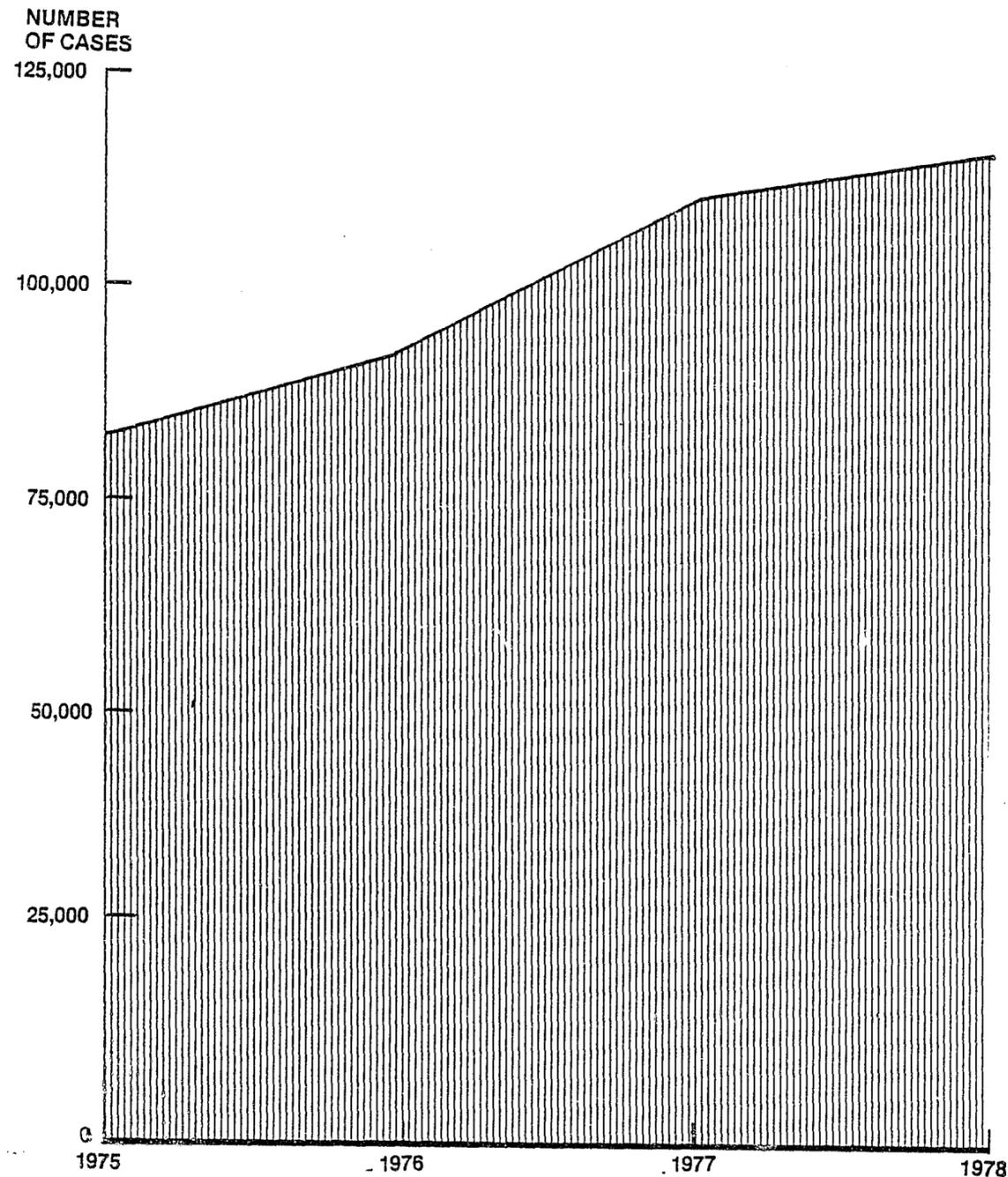
1975-1978

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	45,590	45,219	51,481	56,011	+23	+9
Barrow	313	246	196	347	+11	+77
Bethel	659	622	1,396	1,669	+153	+20
Delta Junction	1,005	698	215	142	-86	-34
Fairbanks	13,682	17,448	19,115	18,967	+39	-1
Glenallen	1,157	1,288	1,273	1,479	+28	+16
Haines	332	278	286	384	+16	+34
Homer	906	1,463	2,565	2,028	+124	-21
Juneau	4,159	4,433	8,119	9,647	+132	+19
Kenai	2,421	4,484	5,770	5,962	+146	+3
Ketchikan	2,811	2,982	3,474	3,654	+30	+5
Kodiak	1,615	1,648	2,467	2,855	+77	+16
Nome	634	858	726	564	-11	-22
Palmer	1,103	2,873	4,076	3,867	+251	-5
Seward	1,342	2,439	2,757	2,696	+101	-2
Sitka	1,136	1,185	1,722	1,661	+46	-4
Tok	746	403	596	474	-36	-20
Valdez	1,316	2,331	2,801	1,271	-3	-55
Wrangell	805	532	770	848	+5	+10
Kotzebue	145	275	304	425	+193	+40
Petersburg	135	270	325	452	+235	+39
TOTAL	82,012	91,975	110,434	115,403	+41	+5

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	9,378	9,680	14,696	16,646	+78	+13
Second	779	1,133	1,030	989	+27	-4
Third	55,450	61,745	73,190	76,169	+37	+4
Fourth	16,405	19,417	21,518	21,599	+32	+3

DISTRICT COURTS FILINGS 1975 - 1978



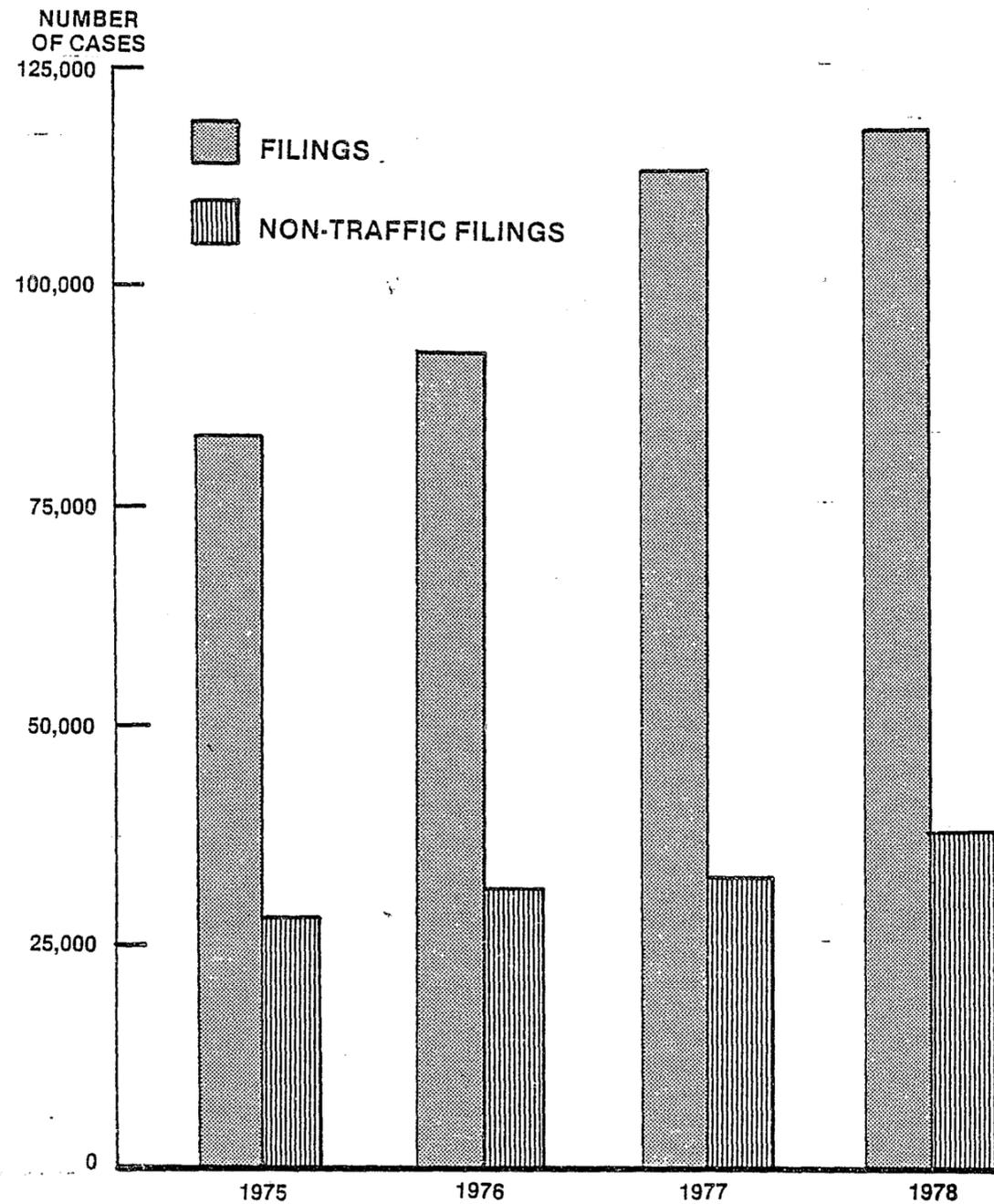
DISTRICT COURTS NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS 1975-1978

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	12,726	13,435	15,665	18,577	+46	+19
Barrow	209	187	194	339	+62	+75
Bethel	599	588	1,261	1,369	+129	+9
Delta Junction	254	178	92	82	-68	-11
Fairbanks	5,114	5,050	4,270	4,386	-14	+3
Glenallen	399	376	528	469	+18	-11
Haines	167	219	153	156	-7	+2
Homer	298	346	418	766	+157	+83
Juneau	1,931	1,913	1,584	1,881	-3	+19
Kenai	996	1,226	1,200	1,648	+65	+37
Ketchikan	1,337	1,250	1,246	1,374	+3	+10
Kodiak	960	1,338	1,520	1,528	+59	+5
Nome	533	539	378	401	-25	+6
Palmer	497	939	951	1,102	+122	+16
Seward	407	432	438	375	-8	-14
Sitka	621	658	827	680	+10	-18
Tok	378	176	235	171	-55	-27
Valdez	482	871	954	494	+2	-48
Wrangell	199	266	295	368	+85	+25
Kotzebue	123	264	304	424	+245	+39
Petersburg	117	178	171	186	+59	+9
TOTAL	28,347	30,429	32,684	36,776	+30	+13

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	4,372	4,484	4,276	4,645	+6	+9
Second	656	803	682	825	+26	+21
Third	16,765	18,963	21,674	24,959	+49	+15
Fourth	6,554	6,179	6,052	6,347	-3	+5

DISTRICT COURTS FILINGS & NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS 1975 - 1978



DISTRICT COURTS COMPOSITION OF FILINGS

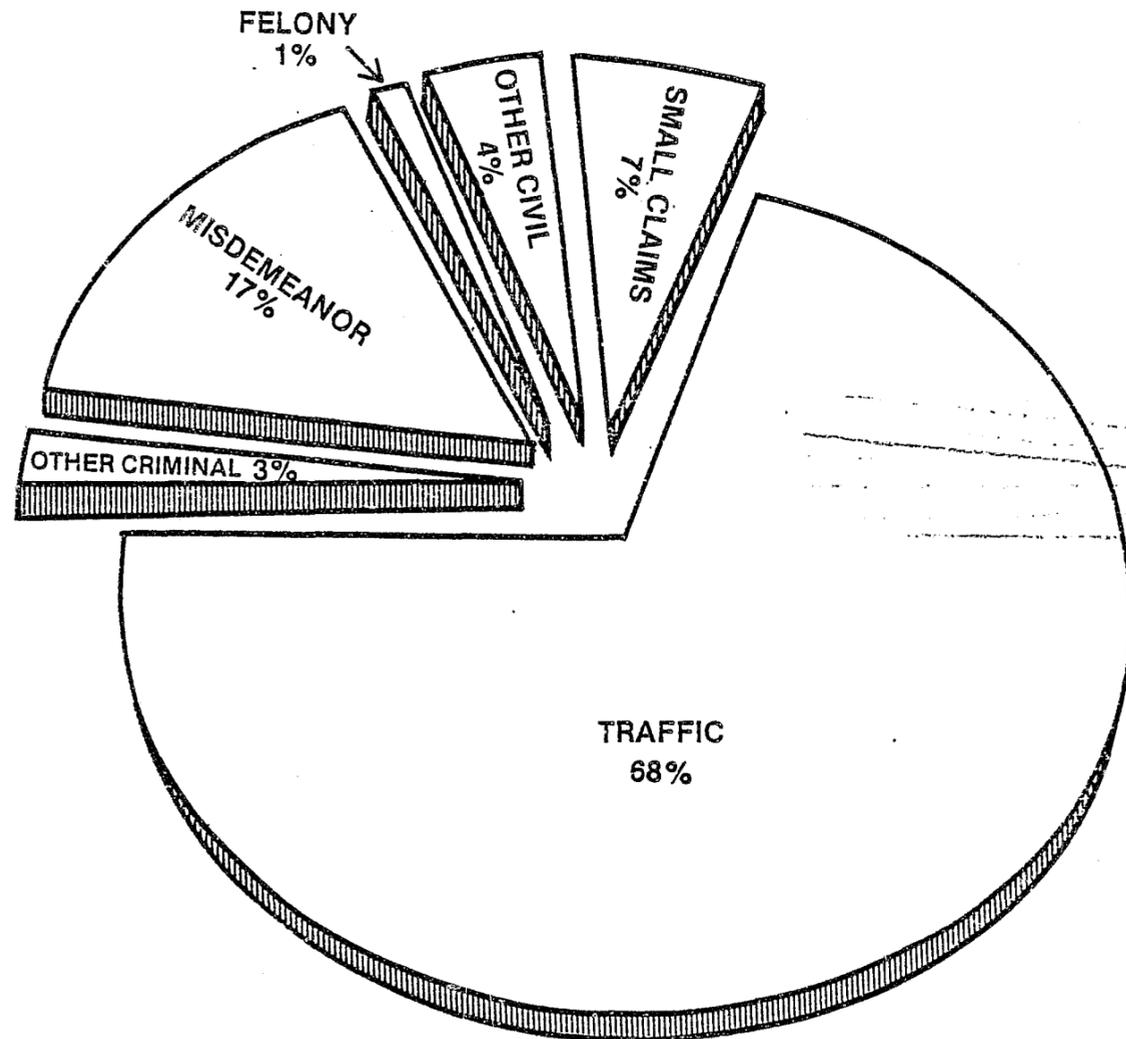
1978

COURT	CRIMINAL				CIVIL		TOTAL
	FELONY	MISDEMEANOR	OTHER CRIMINAL	TRAFFIC	SMALL CLAIMS	OTHER CIVIL	
Anchorage	499	9,330	1,943	37,434	3,940	2,865	56,011
Barrow	27	263	7	8	42	0	347
Bethel	84	1,051	104	300	117	13	1,669
Delta Junction	3	48	2	60	29	0	142
Fairbanks	174	2,503	386	14,581	691	632	18,967
Glenallen	15	196	2	1,010	230	26	1,479
Haines	11	96	7	228	41	1	384
Homer	41	359	14	1,262	175	177	2,028
Juneau	72	864	50	7,766	715	180	9,647
Kenai	67	961	44	4,314	488	88	5,962
Ketchikan	94	876	79	2,280	256	69	3,654
Kodiak	85	1,024	168	1,327	225	26	2,855
Nome	42	175	23	163	147	14	564
Palmer	43	596	51	2,765	326	86	3,867
Seward	51	271	1	2,321	47	5	2,696
Sitka	42	461	50	981	101	26	1,661
Tok	20	114	31	303	5	1	474
Valdez	19	201	6	777	154	114	1,271
Wrangell	16	227	41	480	74	10	848
Kotzebue	34	257	20	1	108	5	425
Petersburg	12	118	13	266	37	6	452
TOTAL	1,451	19,991	3,042	78,627	7,948	4,344	115,403
% OF TOTAL	1%	17%	3%	68%	7%	4%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	247	2,642	240	12,001	1,224	292	16,646
Second	76	432	43	164	255	19	989
Third	820	12,938	2,229	51,210	5,585	3,387	76,169
Fourth	308	3,979	530	15,252	884	646	21,599

**DISTRICT COURTS
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1978**



**DISTRICT COURTS
1978 WEIGHTED FILINGS**

(See Note 2)

LOCATION	ACTUAL FILINGS	WEIGHTED FILINGS	DIFFERENCE	% DIFFERENCE
Anchorage	56,011	49,454	-6557	-12
Barrow	347	1,202	+855	+246
Bethel	1,669	4,762	+3093	+185
Delta Junction	142	284	+142	+100
Fairbanks	18,967	13,608	-5359	-28
Glennallen	1,479	904	-575	-39
Haines	384	531	+147	+38
Homer	2,028	2,795	+767	+38
Juneau	9,647	6,908	-2739	-28
Kenai	5,962	6,346	+384	+6
Ketchikan	3,654	4,928	+1274	+35
Kodiak	2,855	5,826	+2971	+104
Kotzebue	425	1,175	+750	+176
Nome	564	846	+282	+50
Palmer	3,867	5,743	+1876	+49
Petersburg	452	637	+185	+41
Seward	2,696	2,563	-133	-5
Sitka	1,661	3,181	+1520	+92
Tok	474	630	+156	+33
Valdez	1,271	1,833	+562	+44
Wrangell	848	1,247	+399	+47
Total	115,403	115,403	-	-

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	16,646	17,432	+786	+5
Second	989	2,021	+1032	+104
Third	76,169	75,464	-705	-1
Fourth	21,599	20,486	-1113	-5

**DISTRICT COURTS
DISPOSITIONS
1975-1978**

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	36,335	41,701	48,654	52,333	+44	+8
Barrow	311	253	202	332	+7	+64
Bethel	551	653	1,484	1,646	+199	+11
Delta Junction	885	785	248	150	-83	-40
Fairbanks	10,764	15,678	19,827	18,830	+75	-5
Glenallen	646	1,236	1,272	1,529	+137	+20
Haines	309	275	320	362	+17	+13
Homer	850	1,393	2,131	2,059	+142	-3
Juneau	2,599	3,772	8,283	10,070	+287	+22
Kenai	2,063	4,119	5,859	5,733	+178	-2
Ketchikan	2,675	2,777	3,485	3,499	+31	+4
Kodiak	1,476	1,402	2,526	2,777	+88	+10
Nome	426	531	571	645	+51	+13
Palmer	914	2,697	3,989	3,653	+299	-8
Seward	970	1,896	2,823	2,812	+190	-
Sitka	1,034	1,093	1,727	1,562	+51	-10
Tok	581	426	506	462	-20	-9
Valdez	1,115	1,772	2,953	1,340	+20	-55
Wrangell	726	504	796	852	+17	+7
Kotzebue	81	202	266	344	+325	+29
Petersburg	54	224	335	421	+680	+26
TOTAL	65,365	83,389	108,257	111,411	+70	+3

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	7,397	8,645	14,946	16,766	+127	+12
Second	507	733	837	989	+95	+18
Third	44,369	56,216	70,207	72,236	+63	+3
Fourth	13,092	17,795	22,267	21,420	+64	-4

**DISTRICT COURTS
NON-TRAFFIC
DISPOSITIONS
1975-1978**

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	10,109	11,508	13,556	16,374	+62	+21
Barrow	230	183	200	319	+39	+60
Bethel	491	613	1,352	1,350	+175	-
Delta Junction	195	178	95	85	-56	-11
Fairbanks	4,664	4,735	4,337	4,201	-10	-3
Glenallen	356	325	527	511	+44	-3
Haines	149	226	184	144	-3	-22
Homer	233	305	330	662	+184	+101
Juneau	1,560	1,618	1,618	1,747	+12	+8
Kenai	898	1,044	1,241	1,508	+68	+22
Ketchikan	1,201	1,228	1,257	1,310	+9	+4
Kodiak	1,003	1,095	1,550	1,575	+57	+2
Nome	338	470	259	455	+35	+76
Palmer	345	864	856	1,053	+205	+23
Seward	290	390	421	377	+30	-10
Sitka	547	614	847	657	+20	-22
Tok	318	193	218	171	-46	-22
Valdez	318	712	930	517	+63	-44
Wrangell	162	243	321	349	+115	+9
Kotzebue	65	198	266	343	+428	+29
Petersburg	45	134	183	167	+271	-9
TOTAL	23,517	26,876	30,548	33,875	+44	+11

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	3,664	4,063	4,410	4,374	+19	-1
Second	403	668	525	798	+98	+52
Third	13,552	16,243	19,411	22,577	+67	+16
Fourth	5,898	5,902	6,202	6,126	+4	-1

**DISTRICT COURTS
RATIO OF DISPOSITIONS TO FILINGS**

1978 (See Note 3)

COURT	FILINGS	DISPOSITIONS	RATIO OF DISPOSITIONS TO FILINGS
Anchorage	56,011	52,333	93%
Barrow	347	332	96%
Bethel	1,669	1,646	99%
Delta Junction	142	150	106%
Fairbanks	18,967	18,830	99%
Glenallen	1,479	1,529	103%
Haines	384	362	94%
Homer	2,028	2,059	102%
Juneau	9,647	10,070	104%
Kenai	5,962	5,733	96%
Ketchikan	3,654	3,499	96%
Kodiak	2,855	2,777	97%
Nome	564	645	114%
Palmer	3,867	3,653	94%
Seward	2,696	2,812	104%
Sitka	1,661	1,562	94%
Tok	474	462	97%
Valdez	1,271	1,340	105%
Wrangell	848	852	100%
Kotzebue	425	344	81%
Petersburg	452	421	93%
TOTAL	115,403	111,411	97%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	16,646	16,766	101%
Second	989	989	100%
Third	76,169	72,236	95%
Fourth	21,599	21,420	99%

**DISTRICT COURTS
RATIO OF DISPOSITIONS
TO FILINGS**

(See Note 3)

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	80%	92%	95%	93%	+13	-2
Barrow	99%	103%	103%	96%	-3	-7
Bethel	84%	106%	106%	99%	+15	-7
Delta Junction	88%	116%	115%	106%	+18	-9
Fairbanks	79%	92%	104%	99%	-20	-5
Glenallen	56%	100%	100%	103%	+47	+3
Haines	93%	100%	112%	94%	-1	-18
Homer	94%	99%	83%	102%	+8	+19
Juneau	63%	87%	102%	104%	+41	+2
Kenai	85%	94%	102%	96%	+11	-6
Ketchikan	95%	100%	101%	96%	+1	-5
Kodiak	91%	87%	102%	97%	+6	-5
Nome	67%	90%	79%	114%	+47	+35
Palmer	83%	97%	98%	94%	+11	-4
Seward	72%	99%	102%	104%	+32	+2
Sitka	91%	96%	101%	94%	+3	-7
Tok	78%	110%	85%	97%	+19	+12
Valdez	85%	94%	105%	105%	+20	-
Wrangell	90%	96%	103%	100%	+10	-3
Kotzebue	56%	N/A	88%	81%	+25	-8
Petersburg	40%	N/A	103%	93%	+53	-10
TOTAL	80%	93%	98%	97%	+17	-1

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	79%	93%	102%	101%	+22	-1
Second	65%	90%	81%	100%	+35	+19
Third	80%	93%	96%	95%	+15	-1
Fourth	80%	93%	103%	99%	+19	-4

**DISTRICT COURTS
JURY COSTS PER TRIAL**

LOCATION	NO. JURY TRIALS	JUROR PAYMENTS	JUROR COST PER TRIAL	JURY DAYS PER TRIAL
Anchorage	394	207,264	526	26
Barrow	11	9,446	859	43
Bethel	21	16,892	804	40
Delta Junction	1	N/A	-	-
Fairbanks	94	71,467	760	38
Glennallen	17	N/A	-	-
Haines	3	N/A	-	-
Homer	13	4,213	324	16
Juneau	32	8,830	276	14
Kenai	32	14,822	463	23
Ketchikan	48	15,482	323	16
Kodiak	22	8,619	392	20
Kotzebue	1	3,431	3,431	172
Nome	4	7,173	1,793	90
Palmer	20	6,322	316	16
Petersburg	1	2,791	2,791	140
Seward	6	6,011	1,002	50
Sitka	16	2,616	164	8
Tok	10	N/A	-	-
Valdez	13	7,345	565	28
Wrangell	4	902	226	11
Total	763	393,626	516	26

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	104	30,621	294	15
Second	5	10,604	2,121	106
Third	17	254,596	492	25
Fourth	137	97,805	714	36

**DISTRICT COURTS
BACKLOG MONTHS
AS OF Dec. 31, 1978** (See Note 4)

COURT	(1) CASES PENDING	(2) AVERAGE NUMBER OF DISPOSITIONS PER MONTH IN 1978	(1) ÷ (2) BACKLOG MONTHS
Anchorage	9,919	4,361.1	2.3
Barrow	72	27.7	2.6
Bethel	238	137.2	1.7
Delta Junction	31	12.5	2.5
Fairbanks	2,135	1,569.2	1.4
Glennallen	65	127.4	.5
Haines	30	30.2	1.0
Homer	326	171.6	1.9
Juneau	898	839.2	1.1
Kenai	705	477.8	1.5
Ketchikan	463	291.6	1.6
Kodiak	504	231.4	2.2
Nome	356	53.8	6.6
Palmer	397	304.4	1.3
Seward	107	234.3	.5
Sitka	294	130.2	2.3
Tok	36	38.5	.9
Valdez	387	111.7	3.5
Wrangell	85	71.0	1.2
Kotzebue	145	28.7	5.1
Petersburg	61	35.1	1.7
TOTAL	17,254	9,284.3	1.9

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,831	1,397.2	1.3
Second	501	74.8	6.7
Third	12,410	6,019.7	2.1
Fourth	2,512	1,785.0	1.4

**DISTRICT COURTS
BACKLOG MONTHS
AS OF DECEMBER 31** (See Note 4)

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.3	+10	+21
Barrow	1.2	2.0	3.2	2.6	+117	-19
Bethel	4.4	3.0	1.9	1.7	-61	-11
Delta Junction	.9	2.0	1.3	2.5	+278	+92
Fairbanks	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.4	+26	+17
Glenallen	1.6	2.0	1.1	.5	-69	-55
Haines	.6	.1	.8	1.0	+67	+25
Homer	2.2	3.0	1.4	1.9	-14	+36
Juneau	3.7	3.5	1.1	1.1	-70	-
Kenai	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.6	-20	+45
Ketchikan	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.6	+33	+7
Kodiak	1.3	3.5	2.6	2.2	+69	-15
Nome	10.5	9.9	6.9	6.6	-37	-4
Palmer	2.5	1.0	1.1	1.3	-48	+18
Seward	1.5	3.0	.5	.5	-67	-
Sitka	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.3	+53	+15
Tok	2.1	6.0	1.0	.9	-57	-10
Valdez	2.3	3.0	1.7	3.5	+52	+106
Wrangell	.9	2.0	1.1	1.2	+33	+9
Kotzebue	N/A	N/A	3.5	5.1	-	+46
Petersburg	N/A	N/A	1.5	1.7	-	+13
TOTAL	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.9	-10	+19

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	2.1	2.3	1.3	1.3	-38	-
Second	10.5	9.9	5.8	6.7	-36	+16
Third	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.1	+5	+17
Fourth	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.4	-26	+8

