

SB

12

My SB 12 file

MEMO April 7, 1977
FROM SENATOR ZIEGLER
TO REPRESENTATIVE FREEMAN
 REPRESENTATIVE GARDINER
RE HJR 13, HB 106, HB 173

I talked to the Chamber types on April 6th. I was advised that their legislative committee has endorsed the captioned legislation. I told them that as far as I knew these three items were either dead or moribund but, in any event, they didn't show much hope for posterity.

RHZ/pkz

P.S. Enclosed is the tentative schedule for the visit next week.

Terry:

Paula tells me you would like to talk about SB 12. Although I originally put it in to get somebody's attention, I have concluded that it is an idea whose time has come and that we should do everything we can, notwithstanding the protestations of the court system, to push it through. My neck is bowed!



MEMO April 5, 1977

FROM SENATOR ZIEGLER

TO REPRESENTATIVE FREEMAN
 REPRESENTATIVE GARDINER

RE SB 12

SB 12, the bill by which we would acquire an additional Superior Court judge in Ketchikan, passed the Senate on March 31st. The bill is opposed by the court system, which takes the view that there isn't enough business at home to keep one Superior judge busy, much less two.

What the court system fails to grasp is that the work load of a Superior Court judge is not as important to litigants and the local bar as the availability of a Superior Court judge. Based on information furnished me by Judge Schulz's secretary, Judge Schulz was off the bench more than he was on it between August 1st and December 31st of last year. It is very frustrating for lawyers and their clients who have a firm trial date set to be advised that Judge Schulz, for whatever reason, was out of town and would be gone for several days or, in some instances, several weeks.

This bill is very important to our community, because with two Superior Court judges, one of whom would be in town on each of the 365 days in a year, we would no longer have the aforementioned problem.

Concomitant with the obtaining of another Superior Court judge would be the phasing out of the District Court judge. Judge Keene is not at all perturbed about this possibility.

The Senate Finance committee estimated that the increased cost would be \$26,000, but as I recollect, the cost figure in connection with the Kodiak, Bethel and Sitka situations is somewhere around \$7500.

I am in the process of letting the Chief Justice know that if he perseveres in thwarting our efforts, it is quite likely that his presumptive sentencing bill will have a difficult time making it through the legislature.

RHZ/pkz

Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR
ROBERT H. ZIEGLER, SR.
307 BAWDEN STREET
KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901

POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811



Senate

CHAIRMAN
RULES
—
VICE CHAIRMAN
JUDICIARY
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

January 11, 1978

Representative Terry Gardiner
Chairman
House Judiciary Committee

Dear Terry:

You'll recollect the House Judiciary committee very courteously afforded me the opportunity last year to address it on the subject of Senate Bill 12, a bill which would authorize the creation of an additional Superior Court judgeship in Ketchikan. At the time the bill was introduced, it was my intention to get the attention of the court system, for I felt that the one Superior Court judge we do have, Tom Schulz, an excellent judge, was being assigned to trials elsewhere in the state more than he should have been. I believe I furnished the committee with some statistics which substantiated that assertion.

Please bear in mind that nobody has ever complained or said a harsh word about the caliber of our judiciary; the thrust was directed toward the unavailability of justice at times when many members of the Ketchikan Bar Association were complaining, not to mention the litigants involved in pending court actions.

I am pleased to report that the situation has to a large extent been cured. The court system hasn't deprived us of our Superior Court judge nearly so much as it did in the past; there are few, if any, complaints about the lack of a Superior Court judge. Furthermore, Judge Compton and occasionally Judge Stewart have filled in for Judge Schulz on those currently infrequent occasions when he is not on the bench in Ketchikan.

Ergo, it would seem that as a result of the changed circumstances, Senate Bill 12 is not necessary at this time. Accordingly, I am requesting you to hold it in abeyance. Should it be needed in the future, I'll be in touch with you.

Incidentally, Judge Schulz has expressed satisfaction with the situation and advised me unofficially that as a result of his curtailed travel, he has been in a better position to handle his Ketchikan docket efficaciously.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "Bob Ziegler".

Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.

cc - House Judiciary Committee Members



SB 12 files

Superior Court

State of Alaska

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
415 MAIN STREET, ROOM 402
KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901

Chambers of
THOMAS E. SCHULZ, Judge

May 6, 1977

Lew Williams, Jr.
Editor
Ketchikan Daily News
P. O. Box 7900
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Dear Editor:

There has been a considerable amount of publicity in the past few weeks concerning the level of judicial services being provided in Ketchikan. The publicity has, to a large extent been generated by S. B. 12, a Bill introduced by Senator Ziegler, that would, if passed, abolish the District Court position in Ketchikan and add a second Superior Court position. The rationale behind the Bill was apparently the belief that the court system has been derelict in providing adequate personnel for the Ketchikan area.

As the incumbent Superior Court Judge for this area, I must take exception.

To begin with, I had a long conference with Senator Ziegler, Mr. Cloudy and Mr. Brown on a Saturday afternoon last fall during which the caseload in Ketchikan and my assignment to other Districts in the State were discussed. These items have been the subject of discussion, not only between the persons already mentioned, but between myself and other members of the Ketchikan Bar Association on other occasions and I had also discussed the matters with the Presiding Judge of this District and the Administrative Director of the Alaska Court System. When I arrived in Ketchikan there was a substantial backlog of cases that had been ready for trial for some time and that backlog was still with us to some extent as late as last fall. However, the backlog in Ketchikan was miniscule compared to the backlog in the Third District and the Fourth District. I told the Ketchikan Bar Association, the Presiding Judge for this District and the Administrative Director that I would accept assignments to the Third and Fourth Districts whenever I could to help out with larger backlogs in those areas. I did that.

Lew Williams, Jr.

May 6, 1977

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The problem all over the State has been largely the result of sloppy calendar practices on the part of the judges and while I can not speak for other areas in the State, I can say that I and my staff in Ketchikan have resolved those problems here and our Civil and Criminal calendar is current, and, in my opinion, in better shape than anywhere else in the State.

At the time of the conversation last fall, there were several things in the wind that indicated that Ketchikan might experience a substantial growth in a relatively short period of time. Because we were still dealing with a large number of old cases, the calendar here was already crowded. It generally takes far too long to get additional judicial personnel when they are needed. I had firsthand experience with that in Fairbanks last year and the reaction of the Legislature and the Judiciary to a demonstrated need for an additional judge of general jurisdiction was, in my opinion, too damn slow. With those factors in mind I agreed with Senator Ziegler and others that they would probably need to introduce legislation providing for an additional Superior Court Judge in this area. The thought was that it would take two or three years to get the judge and that by that time, the need would be crystal clear. I do not believe that anyone at the meeting contemplated that the Bill would pass this year nor do I believe that anyone at the meeting believed that the judge was needed this year.

Shortly after that, I changed venue in a case from Ketchikan to Juneau. The case was ready for trial and time had been set aside in Ketchikan to try it, so I went to Juneau and tried the case for for two weeks. I had scheduled in Juneau a complicated contract case to follow, but that case was not ready for trial and so I faced the prospect of a month with a very light calendar. Rather than sit around here, I agreed to go to Fairbanks and try criminal cases. That kept me out of Ketchikan for six weeks, but it also kept me busy. Shortly after I returned from Fairbanks, I went to Anchorage for the Judges' Conference and stayed there to clear up remaining matters in cases that had been assigned to me in that area. Then came a short vacation after which, I returned to Juneau and tried the contract case that I mentioned earlier and a serious felony case on which the judges in Juneau had been disqualified.

I have been back in Ketchikan since February and I have told the Administrative Director that I do not want assignments out of the District for the remainder of this year for the very simple reason that I am sick and tired of traveling and I want to stay home for awhile.

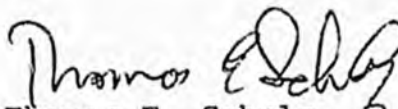
However, we have to my knowledge no Civil cases that are ready for trial that are not now set for a trial date certain nor do we have any pending Criminal cases not now scheduled for trial. In other words, the calendar in Ketchikan, is current and I have every reason to believe that it will remain so in the future. Because I and the other persons in the Court System in Ketchikan have worked

Lew Williams, Jr.
May 6, 1977
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to get the calendar in the shape that it is presently in. I take strong exception to any implication that the Judicial System or myself have slighted the needs in Ketchikan in any way.