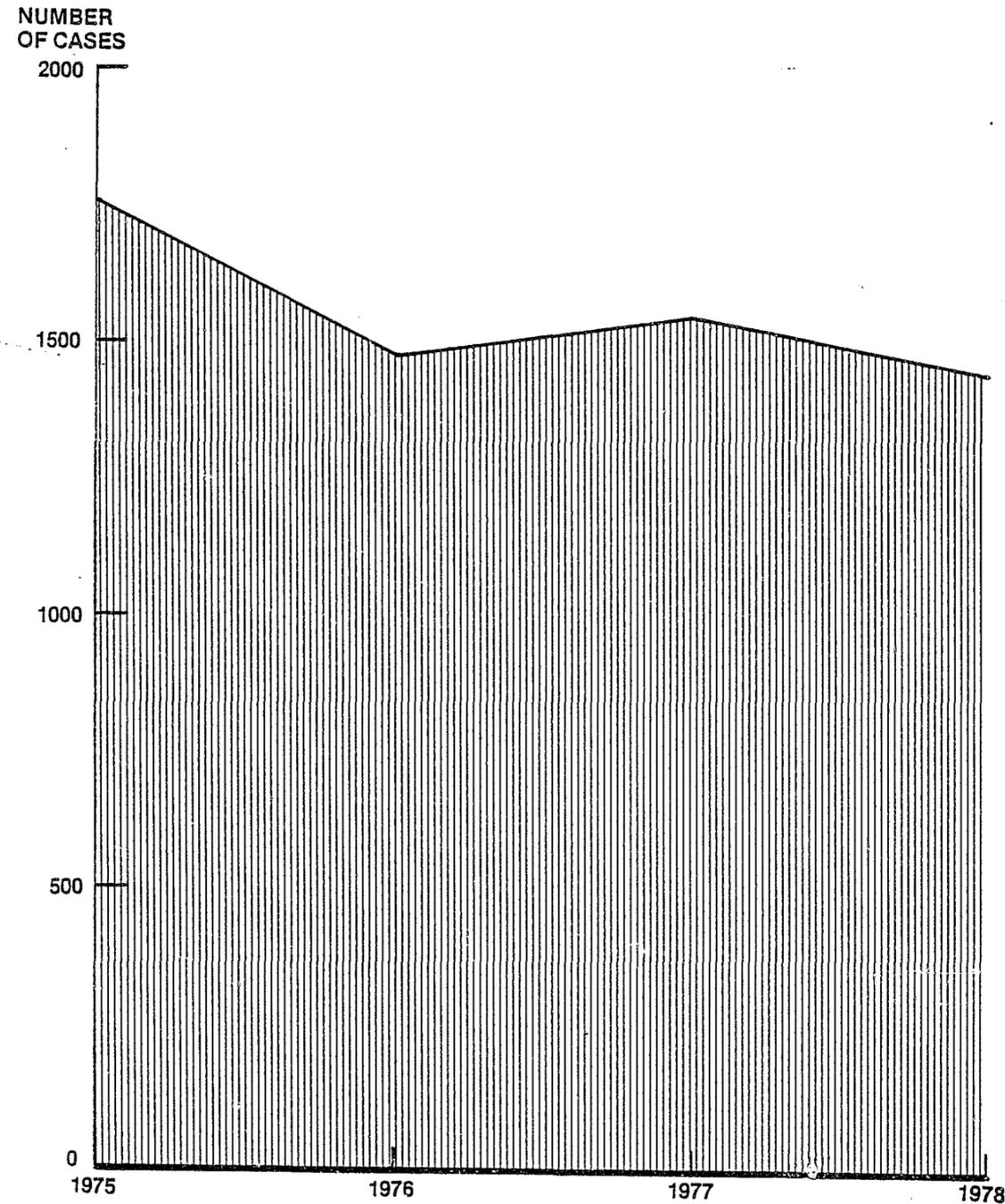
**DISTRICT COURTS
FELONY CASES
FILINGS
1975-1978**

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	656	471	576	499	-24	-13
Barrow	30	38	33	27	-10	-18
Bethel	76	56	77	84	+11	+9
Delta Junction	19	17	6	3	-84	-50
Fairbanks	307	324	223	174	-43	-22
Glenallen	62	71	37	15	-76	-60
Haines	16	5	9	11	-31	+22
Homer	15	14	20	41	+173	+105
Juneau	90	56	77	72	-20	-6
Kenai	75	45	51	67	-11	+31
Ketchikan	102	68	77	94	-8	+22
Kodiak	87	67	84	85	-2	+1
Nome	35	37	28	42	+20	+50
Palmer	23	50	73	43	+87	-41
Seward	17	25	13	51	+200	+292
Sitka	40	20	28	42	+5	+50
Tok	15	13	31	20	+33	-35
Valdez	46	57	42	19	-59	-55
Wrangell	12	9	3	16	+33	+433
Kotzebue	12	21	45	34	+183	-24
Petersburg	22	7	12	12	-45	-
TOTAL	1,757	1,477	1,545	1,451	-17	-6

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	282	165	206	247	-12	+20
Second	47	58	73	76	+62	+4
Third	981	806	896	820	-16	-8
Fourth	447	448	370	308	-31	-17

DISTRICT COURTS FELONY CASES FILINGS 1975 - 1978



DISTRICT COURTS COMPOSITION OF FELONY FILINGS

1978

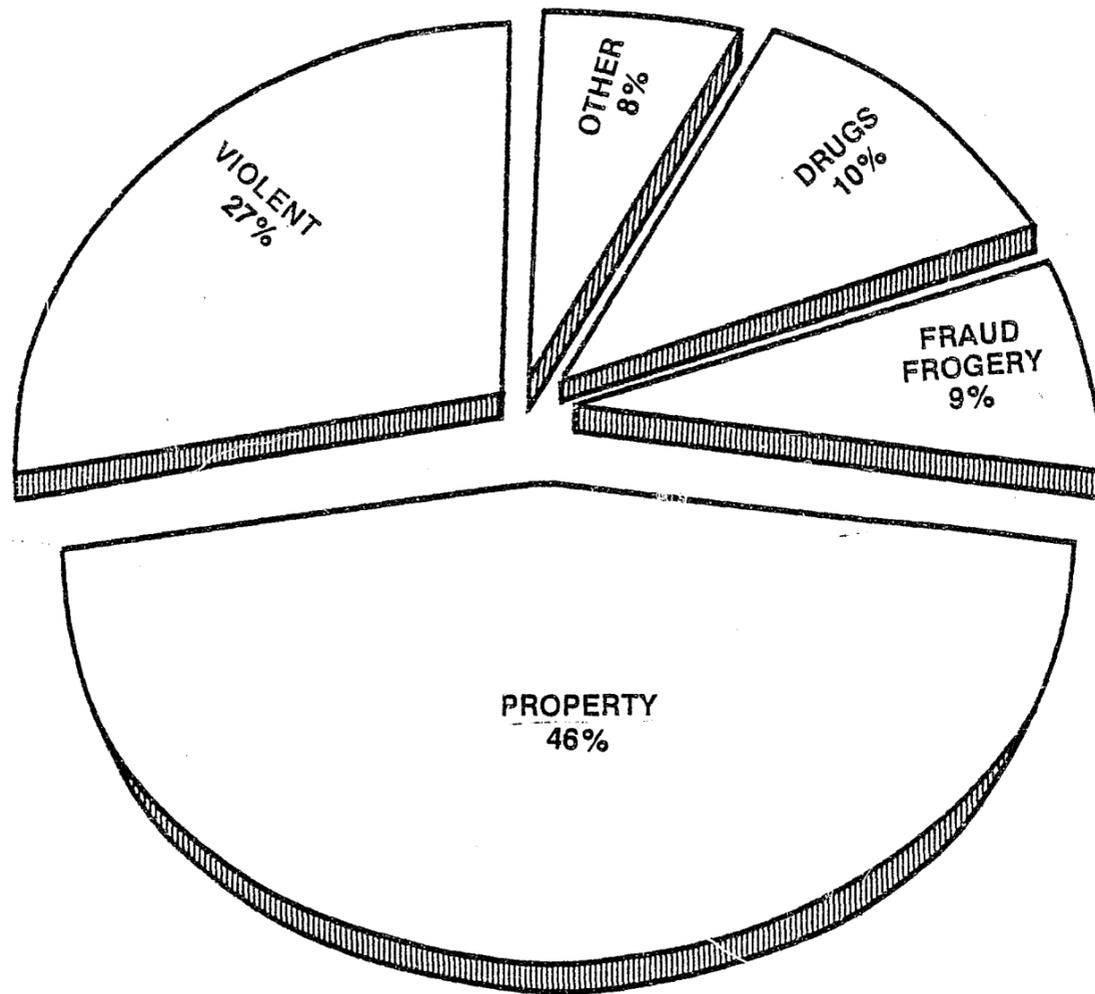
(See Note 5)

COURT	VIOLENT	PROPERTY	FRAUD/ FORGERY	DRUGS	OTHER	TOTAL
Anchorage	101	252	59	45	42	499
Barrow	3	20	0	4	0	27
Bethel	48	22	2	7	5	84
Delta Junction	1	2	0	0	0	3
Fairbanks	63	67	8	16	20	174
Glenallen	6	4	3	1	1	15
Haines	3	7	1	0	0	11
Homer	9	21	3	7	1	41
Juneau	21	29	7	9	6	72
Kenai	12	27	14	6	8	67
Ketchikan	26	39	14	3	12	94
Kodiak	25	33	6	14	7	85
Nome	15	19	4	2	2	42
Palmer	12	19	0	8	4	43
Seward	7	24	1	16	3	51
Sitka	11	25	2	1	3	42
Tok	5	8	1	3	3	20
Valdez	5	5	6	1	2	19
Wrangell	6	8	0	0	2	16
Kotzebue	13	20	0	0	1	34
Petersburg	5	4	3	0	0	12
TOTAL	397	655	134	143	122	1,451
% OF TOTAL	27%	45%	9%	10%	8%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	72	112	27	13	23	247
Second	28	39	4	2	3	76
Third	177	385	92	98	68	820
Fourth	120	119	11	30	28	308

**DISTRICT COURTS
COMPOSITION OF FELONY FILINGS
1978**



**DISTRICT COURTS
FELONY CASES
RATIO OF DEFENDANTS TO FILINGS**

1978 (See Note 6)

COURT	CASES FILED	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS	RATIO OF DEFENDANTS TO CASES	OTHER INFORMATION	
				OFFENSES CHARGED	COUNTS CHARGED
Anchorage	499	538	1.08	518	564
Barrow	27	27	1.0	28	29
Bethel	84	84	1.0	89	94
Delta Junction	3	3	1.0	3	3
Fairbanks	174	182	1.05	217	230
Glenallen	15	15	1.0	15	15
Haines	11	11	1.0	11	11
Homer	41	41	1.0	41	41
Juneau	72	74	1.03	81	87
Kenai	67	67	1.00	67	73
Ketchikan	94	97	1.03	94	94
Kodiak	85	87	1.02	85	87
Nome	42	42	1.00	44	47
Palmer	43	43	1.00	43	43
Seward	51	51	1.00	51	51
Sitka	42	42	1.00	52	52
Tok	20	20	1.00	20	20
Valdez	19	19	1.00	19	19
Wrangell	16	16	1.00	16	16
Kotzebue	34	34	1.00	34	35
Petersburg	12	12	1.00	12	12
TOTAL	1,451	1,505	1.04	1,540	1,623

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	247	252	1.02	266	272
Second	76	76	1.00	78	82
Third	820	861	1.05	839	893
Fourth	308	316	1.03	357	376

**DISTRICT COURTS
FELONY CASES
DISPOSITIONS
1975-1978**

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	523	451	491	459	-12	-7
Barrow	23	34	23	34	+48	+48
Bethel	66	57	66	70	+6	+6
Delta Junction	16	9	9	4	-75	-56
Fairbanks	318	316	193	142	-55	-26
Glenallen	56	61	38	16	-71	-58
Haines	13	9	7	10	-23	+43
Homer	12	13	10	62	+417	+520
Juneau	74	55	44	63	-15	+43
Kenai	68	35	26	49	-28	+88
Ketchikan	76	67	75	64	-16	-15
Kodiak	87	56	81	78	-10	-4
Nome	23	25	18	45	+96	+150
Palmer	14	49	63	38	+171	-40
Seward	12	24	9	45	+275	+400
Sitka	39	21	25	31	-21	+24
Tok	11	12	19	24	+118	+26
Valdez	40	58	40	18	-55	-55
Wrangell	12	7	5	13	+8	+160
Kotzebue	0	10	48	28	-	-42
Petersburg	8	7	11	14	+75	+27
TOTAL	1,491	1,376	1,301	1,307	-12	+ .4

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	222	166	167	195	-12	+17
Second	23	35	66	73	+217	+11
Third	812	747	758	765	-6	+1
Fourth	434	428	310	274	-37	-12

**DISTRICT COURTS
FELONY CASES
STAGE OF DISPOSITION
1978**

COURT	BEFORE FIRST APPEARANCE	AT ARRAIGNMENT	BETWEEN ARRAIGNMENT AND PRELIMINARY HEARINGS	AT PRELIMINARY HEARING	TOTAL	* MOVED TO SUPERIOR COURT
Anchorage	10	1	299	149	459	221
Barrow	1	0	25	8	34	14
Bethel	2	1	57	10	70	31
Delta Junction	1	0	1	2	4	3
Fairbanks	6	0	82	54	142	83
Glenallen	0	0	16	0	16	4
Haines	1	1	8	0	10	5
Homer	22	1	27	12	62	14
Juneau	1	0	15	47	63	49
Kenai	1	0	35	13	49	19
Ketchikan	3	0	35	26	64	30
Kodiak	1	2	47	28	78	28
Nome	3	2	27	13	45	10
Palmer	0	1	35	2	38	17
Seward	2	0	42	1	45	26
Sitka	6	0	13	12	31	9
Tok	0	0	19	5	24	13
Valdez	4	0	12	2	18	7
Wrangell	1	0	9	3	13	8
Kotzebue	1	0	24	3	28	9
Petersburg	1	0	12	1	14	12
TOTAL	67	9	840	391	1,307	612
% OF TOTAL	5%	1%	64%	30%	100%	47%

*Same location and/or change of venue
BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	13	1	92	89	195	113
Second	4	2	51	16	73	19
Third	40	5	513	207	765	336
Fourth	10	1	184	79	274	144

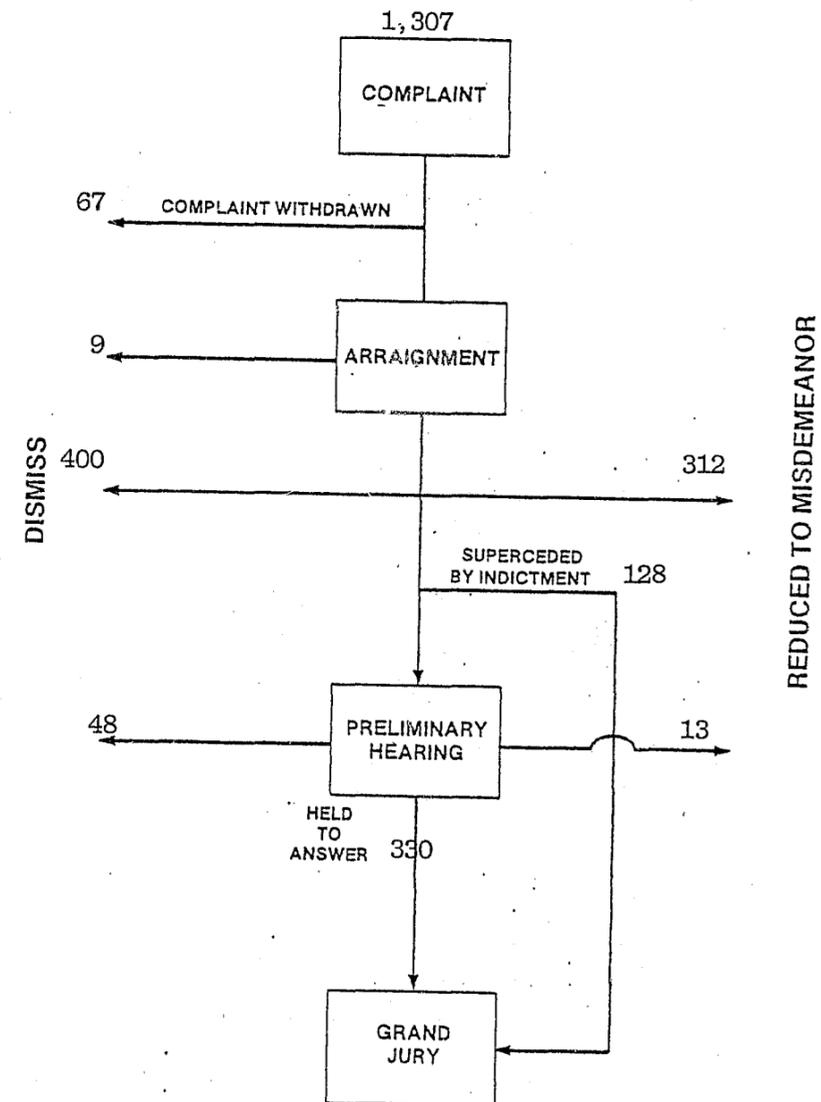
**DISTRICT COURTS
FELONY CASES
RESULTS OF PRELIMINARY HEARING
1978**

COURT	PRELIMI- NARY HEARINGS HELD	% OF TOTAL FELONY CASES	PRELIMINARY HEARING RESULTS		
			DISMISSED	LESSER INCLUDED CHARGE	HELD TO ANSWER
Anchorage	149	32%	21	2	126
Barrow	8	24%	1	1	6
Bethel	10	14%	1	2	7
Delta Junction	2	50%	0	0	2
Fairbanks	54	38%	3	1	50
Glenallen	0	-	-	-	-
Haines	0	-	-	-	-
Homer	12	19%	4	2	6
Juneau	47	75%	1	1	45
Kenai	13	27%	2	-	11
Ketchikan	26	41%	0	1	25
Kodiak	28	36%	3	1	24
Nome	13	29%	4	1	8
Palmer	2	5%	2	0	0
Seward	1	2%	0	0	1
Sitka	12	35%	3	0	9
Tok	5	21%	1	0	4
Valdez	2	11%	1	1	0
Wrangell	3	23%	1	0	2
Kotzebue	3	11%	0	0	3
Petersburg	1	7%	0	0	1
TOTAL	391	30%	48	13	330
	% OF TOTAL		12%	3%	84%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	89	46%	5	2	82
Second	16	22%	4	1	11
Third	207	27%	33	6	168
Fourth	79	29%	6	4	69

**DISTRICT COURTS
DISPOSITION OF FELONIES
1978**



**DISTRICT COURTS
FELONY CASES
AGE OF 1978 DISPOSITIONS ***

COURT	CASES	AGE AT DISPOSITION (IN DAYS)		% OVER 120 DAYS
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	459	52	12	7%
Barrow	34	68	23	19%
Bethel	70	22	11	2%
Delta Junction	4	12	12	0
Fairbanks	142	57	10	10%
Glenallen	16	191	39	25%
Haines	10	9	12	0
Homer	62	87	41	16%
Juneau	63	61	12	13%
Kenai	49	127	24	19%
Ketchikan	64	34	20	2%
Kodiak	78	32	17	5%
Nome	45	181	27	34%
Palmer	38	36	24	4%
Seward	45	27	19	0
Sitka	31	28	20	0
Tok	24	4	20	0
Valdez	18	16	15	0
Wrangell	13	8	7	0
Kotzebue	28	39	15	8%
Petersburg	14	18	12	0
TOTAL	1,307	55	16	8%

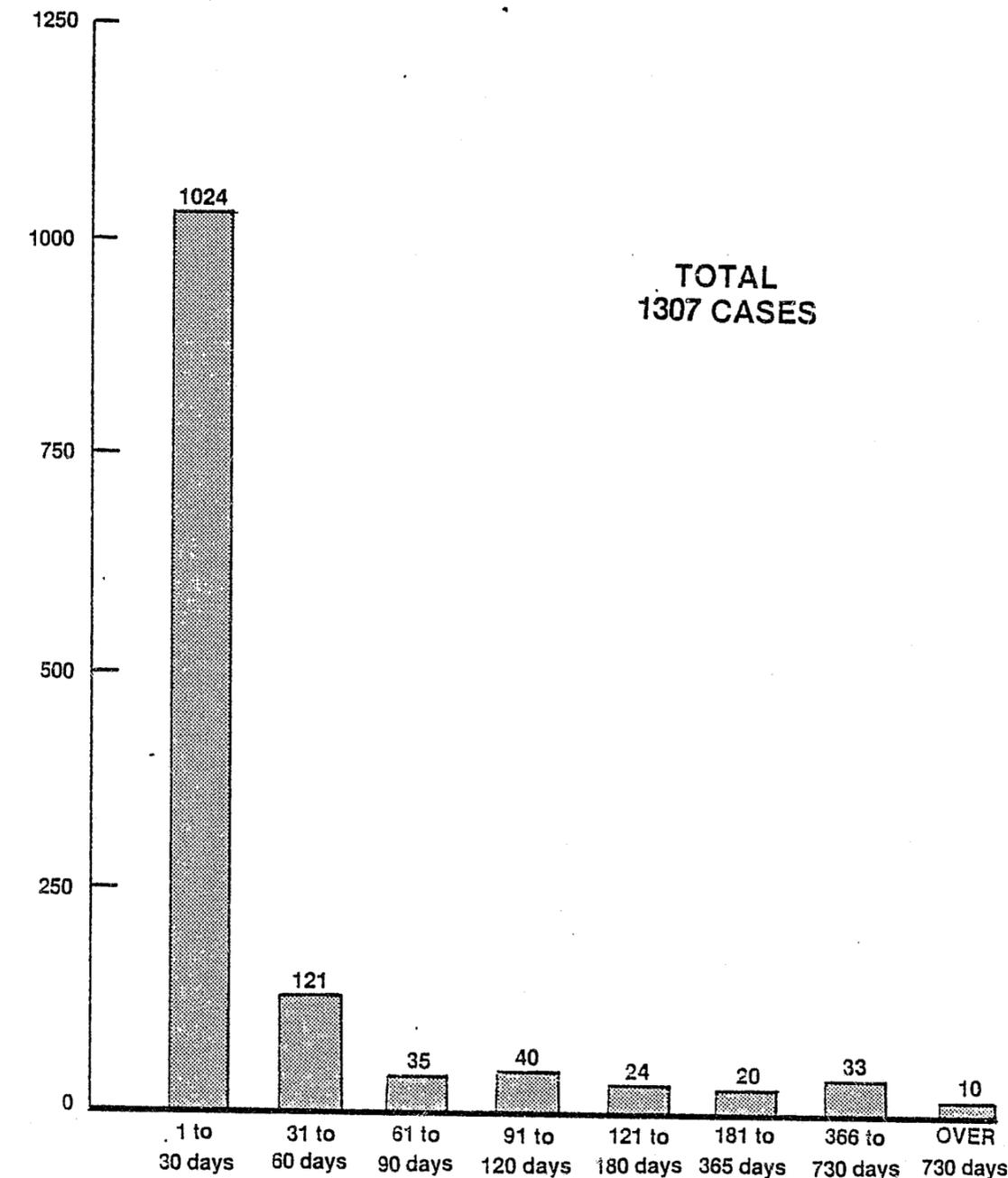
BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	195	38	16	5%
Second	73	127	22	24%
Third	765	57	17	8%
Fourth	274	44	13	8%

* Measured from first appearance to dismissal, acquittal or sentencing

**AGE OF CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS
DISTRICT COURT - FELONIES**

NUMBER
OF CASES



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

COURT	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
				1976 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	11	10	12	+9	+20
Barrow	27	27	23	-15	-15
Bethel	46	14	11	-76	-21
Delta Junction	13	12	12	-8	-
Fairbanks	10	10	10	-	-
Glenallen	23	14	39	+70	+179
Haines	N/A	0	12	-	-
Homer	131	27	41	-69	+52
Juneau	29	12	12	-59	-
Kenai	11	34	24	+118	-29
Ketchikan	39	46	20	-49	-57
Kooliak	12	14	17	+42	+21
Nome	27	13	27	-	+125
Palmer	24	25	24	-	-4
Seward	11	54	19	+73	-65
Sitka	10	20	20	+100	-
Tok	11	7	20	+82	+186
Valdez	22	14	15	-32	+7
Wrangell	20	23	7	-65	-70
Kotzebue	N/A	12	15	-	+25
Petersburg	N/A	14	12	-	-14
TOTAL	18	15	16	-11	+7

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	31	28	16	-48	-43
Second	27	12	22	-19	+83
Third	20	14	17	-15	+21
Fourth	11	12	13	+18	+8

**DISTRICT COURTS
FELONY CASES
PENDING
1975-1978**

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	170	196	152	192	+13	+26
Barrow	7	11	15	8	+14	-47
Bethel	25	24	14	28	+12	+100
Delta Junction	3	11	1	0	-	-
Fairbanks	60	68	69	101	+68	+46
Glenallen	24	34	10	9	-62	-10
Haines	-	-	2	3	-	+50
Homer	14	17	25	4	-71	-84
Juneau	44	45	43	52	+18	+21
Kenai	12	22	39	57	+375	+46
Ketchikan	40	41	32	62	+55	+94
Kodiak	11	22	17	24	+118	+41
Nome	24	36	27	24	-	-11
Palmer	15	16	18	23	+53	+28
Seward	5	6	5	11	+120	+120
Sitka	5	4	5	16	+220	+220
Tok	7	8	11	7	-	-36
Valdez	8	8	12	13	+63	+8
Wrangell	2	4	1	4	+100	+300
Kotzebue	-	-	9	15	-	+67
Petersburg	-	-	3	1	-	-67
TOTAL	476	573	510	654	+37	+28

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	91	94	86	138	+52	+60
Second	24	36	36	39	+63	+8
Third	259	321	278	333	+29	+20
Fourth	102	122	110	144	+41	+31

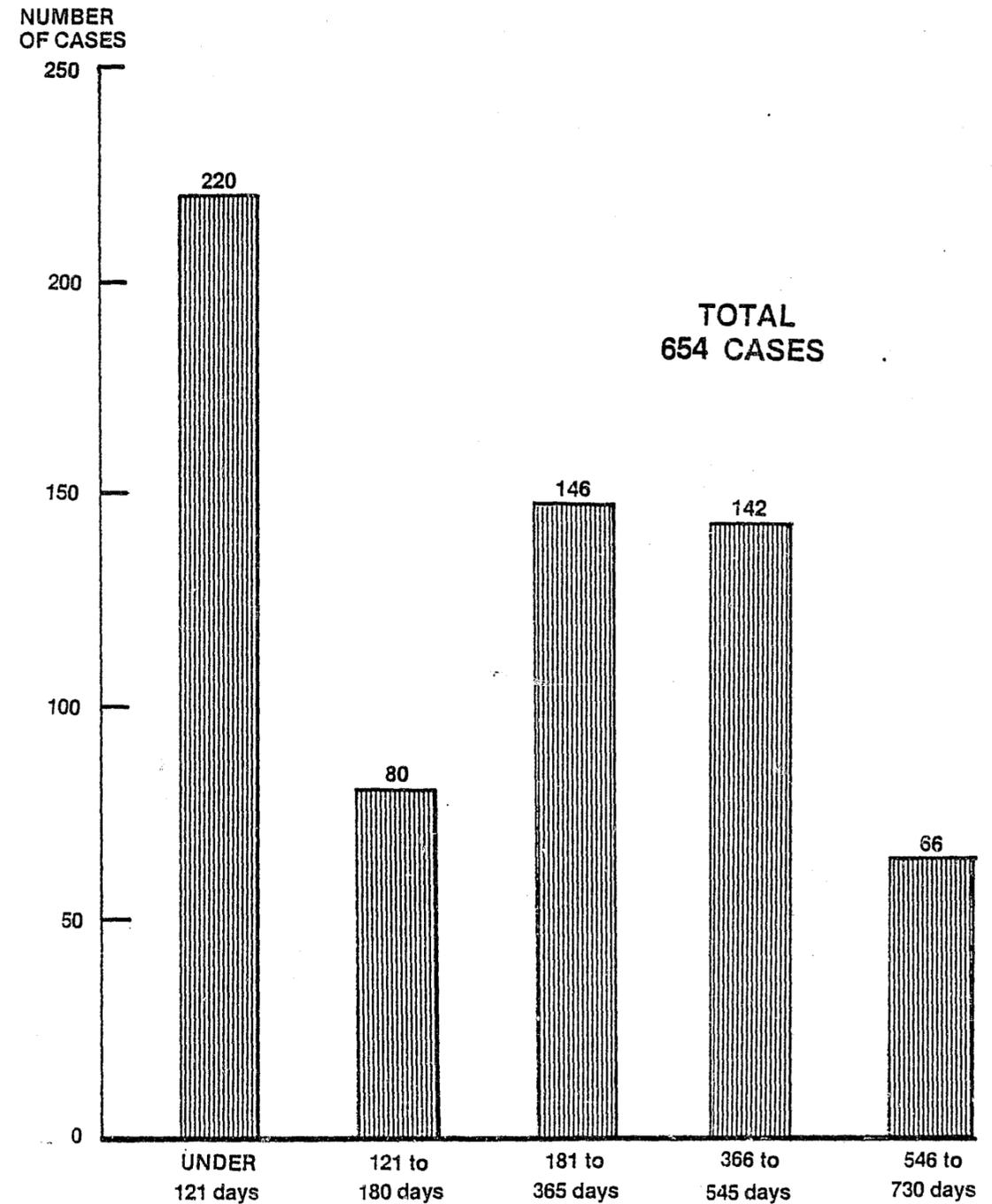
**DISTRICT COURTS
FELONY CASES
AGE OF PENDING CASES AS OF Dec. 31, 1978**

COURT	CASES	CURRENT AGE (IN DAYS)		% OVER 120 DAYS
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	192	276	216	64%
Barrow	8	393	411	87%
Bethel	28	210	166	62%
Delta Junction	0	-	-	-
Fairbanks	101	308	302	73%
Glenallen	9	349	433	80%
Haines	3	15	15	0
Homer	4	82	120	50%
Juneau	52	299	255	80%
Kenai	57	365	365	84%
Ketchikan	62	156	120	50%
Kodiak	24	246	204	60%
Nome	24	188	120	50%
Palmer	23	182	131	53%
Seward	11	200	199	73%
Sitka	16	159	166	80%
Tok	7	93	76	20%
Valdez	13	351	411	71%
Wrangell	4	136	120	50%
Kotzebue	15	117	91	33%
Petersburg	1	251	251	100%
TOTAL	654	254	229	65%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	138	207	175	64%
Second	39	161	109	43%
Third	333	271	247	67%
Fourth	144	283	271	69%

**AGE OF PENDING CRIMINAL CASES
DISTRICT COURT - FELONIES**



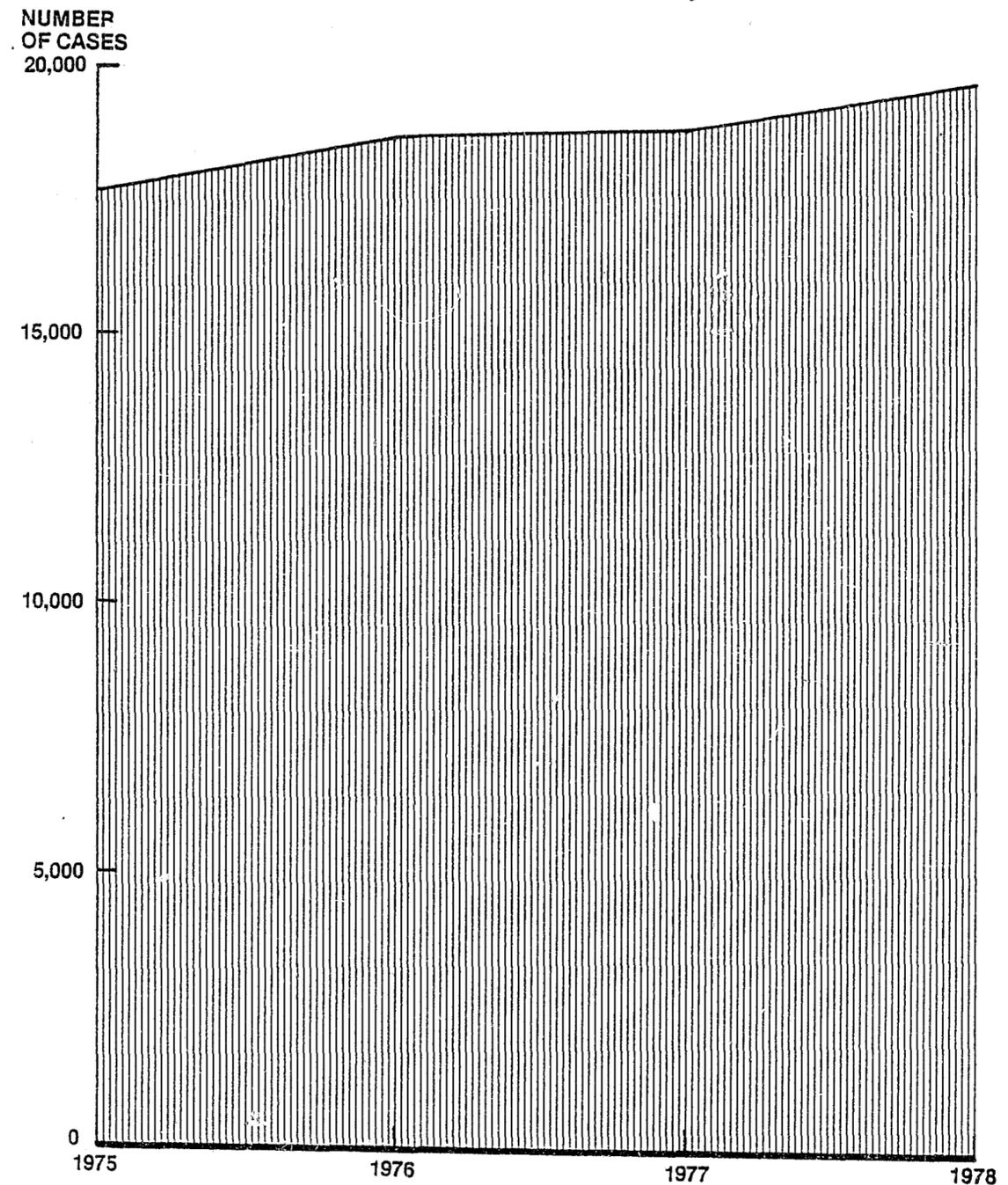
**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
FILINGS
1975-1978**

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	7,559	7,871	8,569	9,330	+23	+9
Barrow	144	149	150	263	+83	+75
Bethel	431	458	965	1,051	+144	+9
Delta Junction	229	152	47	48	-79	+2
Fairbanks	3,418	3,145	2,614	2,503	-27	-4
Glenallen	308	241	218	196	-36	-10
Haines	72	158	89	96	+33	+8
Homer	197	208	242	359	+82	+48
Juneau	954	965	767	864	-9	+13
Kenai	623	867	755	961	+54	+27
Ketchikan	748	817	888	876	+17	-1
Kodiak	685	939	1,046	1,024	+49	-2
Nome	415	303	179	175	-58	-2
Palmer	279	610	567	596	+114	+5
Seward	342	339	367	271	-21	-26
Sitka	384	445	585	461	+20	-21
Tok	329	143	162	114	-65	-30
Valdez	323	450	259	201	-38	-22
Wrangell	88	192	122	227	+158	+86
Kotzebue	93	189	140	257	+176	+84
Petersburg	45	90	111	118	+162	+6
TOTAL	17,666	18,731	18,842	19,991	+13	+6

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	2,291	2,667	2,562	2,642	+15	+3
Second	508	492	319	432	-15	+35
Third	10,316	11,525	12,023	12,938	+25	+8
Fourth	4,551	4,047	3,938	3,979	-13	+1

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
FILINGS
1975 - 1978**



**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
COMPOSITION OF 1978 FILINGS**

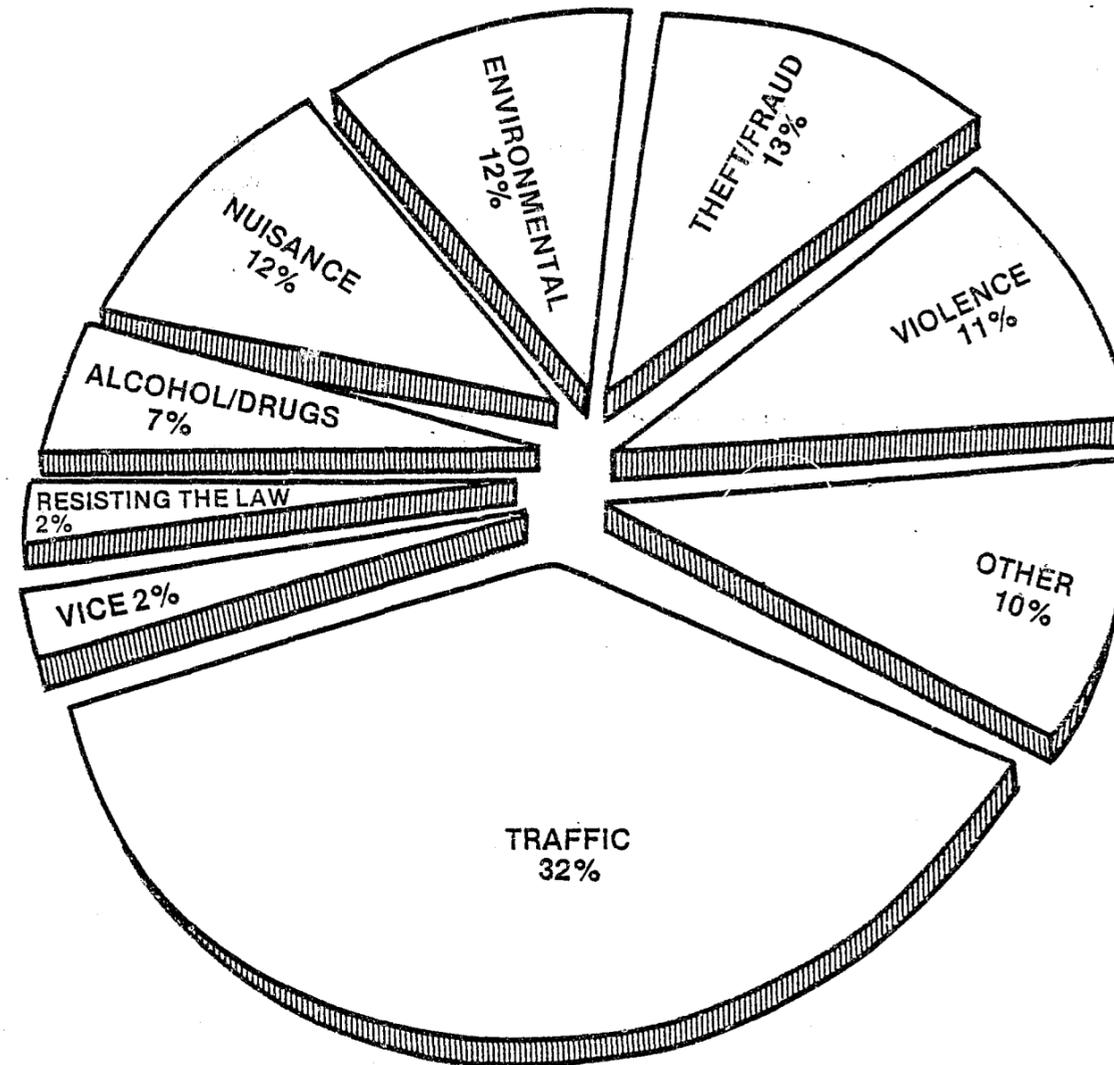
(See Note 5)

COURT	VIO- LENCE	THEFT/ FRAUD	EN- VIRON- MEN- TAL	NUI- SANCE	AL- COHOL/ DRUGS	RE- SIST- ING THE LAW	VICE	TRAF- FIC	OTHER	TOTAL
Anchorage	1015	1601	704	1184	441	225	333	3362	465	9330
Barrow	52	33	2	31	1	1	0	63	80	263
Bethel	94	48	19	87	585	7	0	82	129	1051
Delta Junction	9	4	7	3	2	0	0	17	6	48
Fairbanks	193	366	142	275	131	32	10	930	424	2503
Glenallen	19	18	52	9	9	2	1	69	17	196
Haines	7	7	24	15	11	0	0	31	1	96
Homer	28	81	97	12	9	3	0	96	33	359
Juneau	81	81	85	103	54	9	0	337	114	864
Kenai	68	60	494	38	5	4	2	227	63	961
Ketchikan	103	90	95	178	13	7	1	273	116	876
Kodiak	111	75	222	169	76	16	1	237	117	1024
Nome	55	26	6	17	6	0	0	32	33	175
Palmer	52	39	140	45	9	1	0	258	52	596
Seward	30	33	30	23	13	0	0	79	63	271
Sitka	43	46	29	61	6	9	0	200	67	461
Tok	29	13	6	16	0	0	0	35	15	114
Valdez	23	29	45	9	0	8	2	45	40	201
Wrangell	17	16	60	13	5	1	0	62	53	227
Kotzebue	94	13	17	48	1	3	0	24	57	257
Petersburg	13	8	35	0	0	0	0	53	9	118
TOTAL	2136	2687	2311	2336	1377	328	350	6512	1954	19991
% OF TOTAL	11%	13%	12%	12%	7%	2%	2%	32%	10%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	264	248	328	370	89	26	1	956	360	2642
Second	149	39	23	65	7	3	0	56	90	432
Third	1346	1936	1784	1489	562	259	339	4373	850	12938
Fourth	377	464	176	412	719	40	10	1127	654	3979

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1978**



**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
RATIO OF DEFENDANTS TO CASE FILINGS**

1978

(See Note 6)

COURT	NUMBER 1978 CASES FILED	NUMBER DEFENDANTS	RATIO OF DEFENDANTS TO CASES	NUMBER OFFENSES CHARGED	NUMBER COUNTS CHARGED
Anchorage	9,330	9,347	1.002	9,772	10,039
Barrow	263	265	1.008	278	280
Bethel	1,051	1,051	1.00	1,073	1,074
Delta Junction	48	50	1.042	51	51
Fairbanks	2,503	2,564	1.024	2,690	2,758
Glenallen	196	196	1.00	196	196
Haines	96	100	1.04	96	96
Homer	359	359	1.00	359	359
Juneau	864	871	1.008	879	890
Kenai	961	961	1.00	961	961
Ketchikan	876	878	1.002	876	876
Kodiak	1,024	1,024	1.00	1,024	1,064
Nome	175	175	1.00	179	180
Palmer	596	596	1.00	597	597
Seward	271	271	1.00	271	271
Sitka	461	461	1.00	472	475
Tok	114	114	1.00	122	122
Valdez	201	201	1.00	201	201
Wrangell	227	227	1.00	227	227
Kotzebue	257	258	1.004	262	267
Petersburg	118	118	1.00	119	119
TOTAL	19,991	20,087	1.005	20,705	21,098

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	2,642	2,655	1.005	2,669	2,683
Second	422	433	1.026	441	442
Third	12,938	12,955	1.001	13,381	13,688
Fourth	3,979	4,044	1.016	4,214	4,285

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
DISPOSITIONS
1975-1978**

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	6,398	6,855	7,563	9,540	+49	+26
Barrow	145	149	172	275	+90	+60
Bethel	365	467	1,108	1,058	+190	-5
Delta Junction	175	156	55	57	-67	+4
Fairbanks	3,182	3,060	2,794	2,490	-22	-11
Glenallen	279	194	272	222	-20	-18
Haines	70	148	132	90	+29	-32
Homer	192	196	220	370	+93	+68
Juneau	858	919	833	860	+.2	+3
Kenai	590	791	916	973	+65	+6
Ketchikan	754	788	943	889	+18	-6
Kodiak	703	863	1,133	1,019	+45	-10
Nome	277	360	134	265	-4	+98
Palmer	231	568	621	565	+145	-9
Seward	253	320	359	288	+14	-20
Sitka	359	400	689	514	+43	-25
Tok	285	157	156	113	-60	-28
Valdez	212	458	342	194	-8	-43
Wrangell	66	192	150	202	+206	+35
Kotzebue	60	160	161	260	+333	+61
Petersburg	23	77	130	117	+409	-10
TOTAL	15,477	17,278	18,883	20,361	+32	+8

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	2,130	2,524	2,877	2,672	+25	-7
Second	337	520	295	325	+56	+78
Third	8,858	10,245	11,426	13,171	+49	+15
Fourth	4,152	3,989	4,285	3,993	-4	-7

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
DISPOSITION STAGES
1978**

COURT	BEFORE FIRST APPEAR- ANCE	AT AR- RAIGN- MENT	BE- TWEEN AR- RAIGN- MENT	TRIAL			OTHER (E.G. CHANGE OF VENUE)	TOTAL
				COURT	JURY	TOTAL		
Anchorage	359	3,315	4,682	299	392	691	493	9,540
Barrow	16	92	142	8	11	19	6	275
Bethel	15	652	330	9	21	30	31	1,058
Delta Junction	0	24	28	1	1	2	3	57
Fairbanks	119	1,064	1,089	42	93	135	83	2,490
Glenallen	13	66	89	4	17	21	33	222
Haines	3	65	14	4	3	7	1	90
Homer	30	150	161	8	13	21	8	370
Juneau	19	452	329	16	32	48	12	860
Kenai	13	538	370	5	32	37	15	973
Ketchikan	22	493	302	29	38	67	5	889
Kodiak	20	496	406	8	22	30	67	1,019
Nome	8	31	205	4	4	8	13	265
Palmer	12	335	126	18	20	38	54	565
Seward	25	104	133	3	6	9	17	288
Sitka	6	237	230	21	16	37	4	514
Tok	3	36	48	6	10	16	10	113
Valdez	11	69	94	3	12	15	5	194
Wrangell	9	137	44	6	4	10	2	202
Kotzebue	4	139	93	13	1	14	10	260
Petersburg	2	75	34	2	1	3	3	117
TOTAL	709	8,570	8,949	509	749	1,258	875	20,361
% OF TOTAL	3%	42%	44%	2%	4%	6%	4%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	61	1,459	953	78	94	172	27	2,672
Second	12	170	298	17	5	22	23	525
Third	483	5,073	6,061	348	514	862	692	13,171
Fourth	153	1,868	1,637	66	136	202	133	3,993

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
ARRAIGNMENT RESULTS
1978**

COURT	DISPOSITIONS AT ARRAIGN- MENT	% OF TOTAL MISDEMEAN- OR CASES	ARRAIGNMENT RESULTS		
			DISMISSED	GUILTY PLEA	NO CONTEST PLEA
Anchorage	3,315	35%	78	2,511	726
Barrow	92	33%	4	71	17
Bethel	652	62%	3	600	49
Delta Junction	24	42%	0	15	9
Fairbanks	1,064	43%	83	712	269
Glenallen	66	30%	5	34	27
Haines	65	72%	7	45	13
Homer	150	41%	12	106	32
Juneau	452	53%	14	352	86
Kenai	538	55%	14	342	182
Ketchikan	493	55%	13	425	55
Kodiak	496	49%	21	272	203
Nome	31	12%	0	21	10
Palmer	335	59%	5	253	77
Seward	104	36%	3	71	30
Sitka	237	46%	11	150	76
Tok	36	32%	2	24	10
Valdez	69	36%	0	47	22
Wrangell	137	68%	3	108	26
Kotzebue	139	53%	7	89	43
Petersburg	75	64%	0	46	29
TOTAL	8,570	42%	285	6,294	1,991
% OF TOTAL			4%	73%	23%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,459	55%	48	1,126	285
Second	170	32%	7	110	53
Third	5,073	39%	138	3,636	1,299
Fourth	1,868	47%	92	1,422	354

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
DISPOSITIONS BETWEEN
ARRAIGNMENT AND TRIAL (PRETRIAL)
1978**

COURT	DISPOSITIONS BETWEEN ARRAIGNMENT AND TRIAL	% OF TOTAL MISDEMEANOR CASES	PRETRIAL RESULTS	
			DISMISSED	CHANGE OF PLEA TO GUILTY
Anchorage	4,682	49%	2,865	1,817
Barrow	142	52%	118	24
Bethel	330	31%	198	132
Delta Junction	28	49%	22	6
Fairbanks	1,089	44%	580	509
Glenallen	89	40%	51	38
Haines	17	19%	10	4
Homer	161	43%	102	59
Juneau	329	38%	141	188
Kenai	370	38%	206	164
Ketchikan	302	34%	156	146
Kodiak	406	40%	244	162
Nome	205	77%	155	50
Palmer	126	22%	60	66
Seward	133	46%	80	53
Sitka	230	45%	130	100
Tok	48	42%	26	22
Valdez	94	48%	55	39
Wrangell	44	22%	20	24
Kotzebue	93	36%	80	13
Petersburg	34	29%	14	20
TOTAL	8,949	44%	5,313	3,636
% OF TOTAL			59%	41%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	953	36%	471	482
Second	298	57%	235	63
Third	6,061	46%	3,663	2,398
Fourth	1,637	41%	944	693

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
RESULTS OF COURT TRIALS
1978**

COURT	COURT TRIALS	% OF TOTAL MISDEMEANOR CASES	ACQUIT-TAL	MISTRIAL WITH SUBSE-QUENT DIS-MISSAL	CHANGE OF PLEA TO GUILTY	GUILTY	
						ORIGINAL CHARGE	LESSER INCLUDED CHARGE
Anchorage	299	3%	14	3	12	267	3
Barrow	8	3%	1	0	0	7	0
Bethel	9	1%	4	0	0	5	0
Delta Junction	1	2%	1	0	0	0	0
Fairbanks	42	2%	16	1	1	24	0
Glenallen	4	2%	0	0	0	4	0
Haines	4	4%	0	0	0	4	0
Homer	8	2%	1	0	0	7	0
Juneau	16	2%	1	0	0	13	2
Kenai	5	0.5%	1	0	0	4	0
Ketchikan	29	3%	5	0	0	23	1
Kodiak	8	1%	2	0	0	6	0
Nome	4	1.5%	1	0	0	3	0
Palmer	18	3%	3	0	1	14	0
Seward	3	1%	0	0	0	3	0
Sitka	21	4%	6	0	1	14	0
Tok	6	5%	2	0	0	4	0
Valdez	3	2%	0	0	1	2	0
Wrangell	6	3%	2	0	0	4	0
Kotzebue	13	5%	0	1	1	11	0
Petersburg	2	2%	1	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	509	2%	61	5	17	420	6
% OF TOTAL			12%	1%	3%	83%	1%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	78	3%	15	0	1	59	3
Second	17	3%	1	1	1	14	0
Third	348	3%	21	3	14	307	3
Fourth	66	2%	24	1	1	40	0

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
RESULTS OF JURY TRIALS
1978**

COURT	JURY TRIALS	% OF TOTAL MISDEMEANOR CASES	ACQUIT-TAL	MISTRIAL WITH SUBSEQUENT DISMISSAL	CHANGE OF PLEA TO GUILTY	GUILTY	
						ORIGINAL CHARGE	LESSER INCLUDED CHARGE
Anchorage	392	4%	99	11	7	272	3
Barrow	11	4%	10	0	0	1	0
Bethel	21	2%	8	0	2	11	0
Delta Junction	1	2%	0	0	0	1	0
Fairbanks	93	4%	39	5	4	44	1
Glenallen	17	8%	8	0	0	9	0
Haines	3	3%	0	0	0	3	0
Homer	13	4%	2	1	0	10	0
Juneau	32	4%	9	0	0	22	1
Kenai	32	3%	12	2	0	17	1
Ketchikan	38	4%	17	1	1	19	0
Kodiak	22	2%	8	0	1	13	0
Nome	4	1.5%	3	0	0	1	0
Palmer	20	4%	7	0	1	12	0
Seward	6	2%	0	0	0	6	0
Sitka	16	3%	7	0	0	9	0
Tok	10	9%	5	0	1	4	0
Valdez	12	6%	4	0	0	7	1
Wrangell	4	2%	0	0	0	4	0
Kotzebue	1	0.4%	1	-	-	-	-
Petersburg	1	1%	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	749	4%	239	20	17	466	7
% OF TOTAL			32%	3%	2%	62%	1%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	94	3%	33	1	1	58	1
Second	5	1%	4	0	0	1	0
Third	514	4%	140	14	9	346	5
Fourth	136	3%	62	5	7	61	1

CONTINUED

3 OF 4

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
TRIAL RATE**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
				1976 to 1977	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	6%	5%	7%	+1	+2
Barrow	4%	5%	7%	+3	+2
Bethel	3%	5%	3%	-	-2
Delta Junction	8%	11%	4%	-4	-7
Fairbanks	5%	5%	6%	+1	+1
Glennallen	2%	4%	10%	+8	+6
Haines	N/A	3%	7%	-	+4
Homer	9%	9%	6%	-3	-3
Juneau	2%	6%	6%	+4	-
Kenai	6%	8%	4%	+2	-4
Ketchikan	4%	7%	7%	+3	-
Kodiak	6%	4%	3%	-3	-1
Nome	2%	7%	3%	+1	-4
Palmer	10%	11%	7%	-3	-4
Seward	9%	5%	3%	-6	-2
Sitka	3%	7%	7%	+4	-
Tok	4%	5%	14%	+10	+9
Valdez	7%	4%	8%	+1	+4
Wrangell	5%	7%	5%	-	-2
Kotzebue	N/A	10%	5%	-	-5
Petersburg	N/A	6%	3%	-	-3
TOTAL	6%	6%	6%	-	-

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	3%	6%	6%	+100	-
Second	2%	8%	4%	+100	-50
Third	6%	6%	7%	-	+1
Fourth	5%	5%	5%	-	-