If the condition of the calendar in Ketchikan remains as it is now, I can not support an additional judge for this area this year or next. It would simply mean that one of us would have to travel all the time.

Very truly yours,


Thomas E. Schulz
Superior Court Judge

TES:ri

cc: Hon. Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.
Hon. Terry Gardiner
Hon. Oral Freeman
Hon. Robert Boochever
Hon. Thomas B. Stewart
Mr. Arthur H. Snowden, II

House Judiciary
May 3, 1977

The meeting was called to order at 3:55 p.m. by Chairman, Gardiner. Members present were Gardiner, Miles, Brown and Rudd. Mr. Dankworth, Mr. Eliason and Mr. Carpenter came late.

SB 12 Number of superior court and district court judges SB
12

Senator Ziegler was here to speak in support of SB 12 for which he is a sponsor. He explained the existing problem as being that Ketchikan's Judge Schultz is frequently called to Anchorage leaving Ketchikan without a judge. Sen. Ziegler would like to see a superior court judge in Ketchikan at all times.

Senator Ziegler requested that the committee put this bill in the drawer for now. He said that he will carefully monitor the superior court position in Ketchikan between now and next year, and may ask that the bill be reconsidered next year if he senses the need.

The committee agreed to set the bill aside for now.

SB 151 Tort claims against the State of Alaska SB
151

Gardiner briefly explained why he had brought this bill up before the committee.

Tom Koester from the Attorney General's office was here to support the bill, which is an administration bill.

Brown moved that consideration of SB 151 be postponed indefinitely. Gardiner explained that a committee could not do this, as it would kill the bill for this year. Brown changed his motion to table the bill. The motion to table the bill failed.

There was a very lengthy, involved discussion after which the committee decided not to do anything with the bill at this time.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:00 p.m.



District Court

State of Alaska

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
415 MAIN STREET, ROOM 400
KETCHIKAN, ALASKA
99901

CHAMBERS OF
H. C. KEENE, Jr., JUDGE

April 5, 1977

Hon. Terry Gardiner
Chairman, House Judiciary Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Senate Bill 12.

Dear Terry:

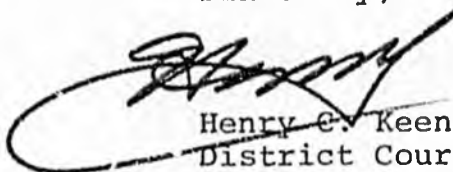
I understand that your committee has at present a Bill that would eliminate the position of District Court judge in Ketchikan. In order to clarify the picture, the abolition of my position would leave me in a very peculiar position. I have no intention of retiring in the foreseeable future.

This past month marked the termination of ten years on the Bench in Ketchikan during which period I feel I have gained a wealth of knowledge and experience. Whether this could be converted to a possible position on the Superior Court Bench is something that is at best risky and problematical.

In brief, I would appreciate your opposition to this Bill as there is no requirement for two Superior Court judges in Ketchikan. Such action would result in a completely unnecessary expenditure of money that is not justified by the workload, and is opposed by the Court System.

If there is anything further I can add on this subject, please let me know and I will respond forthwith.

Sincerely,



Henry C. Keene, Jr.
District Court Judge

HCK:ri

House Judiciary
May 2, 1977

The meeting was called to order at 3:45 p.m. by Chairman, Gardiner. Members present were Gardiner, Rudd, Dankworth and Carpenter. Brown came late. Miles and Eliason were absent.

Mr. Dankworth welcomed Mr. Carpenter as the new member of the committee.

HB 278 Geographic cost of living differentials for judicial officers HB
278

Gardiner reminded the committee that they had already agreed to delete section 4 of this bill when it had been considered previously.

Art Snowden and Susan Burke from the Court System were here to answer questions about the bill.

Brown recommended that if this bill were to leave committee, that a committee report accompany it so that this bill is not considered to be a repealer of the salary commission recommendations. The salary commission has set a base pay and this deals only with a cost of living differential, but Brown still thought that a committee report would be wise to attach to the bill.

Mr. Dankworth moved that HB 278 be moved out of committee. The motion carried and this was done.