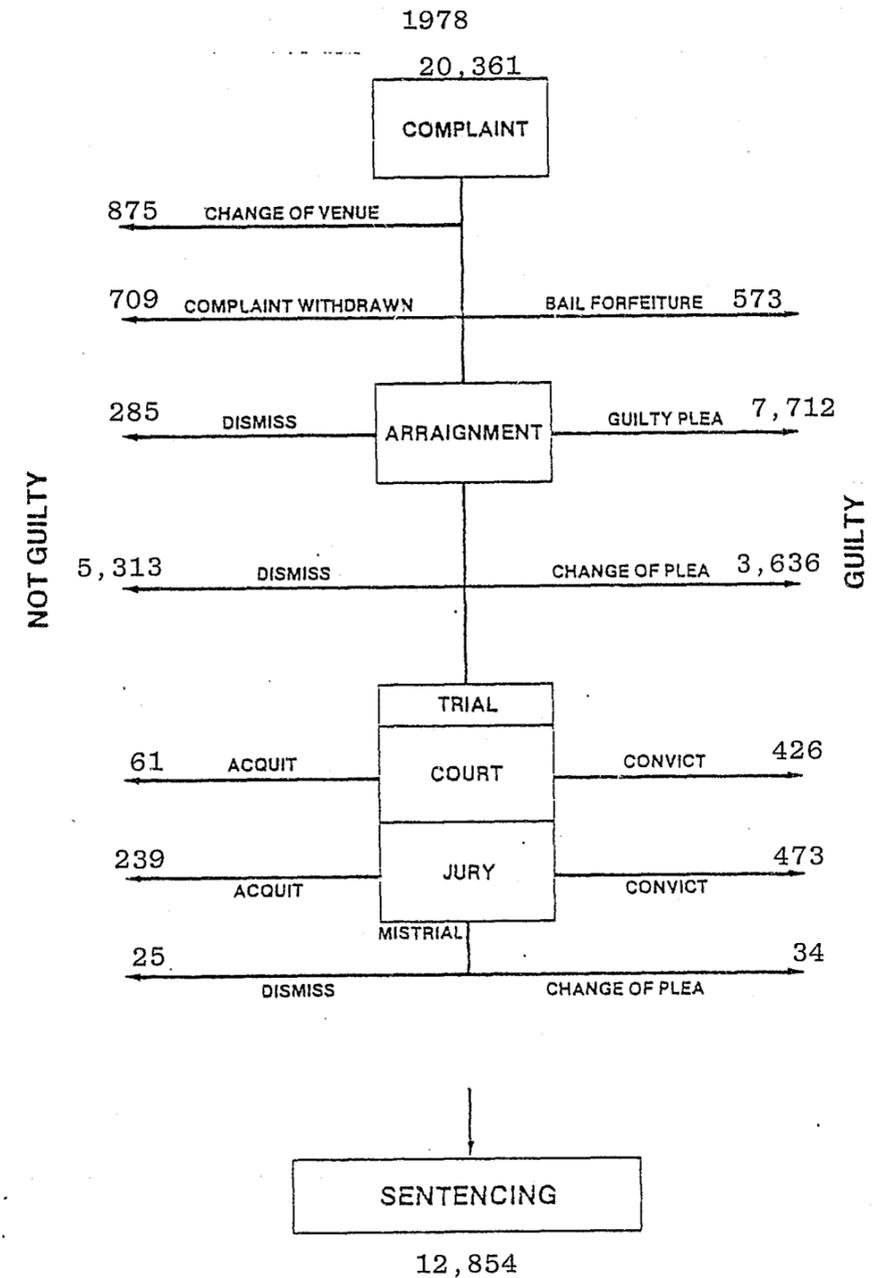
**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
AVERAGE DAYS PER TRIAL**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
				1976 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	1.2	1.5	1.1	-8	-27
Barrow	-	1.0	1.0	-	-
Bethel	1.0	1.6	1.2	+20	-25
Delta Junction	-	1.0	1.5	-	+50
Fairbanks	2.0	1.2	1.2	-40	-
Glennallen	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-
Haines	-	1.0	1.0	-	-
Homer	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-
Juneau	1.0	1.1	1.5	+50	+36
Kenai	-	1.1	1.2	-	+9
Ketchikan	-	1.4	1.3	-	-7
Kodiak	1.0	1.9	1.6	+60	-16
Nome	-	1.3	1.2	-	-8
Palmer	2.0	1.0	1.0	-50	-
Seward	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-
Sitka	-	1.1	1.0	-	-9
Tok	-	1.1	1.2	-	+9
Valdez	-	1.0	1.2	-	+20
Wrangell	2.0	1.0	1.3	-35	+30
Kotzebue	-	2.0	1.0	-	-50
Petersburg	-	1.2	1.0	-	-17
TOTAL	1.32	1.36	1.21	-8	-11

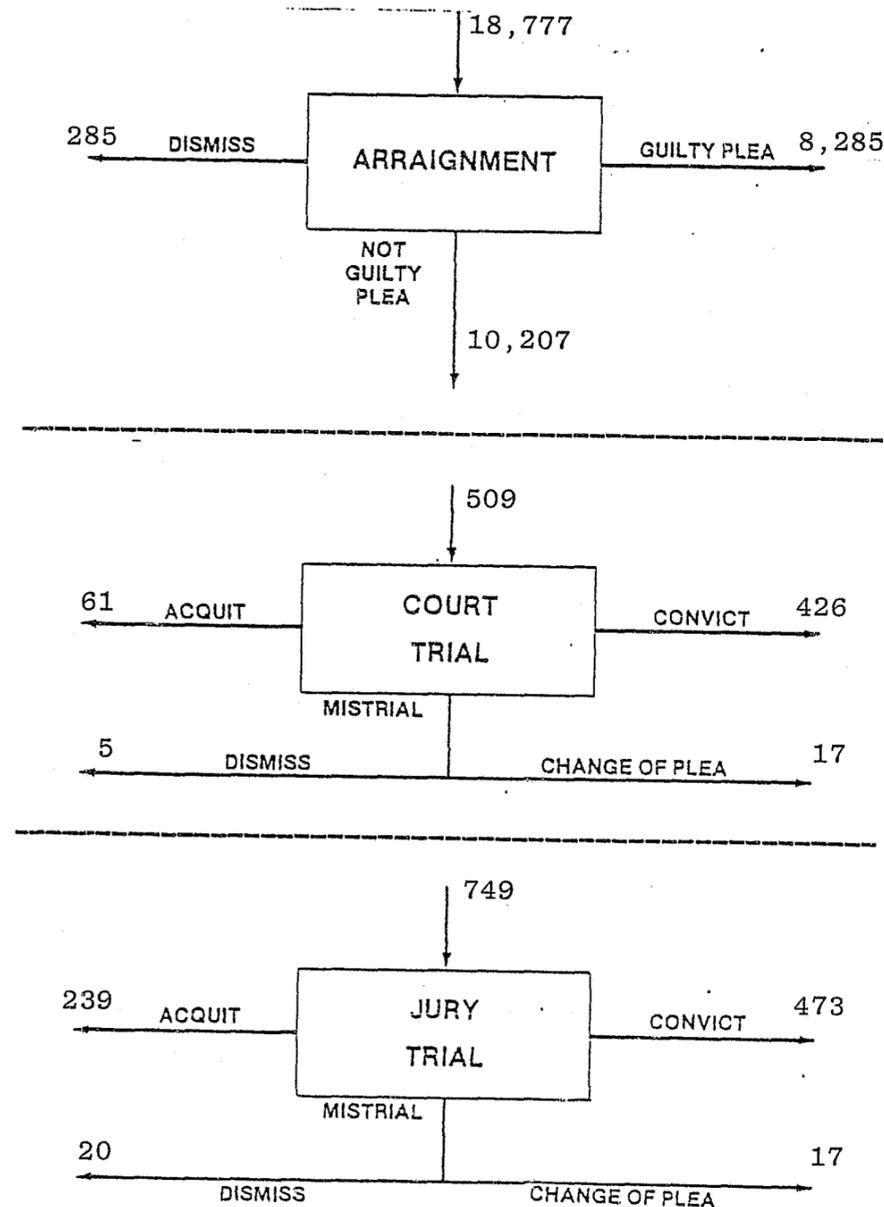
BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1.50	1.21	1.31	-13	+8
Second	-	1.80	1.12	-	-38
Third	1.19	1.39	1.19	-	-14
Fourth	1.75	1.33	1.24	-29	-7

**DISTRICT COURTS
DISPOSITION OF MISDEMEANORS**



**DISTRICT COURTS
DISPOSITION OF MISDEMEANORS BY STAGES
1978**



**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
CONVICTION RATES
1978**

(See Note 7)

COURT	DISPOSITIONS	LESS		NET DISPOSITIONS	GUILTY AT			CONVICTION RATE	
		CHANGE OF VENUE	NO APPEARANCE		ARRAIGNMENT	PRE-TRIAL	TRIAL		TOTAL
Anchorage	9540	493	359	8688	3237	1817	564	5618	65%
Barrow	275	6	16	253	88	24	8	120	47%
Bethel	1058	31	15	1012	649	132	18	799	79%
Delta Junction	57	3	0	54	24	6	1	31	57%
Fairbanks	2490	83	119	2288	981	509	74	1564	68%
Glenallen	222	33	13	176	61	38	13	112	64%
Haines	90	1	3	86	58	4	7	69	80%
Homer	370	8	30	332	138	59	17	214	64%
Juneau	860	12	19	829	438	188	38	664	80%
Kenai	973	15	13	945	524	164	22	710	75%
Ketchikan	889	5	22	862	480	146	44	670	78%
Kodiak	1019	67	20	932	475	162	20	657	70%
Nome	265	13	8	244	31	50	4	85	35%
Palmer	565	54	12	499	330	66	28	424	85%
Seward	288	17	25	246	101	53	9	163	66%
Sitka	514	4	6	504	226	100	24	350	69%
Tok	113	10	3	100	34	22	9	65	65%
Valdez	194	5	11	178	69	39	11	119	67%
Wrangell	202	2	9	191	134	24	8	166	87%
Kotzebue	260	10	4	246	132	13	12	157	64%
Petersburg	117	3	2	112	75	20	2	97	87%
TOTAL	20361	875	709	18777	8285	3636	933	12854	68%
% OF TOTAL				100%	44%	19%	5%	68%	

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	2672	27	61	2584	1411	482	123	2016	78%
Second	525	23	12	490	163	63	16	242	49%
Third	13171	692	483	11996	4935	2398	684	8017	67%
Fourth	3993	133	153	3707	1776	693	110	2579	70%

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
SENTENCE/FINES IMPOSED
1978**

COURT	CONVIC-TIONS	SENTENCE SERVED AND/OR FINE PAID			NO SENTENCE SERVED OR FINE PAID	
		SENTENCE ONLY	FINE ONLY	FINE AND SENTENCE	SUSPENDED IMPOSI-TION OF SENTENCE	SENTENCE OR FINE SUSPENDED
Anchorage	5,618	712	834	2,013	684	1,375
Barrow	120	11	16	10	29	54
Bethel	797	79	502	97	33	86
Delta Junction	31	0	4	12	7	8
Fairbanks	1,564	271	363	475	167	288
Glenallen	112	6	20	47	17	22
Haines	69	3	25	10	15	16
Homer	214	30	103	61	3	17
Juneau	664	73	233	227	80	51
Kenai	710	46	474	150	18	22
Ketchikan	670	101	312	121	39	97
Kodiak	657	84	62	193	160	158
Nome	85	12	5	18	18	32
Palmer	424	17	131	172	23	81
Seward	163	25	60	33	14	31
Sitka	350	27	130	103	34	56
Tok	65	9	6	10	18	22
Valdez	119	1	19	48	21	30
Wrangell	166	18	88	27	18	15
Kotzebue	157	56	8	10	31	52
Petersburg	97	11	54	22	7	3
TOTAL	12,852	1,592	3,449	3,859	1,436	2,516
% OF TOTAL	100%	12%	27%	30%	11%	20%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	2,016	233	842	510	193	238
Second	242	68	13	28	49	84
Third	8,017	921	1,703	2,717	940	1,736
Fourth	2,577	370	891	604	254	458

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

1978

(See Note 8)

COURT	SENTENCES		FINES		REVENUE GENERATED (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)		
	NUMBER	AVERAGE AMOUNT	NUMBER	AVERAGE AMOUNT	STATE	LOCAL	TOTAL
Anchorage	2725	7	2847	203	159858	418083	577941
Barrow	21	22	26	83	1887	271	2158
Bethel	176	11	599	41	12081	12478	24559
Delta Junction	12	1	16	201	3216	0	3216
Fairbanks	746	10	838	173	86706	58268	144974
Glenallen	53	9	67	228	15198	78	15276
Haines	13	31	35	151	5010	275	5285
Homer	91	11	164	229	36301	1255	37556
Juneau	300	9	460	134	55362	6278	61640
Kenai	196	9	624	151	91972	2252	94224
Ketchikan	222	15	433	160	44209	25071	69280
Kodiak	277	4	255	262	43779	23031	66810
Nome	30	21	23	144	3255	57	3312
Palmer	189	12	303	172	49842	2274	52116
Seward	58	10	93	112	9609	807	10416
Sitka	130	3	233	175	14948	25827	40775
Tok	19	7	16	125	2000	0	2000
Valdez	49	3	67	215	12542	1863	14405
Wrangell	45	16	115	66	5417	2173	7590
Kotzebue	66	20	18	61	1098	0	1098
Petersburg	33	6	76	135	9825	435	10260
TOTAL	5451	8	7308	170	664115	580776	1244891

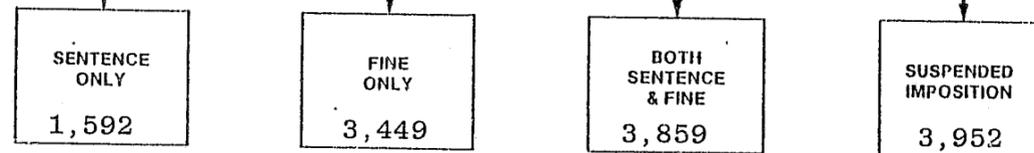
BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	743	10	1352	144	134771	60059	194830
Second	96	20	41	108	4353	57	4410
Third	3638	7	4420	197	419101	449643	868744
Fourth	974	10	1495	118	105890	71017	176907

DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR SENTENCING
1978

12,852

SENTENCING



**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
AGE OF 1978 CASE DISPOSITIONS***

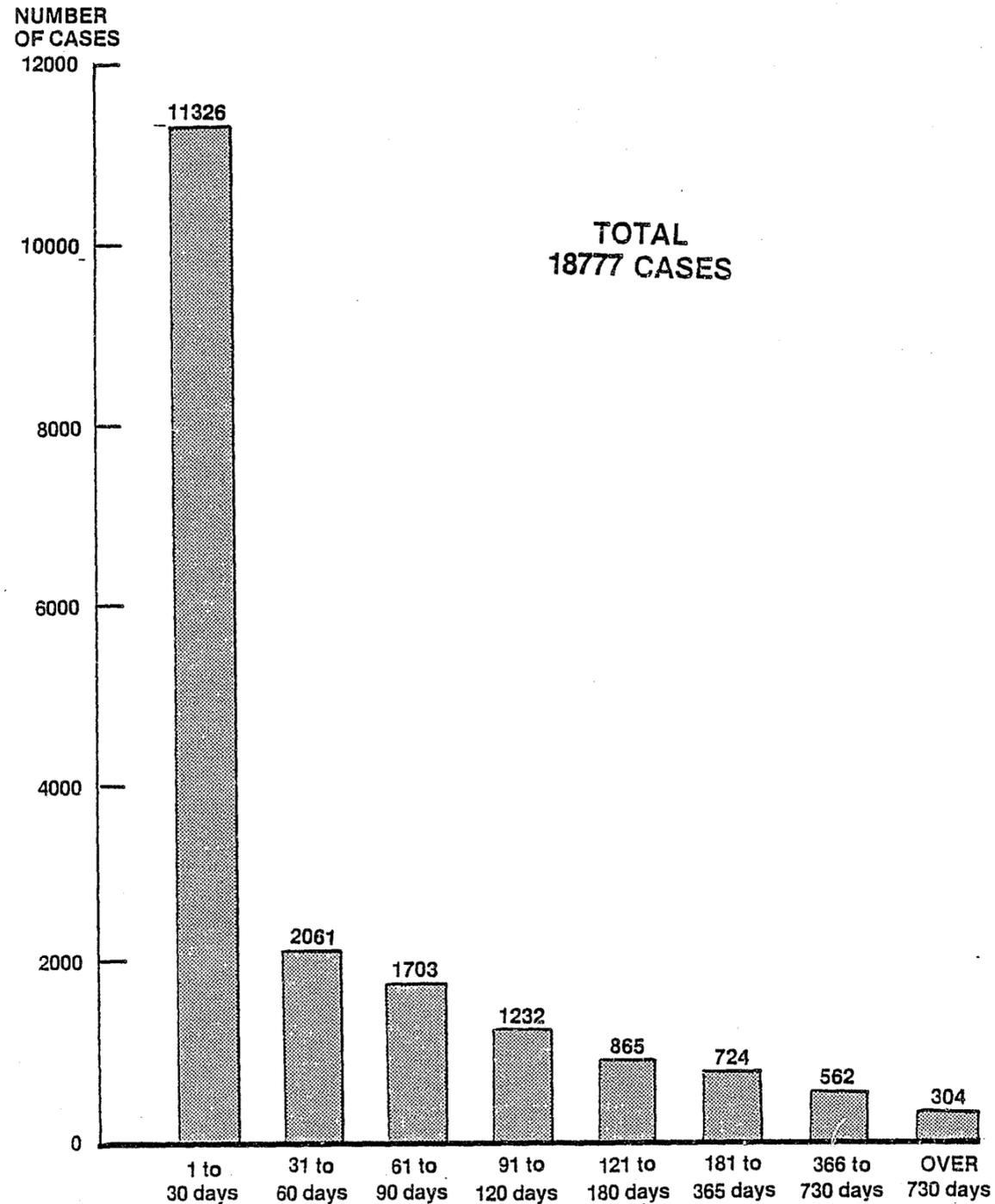
COURT	CASES	AGE AT CLOSING (IN DAYS)		% OVER 120 DAYS
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	9,540	104	33	18%
Barrow	275	76	65	23%
Bethel	1,058	294	2	10%
Delta Junction	57	159	50	18%
Fairbanks	2,490	109	12	15%
Gienallen	222	77	42	17%
Haines	90	9	0	1%
Homer	370	86	29	14%
Juneau	860	45	11	7%
Kenai	973	41	11	8%
Ketchikan	889	32	1	8%
Kodiak	1,019	60	7	14%
Nome	265	166	57	34%
Palmer	565	37	10	6%
Seward	288	47	33	10%
Sitka	514	72	9	5%
Tok	113	45	26	6%
Valdez	194	42	25	6%
Wrangell	202	24	10	4%
Kotzebue	260	42	4	11%
Petersburg	117	50	7	14%
TOTAL	20,361	97	23	15%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	2,672	43	7	7%
Second	525	105	31	23%
Third	13,171	90	28	16%
Fourth	3,993	155	14	14%

*Measured from first appearance to dismissal, acquittal or sentencing

AGE OF CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS DISTRICT COURT - MISDEMEANORS



DISTRICT COURTS MISDEMEANOR CASES MEDIAN AGE OF CASES AT DISPOSITION

COURT	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
				1976 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	23	24	33	+43	+38
Barrow	8	7	65	+713	+829
Bethel	49	15	2	-96	-87
Delta Junction	12	14	50	+317	+257
Fairbanks	8	14	12	+50	-14
Glennallen	19	52	42	+121	-19
Haines	N/A	2	0	-	-
Homer	18	21	29	+61	+38
Juneau	13	11	11	-15	-
Kenai	0	12	11	-	-8
Ketchikan	4	8	1	-75	-87
Kodiak	0	4	7	-	+75
Nome	66	51	57	-14	+12
Palmer	10	12	10	-	-
Seward	6	13	33	+450	+154
Sitka	6	11	9	+50	-18
Tok	3	7	26	+767	+271
Valdez	29	39	25	-14	-36
Wrangell	10	13	10	-	-23
Kotzebue	N/A	12	4	-	-67
Petersburg	N/A	10	7	-	-30
TOTAL	17	18	23	+35	+28

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	8	10	7	-12	-30
Second	66	30	31	-53	+3
Third	19	21	28	+47	+33
Fourth	8	14	14	+75	-

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
PENDING
1975-1978**

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	2,344	3,390	2,494	2,284	-3	-9
Barrow	21	21	30	18	-14	-40
Bethel	117	108	147	140	+20	-5
Delta Junction	77	73	19	10	-87	-47
Fairbanks	596	681	694	707	+19	+2
Glenallen	44	91	36	10	-77	-72
Haines	-	-	9	15	-	+67
Homer	60	72	75	64	+7	-15
Juneau	379	425	111	115	-70	+4
Kenai	132	208	116	104	-21	-10
Ketchikan	42	71	195	182	+333	-7
Kodiak	53	139	242	247	+366	+2
Nome	284	227	141	51	-82	-64
Palmer	91	133	88	119	+31	+35
Seward	99	118	65	48	-52	-26
Sitka	27	72	185	132	+389	-29
Tok	89	75	27	28	-69	+4
Valdez	123	115	38	45	-63	+18
Wrangell	27	27	18	43	+59	+139
Kotzebue	-	-	29	16	-	-45
Petersburg	-	-	21	22	-	+5
TOTAL	4,604	6,046	4,780	4,400	-4	-8

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	475	595	539	509	+7	-6
Second	284	227	170	67	-77	-61
Third	2,946	4,266	3,154	2,921	-1	-7
Fourth	900	958	917	903	-	-2

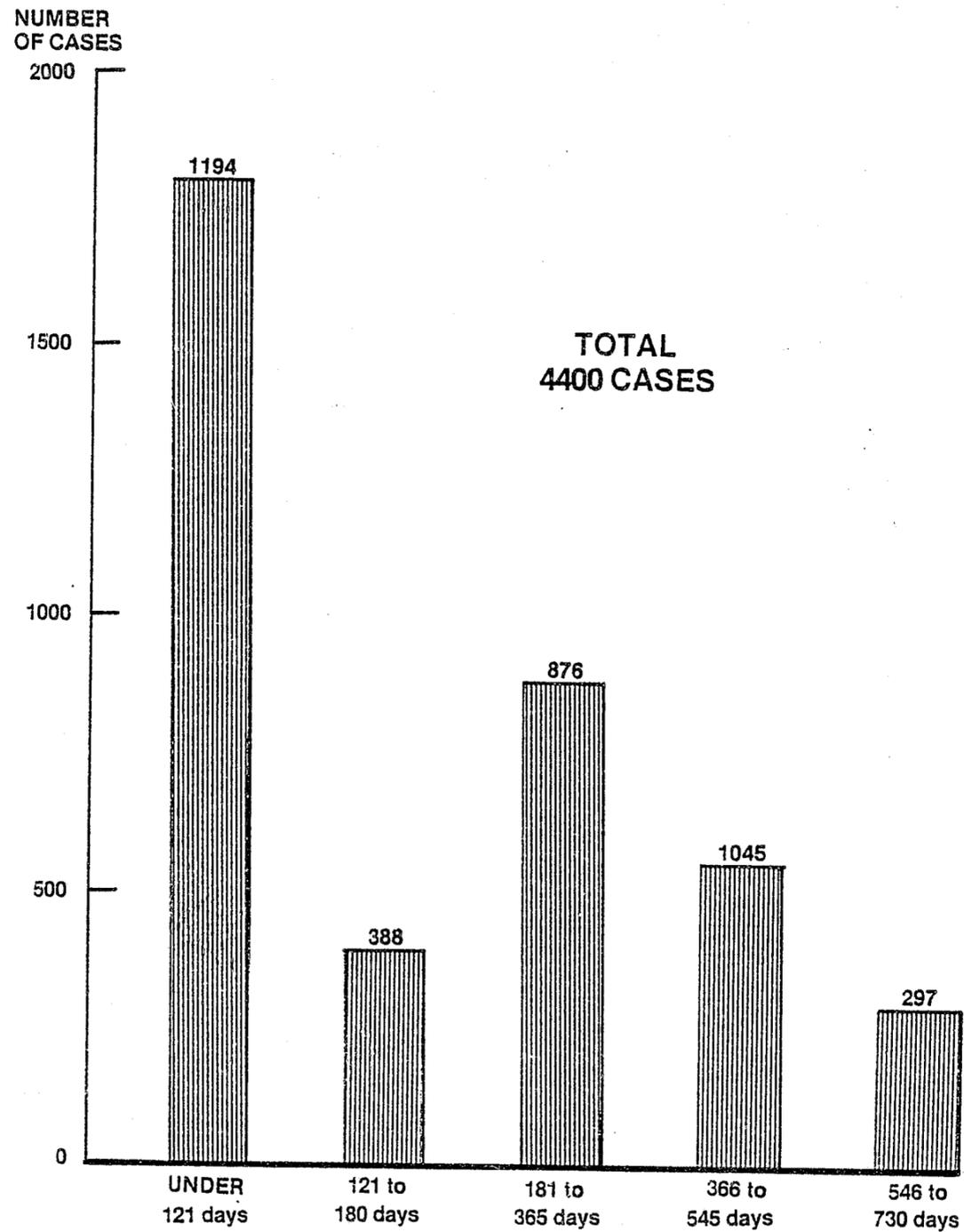
**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
AGE OF PENDING CASES AS OF Dec. 31, 1977**

COURT	CASES	CURRENT AGE (IN DAYS)		% OVER 120 DAYS
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	2,284	249	217	63%
Barrow	18	153	108	44%
Bethel	140	280	268	65%
Delta Junction	10	243	161	70%
Fairbanks	707	253	195	59%
Glenallen	10	250	159	67%
Haines	15	96	75	19%
Homer	64	207	163	61%
Juneau	115	168	114	47%
Kenai	104	198	144	58%
Ketchikan	182	271	287	70%
Kodiak	247	212	137	52%
Nome	51	259	245	61%
Palmer	119	233	163	56%
Seward	48	229	216	62%
Sitka	132	338	401	80%
Tok	28	170	109	44%
Valdez	45	247	262	70%
Wrangell	43	153	108	44%
Kotzebue	16	119	94	35%
Petersburg	22	165	120	50%
TOTAL	4,400	244	209	61%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	509	245	249	63%
Second	67	226	209	55%
Third	2,921	242	205	62%
Fourth	903	253	202	59%

AGE OF PENDING CRIMINAL CASES DISTRICT COURT - MISDEMEANORS



DISTRICT COURTS OTHER CRIMINAL CASES FILINGS 1975-1978

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	444	594	1,209	1,943	+338	+61
Barrow	14	0	3	7	-50	+133
Bethel	4	7	46	104	+2500	+126
Delta Junction	3	6	5	2	-33	-60
Fairbanks	389	394	328	386	-1	+18
Glenallen	0	1	8	2	-	-75
Haines	13	16	16	7	-46	-54
Homer	0	6	5	14	-	+180
Juneau	34	51	29	50	+47	+72
Kenai	20	4	3	44	+120	+1367
Ketchikan	59	81	51	79	+34	+55
Kodiak	9	15	91	168	+1767	+85
Nome	8	3	10	23	+188	+130
Palmer	59	90	35	51	-14	+46
Seward	15	14	15	1	-93	-93
Sitka	78	103	145	50	-66	-36
Tok	7	10	29	31	+343	+7
Valdez	42	35	38	6	-86	-84
Wrangell	24	4	32	41	+71	+28
Kotzebue	18	45	55	20	+11	-64
Petersburg	-	51	26	13	-	-50
TOTAL	1,240	1,530	2,179	3,042	+145	+40

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	208	306	299	240	+15	-20
Second	26	48	65	43	+65	-34
Third	589	759	1,404	2,229	+278	+59
Fourth	417	417	411	530	+27	+29

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

1978

(See Note 5)

COURT	FAILURE TO SATISFY	PROBATION REVOCATION	TRAFFIC ON FORMAL COMPLAINT	TRANSFER CASE*	OTHER	TOTAL
Barrow	1	2	0	4	0	7
Bethel	53	46	0	5	0	104
Delta Junction	0	0	0	0	2	2
Fairbanks	30	11	101	132	112	386
Glenallen	1	0	0	0	1	2
Haines	0	0	3	1	3	7
Homer	0	0	3	9	2	14
Juneau	9	1	11	1	28	50
Kenai	4	1	0	29	10	44
Ketchikan	2	3	27	2	45	79
Kodiak	48	27	0	75	18	168
Nome	0	10	0	12	1	23
Palmer	30	1	9	3	8	51
Seward	0	0	0	0	1	1
Sitka	29	0	21	0	0	50
Tok	12	3	2	12	2	31
Valdez	0	0	2	4	0	6
Wrangell	31	3	3	3	1	41
Kotzebue	4	6	1	9	0	20
Petersburg	4	1	0	8	0	13
TOTAL	1,409	203	267	689	474	3,042
% OF TOTAL	46%	7%	9%	23%	16%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	75	8	65	15	77	240
Second	4	16	1	21	1	43
Third	1,234	117	98	500	280	2,229
Fourth	96	62	103	153	116	530

* A case where a formal Change of Venue is not filed but one or more hearings are conducted for a case belonging to another court.