SB 12 Number of superior court judges and district court judges SB
12

Art Snowden from the Court System was here to speak against the bill. The Court System doesn't feel that another judge is needed in Ketchikan. They feel that there is ample personnel to handle the work load in Ketchikan now. Mr. Snowden indicated that if anything is done on this, the original version of the bill would be more desirable in that it would give the Court System another judge who could be placed in an area where there appears to be a need, but they really do not sense a need in Ketchikan at this time.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:10 p.m.

Memorandum

Alaska Court System

TO: [Arthur H. Snowden, II
Administrative Director

DATE : February 23, 1977

FROM: Merle Martin ^{MPM}
Manager of Technical Operations

SUBJECT: Replacing a District Court
Judge in Ketchikan with a
Superior Court Judge

Attached is the analysis you requested. I do not
recommend proposed replacement.

cc: James D. Babb, Jr.
Leanne Culp

Replacing a District Court Judge in Ketchikan
With an Additional Superior Court Judge

Methodology: We used a case weighting model for this analysis. Case weighting has been used extensively in California, Washington, and in the Alaska Court System to evaluate judicial requirements. The model computes judges required by applying the following formula.

Judges = Bench Minutes Required per Year to
Required Dispose of all Cases

Bench Minutes Available Per Judge Per Year

In computing Bench Minutes Available Per Year, we have used data gathered in Anchorage that compiled bench time by type of case by where the case was disposed of (e.g., trial). We have added 15 percent to the Anchorage figures to reflect economics of scale in the larger courts in Anchorage that do not exist in the smaller courts of Ketchikan.

In computing Bench Minutes Available Per Year, we used the same computations as done in the National Center for State Court study of the King County District Courts. We departed from this study for the following variables specific to Alaska.

1. We deducted an additional five days per year for judicial conferences, continuing education outside the state, etc.
2. We included an allowance for travel to reflect the "circuit riding" nature of our judges. Judge Keene's travel to other First Judicial Districts courts is necessitated when trials occur at magistrate's posts and when Judge Williams is challenged in Juneau. Judge Schultz's travel is more extensive and more outside his district.
3. The King County Study used a figure of five hours per day on the bench. However, the administrative structure supporting those judges was extensive. We have used 4 1/2 hours in the District Court and 4 hours in the Superior Court. The lower Superior Court figure reflects the greater complexity of cases in that court. The American Bar Association standards are 20 hours per week or four hours per day.

Results: 81 percent of a District Court judge's time and 72 percent of a Superior Court judge's time are required in Ketchikan. These figures are conservatively low in that the assumption of a six percent calendaring slack (calendaring inefficiency) is ideally low. If calendaring slack is higher, then more judge time will be needed. However, for the purpose of this analysis it is important to note that, in any case, a greater proportion of a District Court judge's time is needed than for a Superior Court judge.

Conclusion: It would not seem advisable to replace the District Court judge at Ketchikan with a Superior Court judge because:

1. The new Superior Court judge would have to spend more than 80 percent of his time on District Court matters; and
2. The current Superior Court judge position requires not even three-quarters of a Superior Court judge's time.

Recommendations: If it has been determined that a Superior Court judge in Ketchikan is not optimally available to hear all matters, then Judge Schultz's travel time to other courts should be decreased.

Section A. District Court
Judges Required

Judge Minutes Available: Table A-1 provides this computation. There are 49,140 District Court bench minutes available per year in Ketchikan.

Bench Minutes per Case: Table A-2 shows the result of the Anchorage Bench Time study. The last column increases average time by 15 percent to reflect the processing economies expected in larger courts but not present in smaller courts.

Maximum Dispositions: In the long run, we cannot expect a court to dispose of more cases than are filed. Table A-3 shows filings by case type in the Ketchikan District Court in 1976. The maximum disposition we can expect, then, is the numbers of cases filed (3598).

Bench Minutes Required: Tables A-4 through A-7 compute bench minutes required for the four types of District Court cases. Each table comprises the same format which includes:

Column (1) - The particular stages at which a case can terminate. The more advanced the stage of disposition (e.g., trial), the more bench time that can be expected to be expended.

Column (2) - Percent of 1976 dispositions that were terminated at each stage.

Column (3) - The percentages in Column (2) applied to the total cases filed (maximum disposition) in 1976. Thus in Table A-4, Column (2) shows 63 percent of 1976 misdemeanors were terminated at the arraignment stage. Maximum disposition for misdemeanors was 896. 896×0.63 equals the 564 cases shown for arraignment in Column (3).

Column (4) - Average time for disposition taken from the right hand column of Table A-2.

Column (5) - Total Bench Minutes required computed by multiplying each row in Column (3) by its counterpart in Column (4).

Judges Required: Table A-8 sums the computed bench minutes required in Tables A-4 through A-7. A total of some forty thousand bench minutes are required. Referring to Table A-1, we see that there are 49,140 judge bench minutes available per year in the Ketchikan District Court. Dividing bench minutes required by bench minutes available, we see that 0.81 district court judges are required. Stated another way, 81 percent of a District Court judge's time is required to process District Court matters in Ketchikan.

Table A-1

Computation of Judge
Minutes Available per Year
Ketchikan District Court

1. Court Days per Year		<u>250</u> ^{1/}
2. Deductible Days		
a. Annual Leave ^{2/}	<u>30</u>	
b. Sick Leave	<u>3</u>	
c. Conferences, outside travel, etc.	<u>5</u>	
d. Travel ^{3/}	<u>15</u>	
e. Allowance for calendaring ^{4/}	<u>15</u>	
f. Other	<u> </u>	
g. Total Deductible Days		<u>68</u>
3. Judge Days Available		<u>182</u>
4. Judge Minutes Available ^{5/} (Item 3 times 270)		<u>49140</u>

1/ Reference "Administrative Analysis of the King County District Courts," NCSC, 8/28/75 pp. 144, 145.

2/ Judge Keene has 10 years service.

3/ Minimum travel 6 days; moderate travel 15 days; heavy travel 30 days.

4/ Case settings, continuances, etc.--6% as shown in the King County Study (see 1/ above).

5/ Assuming 4-1/2 bench hours, or 270 minutes per day.

Table A-2

Bench Minutes in the Anchorage
District Court

<u>Type Case</u>	<u>Termination Stage</u>	<u>% Cases At This Stage</u>	<u>Average Time (Min.)</u>	<u>15% Leeway</u>
<u>Misdemeanor</u>	1. Prior to First Appearance	5%	3.8	4.4
	2. Arraignment	43%	4.6	5.3
	3. Prior to Completion of Trial	47%	15.2	17.5
	4. Trial	5%	251.8	289.6
	Total	100%	21.4	24.6
<u>Civil</u>	1. Prior to Answer	66%	0.3	0.3
	2. Prior to Completion of Trial	15%	0.9	1.0
	3. Trial	19%	33.8	38.9
	Total	100%	6.6	7.6
<u>Traffic</u>	1. Prior to First Appearance	43%	0.1	0.1
	2. Arraignment	53%	2.0	2.3
	3. Prior to Completion of Trial	2%	4.6	5.3
	4. Trial	2%	29.5	33.9
	Total	100%	1.9	2.2
<u>Felony</u>	1. Prior to First Appearance	7%	1.6	1.8
	2. Arraignment	3%	6.5	7.5
	3. Preliminary Hearing	12%	48.3	55.5
	4. Prehearing--Resolved in District Court	59%	15.2	17.5
	5. Prehearing--Superceded by Indictment	19%	9.7	11.2
	Total	100%	17.1	19.7

Table A-3

Maximum 1976 Dispositions
(Filings) for Ketchikan District
Court

Felony	64
Traffic	2,354
Misdemeanor	895
Civil	<u>284</u>
Total:	3,598

Table A-4

Misdemeanor Bench Minutes Required

(1) Termination Stage	(2) % of 1976 Dispositions at that Stage	(3) Projected 1976 Cases at that Stage	(4) Average Time for Disposition	(5) Total Bench Minutes Required
Prior to First Appearance	.04	36	4.4	158.4
Arrest	.63	564	5.3	2,989.2
Prior to Completion of Trial	.28	251	17.5	4,392.5
Trial	.05	45	289.6	13,032.0
Total	1.00	896	-	20,572.1