**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CRIMINAL CASES
DISPOSITIONS**

1975-1978

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	314	486	1,118	1,661	+429	+49
Barrow	30	0	3	4	-87	+33
Bethel	3	8	41	94	+2133	+129
Delta Junction	1	13	6	2	+100	-67
Fairbanks	382	307	284	366	-4	+29
Glenallen	0	2	3	1	-	-67
Haines	13	16	15	9	-31	-40
Homer	0	6	2	12	-	+500
Juneau	24	60	16	38	+58	+138
Kenai	13	5	3	55	+323	+1733
Ketchikan	48	85	29	47	-2	+62
Kodiak	9	12	86	165	+1733	+92
Nome	8	1	15	21	+163	+40
Palmer	35	107	22	33	-6	+50
Seward	13	15	8	1	-82	-87
Sitka	66	101	72	32	-52	-56
Tok	0	12	30	28	-	-7
Valdez	41	30	42	7	-83	-83
Wrangell	27	0	40	34	+26	-15
Kotzebue	5	28	27	18	+260	-33
Petersburg	-	44	21	10	-	-52
TOTAL	1,032	1,338	1,883	2,638	+156	+40

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	178	306	193	170	-4	-12
Second	13	29	42	39	+200	-7
Third	425	663	1,284	1,935	+355	+51
Fourth	416	340	364	494	+19	+36

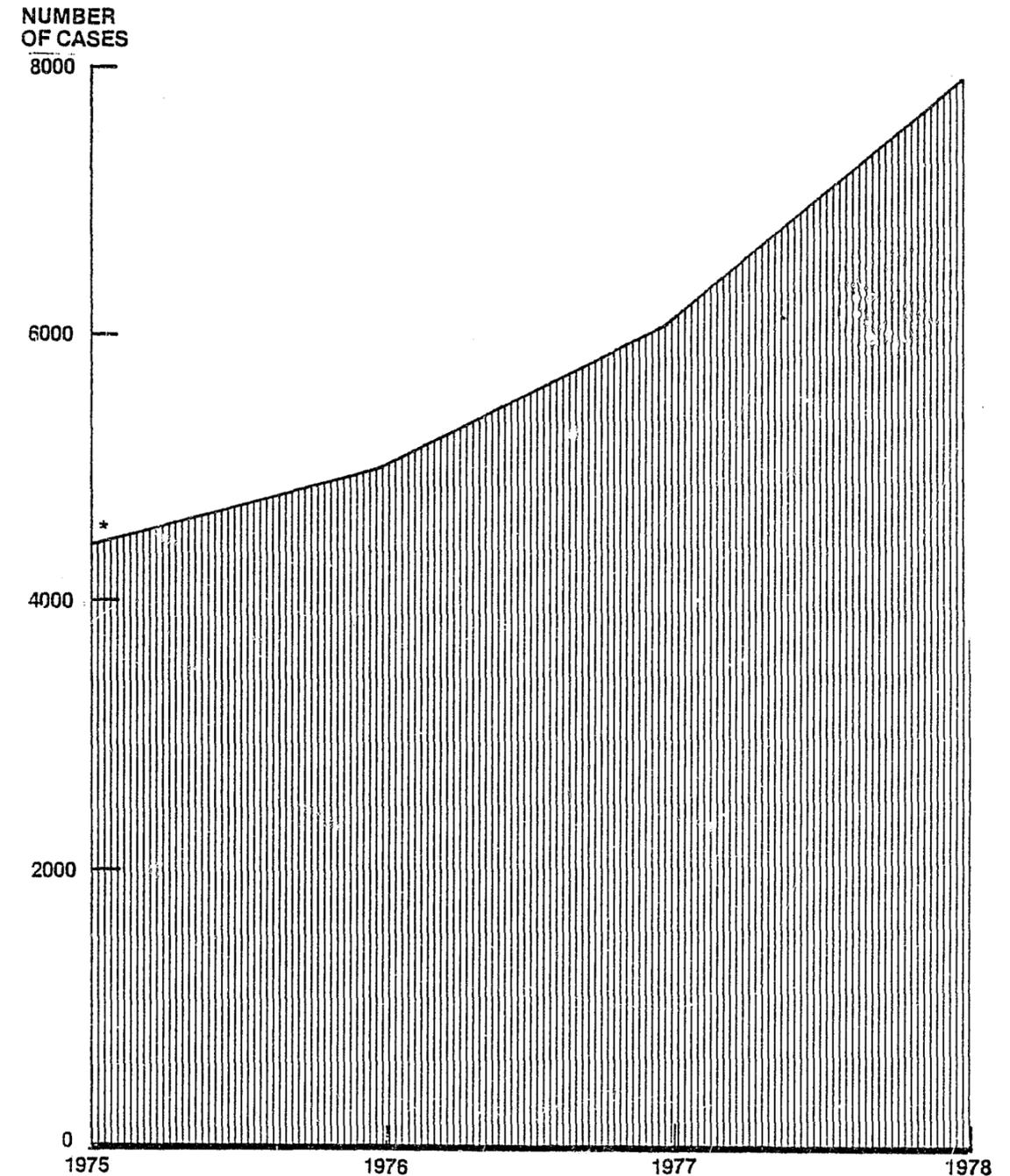
**DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS CASES
FILINGS
1975-1978**

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	2,071	2,288	2,691	3,940	+ 90	+ 46
Barrow	21	0	7	42	+100	+500
Bethel	49	37	134	117	+139	- 13
Delta Junction	3	3	32	29	+867	- 9
Fairbanks	448	532	507	691	+ 54	+ 36
Glenallen	28	60	244	230	+721	- 6
Haines	66	40	38	41	- 38	+ 8
Homer	69	94	75	175	+154	+133
Juneau	521	514	546	715	+ 37	+ 31
Kenai	214	239	312	488	+128	+ 56
Ketchikan	327	217	171	256	- 22	+ 50
Kodiak	141	250	220	225	+ 60	+ 2
Nome	70	184	152	147	+110	- 3
Palmer	120	167	224	326	+172	+ 46
Seward	29	47	38	47	+ 62	+ 24
Sitka	86	65	49	101	+ 17	+106
Tok	27	10	9	5	- 81	- 44
Valdez	39	183	457	154	+295	- 66
Wrangell	68	55	126	74	+ 9	- 41
Kotzebue	-	-	47	108	-	+130
Petersburg	50	25	22	37	- 26	+ 68
TOTAL	4,447	5,010	6,101	7,948	+ 79	+ 30

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,118	916	952	1,224	+ 9	+ 29
Second	70	184	199	255	+264	+ 28
Third	2,711	3,328	4,261	5,585	+106	+ 31
Fourth	548	582	689	884	+ 61	+ 28

**DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS CASES
FILINGS
1975 - 1978**



*Estimated from other civil using 1976% split

**DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS CASES
DISPOSITIONS
1975-1978**

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	1,417	1,833	2,449	2,719	+ 92	+ 11
Barrow	32	0	2	6	- 81	+200
Bethel	20	61	102	116	+480	+ 14
Delta Junction	3	0	23	22	+633	- 4
Fairbanks	279	376	515	594	+113	+ 15
Glenallen	19	64	200	247	+1200	+ 24
Haines	53	53	29	34	- 36	+ 17
Homer	22	68	76	113	+414	+ 49
Juneau	432	418	495	631	+ 46	+ 27
Kenai	181	170	246	360	+ 99	+ 46
Ketchikan	266	237	143	239	- 10	+ 67
Kodiak	157	126	191	272	+ 73	+ 42
Nome	27	76	84	114	+322	+ 36
Palmer	54	120	123	368	+581	+199
Seward	10	27	43	40	+300	- 7
Sitka	60	67	49	61	+ 2	+ 24
Tok	22	12	9	5	- 77	- 44
Valdez	14	95	395	166	+1086	- 58
Wrangell	49	38	114	92	+ 88	- 19
Kotzebue	-	-	14	37	-	+164
Petersburg	14	6	20	25	+ 79	+ 25
TOTAL	3,171	3,847	5,322	6,261	+ 99	+ 18

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	874	819	850	1,082	+ 24	+ 27
Second	27	76	98	151	+459	+ 54
Third	1,874	2,503	3,723	4,285	+129	+ 15
Fourth	356	449	651	743	+109	+ 14

**DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS CASES
DISPOSITION STAGES
1978**

COURT	BEFORE THE ANSWER	BETWEEN THE ANSWER AND TRIAL	AT TRIAL	TOTAL
Anchorage	2,028	387	304	2,719
Barrow	4	2	0	6
Bethel	68	39	9	116
Delta Junction	11	6	5	22
Fairbanks	370	192	32	594
Glenallen	206	34	7	247
Haines	23	9	2	34
Homer	89	11	13	113
Juneau	464	85	82	631
Kenai	239	82	39	360
Ketchikan	183	28	28	239
Kodiak	207	40	25	272
Nome	80	18	16	114
Palmer	245	69	54	368
Seward	28	10	2	40
Sitka	40	15	6	61
Tok	4	1	0	5
Valdez	124	19	23	166
Wrangell	62	22	8	92
Kotzebue	28	9	0	37
Petersburg	14	8	3	25
TOTAL	4,517	1,086	658	6,261
% OF TOTAL	72%	17%	11%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	786	167	129	1,082
Second	108	27	16	151
Third	3,166	652	467	4,285
Fourth	457	240	46	743

**DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS CASES
TRIAL RATE**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
				1976 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	19%	14%	11%	-8	-3
Barrow	0	0	0	-	-
Bethel	0	0	8%	-	-
Delta Junction	0	13%	23%	-	+10
Fairbanks	18%	8%	5%	-13	-3
Glenallen	2%	1%	3%	+1	+2
Haines	N/A	0	6%	-	-
Homer	15%	12%	12%	+3	-
Juneau	10%	8%	13%	+3	+5
Kenai	9%	11%	8%	-1	-3
Ketchikan	8%	15%	12%	+4	+3
Kodiak	29%	8%	9%	-20	+1
Nome	0	1%	14%	-	+13
Palmer	13%	3%	15%	-2	-12
Seward	0	2%	5%	-	+3
Sitka	5%	4%	10%	-5	-6
Tok	42%	22%	0	-	-
Valdez	22%	10%	14%	-8	+4
Wrangell	21%	6%	9%	-12	+3
Kotzebue	N/A	0	0	-	-
Petersburg	N/A	10%	12%	-	-2
TOTAL	16%	11%	11%	-5	-

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	9%	8%	12%	-3	+4
Second	0	1%	11%	-	+10
Third	18%	12%	11%	-7	-1
Fourth	19%	7%	6%	-13	-1

**DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS CASES
DISPOSITION RESULTS
1978**

COURT	DISPOSITIONS	RESULT FOR		AVERAGE JUDGMENT AMOUNT
		PLAINTIFF	DEFENDANT	
Anchorage	2,719	1,396	1,323	454
Barrow	6	5	1	-
Bethel	116	67	49	431
Delta Junction	22	11	11	306
Fairbanks	594	251	343	529
Glenallen	247	84	163	372
Haines	34	10	24	385
Homer	113	49	64	386
Juneau	631	341	290	548
Kenai	360	183	177	475
Ketchikan	239	91	148	482
Kodiak	272	80	192	566
Nome	114	31	83	76
Palmer	368	187	181	496
Seward	40	13	27	266
Sitka	61	19	42	674
Tok	5	3	2	-
Valdez	166	42	124	580
Wrangell	92	46	46	257
Kotzebue	37	21	16	-
Petersburg	25	12	13	67
TOTAL	6,261	2,942	3,319	464
% OF TOTAL	100%	47%	53%	-

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,082	519	563	513
Second	151	52	99	76
Third	4,285	2,034	2,251	468
Fourth	743	337	406	459

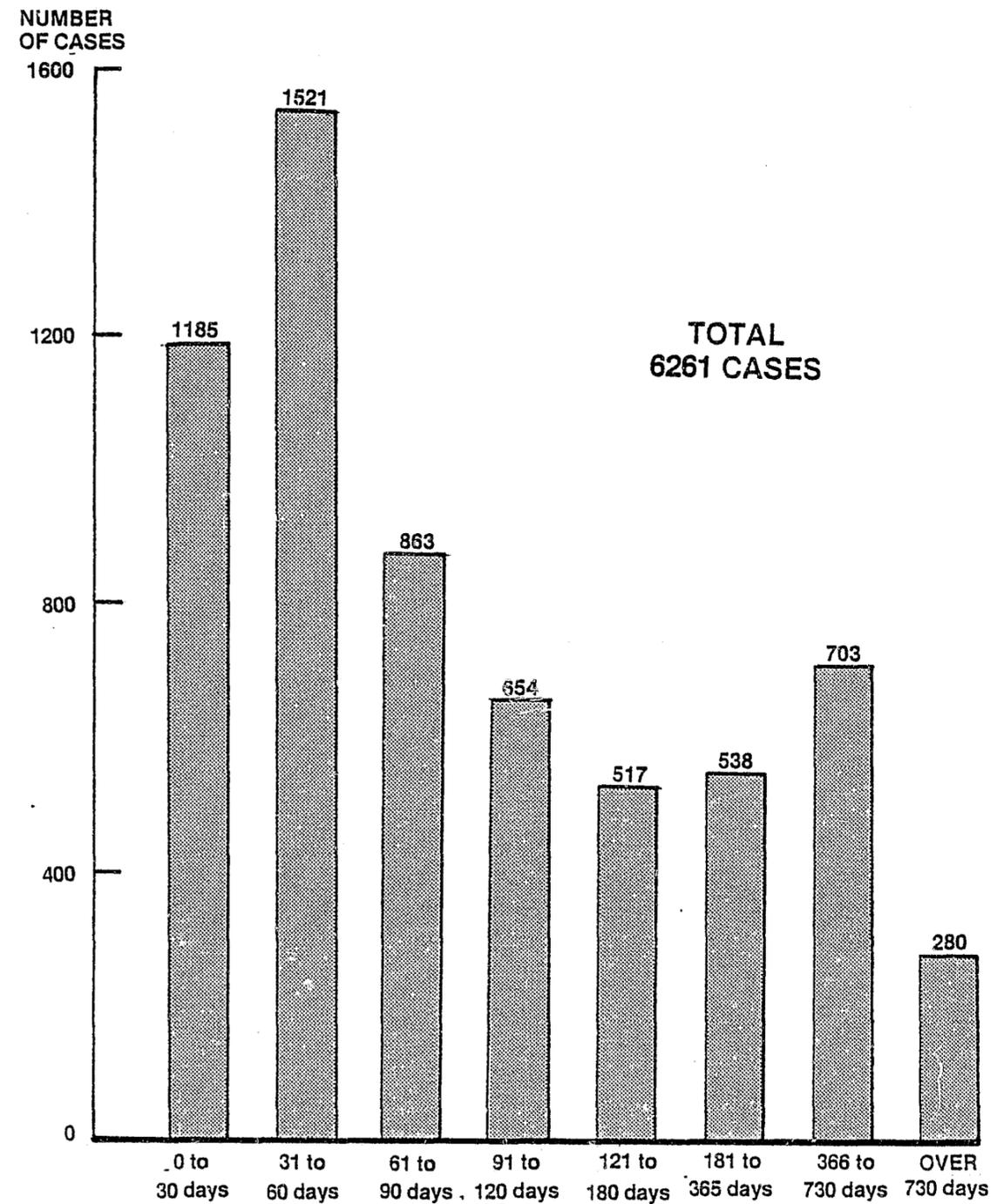
**DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS
AGE OF 1978 CASE DISPOSITIONS**

COURT	NUMBER OF CASES	AGE AT CLOSING (IN MONTHS)		% OVER ONE YEAR
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	2,719	171	70	12%
Barrow	6	254	180	17%
Bethel	116	144	89	9%
Delta Junction	22	53	46	0
Fairbanks	594	196	110	24%
Glenallen	247	108	95	4%
Haines	34	72	23	7%
Homer	113	172	70	18%
Juneau	631	129	55	16%
Kenai	360	172	70	18%
Ketchikan	239	105	68	1%
Kodiak	272	244	201	33%
Nome	114	502	90	35%
Palmer	368	290	146	24%
Seward	40	189	89	21%
Sitka	61	79	41	5%
Tok	5	101	120	0
Valdez	166	308	236	46%
Wrangell	92	211	59	20%
Kotzebue	37	113	103	0
Petersburg	25	156	69	16%
TOTAL	6,261	182	88	16%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,082	127	57	12%
Second	151	407	93	26%
Third	4,285	188	93	16%
Fourth	743	183	105	21%

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



**DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS CASES
MEDIAN AGE OF CASES AT DISPOSITION**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
				1976 to 1977	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	99	103	70	-29	-32
Barrow	0	240	180	-	-25
Bethel	90	87	89	-1	+2
Delta Junction	0	58	46	-	-21
Fairbanks	110	156	110	-	-29
Glenallen	46	41	95	+107	+132
Haines	N/A	35	23	-	-34
Homer	110	138	70	-36	-49
Juneau	35	40	55	+57	+38
Kenai	84	120	70	-17	-42
Ketchikan	42	55	68	+62	+24
Kodiak	42	43	201	+379	+367
Nome	101	33	90	-11	+173
Palmer	106	72	146	+38	+103
Seward	51	151	89	+75	-41
Sitka	41	151	41	-	-73
Tok	64	54	120	+88	+122
Valdez	40	54	236	+490	+337
Wrangell	27	24	59	+119	+146
Kotzebue	N/A	81	103	-	+27
Petersburg	N/A	180	69	-	-62
TOTAL	83	91	88	+6	-3

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	37	50	57	+54	+14
Second	101	44	93	-8	+111
Third	93	93	93	-	-
Fourth	110	140	105	-5	-25

**DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS CASES
PENDING
1975-1978**

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977
Anchorage	1,884	2,339	2,491	3,712	+97	+49
Barrow	3	3	8	44	+1367	+450
Bethel	60	36	55	56	-7	+2
Delta Junction	3	6	14	21	+600	+50
Fairbanks	395	551	543	640	+62	+18
Glenallen	18	14	55	38	+111	-31
Haines	16	3	5	12	-25	+140
Homer	58	84	58	120	+107	+107
Juneau	169	265	316	400	+137	+27
Kenai	162	231	297	425	+162	+43
Ketchikan	132	112	140	157	+19	+12
Kodiak	61	185	214	167	+174	-22
Nome	55	163	231	264	+380	+14
Palmer	66	113	214	172	+161	-20
Seward	19	39	34	41	+116	+21
Sitka	62	60	60	100	+61	+67
Tok	7	5	1	1	-86	-
Valdez	60	148	210	198	+230	-6
Wrangell	19	36	48	30	+58	-37
Kotzebue	-	-	36	107	-	+197
Petersburg	-	-	20	32	-	+60
TOTAL	3,249	4,393	5,050	6,737	+107	+33

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	398	476	589	731	+84	+24
Second	55	163	267	371	+575	+39
Third	2,328	3,153	3,573	4,873	+109	+36
Fourth	468	601	621	762	+63	+23

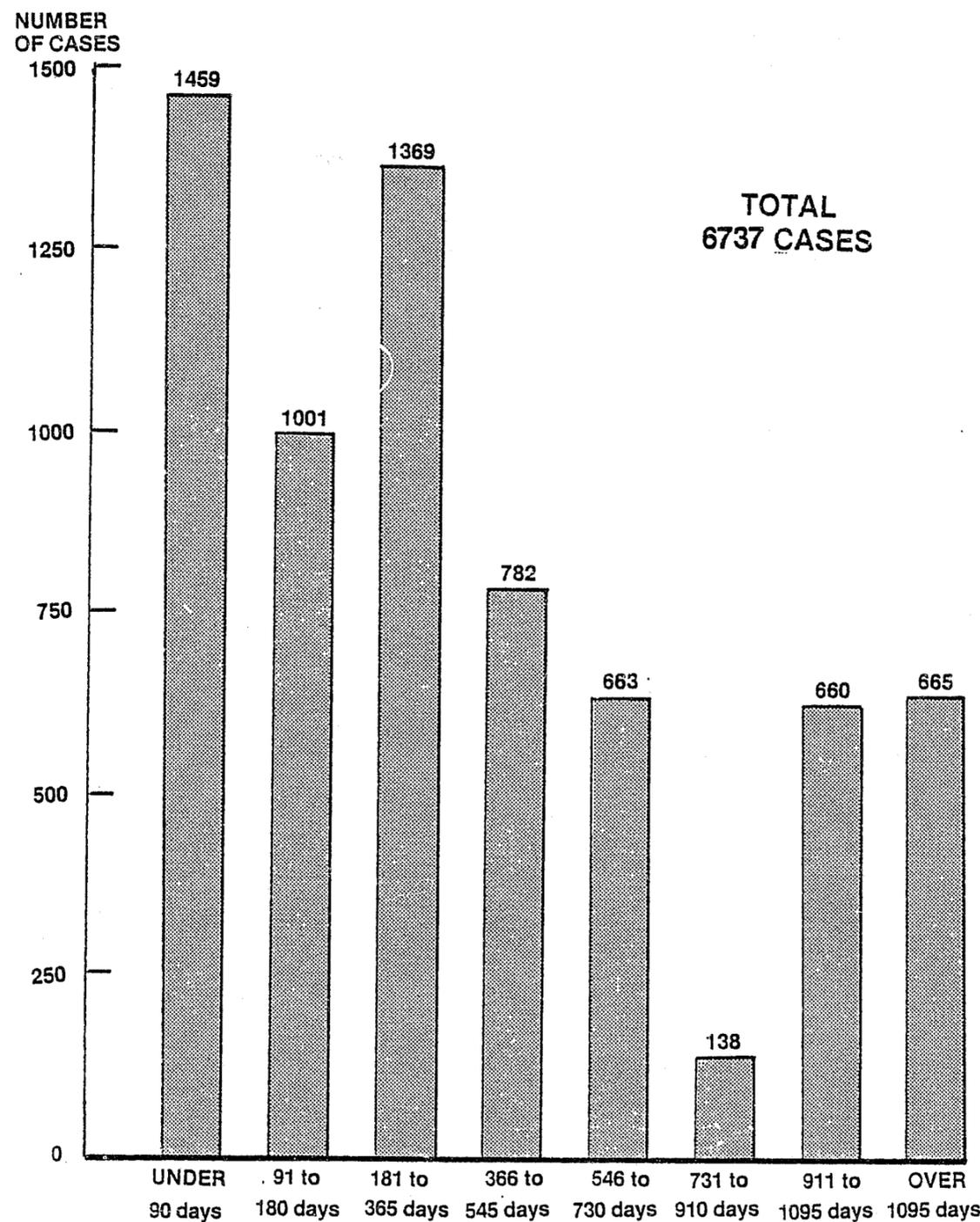
**DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS
AGE OF PENDING CASES AS OF Dec. 31, 1978**

COURT	CASES	CURRENT AGE (IN DAYS)		% OVER ONE YEAR
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	3,712	543	447	56%
Barrow	44	294	278	13%
Bethel	56	171	111	9%
Delta Junction	21	327	296	43%
Fairbanks	640	520	335	47%
Glenallen	38	225	227	13%
Haines	12	178	227	0%
Homer	120	195	145	14%
Juneau	400	199	189	11%
Kenai	425	285	267	34%
Ketchikan	157	103	70	3%
Kodiak	167	388	283	39%
Nome	264	695	720	75%
Palmer	172	185	109	14%
Seward	41	222	181	17%
Sitka	100	305	249	29%
Tok	1	123	123	0%
Valdez	198	271	256	34%
Wrangell	30	280	87	17%
Kotzebue	107	263	185	27%
Petersburg	32	161	71	21%
TOTAL	6,737	452	370	45%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	731	194	163	12%
Second	371	570	566	61%
Third	4,873	478	395	49%
Fourth	762	475	314	43%

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



**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
FILINGS
1975-1978**

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	1,996	2,205	2,620	2,865	+44	+9
Barrow	0	0	1	0	-	-
Bethel	39	30	39	13	-67	-67
Delta Junction	0	0	2	0	-	-
Fairbanks	552	655	598	632	+14	+6
Glenallen	1	3	21	26	+2500	+24
Haines	0	0	1	1	-	-
Homer	17	24	76	177	+941	+133
Juneau	332	327	165	180	-46	+9
Kenai	64	71	79	88	+38	+11
Ketchikan	101	67	59	69	-32	+17
Kodiak	38	67	79	26	-32	-67
Nome	5	12	9	14	+180	+56
Palmer	16	22	52	86	+438	+65
Seward	4	7	5	5	+25	-
Sitka	33	25	20	26	-21	+30
Tok	0	0	4	1	-	-75
Valdez	32	146	158	114	+256	-28
Wrangell	7	6	12	10	+43	-17
Kotzebue	-	9	17	5	-	-71
Petersburg	-	5	0	6	-	-
TOTAL	3,237	3,681	4,017	4,344	+34	+8

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	473	430	257	292	-38	+14
Second	5	21	26	19	+280	-27
Third	2,168	2,545	3,090	3,387	+56	+10
Fourth	591	685	644	646	+9	-

**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1978**

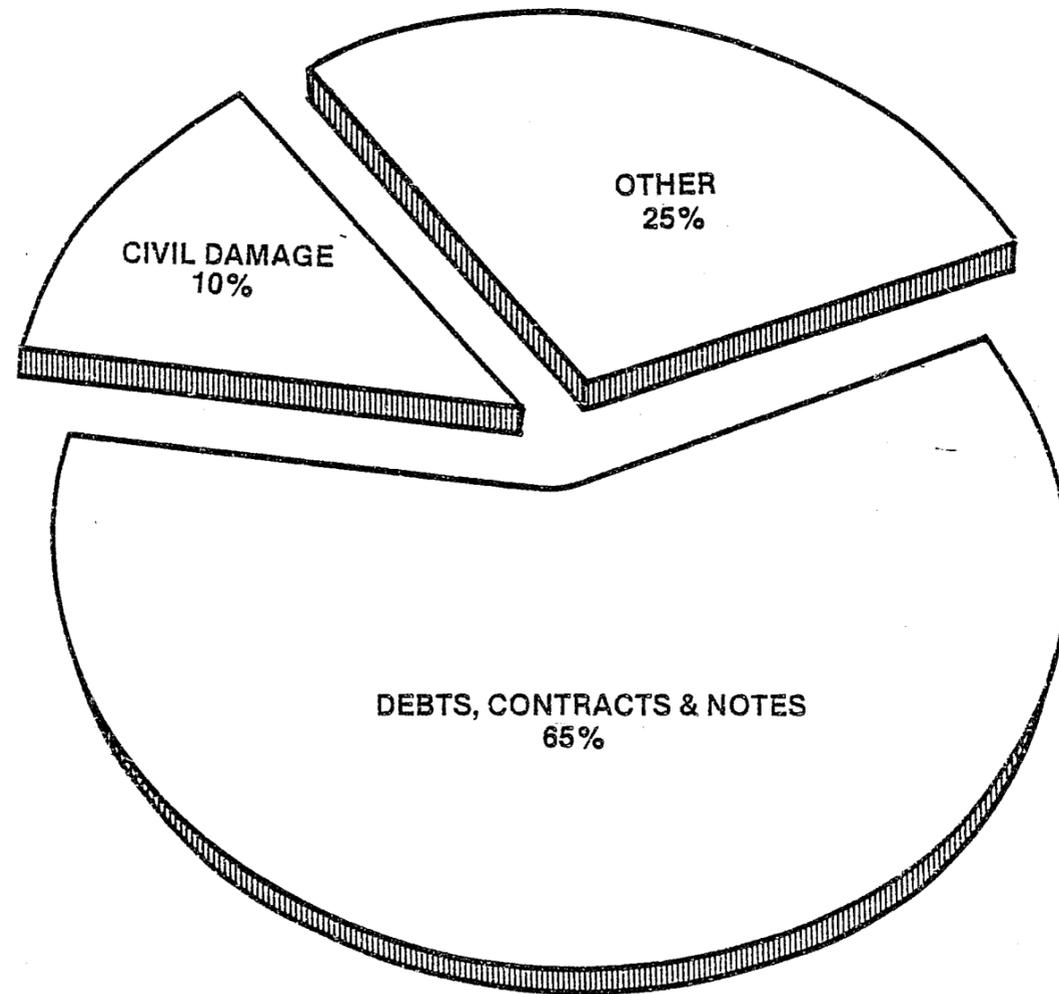
(See Note 5)