Table A-5

Felony Bench Minutes Required

(1) Termination Stage	(2) % of 1976 Dispositions at that Stage	(3) Projected 1976 Cases at that Stage	(4) Average Time for Disposition	(5) Total Bench Minutes Required
Prior to First Appearance	.13	8	1.8	14.4
Arrest	.02	1	7.5	7.5
Preliminary Hearing	.27	17	55.5	943.5
Prehearing--Resolved in District Court	.35	22	17.5	385.0
Prehearing--Super- ceded by Indictment	.23	16	11.2	179.2
Total	1.00	64	-	1,529.6

Table A-6

Traffic Bench Minutes Required

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Termination Stage	% of 1976 Dispositions at that Stage	Projected 1976 Cases at that Stage	Average Time for Disposition	Total Bench Minutes Required
Prior to First Appearance	.33	777	0.1	7.8
Arraignment	.44	1,036	2.3	2,382.8
Prior to Completion of Trial	.05	118	5.3	625.4
Trial	.18	423	33.9	14,339.7
Total	1.00	2,354	-	17,355.7

Table A-7

Civil Bench Minutes Required

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Termination Stage	% of 1976 Dispositions at that Stage	Projected 1976 Cases at that Stage	Average Time for Disposition	Total Bench Minutes Required
Prior to Answer	.79	224	0.3	67.2
Prior to Completion of Trial	.17	49	1.0	49.0
Trial	.04	11	38.9	427.9
Total	1.00	284	-	544.1

Table A-8

Ketchikan District Court
Judges Required

<u>Type Case</u>	<u>Bench Minutes Required</u>	<u>Judges Required*</u>
Misdemeanor	20,572.1	0.42
Felony	1,529.6	0.03
Traffic	17,355.7	0.35
Civil	<u>544.1</u>	<u>0.01</u>
Total	40,001.5	0.81

*Bench Minutes Required divided by 49,140 Judge Minutes Available
(Table A-1).

Section B. Superior Court
Judges Required

Judge Minutes Available: Table B-1 provides this computation. The criterion of only four hours a day on the bench for a Superior Court judge is consistent with ABA standards of 20 hours per week. More hours off the bench are required for Superior Court judges because of the greater complexity of cases handled. This greater complexity leads to more extensive and complex motion practice and review. There are 40,080 Superior Court bench minutes available per judge per year in Ketchikan.

Bench Minutes per Case: Table B-2 shows the result of the Anchorage Bench Time Study. The last column increases Anchorage time by 15 percent to reflect processing economies expected in larger courts but not present in smaller courts.

Maximum Disposition: Table B-3 shows that, had all 1976 cases filed been disposed of, we would have had a maximum of 550 Superior Court dispositions at Ketchikan in 1976.

Bench Minutes Required: Tables B-4 through B-8 provide the same computations as explained for Tables A-4 through A-7. The only difference is in Probate cases and Children's Matters which are unique in nature. In these cases, times vary more by type of case than by the stage where the case is terminated.

Judges Required: Table B-9 shows computed bench minutes required in Tables B-4 through B8. Some 30,000 bench minutes are required. This represents 72 percent of a Superior Court judge's time.

Table B-1

Computation of Judge
Minutes Available per Year
Ketchikan Superior Court

1. Court Days per Year		<u>250</u> ^{1/}
2. Deductible Days		
a. Annual Leave ^{2/}	<u>30</u>	
b. Sick Leave	<u>3</u>	
c. Conferences, outside travel, etc.	<u>5</u>	
d. Travel ^{3/}	<u>30</u>	
e. Allowance for calendaring ^{4/}	<u>15</u>	
f. Other	<u> </u>	
g. Total Deductible Days		<u>83</u>
3. Judge Days Available		<u>167</u>
4. Judge Minutes Available ^{5/} (Item 3 times 240)		<u>40080</u>

1/ Reference "Administrative Analysis of the King County District Courts," 8/28/75 pp. 144, 145.

2/ 30 for Superior Court judges.

3/ Minimum travel 6 days; moderate travel 15 days; heavy travel 30 days.

4/ Case settings, continuances, etc.--6% as shown in the King County Study (see 1/ above).

5/ Assuming 4 bench hours, or 240 minutes per day.

Table B-2

Bench Minutes in the Anchorage
Superior Court

<u>Type Case</u>	<u>Termination Stage</u>	<u>% Cases At This Stage</u>	<u>Average Time (Min.)</u>	<u>15% Leeway (Min.)</u>
<u>Felony</u>	1. Arraignment	5%	108.9	125.2
	2. Pretrial	83%	79.3	91.2
	3. Trial	8%	787.8	906.0
	4. Other	4%	43.5	50.0
	Total	100%	136.0	-
<u>Domestic Relations</u>	1. Trial	57%	39.5	45.4
	2. Other	43%	5.7	6.6
	Total	100%	25.0	-
<u>Probate</u>	1. Adoption	34%	11.4	13.1
	2. Estates	30%	13.2	15.2
	3. Guardianships	1%	30.5	35.1
	4. Conservatorships	19%	15.3	17.6
	5. Sanity	16%	39.7	45.7
Total	100%	17.4	-	
<u>Other Civil</u>	1. Before Answer	65%	4.1	4.7
	2. Pretrial	27%	7.3	8.4
	3. Trial	8%	528.3	607.5
Total	100%	47.0	-	
<u>Children's Matters</u>	1. Dependency	14%	55.9	64.3
	2. Delinquency	86%	60.8	69.9
	Total	100%	60.1	-

Table B-3

Maximum 1976 Dispositions
(Filings) for Ketchikan Superior
Court

Felony	33
Domestic Relations	249
Probate	76
Other Civil	80
Children's Matters	<u>112</u>
Total:	550

Table B-4

Felony Bench Minutes Required

(1) Termination Stage	(2) % of 1976 Dispositions at that Stage	(3) Projected 1976 Cases at that Stage	(4) Average Time for Disposition	(5) Total Bench Minutes Required
Arraignment	.23	7	125.2	876.4
Pretrial	.48	16	91.2	1,459.2
Trial	.20	7	906.0	6,342.0
Other	.09	3	50.0	150.0
Total	1.00	33	-	8,827.6

Table B-5

Domestic Relations Bench Minutes Required

(1) Termination Stage	(2) % of 1976 Dispositions at that Stage	(3) Projected 1976 Cases at that Stage	(4) Average Time for Disposition	(5) Total Bench Minutes Required
Trial	.48	120	45.4	5,448.0
Other	.52	129	6.6	851.4
Total	1.00	249	-	6,299.4

Table B-6

Probate Bench Minutes Required

(1) Type Case	(2) % of 1976 Dispositions at that Stage	(3) Projected 1976 Cases at that Stage	(4) Average Time for Disposition	(5) Total Bench Minutes Required
Adoption	.37	28	13.1	366.8
Estates	.41	31	15.2	471.2
Guardianship	.01	1	35.1	35.1
Conservatorship	.11	8	17.6	140.8
Sanity	.10	8	45.7	365.6
Total	1.00	76	-	1,379.5

Table B-7

Other Civil Bench Minutes Required

(1) Termination Stage	(2) % of 1976 Dispositions at that Stage	(3) Projected 1976 Cases at that Stage	(4) Average Time for Disposition	(5) Total Bench Minutes Required
Before Answer	.73	58	4.7	272.6
Pretrial	.18	15	8.4	126.0
Trial	.09	7	607.5	4,252.5
Total	1.00	80	-	4,651.1

Table B-8

Children's Matters Bench Minutes Required

(1) Type Case	(2) % of 1976 Dispositions at that Stage	(3) Projected 1976 Cases at that Stage	(4) Average Time for Disposition	(5) Total Bench Minutes Required
Dependency	.06	7	64.3	450.1
Delinquency	.94	105	69.9	7,339.5
Total	1.00	112	-	7,789.6

Table B-9

Ketchikan Superior Court
Judges Required

<u>Type Case</u>	<u>Bench Minutes Required</u>	<u>Judges Required*</u>
Felony	8,827.6	0.22
Domestic Relations	6,299.4	0.16
Probate	1,379.5	0.03
Other Civil	4,651.1	0.12
Children's Matters	<u>7,789.6</u>	<u>0.19</u>
Total	28,947.2	0.72

*Bench Minutes Required divided by 40,080 Judge Minutes Available
(Table B-1).