COURT	CIVIL DAMAGE	DEBTS, CONTRACTS AND NOTES	OTHER	TOTAL
Anchorage	301	1,958	606	2,865
Barrow	-	-	-	0
Bethel	4	7	2	13
Delta Junction	-	-	-	0
Fairbanks	81	509	42	632
Glenallen	0	0	26	26
Haines	0	0	1	1
Homer	11	50	116	177
Juneau	6	114	60	180
Kenai	7	63	18	88
Ketchikan	1	27	41	69
Kodiak	5	16	5	26
Nome	1	3	10	14
Palmer	2	62	22	86
Seward	0	5	0	5
Sitka	2	12	12	26
Tok	0	0	1	1
Valdez	11	8	95	114
Wrangell	0	1	9	10
Kotzebue	0	1	4	5
Petersburg	3	0	3	6
TOTAL	435	2,836	1,073	4,344
% OF TOTAL	10%	65%	25%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	12	154	126	292
Second	1	4	14	19
Third	337	2,162	888	3,387
Fourth	85	516	45	646

**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1978**



**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
DISPOSITIONS
1975-1978**

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	1,457	1,883	1,935	1,995	+37	+3
Barrow	0	0	0	0	-	-
Bethel	37	20	35	12	-68	-66
Delta Junction	0	0	2	0	-	-
Fairbanks	503	676	551	609	+21	+11
Glenallen	2	4	14	25	+110	+79
Haines	0	0	1	1	-	-
Homer	7	22	22	105	+1400	+377
Juneau	172	166	230	155	-10	-33
Kenai	46	43	50	71	+54	+42
Ketchikan	57	51	67	71	+25	+6
Kodiak	47	38	49	41	-13	-31
Nome	3	8	8	10	+233	+25
Palmer	11	20	27	49	+345	+81
Seward	2	4	2	3	+50	+50
Sitka	23	25	12	19	-17	+58
Tok	0	0	4	1	-	-75
Valdez	11	71	111	132	+1100	+19
Wrangell	8	6	12	8	-	-33
Kotzebue	-	-	16	0	-	-
Petersburg	-	-	1	1	-	-
TOTAL	2,386	3,037	3,159	3,308	+39	+5

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	260	248	323	255	-2	-21
Second	3	8	24	10	+233	-58
Third	1,583	2,085	2,220	2,421	+53	+9
Fourth	540	696	592	622	+15	+5

**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
DISPOSITION STAGES
1978**

COURT	BEFORE THE ANSWER	BETWEEN THE ANSWER AND TRIAL	AT TRIAL			TOTAL
			COURT	JURY	TOTAL	
Anchorage	1,585	349	59	2	61	1,995
Barrow	-	-	-	-	-	0
Bethel	4	7	1	0	1	12
Delta Junction	-	-	-	-	-	0
Fairbanks	484	120	4	1	5	609
Glenallen	6	5	14	0	14	25
Haines	0	1	0	0	0	1
Homer	47	19	39	0	39	105
Juneau	126	24	5	0	5	155
Kenai	45	18	8	0	8	71
Ketchikan	43	6	12	10	22	71
Kodiak	32	7	2	0	2	41
Nome	8	2	0	0	0	10
Palmer	36	8	5	0	5	49
Seward	2	1	0	0	0	3
Sitka	8	8	3	0	3	19
Tok	0	1	0	0	0	1
Valdez	59	31	41	1	42	132
Wrangell	4	2	2	0	2	8
Kotzebue	-	-	-	-	-	0
Petersburg	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	2,490	609	195	14	209	3,308
% OF TOTAL	75%	18%	6%	1%	7%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	182	41	22	10	32	255
Second	8	2	0	0	0	10
Third	1,812	438	168	3	171	2,421
Fourth	488	128	5	1	6	622

**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
TRIAL RATE**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
				1976 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	6%	7%	3%	-3	-4
Barrow	0	0	0	-	-
Bethel	5%	0	8%	+3	-
Delta Junction	0	0	0	-	-
Fairbanks	7%	3%	1%	-6	+2
Glenallen	0	7%	56%	-	+49
Haines	N/A	0	0	-	-
Homer	5%	27%	37%	+32	+10
Juneau	3%	3%	3%	-	-
Kenai	12%	12%	11%	-1	-1
Ketchikan	6%	10%	31%	+25	+21
Kodiak	13%	14%	5%	-8	-9
Nome	0	0	0	-	-
Palmer	5%	19%	10%	-5	-9
Seward	100%	0	0	-	-
Sitka	0	8%	16%	-	-8
Tok	0	25%	0	-	-
Valdez	42%	39%	32%	-10	-7
Wrangell	33%	8%	25%	-8	+17
Kotzebue	N/A	0	0	-	-
Petersburg	N/A	0	0	-	-
TOTAL	7%	7%	7%	-	-

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	4%	5%	13%	+9	+8
Second	0	0	0	0	0
Third	8%	9%	7%	-1	-2
Fourth	7%	3%	1%	-6	-2

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

COURT	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
				1976 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	1.3	1.3	1.3	-	-
Barrow	-	-	-	-	-
Bethel	1.0	-	1.0	-	-
Delta Junction	-	-	-	-	-
Fairbanks	1.04	1.0	1.2	+15	+20
Glennallen	-	1.0	1.0	-	-
Haines	-	-	-	-	-
Homer	1.5	1.0	1.0	-33	-
Juneau	1.0	1.4	1.0	-	-29
Kenai	1.0	1.3	1.0	-	+30
Ketchikan	1.0	1.0	1.2	+20	+20
Kodiak	1.0	2.3	1.0	-	-57
Nome	1.0	1.0	-	-	-
Palmer	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-
Seward	1.0	-	-	-	-
Sitka	1.5	1.0	2.0	+33	+100
Tok	1.0	-	-	-	-
Valdez	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-9
Wrangell	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-
Kotzebue	-	-	-	-	-
Petersburg	1.0	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1.2	1.2	1.1	-8	-8

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1.0	1.2	1.2	+20	-
Second	1.0	1.0	-	-	-
Third	1.2	1.2	1.1	-8	-8
Fourth	1.0	1.0	1.1	+10	+10

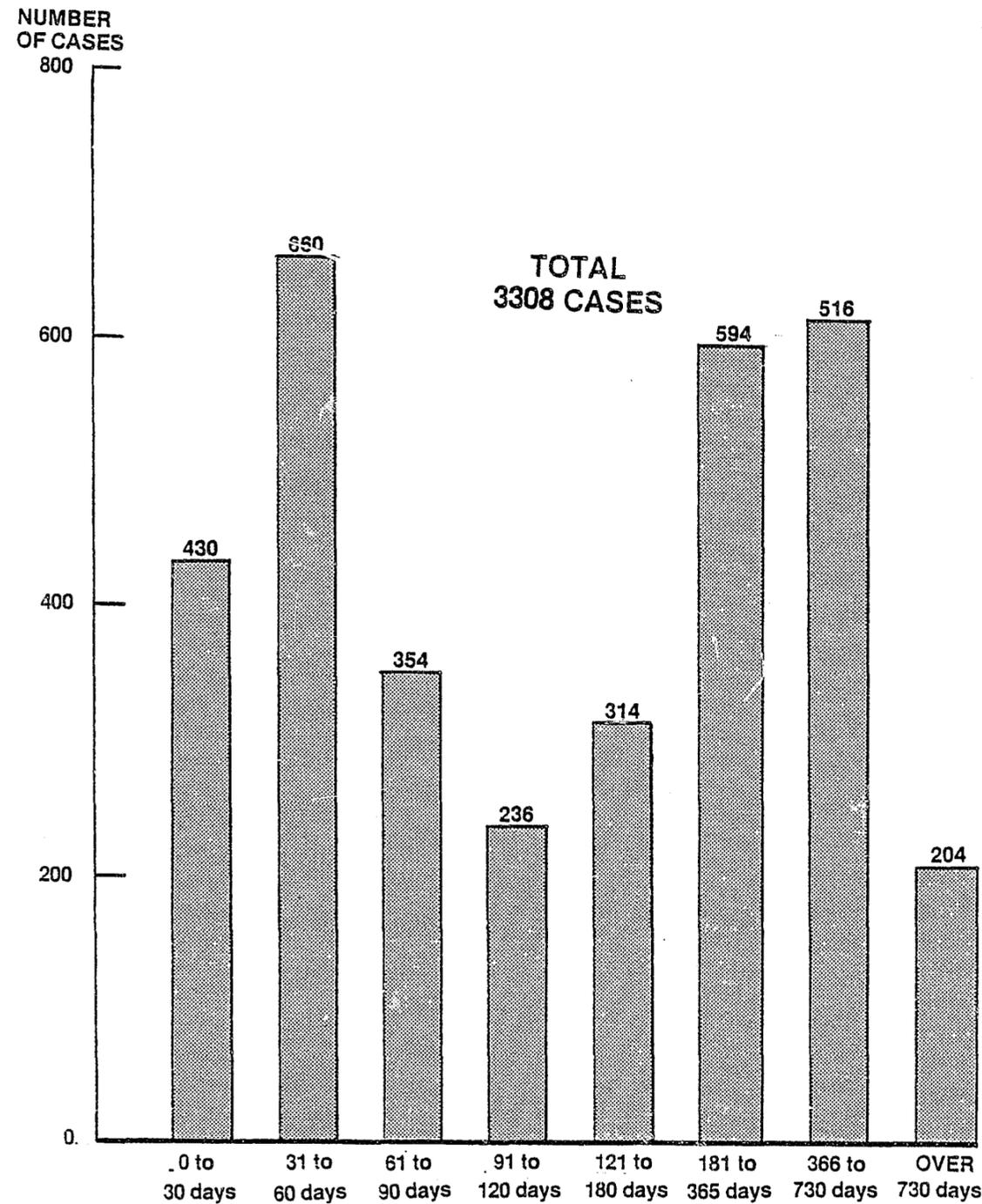
**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
DISPOSITION RESULTS
1978**

COURT	DISPOSITIONS	RESULT FOR		AVERAGE JUDGMENT AMOUNT
		PLAINTIFF	DEFENDANT	
Anchorage	1,995	1,129	866	1,853
Barrow	0	-	-	-
Bethel	12	4	8	2,789
Delta Junction	0	-	-	-
Fairbanks	609	278	331	954
Glennallen	25	9	16	-
Haines	1	0	1	-
Homer	105	26	79	-
Juneau	155	69	86	4,293
Kenai	71	30	41	2,800
Ketchikan	71	28	43	393
Kodiak	41	12	29	3,307
Nome	10	5	5	-
Palmer	49	32	17	2,756
Seward	3	2	1	-
Sitka	19	3	16	884
Tok	1	0	1	-
Valdez	132	62	70	977
Wrangell	8	0	8	-
Kotzebue	0	-	-	-
Petersburg	1	0	1	-
TOTAL	3,308	1,689	1,619	1,978
% OF TOTAL	10%	51%	49%	-

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	255	100	155	2,507
Second	10	5	5	-
Third	2,421	1,302	1,119	1,998
Fourth	622	282	340	1,566

AGE OF CIVIL DISPOSITIONS DISTRICT COURT - OTHER CIVIL



DISTRICT COURTS OTHER CIVIL CASES MEDIAN AGE OF CASES AT DISPOSITION

COURT	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
				1976 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	145	79	96	-34	+22
Barrow	-	-	-	-	-
Bethel	12	58	255	+2025	+340
Delta Junction	-	54	-	-	-
Fairbanks	221	216	179	-19	-17
Glennallen	60	10	65	+8	+550
Haines	-	284	80	-	-72
Homer	216	151	170	-21	+13
Juneau	49	293	180	+267	-39
Kenai	72	160	231	+221	+44
Ketchikan	141	82	76	-46	-7
Kodiak	68	88	334	+391	+280
Nome	120	120	76	-37	-37
Palmer	113	84	144	+27	+71
Seward	30	576	273	+810	-53
Sitka	55	76	389	+607	+412
Tok	-	6	-	-	-
Valdez	55	90	166	+202	+84
Wrangell	71	55	15	-79	-73
Kotzebue	N/A	0	-	-	-
Petersburg	N/A	223	161	-	-28
TOTAL	151	120	123	-19	+3

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	69	231	161	+133	-30
Second	120	40	76	-37	+90
Third	138	82	105	-24	+28
Fourth	221	205	180	-19	-12

**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
PENDING 1975-1978**

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	1,864	2,186	2,861	3,731	+100	+30
Barrow	1	1	2	2	+100	-
Bethel	2	12	13	14	+600	+8
Delta Junction	0	0	0	0	-	-
Fairbanks	638	617	664	687	+8	+3
Glenallen	1	0	7	8	+700	+14
Haines	0	0	0	0	-	-
Homer	22	24	66	138	+527	+109
Juneau	210	371	306	331	+58	+8
Kenai	45	73	102	119	+164	+17
Ketchikan	56	72	64	62	+11	-3
Kodiak	32	61	81	66	+106	-19
Nome	8	12	13	17	+113	+31
Palmer	19	21	46	83	+337	+80
Seward	0	2	5	7	-	+40
Sitka	31	31	39	46	+48	+18
Tok	0	0	0	0	-	-
Valdez	27	102	149	131	+385	-12
Wrangell	6	6	6	8	+33	+33
Kotzebue	-	-	2	7	-	+250
Petersburg	-	-	1	6	-	+500
TOTAL	2,962	3,591	4,427	5,463	+84	+23

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	303	480	416	453	+50	+9
Second	8	12	15	24	+200	+60
Third	2,010	2,469	3,317	4,283	+113	+29
Fourth	641	630	679	703	+10	+4

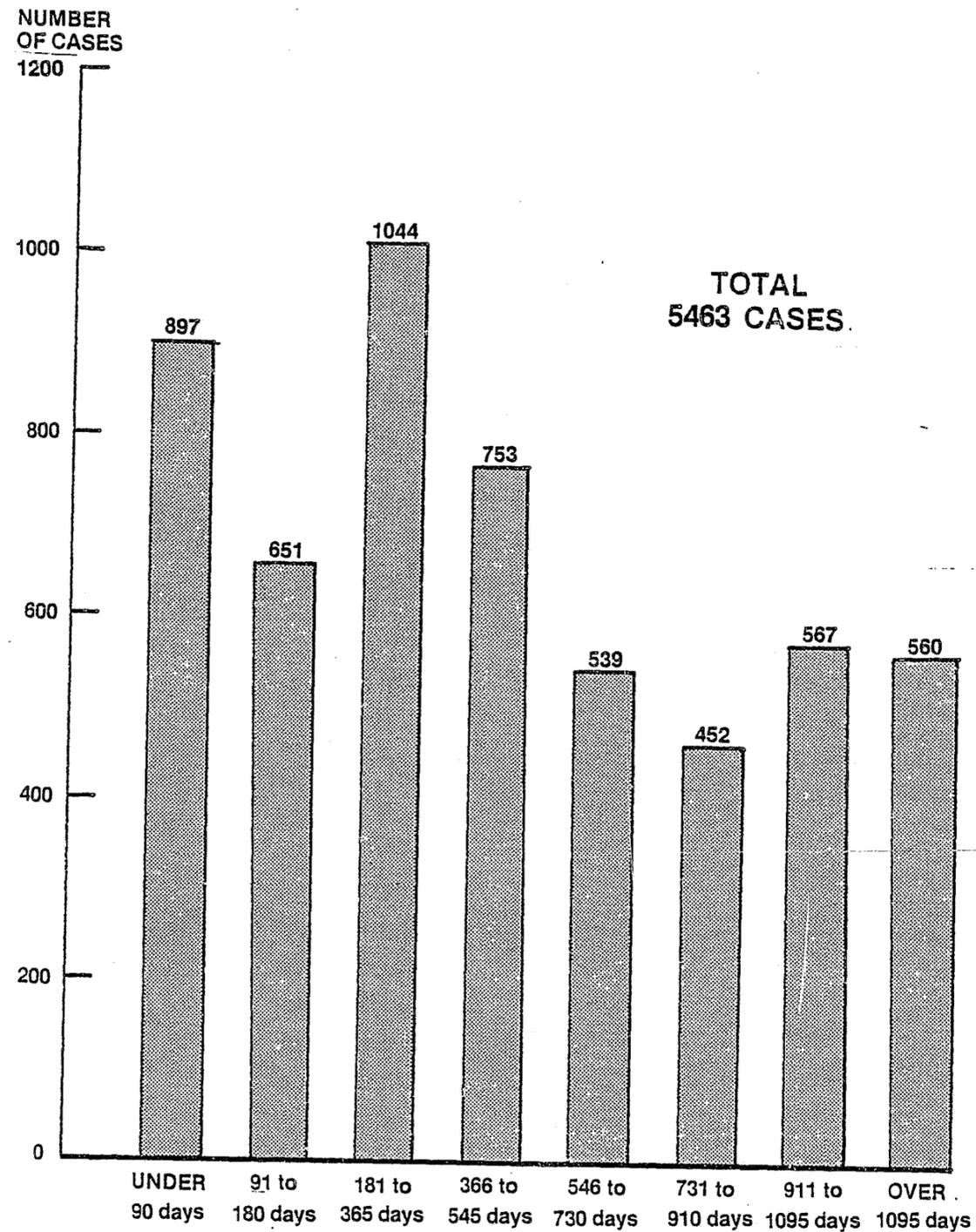
**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
AGE OF PENDING CASES AS OF Dec. 31, 1978**

COURT	CASES	CURRENT AGE (IN DAYS)		% OVER ONE YEAR
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	3,731	504	365	50%
Barrow	2	1,022	731	100%
Bethel	14	365	310	40%
Delta Junction	0	-	-	-
Fairbanks	687	538	388	52%
Glenallen	8	321	334	40%
Haines	0	-	-	-
Homer	138	235	225	29%
Juneau	331	203	144	19%
Kenai	119	554	387	51%
Ketchikan	62	380	181	33%
Kodiak	66	604	516	80%
Nome	17	547	591	59%
Palmer	83	149	76	16%
Seward	7	251	90	38%
Sitka	46	322	242	36%
Tok	0	-	---	-
Valdez	131	412	341	47%
Wrangell	8	322	304	33%
Kotzebue	7	274	154	29%
Petersburg	6	165	212	0%
TOTAL	5,463	474	346	47%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	453	241	163	23%
Second	24	467	365	50%
Third	4,283	488	359	49%
Fourth	703	536	387	52%

AGE OF PENDING CIVIL CASES DISTRICT COURT - OTHER CIVIL



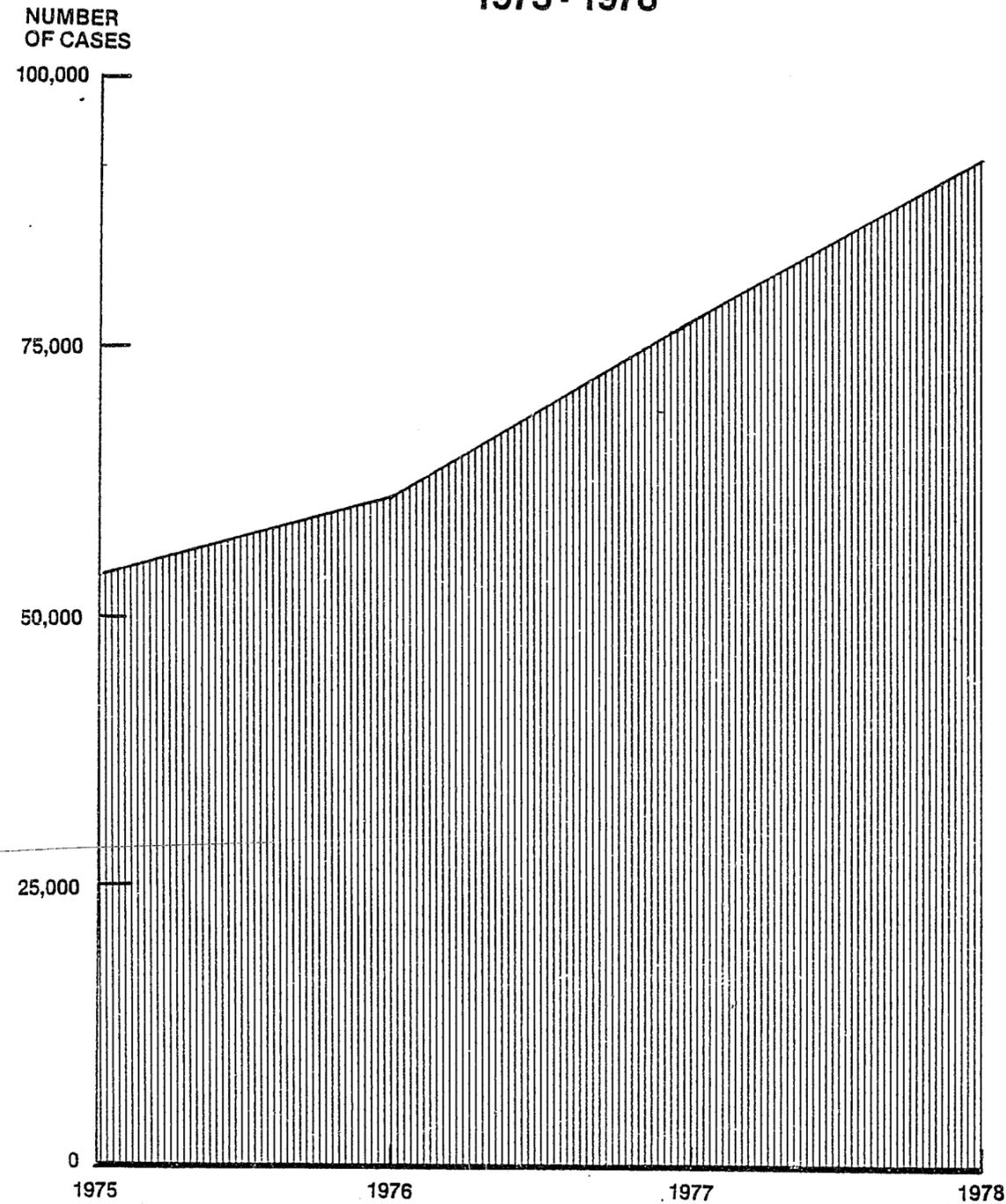
DISTRICT COURTS TRAFFIC CASES FILINGS 1975-1978

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	32,864	31,784	35,816	37,434	+14	+5
Barrow	104	59	2	8	-92	+300
Bethel	60	34	135	300	+400	+122
Delta Junction	751	520	123	60	-92	-51
Fairbanks	8,568	12,398	14,845	14,581	+70	-2
Glenallen	758	912	745	1,010	+33	+36
Haines	165	59	133	228	+38	+71
Homer	608	1,117	2,147	1,262	+108	-41
Juneau	2,228	2,520	6,535	7,766	+249	+19
Kenai	1,425	3,258	4,570	4,314	+203	-6
Ketchikan	1,474	1,732	2,228	2,280	+55	+2
Kodiak	655	310	947	1,327	+103	+40
Nome	101	319	348	163	+61	-52
Palmer	606	1,934	3,125	2,765	+356	-12
Seward	935	2,007	2,319	2,321	+148	-
Sitka	515	527	895	981	+90	+10
Tok	368	227	361	303	-18	-16
Valdez	834	1,460	1,847	777	-7	-58
Wrangell	606	266	475	480	-21	+1
Petersburg	18	92	154	266	+1378	+73
Kotzebue	22	11	0	1	-95	-
TOTAL	53,665	61,546	77,750	78,627	+47	+1

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	5,006	5,196	10,420	12,001	+140	+15
Second	123	330	348	164	+33	-53
Third	38,685	42,782	51,516	51,210	+32	-1
Fourth	9,851	13,238	15,466	15,252	+55	-1

DISTRICT COURTS TRAFFIC CASES FILINGS 1975 - 1978



DISTRICT COURTS TRAFFIC CASES COMPOSITION OF FILINGS

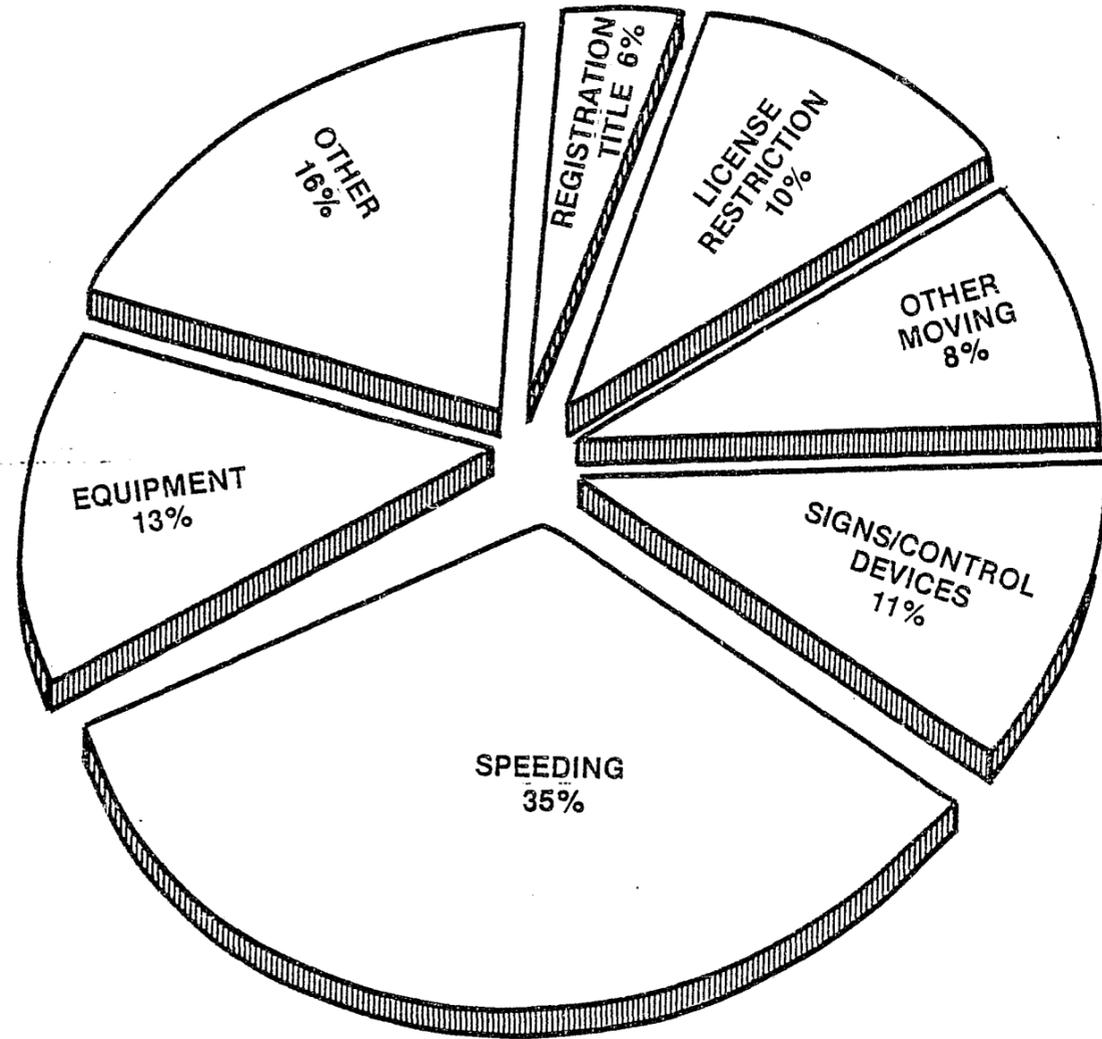
1978

COURT	EQUIP- MENT	SPEED- ING	SIGNS/ CON- TROL DE- VICES	OTHER MOVING	LICENSE RESTRIC- TION	REGIS- TRA- TION/ TITLE	OTHER	TOTAL
Anchorage	2632	13960	5673	4789	4115	2451	3814	37434
Barrow	0	1	1	1	5	0	0	8
Bethel	34	28	93	10	61	21	53	300
Delta Junction	5	33	3	2	6	4	7	60
Fairbanks	3118	4601	1867	709	1588	586	2112	14581
Glenallen	141	663	9	26	71	52	48	1010
Haines	9	21	18	6	17	16	141	228
Homer	252	536	15	54	99	92	214	1262
Juneau	712	1214	230	176	441	333	4660	7766
Kenai	980	2182	173	201	320	201	257	4314
Ketchikan	527	798	89	110	315	299	142	2280
Kodiak	43	491	95	39	155	163	341	1327
Nome	30	9	12	6	51	26	29	163
Palmer	862	872	211	176	269	288	87	2765
Seward	363	1304	40	98	154	159	203	2321
Sitka	41	241	99	114	251	94	141	981
Tok	62	103	4	6	21	22	85	303
Valdez	226	224	48	33	86	86	74	777
Wrangell	47	68	20	16	46	26	257	480
Kotzebue	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Petersburg	28	134	13	9	34	29	19	266
TOTAL	10112	27483	8713	6581	8106	4948	12684	78627
% OF TOTAL	13%	35%	11%	8%	10%	6%	16%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS:

First	1364	2476	469	431	1104	797	5360	12001
Second	30	9	12	6	52	26	29	164
Third	5499	20232	6264	5416	5269	3492	5038	51210
Fourth	3219	4766	1968	728	1681	633	2257	15252

**DISTRICT COURTS
TRAFFIC CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1978**



**DISTRICT COURTS
TRAFFIC CASES
DISPOSITIONS
1975-1978**

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
					1975 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	26,226	30,193	35,098	35,959	+37	+2
Barrow	81	70	2	13	-84	+550
Bethel	60	40	132	296	+393	+124
Delta Junction	690	607	153	65	-91	-58
Fairbanks	6,100	10,943	15,490	14,629	+140	-6
Glenallen	290	911	745	1,018	+251	+37
Haines	160	49	136	218	+36	+60
Homer	617	1,088	1,801	1,397	+126	-22
Juneau	1,039	2,154	6,665	8,323	+701	+25
Kenai	1,165	3,075	4,618	4,225	+263	-9
Ketchikan	1,474	1,549	2,228	2,189	+49	-2
Kodiak	473	307	976	1,202	+154	+23
Nome	88	61	312	190	+116	-39
Palmer	569	1,833	3,133	2,600	+357	-17
Seward	680	1,506	2,402	2,435	+258	+1
Sitka	487	479	880	905	+89	+3
Tok	263	233	288	291	+11	+1
Valdez	797	1,060	2,023	823	+3	-59
Wrangell	564	261	475	503	-11	+6
Kotzebue	16	4	0	1	-94	-
Petersburg	9	90	152	254	+2722	+67
TOTAL	41,848	56,513	77,709	77,536	+85	-

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	3,733	4,582	10,536	12,392	+232	+18
Second	104	65	312	191	+84	-39
Third	30,817	39,973	50,796	49,659	+61	-2
Fourth	7,194	11,893	16,065	15,294	+113	-5

**DISTRICT COURTS
TRAFFIC CASES
DISPOSITION STAGES
1978**

COURT	WITHOUT COURT APPEARANCE			WITH COURT APPEARANCE			TOTAL
	CLOSED STATISTICALLY	MAIL IN BAIL	WAIVER AT COUNTER	AT ARRAIGNMENT	BETWEEN ARRAIGNMENT AND TRIAL	TRIAL	
Anchorage	3,578	3,081	23,171	2,211	3,465	453	35,959
Barrow	5	0	3	4	1	0	13
Bethel	1	88	40	63	94	10	296
Delta Junction	3	2	19	12	28	1	65
Fairbanks	773	323	9,747	1,101	2,608	77	14,629
Glenallen	9	125	370	165	345	4	1,018
Haines	0	149	14	18	35	2	218
Homer	12	20	522	246	574	23	1,397
Juneau	421	5,591	542	610	1,107	52	8,323
Kenai	54	483	1,216	886	1,503	83	4,225
Ketchikan	3	1,043	306	389	410	38	2,189
Kodiak	2	38	550	202	360	50	1,202
Nome	0	2	16	36	132	4	190
Palmer	7	82	843	732	896	40	2,600
Seward	41	41	1,020	267	1,045	21	2,435
Sitka	1	534	54	185	107	24	905
Tok	21	25	127	26	92	0	291
Valdez	13	48	322	86	321	33	823
Wrangell	0	369	36	21	67	10	503
Kotzebue	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Petersburg	0	88	56	44	66	0	254
TOTAL	4,944	12,132	38,974	7,304	13,257	925	77,536
% OF TOTAL	6%	16%	50%	9%	17%	1%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	425	7,774	1,008	1,267	1,792	126	12,392
Second	0	2	16	36	133	4	191
Third	3,716	3,918	28,014	4,795	8,509	707	49,659
Fourth	803	438	9,936	1,206	2,823	88	15,294

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

COURT	1976	1977	1978	% INCREASE	
				1976 to 1978	1977 to 1978
Anchorage	16%	19%	9%	-7	-10
Barrow	6%	0	0	-	-
Bethel	0	10%	30%	-	+20
Delta Junction	3%	5%	3%	-	-2
Fairbanks	2%	2%	2%	-	-
Glenallen	31%	33%	12%	-19	-21
Haines	37%	32%	68%	+31	+36
Homer	.4%	.2%	1%	+6	+8
Juneau	40%	62%	67%	+27	+5
Kenai	2%	8%	11%	+9	+3
Ketchikan	41%	30%	48%	+7	+18
Kodiak	7%	1%	3%	-4	+2
Nome	0	0	1%	-	-
Palmer	1%	3%	3%	+2	-
Seward	3%	.3%	2%	-1	+1.7
Sitka	35%	43%	59%	+24	+16
Tok	.4%	2%	9%	+8.6	+7
Valdez	1%	5%	6%	+5	+1
Wrangell	50%	57%	73%	+23	+16
Kotzebue	N/A	0	0	-	-
Petersburg	N/A	11%	35%	-	+24
TOTAL	13%	17%	16%	+3	-1

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	40%	53%	63%	+23	+10
Second	0	0	1%	-	-
Third	13%	15%	8%	-5	-7
Fourth	2%	2%	3%	+1	+1

**DISTRICT COURTS
TRAFFIC CASES
CONVICTION RATES
1978**

(See Note 7)

COURT	DIS- POS- ITIONS	LESS NO SHOWS	NET DISPO- ITIONS	GUILTY AT					CON- VIC- TION RATE
				BAIL FORFEIT OR COUNTER WAIVER	AR- RAIGN- MENT	PRE- TRIAL	TRIAL	TOTAL	
Anchorage	35959	3578	3 2381	23075	1473	1907	165	266 20	8 2
Barrow	13	5	8	0	2	0	0	2	25
Bethel	296	1	295	117	46	66	1	230	78
Delta Junction	65	3	6 2	20	9	25	1	55	89
Fairbanks	146 29	773	13856	8550	5 22	9 21	36	100 29	7 2
Glenallen	1018	9	1009	410	139	245	3	797	79
Haines	218	0	218	151	6	2	2	161	74
Homer	1397	1 2	1385	336	21 2	41 2	20	980	71
Juneau	83 23	4 21	790 2	5630	5 21	375	43	6569	83
Kenai	4 225	54	4171	1390	403	1383	58	3 234	78
Ketchikan	2189	3	2186	1101	244	1 21	26	149 2	68
Kodiak	1 20 2	2	1 200	546	167	290	45	1048	87
Nome	190	0	190	11	17	27	2	57	30
Palmer	2600	7	2593	69 2	268	811	31	180 2	69
Seward	2435	41	2394	8 27	220	7 22	18	1787	75
Sitka	905	1	904	547	113	63	16	739	8 2
Tok	291	21	270	106	17	64	0	187	69
Valdez	8 23	13	810	203	60	180	30	473	58
Wrangell	503	0	503	371	4	16	4	395	79
Kotzebue	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	100
Petersburg	254	0	254	133	34	48	0	215	85
TOTAL	77536	4944	7 259 2	44 216	4477	7679	501	56873	7 8
% OF TOTAL			94%	61%	6%	10%	1%	78%	=

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1 239 2	4 25	11967	7933	9 22	6 25	91	9571	80
Second	191	0	191	11	17	28	2	58	30
Third	49659	3716	45943	27479	294 2	5950	370	36741	80
Fourth	15 294	803	14491	8793	596	1076	38	10503	7 2

**DISTRICT COURTS
TRAFFIC CASES
FINE AMOUNTS**

COURT	TOTAL FINES	AVERAGE FINE	REVENUE GENERATED		
			STATE	LOCAL	TOTAL
Anchorage	668,469	19	240,114	428,355	668,469
Barrow	50	4	31	19	50
Bethel	4,361	15	2,577	1,784	4,361
Delta Junction	1,841	28	1,841	-	1,841
Fairbanks	274,202	19	142,777	131,425	274,202
Glenallen	24,816	24	24,816	-	24,816
Haines	1,231	6	1,231	-	1,231
Homer	25,974	19	12,512	13,462	25,974
Juneau	61,685	7	24,637	37,048	61,685
Kenai	91,248	22	55,616	35,632	91,248
Ketchikan	35,710	16	1,303	34,407	35,710
Kodiak	17,146	14	4,118	13,028	17,146
Nome	554	3	204	350	554
Palmer	42,077	16	35,248	6,829	42,077
Seward	39,030	16	31,400	7,630	39,030
Sitka	16,336	18	-	16,336	16,336
Tok	9,570	33	9,570	-	9,570
Valdez	10,512	13	3,100	7,412	10,512
Wrangell	3,547	7	-	3,547	3,547
Kotzebue	15	15	15	-	15
Petersburg	6,500	26	-	6,500	6,500
TOTAL	1,334,874	17	591,110	743,764	1,334,874

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	125,009	10	27,171	97,838	125,009
Second	569	3	219	350	569
Third	919,272	19	406,924	512,348	919,272
Fourth	290,024	19	156,796	133,228	290,024

**DISTRICT COURTS
TRAFFIC CASES
AGE OF 1978 CASE DISPOSITIONS**

COURT	CASES	AGE AT CLOSING (IN DAYS)		% OVER 120 DAYS
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	35,959	256	203	70%
Barrow	13	497	319	82%
Bethel	296	145	152	64%
Delta Junction	65	179	141	62%
Fairbanks	14,629	217	195	70%
Glenallen	1,018	173	159	64%
Haines	218	177	186	74%
Homer	1,397	230	214	73%
Juneau	8,323	244	195	68%
Kenai	4,225	192	180	68%
Ketchikan	2,189	173	167	65%
Kodiak	1,202	158	143	57%
Nome	190	274	241	76%
Palmer	2,600	175	176	65%
Seward	2,435	180	180	67%
Sitka	905	180	196	67%
Tok	291	209	166	63%
Valdez	823	219	153	60%
Wrangell	503	190	177	71%
Kotzebue	1	109	109	-
Petersburg	254	157	163	69%
TOTAL	77,536	231	194	69%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	12,392	222	189	68%
Second	191	273	240	76%
Third	49,659	237	196	69%
Fourth	15,294	216	193	70%

**DISTRICT COURTS
SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS**

COURT	MARRIAGE COUNSELING CONFER.	SEARCH WARRANTS		DIVORCE HEARINGS AS MASTER	VITAL STATISTICS	
		REQUESTED	ISSUED		NO. HELPED FILL OUT	NO. DOC. RECORDED
Anchorage	-	-	-	-	-	7,248
Barrow	2	-	7	-	-	147
Bethel	1	-	12	1	-	76
Delta Junction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fairbanks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glenallen	1	-	2	-	-	-
Haines	43	-	5	-	-	-
Homer	-	-	-	1	-	-
Juneau	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenai	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ketchikan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kodiak	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nome	-	1	15	-	-	-
Palmer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seward	4	-	3	-	6	6
Sitka	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tok	3	-	3	1	-	10
Valdez	1	-	24	-	-	-
Wrangell	2	-	5	16	-	-
Kotzebue	3	-	9	-	-	-
Petersburg	6	-	8	10	-	-
TOTAL	66	1	93	29	6	7,487

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	51	0	18	26	0	0
Second	3	1	24	0	0	0
Third	6	0	29	1	6	7,254
Fourth	6	0	22	2	0	233

**DISTRICT COURTS
SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS**

COURT	CHILDRENS MATTERS			CORONER				
	FORMAL PETITIONS	EMERG. DETENTION	INFORMAL ADJUDICAT.	PRESUMP. DEATH HRGS	INQUESTS	INVEST DEATH	INVENTOR. PROP.	ORDERED AUTOPSY
Anchorage	-	-	-	28	67	250	-	-
Barrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bethel	-	20	14	-	7	-	1	3
Delta Junction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fairbanks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glennallen	11	6	3	1	-	2	4	5
Haines	11	5	20	1	-	3	2	-
Homer	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Juneau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenai	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	17
Ketchikan	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	11
Kodiak	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	1
Nome	-	4	-	-	-	13	5	24
Palmer	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	12
Seward	1	2	-	2	-	1	5	12
Sitka	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	3
Tok	6	-	1	-	2	3	6	5
Valdez	8	13	-	-	1	-	6	6
Wrangell	12	1	1	1	-	8	6	5
Kotzebue	54	2	40	3	-	8	2	-
Petersburg	26	9	28	9	1	5	15	2
TOTAL	129	62	107	59	83	302	58	107

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	49	15	49	11	1	24	28	21
Second	54	6	40	3	0	21	7	24
Third	20	21	3	45	73	254	16	54
Fourth	6	20	15	0	9	3	7	8

**DISTRICT COURTS
SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS**

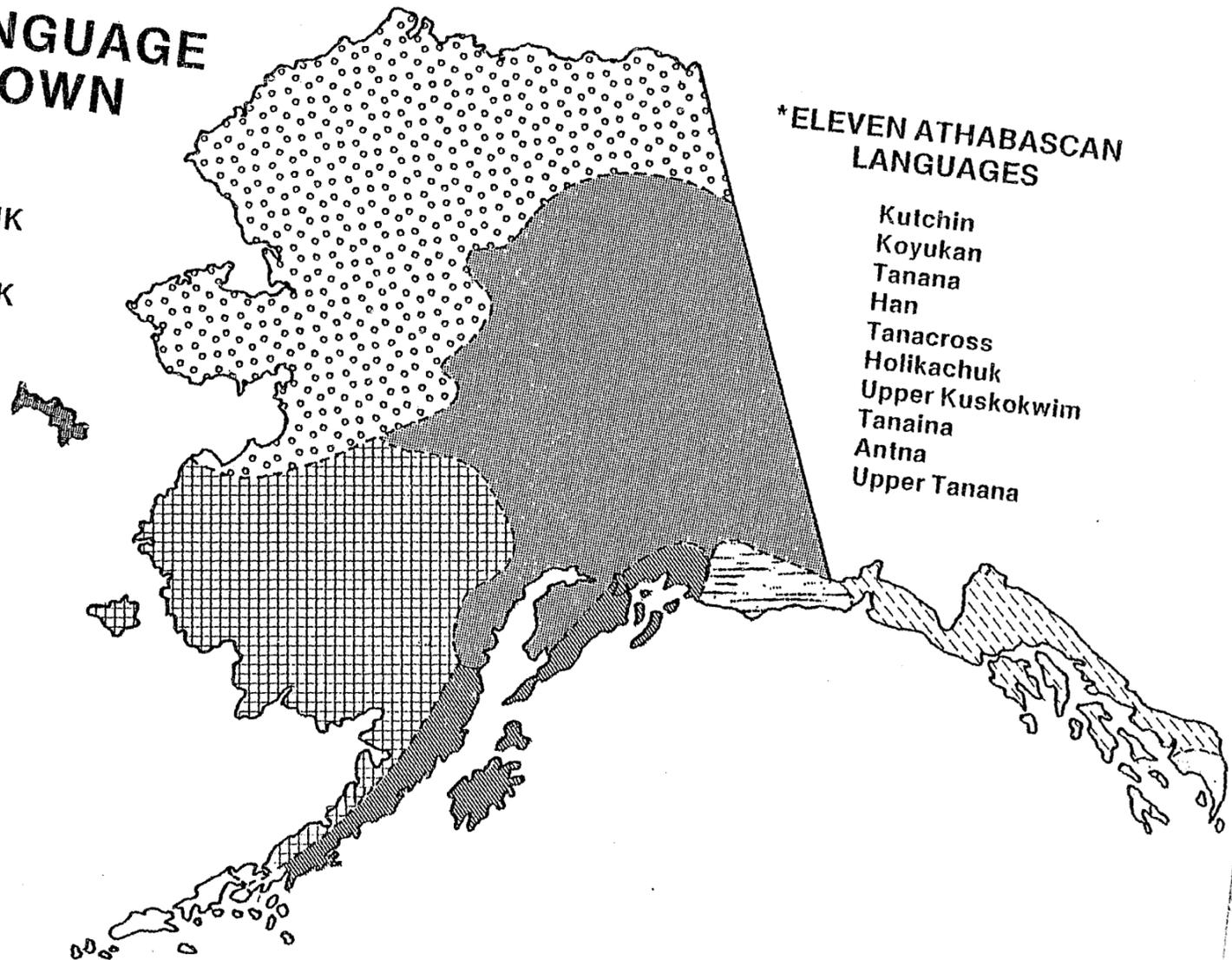
COURT	ADOPTION HEARINGS AS MASTER	SMALL CLAIMS DISPUTES RESOLVED/ NO FILING	TRAVEL TO OTHER COURT FOR PROCEEDINGS	PASSPORTS PROCESSED	CALLS TO OTHER AGENCIES SOLVE PROB.
Anchorage	-	-	-	-	-
Barrow	-	-	1	-	-
Bethel	-	-	-	-	-
Delta Junction	-	-	-	-	-
Fairbanks	-	-	-	-	-
Glennallen	-	-	-	-	-
Haines	-	-	-	-	-
Homer	-	-	-	-	-
Juneau	-	-	-	-	-
Kenai	-	-	-	-	-
Ketchikan	-	-	-	-	-
Kodiak	-	-	-	-	-
Nome	-	-	-	-	-
Palmer	-	-	-	-	-
Seward	-	1	1	-	12
Sitka	-	-	-	-	-
Tok	-	-	-	10	-
Valdez	-	-	-	-	-
Wrangell	-	-	-	-	-
Kotzebue	-	-	-	-	-
Petersburg	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	1	2	10	12

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1	0	0	0	0
Second	0	0	0	0	0
Third	0	1	1	0	12
Fourth	0	0	1	10	0

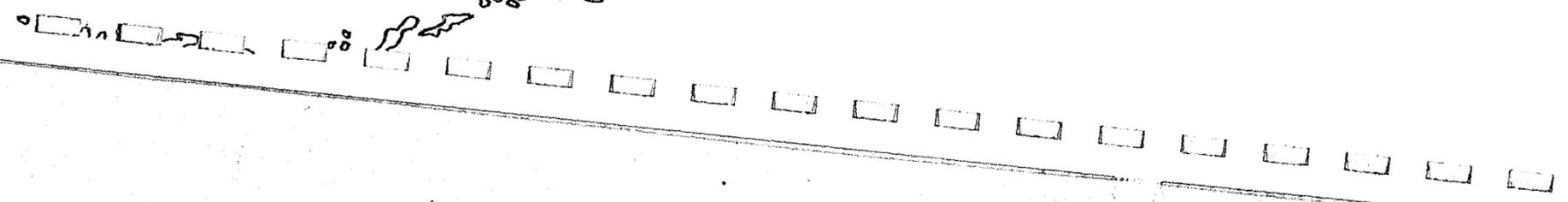
NATIVE LANGUAGE BREAKDOWN

-  SIBERIAN YUPIK
-  CENTRAL YUPIK
-  TLINGIT-HAIDA
-  ATHABASCAN*
-  TSIMPSHEAN
-  SUGPIAQ
-  INUPIAQ
-  ALEUT
-  EYAK



*ELEVEN ATHABASCAN LANGUAGES

- Kutchin
- Koyukan
- Tanana
- Han
- Tanacross
- Holikachuk
- Upper Kuskokwim
- Tanaina
- Antna
- Upper Tanana



**LOW VOLUME DISTRICT COURTS
1978 FILINGS**

JUDICIAL DISTRICT (INCL. SERVICE AREAS)	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
First	9	174	88	16	287
Second	11	124	0	1	136
Third	81	616	190	142	1,029
Fourth	36	318	862	80	1,296
TOTAL	137	1,232	1,140	239	2,748
% OF TOTAL	5%	45%	41%	9%	100%

E-1

**LOW VOLUME DISTRICT COURTS
1978 DISPOSITIONS**

JUDICIAL DISTRICT (INCL. SERVICE AREAS)	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
First	1	160	79	11	251
Second	8	125	0	2	135
Third	63	589	184	117	953
Fourth	31	321	865	49	1,266
TOTAL	103	1,195	1,128	179	2,605
% OF TOTAL	4%	46%	43%	7%	100%

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**DISTRICT COURTS
1978 WEIGHTED FILINGS** (See Note 2)

LOCATION	ACTUAL FILINGS	WEIGHTED FILINGS	DIFFERENCE	% DIFFERENCE
Angoon	12	20	+8	+67
Aniak	42	67	+25	+60
Buckland	1	1	-	-
Cold Bay	6	10	+4	+67
Cordova	401	412	+11	+3
Craig	32	51	+19	+59
Dillingham	297	393	+96	+32
Emmonak	51	81	+30	+59
Ft. Yukon	54	73	+19	+35
Galena	118	186	+68	+58
Gambell	0	-	-	-
Healy	724	186	-538	-74
Hoonah	40	67	+27	+68
Hooper Bay	0	-	-	-
Kake	30	48	+18	+60
Kasigluk	6	10	+4	+67
Kiana	0	-	-	-
McGrath	0	-	-	-
Mekoryuk	1	1	-	-
Mt. Village	9	15	+6	+67
Naknek	101	134	+33	+33
Nenana	241	135	-106	-44
Noorvick	48	80	+32	+67
Pelican	15	23	+8	+53
Pt. Hope	22	36	+14	+64
Rampart	1	1	-	-
Sand Point	11	18	+7	+64
Savoonga	9	15	+6	+67
Selawik	25	42	+17	+68
Seldovia	57	71	+14	+25
Skagway	105	53	-52	-50
St. Mary's	4	6	+2	+50
St. Paul Island	26	41	+15	+58
Tanana	42	54	+12	+29
Teller	3	5	+2	+67
Tununak	2	2	-	-
Unalakleet	26	43	+17	+65
Unalaska	122	204	+82	+67
Wainwright	1	1	-	-
Wales	2	3	+1	+50
Whittier	8	10	+2	+25
Yakutat	53	150	+97	+183
TOTAL	2,748	2,748	-	-

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**DISTRICT COURTS
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
1978 FILINGS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Craig	0	29	2	1	32
Hoonah	0	40	0	0	40
Kake	4	24	0	2	30
Pelican	0	13	0	2	15
Angoon	0	12	0	0	12
Skagway	0	19	76	10	105
Yakutat	5	37	10	1	53
TOTAL	9	174	88	16	287
% OF TOTAL	3%	61%	31%	5%	100%

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**DISTRICT COURTS
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
1978 DISPOSITIONS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Craig	0	25	2	0	27
Hoonah	0	37	0	0	37
Kake	1	21	0	2	24
Pelican	0	11	0	0	11
Angoon	0	12	0	0	12
Skagway	0	17	77	9	103
Yakutat	0	37	0	0	37
TOTAL	1	160	79	11	251
% OF TOTAL	.4%	64%	31%	4%	100%

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**DISTRICT COURTS
SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
1978 FILINGS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Buckland	0	1	0	0	1
Gambell	0	0	0	0	0
Kiana	0	0	0	0	0
Pt. Hope	1	20	0	1	22
Noorvick	2	46	0	0	48
Saroonga	1	8	0	0	9
Selawik	6	19	0	0	25
Teller	0	3	0	0	3
Unalakleet	1	25	0	0	26
Wales	0	2	0	0	2
TOTAL	11	124	0	1	136
% OF TOTAL	8%	91%	0	1%	100%

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**DISTRICT COURTS
SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
1978 DISPOSITIONS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	total
Buckland	0	1	0	0	1
Gambell	0	0	0	0	0
Kiana	0	0	0	0	0
Pt. Hope	0	15	0	1	16
Noorvick	3	41	0	0	44
Saroonga	1	7	0	1	9
Selawik	4	15	0	0	19
Teller	0	3	0	0	3
Unalakleet	0	41	0	0	41
Wales	0	2	0	0	2
TOTAL	8	125	0	2	135
% OF TOTAL	6%	93%	0	1%	100%

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**DISTRICT COURTS
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT
1978 FILINGS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Cold Bay	0	6	0	0	6
Cordova	30	179	139	53	401
Dillingham	19	193	32	53	297
Naknek	6	65	8	22	101
Sand Point	1	10	0	0	11
Seldovia	2	36	10	9	57
St. Paul Island	2	22	0	2	26
Whittier	2	3	0	3	8
Unalaska	19	102	1	0	122
TOTAL	81	616	190	142	1,029
% OF TOTAL	8%	60%	18%	14%	100%

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**DISTRICT COURTS
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT
1978 DISPOSITIONS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Cold Bay	0	8	0	0	8
Cordova	23	175	131	43	372
Dillingham	14	192	30	45	281
Naknek	5	48	6	20	79
Sand Point	1	11	0	0	12
Seldovia	2	33	9	5	49
St. Paul Island	0	21	0	1	22
Whittier	1	3	8	3	15
Unalaska	17	98	0	0	115
TOTAL	63	589	184	117	953
% OF TOTAL	7%	62%	19%	12%	100%

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**DISTRICT COURTS
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
1978 FILINGS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Ft. Yukon	14	24	0	16	54
Galena	8	100	4	6	118
Healy	0	23	700	1	724
Nenana	4	45	158	34	241
Rampart	0	1	0	0	1
Tanana	2	25	0	15	42
TOTAL	28	218	862	72	1,180
% OF TOTAL	2%	18%	73%	6%	100%

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**DISTRICT COURTS
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
1978 DISPOSITIONS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Ft. Yukon	14	36	0	15	65
Galena	9	89	4	1	103
Healy	0	37	710	2	749
Nenana	3	49	151	18	221
Rampart	0	1	0	0	1
Tanana	1	21	0	7	29
TOTAL	27	233	865	43	1,168
% OF TOTAL	2%	20%	74%	4%	100%

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**DISTRICT COURTS
BARROW SERVICE AREA
1978 FILINGS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Wainwright	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	0	1	0	0	1
% OF TOTAL	0	100%	0	0	100%

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**DISTRICT COURTS
BARROW SERVICE AREA
1978 DISPOSITIONS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Wainwright	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	0	1	0	0	1
% OF TOTAL	0	100%	0	0	100%

E-13

**BETHEL SERVICE AREA
1978 FILINGS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Aniak	2	37	0	3	42
Emmonak	3	44	0	4	51
Hooper Bay	0	0	0	0	0
Kasigluk	0	6	0	0	6
McGrath	0	0	0	0	0
Mekoryuk	0	1	0	0	1
Mt. Village	3	6	0	0	9
St. Marys	0	4	0	0	4
Tununak	0	1	0	1	2
TOTAL	8	99	0	8	115
% OF TOTAL	7%	86%	0	7%	100%

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**BETHEL SERVICE AREA
1978 DISPOSITIONS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Aniak	2	31	0	2	35
Emmonak	2	36	0	3	41
Hooper Bay	0	0	0	0	0
Kasigluk	0	6	0	0	6
McGrath	0	1	0	0	1
Mekoryuk	0	2	0	0	2
Mt. Village	0	6	0	0	6
St. Marys	0	3	0	0	3
Tununak	0	2	0	1	3
TOTAL	4	87	0	6	97
% OF TOTAL	4%	90%	0	6%	100%

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**DISTRICT COURTS
SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS**

COURT	ADOPTION HEARINGS AS MASTER	SMALL CLAIMS DISPUTES RESOLVED/ NO FILING	TRAVEL TO OTHER COURT FOR PROCEEDINGS	PASSPORTS PROCESSED	CALLS TO OTHER AGENCIES SOLVE PROB.
Angoon	-	-	-	-	-
Aniak	-	-	-	-	-
Buckland	-	-	-	-	-
Cold Bay	-	-	-	-	-
Cordova	-	-	-	-	-
Craig	-	-	-	-	-
Dillingham	5	-	-	-	-
Emmonak	-	-	-	-	-
Ft. Yukon	-	-	-	-	-
Galena	-	-	-	-	-
Gambell	-	-	-	-	-
Healy	-	-	-	-	-
Hoonah	-	-	-	-	-
Hooper Bay	-	-	-	-	-
Kake	-	-	-	-	-
Kasigluk	-	-	-	-	-
Klana	-	-	-	-	-
McGrath	-	-	-	-	-
Mekoryuk	-	-	-	-	-
Mt. Village	-	-	-	-	-
Naknek	-	-	-	-	-
Nenana	-	-	-	-	-
Noorvick	-	-	-	-	-
Pelican	-	1	-	-	21
Pt. Hope	-	-	-	-	-
Rampart	-	-	-	-	-
Sand Point	-	-	-	-	-
Savoonga	-	-	-	-	-
Selawik	-	-	-	-	-
Seldovia	-	-	-	-	-
Skagway	-	-	-	-	-
St. Mary's	-	-	-	-	-
St. Paul Island	-	-	-	-	-
Tanana	-	-	-	-	-
Teller	-	-	-	-	-
Tununak	-	-	-	-	-
Unalakleet	-	-	-	-	-
Unalaska	-	-	-	-	-
Wainwright	-	-	-	-	-
Wales	-	-	-	-	-
Whittier	-	-	-	-	-
Yakutat	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5	1	-	-	21

**DISTRICT COURTS
SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS**

COURT	MARRIAGE COUNSELING CONFER.	SEARCH WARRANTS		DIVORCE HEARINGS AS MASTER	VITAL STATISTICS	
		REQUESTED	ISSUED		NO. HELPED FILL OUT	NO. DOC. RECORDED
Angoon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aniak	1	-	1	-	-	-
Buckland	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cold Bay	64	-	3	-	-	-
Cordova	-	-	-	-	-	-
Craig	5	-	-	-	-	-
Dillingham	-	-	-	2	-	-
Emmonak	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ft. Yukon	12	-	-	-	-	-
Galena	-	-	2	-	-	-
Gambell	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hoonah	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hooper Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kake	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kasigluk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klana	-	-	-	-	-	-
McGrath	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mekoryuk	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mt. Village	46	-	-	-	-	-
Naknek	5	-	1	-	2	3
Nenana	-	-	1	-	-	-
Noorvick	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pelican	1	-	-	-	2	-
Pt. Hope	10	-	2	-	-	-
Rampart	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sand Point	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savoonga	3	-	-	-	-	3
Selawik	-	-	1	-	-	-
Seldovia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skagway	-	-	1	-	-	-
St. Mary's	4	-	-	-	-	-
St. Paul Island	3	-	-	-	-	-
Tanana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teller	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tununak	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unalakleet	1	-	-	-	-	-
Unalaska	-	-	-	2	-	-
Wainwright	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wales	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whittier	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yakutat	21	-	10	-	-	-
TOTAL	176	-	22	4	4	9

**DISTRICT COURTS
SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS**

COURT	CHILDRENS MATTERS			CORONER				
	FORMAL PETITIONS	EMERG. DETENTION	INFORMAL ADJUDICAT.	PRESUMP. DEATH HRGS	INQUESTS	INVEST DEATH	INVENTOR. PROP.	ORDERED AUTOPSY
Angoon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ariak	3	2	-	2	3	3	-	7
Buckland	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Cold Bay	8	-	97	-	5	7	-	-
Cordova	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Craig	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	2
Dillingham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Emmonak	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Ft. Yukon	12	7	15	5	2	1	1	-
Galena	6	-	3	1	-	5	4	-
Gambeli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healy	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	6
Hoonah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hooper Bay	-	-	-	3	2	10	4	20
Kake	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2
Kasigluk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McGrath	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mekoryuk	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Mt. Village	-	2	19	-	-	1	-	-
Naknek	-	2	4	-	1	1	2	4
Nenana	-	-	3	-	1	2	5	4
Noorvick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pelican	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
Pt. Hope	1	1	9	-	-	5	5	-
Rampart	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sand Point	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savoonga	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Selawik	5	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Seldovia	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Skagway	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
St. Mary's	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
St. Paul Island	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Tanana	7	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Teller	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tununak	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Unalakleet	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Unalaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wainwright	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whittier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yakutat	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	69	17	219	14	14	47	30	59

N O T E S

1. The basis for our 1977 estimates of population was 'The Alaska Economy - Year End Performance Report 1977'. Alaska Department of Labor and Division of Economic Enterprise, Department of Commerce and Economic Development.

2. Weighting of cases is a technique that adjusts cases filed upward or downward to reflect different amounts of time to process different types of cases. For example, if Court A has a 1,000 cases filed - all of which are traffic - and Court B has a 1,000 cases filed - all of which are felonies - then Court A's Caseload would be adjusted downward while Court B's caseload would be adjusted upward to reflect the fact that felony cases take more time to process than do traffic cases.

The weights used for these charts were developed in our bench time study conducted in 1978.

3. The ratio of disposition to filings is a common production control statistic to measure the efficiency of a process. If there is continually more input to than output from the system (the ratio is less than 100%), then the system becomes clogged up and its internal processes swell up. The formula for computing this statistic is as follows:

$$\text{Ratio of Dispositions to Filings} = \frac{\text{Number of Dispositions}}{\text{Number of Filings}}$$

4. This is a gross measure of how long it would take to clear up current case backlog in a court. The measure assumes that the court would dispose of cases at the same rate as in the past. The formula for computing this statistic is as follows:

$$\text{Backlog Months} = \frac{\text{Number of Cases Pending (Backlog)}}{\text{Average Cases Disposed of Per Month}}$$

We computed average cases disposed of per month by dividing 1978 dispositions by 12.

5. The classification of types of filings is included in Glossary of Terms.
6. The ratio of defendants to filings is important in comparing relative workload between courts. If two courts have an equivalent number of filings, but the first court has a separate case for each defendant while the second court experiences multiple defendants per case, then the second court's workload is greater. The formula for computing this statistic is as follows:

$$\text{Ratio of Defendants to Filings} = \frac{\text{Number of Defendants}}{\text{Number of Filings}}$$

7. In computing conviction rates, we include only those dispositions in which the courts played a judicial role. Cases dismissed by the prosecutor before a first appearance before the court are false starts and are deducted from the total number of dispositions. Changes of venue are more a function of the new court receiving the case than of the court where the matter was first filed. These are deducted from total dispositions. Our formula for computing conviction rate is thus as follows:

$$\text{Conviction Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Cases Resulting in a Guilty Plea or Verdict}}{\text{Judicial Dispositions}}$$

Where judicial disposition is computed as follows:

$$\text{Judicial Dispositions} = \text{Total Dispositions} - \text{Case Dismissed Before First Appearance} + \text{Cases Removed Due to Change in Venue}$$

8. Our computations for sentence served and fine paid are as follows:

$$\text{Sentence Served} = \frac{\text{Total Sentence Days Imposed} - \text{Total Sentence Days Suspended}}{\text{Number of Sentences Imposed}}$$

$$\text{Fine Paid} = \frac{\text{Total Fine Dollars Imposed} - \text{Total Fine Dollars Suspended}}{\text{Number of Fines Imposed}}$$

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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

Civil

Administrative Review
Civil Damage
Domestic Affairs
General Civil Matters
Small Claims
Other (e.g., Unlawful Detainer)

Criminal

Felony
Misdemeanor
Other (e.g., Failure to Satisfy)

Other

Traffic
Probate
Children's Matters

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

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

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

CALENDAR: Schedule of cases awaiting hearing, conference, or trial.

CALENDAR AUDIT: Review of status of all cases on active lists. The audit might result in the removal of cases from the calendar and identification of cases which have been delayed excessively.

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

1. Individual: A system in which each case is assigned upon filing to a judge who is responsible for all phases of the case through final disposition.
2. Master (Central): A system of central assignment of cases during all phases of proceedings. As each successive phase of the case is ready for a hearing, conference, or trial, the case is assigned at that point to the next available judge.
3. Special: A system whereby judges are assigned to preside over cases in specific areas of legal practice (e.g., children's matters) or specific phases of the judicial process (e.g., motions for continuance).
4. Hybrid: A system which combines features of various calendar systems. One such system may employ a special calendar for children's matters and motions for continuance while using a master calendar for all other cases.

CALENDARING: Assigning and scheduling of court appearances.

CASE: Any action or special proceeding initiated through the filing of a complaint, petition, indictment, or information.

Cases are classified according to their status as follows:

1. Open: Any case in which final disposition has not taken place. Open cases include those cases which are:
 - a. Active: There has not been an unreasonable time since the last phase of the case has been completed and the next phase of the case is subject to calendaring.
 - b. Inactive: There is some reason which prevents the next phase of the case to be scheduled. The most common reason is failure to serve a warrant or summons.
2. Closed: Any case in which final disposition has taken place. This includes those inactive cases (e.g., warrant not served) which are closed due to prolonged inactivity, but subject to subsequent court action (e.g., probation revocation, failure to satisfy).
3. Reopened: Any case previously closed that is reinstated as an active case. This type of case includes appeals, probation revocations, failures to satisfy judgments, and cases closed due to prolonged inactivity (e.g., warrant unserved) but newly subject to active court processing (e.g., warrant finally served).

CASE BACKLOG: Total inventory of active cases.

CASE PROCESSING SYSTEM: System employed by a court to move cases from filing to disposition.

A well-managed case processing system would include the following elements:

1. A calendar system (e.g., master, individual, etc.);
2. Consistently applied policies governing the processing of cases, especially a policy on continuances and court participation in encouraging settlement prior to trial;
3. Clearly defined responsibilities for judicial, clerical, and administrative personnel of the court;
4. System performance and time standards for processing cases;
5. Monitoring and evaluation procedures.

CHILDREN'S PROCEEDINGS: Proceedings brought pursuant to AS 47.10 and the Rules of Children's Procedure. Such proceedings include:

1. Detention Inquiry: In-court proceeding to determine whether a child should be detained or placed in a foster home or shelter pending further proceedings. May resemble a contested hearing to review bail in adult criminal case.
2. Adjudication Hearing: In-court proceeding to determine the issue of delinquency, dependency, or need of supervision. May involve an admission by the party, in which case the hearing will resemble an arraignment and taking of guilty plea in adult criminal matters, or may be contested, in which it will resemble a trial.
3. Disposition Hearing: In-court proceeding to determine the placement of a child found to be delinquent, dependent, or in need of supervision. Resembles contested sentencing hearing in adult criminal cases.
4. Waiver Hearing: In-court proceeding to determine whether there is probable cause to

believe a child committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would be a crime and whether the child is amenable to treatment. If order is entered waiving children's procedure, the children's case is closed and the child may be prosecuted as an adult.

CHILDREN'S MATTER ISSUE: The nature of the action placed before the court. Issues are defined as:

1. Delinquency: A child is determined delinquent who commits an act that would be a crime were he or she an adult.
2. Dependency: A child is dependent upon the State if he or she is--
 - a. Abandoned;
 - b. Lacks proper parental care;
 - c. Associates with vagrant, vicious, or criminal people;
 - d. Engages in an occupation or in a situation dangerous to life or limb or injurious to health, morals, or welfare of himself or others;
 - e. Is an orphan who has no relatives willing and able to assume custody or care;
 - f. Has been released by his parents or guardian for adoptive purposes;
 - g. Is in need of special care or training not otherwise provided.
3. Child in Need of Aid: This is a child who--
 - a. the child being habitually absent from his home or refusing to accept available care, or having no parent, guardian, custodian or relative caring or willing to care for him, including physical abandonment by
 - both parents,
 - the surviving parent, or

- one parent if the other parent's rights and responsibilities have been terminated or voluntarily relinquished.
- b. the child being in need of medical treatment to cure, alleviate, or prevent his suffering substantial physical harm, or mental harm as evidenced by failure to thrive, severe anxiety, depression, withdrawal, or untoward aggressive behavior or hostility toward others, and his parents are unwilling to provide the medical treatment;
- c. the child having suffered substantial physical harm or if there is an imminent and substantial risk that the child will suffer such harm as a result of the actions done by or conditions created by his parent, guardian, or custodian or the failure of his parent, guardian or custodian adequately to supervise him;
- d. the child having been sexually abused either by his parent, guardian or custodian, or as a result of conditions created by his parent, guardian or custodian, or by the failure of his parent, guardian or custodian adequately to supervise him;
- e. the child committing delinquent acts as a result of pressure, guidance, or approval from his parents, guardian or custodian.

COMPLAINT: In civil practice, the complaint is the first pleading on the part of the plaintiff. In criminal law, a complaint is a charge that a person has committed a specified offense, with an offer to prove the fact, to the end that a prosecution may be instituted.

CONTINUANCE: Postponement of a court proceeding to a later date or session of court.

COURT TYPE: A code used to identify the type of court in which an action is filed and, in the case of misdemeanors, the jurisdiction of the statute alleged to have been committed. The code is defined as follows:

<u>Type Court</u>	<u>Type Court Code</u>
Supreme	P
Superior	S
District (Borough Statutes)	B
District (Municipal Statutes)	M
District (Other)	D

DEFAULT JUDGMENT: A judgment against the side failing to take a required step in a lawsuit, e.g. failing to answer a complaint.

DEFERRED PROSECUTION: Referral of a defendant for education, rehabilitation, or treatment during which criminal proceedings are suspended by the prosecutor.

DISPOSITION: Determination of a case, whether by dismissal, settlement, verdict, or finding.

DOCKET: Listing in some form (e.g., ledger, cards, or microfilm) of all actions taken and all documents filed in a particular case. The purposes of the docket are:

1. To provide a chronological synopsis of each case in order to minimize reference to the official case file;
2. To provide an inventory of all documents that should be contained in the official case file.

EXCLUSIONARY RULE: A rule providing that illegally gathered evidence may not be used in a criminal trial.

FELONY: A criminal offense for which the minimum penalty upon conviction may be one year's imprisonment. Felonies are grouped into the following categories:

1. Violent crimes against persons
2. Property crimes
3. Drug crimes
4. Check forgery
5. Fraud crimes
6. "Other" crimes

Robbery is considered a special category of its own, for it contains elements of both "violence" and "property" crimes, and has unique conviction and sentencing patterns.¹ Each category contains the following individual crimes:

¹Adapted from Appendix II, Setnencing in Alaska, Judicial Council, (1975).

Violent

1. All Homicides (murders, manslaughter, and negligent homicide);
2. All Assaults (shooting with intent to kill; assault with a dangerous weapon; assault and battery; assaults with intent to rob, rape, etc.);
3. All "Weapons" charges (felon in possession, careless use of firearms, carrying weapon during commission of a felony);
4. Rape, and other sex-related crimes that are "violent" (lewd and lascivious acts, statutory rape, sodomy, and incest);
5. Kidnapping and child-stealing.

Property

1. Burglary in a dwelling, burglary not in a dwelling, attempted burglaries;
2. Grand larceny, larceny in a building, larceny from a person, larceny of money or property, attempted larcenies;
3. Receiving and concealing, retention of lost property;
4. All arsons, burning to defraud insurer, malicious destruction of property (not included under "violent" because not against persons).

Fraud and Forgery or Check and Fraud

1. Check forgeries, attempts, and passing forged checks; altering checks and passing altered checks;
2. Issuing checks without sufficient funds;
3. Obtaining property or money under false pretenses;
4. All forms of embezzlement;
5. All other forgeries, false statements, and fraudulent use of credit card.

Drugs

1. All "soft" drug charges (hallucinogenic, stimulant or depressant drugs, chiefly marijuana, hashish, LSD, etc.)-- possession, possession for sale, and sale;
2. All "hard" drug charges (heroin, cocaine, etc.)--possession, possession for sale, and sale;
3. Manufacture of hard drug;
4. Attempted sales, and sales to minors.

Other

1. Escape
2. Perjuries
3. Concealment of evidence
4. Inciting commission of a felony
5. Tax evasion, and false tax returns
6. Attempting to procure female for prostitution
7. Failure to render assistance, leaving scene of accident.

GRAND JURY: A panel of citizens selected from the master jury list sworn in to receive complaints and accusations of crime, hear preliminary evidence on the complaining side, and make formal accusations (i.e. issue indictments).

GUARDIAN AD LITEM: A guardian, usually a lawyer, who is appointed by the court to take care of another person's interests during a lawsuit involving that person.

HEARING (Uncontested): An in-court proceeding having the primary purpose of placing undisputed factual or legal matters on the record as may be required by rule or as a prerequisite to entry of judgment. Examples include waivers of speedy trial in a criminal case; taking of guilty plea and sentencing other than at arraignment where the sentence is the product of an out-of-court agreement between prosecution and defense; hearing on application for default judgment or decree.

HEARING (Contested): An in-court proceeding other than a trial requiring judicial determination of one or more contested factual or legal matters. Examples include hearing on motions to dismiss, motions for summary judgment, for new trial, to compel discovery, to suppress evidence, etc., in civil and criminal cases, and contested bail review and sentencing hearings in criminal cases. Contested hearings are considered as part of the trial of a case if heard during, immediately preceding, or immediately following the trial.

INDICTMENT: Formal accusation presented by a grand jury which charges a person with a felony.

INFORMATION: Formal accusation presented by a District Attorney which charges a person with a felony after waiver of grand jury and after a finding that a felony has been committed and that there is probable cause to believe that it was committed by the person charged.

JUDGMENT: Final decree or any final order from which an appeal can be made.

JUDGE DAY: For planning purposes, a judge day is assumed to comprise four hours of bench time for Superior Court and 4 1/2 hours for District Court with the remainder of time spent in chambers or elsewhere.²

MASTER JURY LIST: An annually updated list of Alaska citizens who are prospective jurors. The list is compiled by merging voter registration, income tax, and fish and game license lists, and correcting for names that appear on more than one list.

MISDEMEANORS: Violations of criminal law for which the maximum sentence that can be levied is one year. We have grouped misdemeanors into nine categories:

1. Violence-Related. Those misdemeanors in which some physical violence is alleged to have occurred or the potential for violence is alleged to have been demonstrated. Included in this category are assault and battery, assault, carrying a concealed weapon, and malicious destruction of property.
2. Theft/Fraud. Those misdemeanors associated with theft or fraud. This category includes concealment of merchandise or shoplifting, concealing stolen property, defrauding an

²Reference "Administrative Analysis of the King County District Courts," Western Region of the National Center for State Courts, 8/28/75 (pp 144 and 145).

inkeeper (e.g., refusing to pay a legitimate bill), false statements and reports, fraudulent use of a credit card, petty larceny, taking a watercraft, joyriding, and worthless checks.

3. Environmental. Those misdemeanors where it is alleged that some part of the environment has been damaged. This category includes dog and animal-related offenses, fish and game violations, littering and junk-related offenses, and pollution.
4. Nuisance-Related. Those misdemeanors constituting minor nuisance to the public. This category includes disorderly conduct, indecent exposure, loitering, and trespassing.
5. Alcohol/Drugs. Those misdemeanors involving excessive use of alcohol and drugs, other than traffic-related offenses.
6. Vice. Those misdemeanors in which the offense is related to morals. This category includes gambling, prostitution, solicitation, and other misdemeanor crimes dealing with sex.
7. Resisting the Law. Those misdemeanors where it is alleged that the defendant thwarted the activities of a law enforcement official. This category includes aiding escape, escape, destroying evidence, fugitive from justice, and resisting arrest.
8. Traffic-Related. Those misdemeanors involving driving. This category includes operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs (OMVI), leaving the scene of an accident, other accident violations (e.g., failure to report), operator's license violations, reckless driving, and negligent driving.
9. Other. All misdemeanors not belonging to one of the above categories.

PEREMPTORY CHALLENGE: A device permitted by court rule allowing either side to disqualify the assigned judge or prospective

jurors from participating in the case without stating any reasons. The number of peremptory challenges allowed is limited. Further disqualifications can be made only for specific cause.

PHASE: Particular stage or point in the judicial process requiring judicial or administrative action. The following are possible phases in civil and criminal actions:

Civil

1. Filing of complaint or petition
2. Filing answer
3. Filing memorandum to set
4. Motions
5. Conferences: pretrial, settlement, trial setting
6. Trial
7. Post trial: motions, appeals

Misdemeanor

1. Filing of Complaint
2. Arraignment
3. Plea and appointment of counsel
4. Pretrial Conference
5. Pretrial Disposition
6. Trial
7. Post trial: motions, probation report, sentencing, appeals

Felony

1. Filing of complaint
2. District Court Arraignment
3. District Court Pre-hearing Disposition
4. District Court Preliminary Examination
5. Grand Jury
6. Filing of information or indictment
7. Superior Court Arraignment
8. Plea
9. Motions
10. Conferences: trial setting, pretrial
11. Pretrial Disposition
12. Trial
13. Post Trial: motions, probation report, sentencing, appeals

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION (or Preliminary Hearing): Hearing conducted in a lower court to determine whether a felony has been committed and whether sufficient cause exists to believe the defendant guilty. The results of the preliminary examination include:

1. Dismissal
2. Reduction of charge to a misdemeanor
3. Held to Answer (bound over to the Superior Court)
4. Discharge (no formal complaint filed)

PRETRIAL CONFERENCE: A conference before a judge, reciting stipulations and admissions, amendments allowed to pleadings, and any other action which may control the subsequent course of action of the case. The conference may result in a pretrial conference order.

PROCEEDING: Any hearing or court appearance related to the adjudication of a case.

SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE: Conference with a judge or judicial personnel at which the parties discuss the possibility of disposing of the case without a trial.

SHORT CAUSE CASE: Case with an estimated trial time of one day or less, as estimated by the parties.

SUSPENDED IMPOSITION OF SENTENCE (SIS): A condition whereby, if a convicted misdemeanant passes a specified period of time (e.g., one year) without another conviction, the conviction on this case may be set aside.

TRIAL: An in-court proceeding of a contested case (the matter is in dispute) at which evidence is presented and a final judgment on all matters in dispute is expected. The trial may be by jury or by court (without jury). The trial is separated into the following phases:

1. Voir Dire. (Jury trial only) The oral examination of potential jurors for selection and elimination of jurors from a jury panel;
2. Proceedings. Opening statements by counsel, the presentation of testimony and other evidence by the parties, motions during the trial and arguments of counsel;
3. Deliberation. (Jury trial only) The time required of a jury to weigh the evidence in order to arrive at a verdict;
4. Verdict. (Jury trial only) Announcement in open court of jury verdict and polling of jury, if requested;
5. Decision/Finding. (Non-jury trial) Announcement in open court of court's decision on the merits immediately following proceedings. Considered an uncontested hearing if case taken under advisement and decision is announced in open court at a later time;
6. Pretrial/Post-trial Hearing: Hearings on motions occurring immediately before jury selection or plaintiff's opening statement, or immediately after proceedings, verdict, or decision.

TRIAL BACKLOG: Total inventory of cases at issue. A civil case is at issue upon the filing of an answer by any defendant. A criminal case is at issue when the defendant is arraigned before a court having jurisdiction to try the case.

TRIAL SETTING CONFERENCE: Conference held in lieu of pretrial conference at which it is determined whether a case is ready. If so, a trial date is set. At this conference, procedural details only are determined and no restatement of the issues is made.

VENUE: The local area where a case may be tried.

WORKLOAD INDICATORS: These indicators reflect relative workload, backlog, and resources expended per court.

1. Workload

- a. Dispositions Per Judge: The average amount of dispositions filed per full-time judge assigned. This indicator can either be computed on a gross basis or the number of judges assigned can be altered to reflect travel, vacation, or assignment of judges to other locations.

$$\text{Dispositions Per Judge} = \frac{\text{Number Cases Disposed of}}{\text{Number of Judges Assigned}}$$

- b. Dispositions To Filings: The rates by which cases disposed of follow cases filed. A figure of 100% is optimal. A figure below 100% indicates an increase in backlog. A figure above 100% indicates a decrease in backlog.

$$\text{Dispositions To Filings} = \frac{\text{Number of Cases Disposed of}}{\text{Number of Cases Filed}}$$

2. Backlog

- a. Backlog Months: A gross measure of how long it would take to dispose of current backlog if cases were disposed of at the same rate as in the immediate past.

$$\text{Backlog Months} = \frac{\text{Number Cases Pending}}{\text{Cases Disposed of Per Month}}$$

- b. Delayed Case Ratio: The percent of cases pending after an established period of time. For criminal cases,

this period of time is four months, for all other cases it is one year.

$$\text{Delayed Case Ratio} = \frac{\text{Number Cases Pending Beyond Period}}{\text{Number Cases Pending}}$$

3. Resources Expended (efficiency)

- a. Personnel Ratio: The number of full-time, permanent employees at any location compared to case activity at that location.

$$\text{Personnel Ratio} = \frac{\text{Number Full-Time Permanent Employees}}{\text{Number Cases Disposed Of}}$$

*Including Judicial Personnel

- b. Budget Ratio: The amount of non-personnel, non-capital dollars expended per case activity.

$$\text{Budget Ratio} = \frac{\text{Non-Personnel, Non-Capital \$ Expended}}{\text{Number Cases Disposed Of}}$$

END