

1015 HJ INTERIM FILES, BERCH'S INTERIM CORRESPONDENCE



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Judiciary

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

August 10, 1979

Dr. Lenore Walker, Director
The Colorado Association for
Aid to Battered Women
Box 136
Colorado Women's College
Montview Boulevard and Quebec
Denver, Colorado 80220

Dear Dr. Walker:

I am doing a research project on domestic violence for the Alaska State Legislature. I have a copy of your book, "The Battered Woman", and would like to purchase a copy of the monograph, "Services to Battered Women: Program Development in the United States". Please notify me of the fee so I can get a check in the mail soon.

I have requested the other two publications suggested in your book and am trying to obtain the proposed national legislation mentioned. If you can suggest other resources that might be helpful please do so. Alaska has a growing network of shelters and a good deal of their funding comes from the legislature. However, a lot of skepticism exists as to the need of shelters and, in some cases, that domestic violence is a problem.

Your help will be appreciated.

Sincerely

Rochelle Plotnick

Rochelle Plotnick
Administrative Assistant
House Judiciary Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3782



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Judiciary

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

August 10, 1979

The Center for Women Policy Studies
2000 P Street NW
Washington, DC 20036

Dear Friend:

I am doing a research project on domestic violence for the Alaska Legislature. Could you send me a copy of "Programs Providing Services to Battered Women"? Please let me know if you need any money for it.

If you can suggest other publications that might be helpful please do so. Alaska has a growing network of shelters and a good deal of their funding comes from the legislature. However, a great deal of skepticism exists of their need and, in some cases, that domestic violence is a problem.

Your help will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Rochelle Plotnick".

Rochelle Plotnick
Administrative Assistant
House Judiciary Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3782



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Judiciary

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Official Business

August 9, 1979

Charles F. Campbell
Director
Division of Corrections
Pouch H-03
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Campbell:

The House Judiciary Committee is planning to travel to Anchorage, Bethel, Fairbanks, Nome and Ketchikan during the interim. Members of the committee are interested in visiting the correctional facilities in those communities. Since time will be limited, we had hoped to visit the facility in the morning and conduct public hearings in the afternoon, with the exception of Anchorage. Please consider this tentative schedule and let us know if it can be arranged or if we need to make some adjustments.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Rochelle Plotnick".

Rochelle Plotnick
Administrative Assistant
House Judiciary Committee

enclosure

cc: Charlie Parr
Chairman
House Judiciary Committee

HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE - TENTATIVE INTERIM SCHEDULE

8/9/79

September 5th Anchorage

Charlie, Peggy and Rocky - work session

September 13th Anchorage

Committee Briefing - 9:00a.m. - Legislative Information Office

Public Hearing - 7:30p.m. - Eagle River Public Library

September 14th Anchorage

* Committee Tour of
Correctional Facilities - Time TBA*- Facilities: Ridgeview, McLaughlin,
Third Ave., Sixth Ave.
(time permitting)

September 15th Anchorage

Public Hearing - 9:00a.m. - Place TBA

October 5th Bethel

* Committee Tour of Bethel Jail - Time TBA

Public Hearing - 2:00p.m. - Place TBA

October 6th Bethel

Public Hearing - 9:00a.m. - Place TBA

October 14th Fairbanks

* Committee Tour of Fairbanks Jail - Time TBA

Public Hearing - 2:00p.m. - Place TBA

Party - Hosted by Parr's - Time TBA - 6 1/2 Mile Chena Hot Springs Road

* TBA = TO BE ANNOUNCED

October 20th Fairbanks

Public Hearing - 9:00a.m. - Place TBA

November 2nd Nome

* Committee Tour of Nome Jail - Time TBA

Public Hearing - 2:00p.m. - Place TBA

November 3rd Nome

Public Hearing - 9:00a.m. - Place TBA

November 9th Ketchikan

* Committee Tour of Ketchikan Jail - Time TBA

Public Hearing - 2:00p.m. - Place TBA

November 10th Ketchikan

Public Hearing - 9:00a.m. - Place TBA

November 29th Anchorage

Committee Hearing with
Invited Persons/Groups - 9:00a.m. - Place TBA

November 30th Anchorage

Committee Work Session &
Wrap-up of final report
can be written 9:00a.m. - Legislative Information Office



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

Dear Director:

Once again, the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) solicits your support to our acquisition effort by submitting documents to NCJRS. In the past you have been vital in helping us build the NCJRS Document Data Base, now the largest data base of law enforcement and criminal justice information. This computerized bibliographic data base serves as the backbone for the information services that NCJRS provides to the professionals in the criminal justice and law enforcement community as well as the general public. Presently thousands of people use this data base each year.

NCJRS recognizes your organization's involvement in the production of criminal justice literature. We invite you to submit published or unpublished books or reports, studies, articles, conference proceedings, directories, guides and training manuals, program evaluations, and audio-visual materials for inclusion in the data base. I enclose a brochure that describes the subject scope and features of the NCJRS data base.

In addition to the Document Data Base, NCJRS maintains a Non-Documentation Collection - a collection of brochures, flyers, kits, posters, meeting announcements, training notices, newspaper clippings, bulletins, pamphlets, photographs, magazine tearsheets, and other similar relevant material not in the conventional documentation format. These are available to our users via Share packages. Please place us on your mailing lists to receive these 'types' of material produced by your organization.

Your submission of documents and non-documentation materials will contribute to our efforts in providing the law enforcement and criminal justice community with comprehensive information services. Your support is greatly appreciated.

Please send your materials to the following address:

NCJRS
Acquisition Department No. 2
Box 6000
Rockville, Maryland 20850

Sincerely,

Shu-Shun Chiang
Supervisor of Acquisition



U. S. Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
**National Institute of Law Enforcement
and Criminal Justice**

The NCJRS Collection

Participate in Information Sharing

Building a knowledge base of criminal justice information is the first step in developing improved methods of law enforcement and the administration of justice. You can participate in building this knowledge base by sending publications, reports, and audiovisual materials to the centralized information resource for criminal justice practitioners and researchers—NCJRS.

NCJRS—the National Criminal Justice Reference Service—is an international clearinghouse of law enforcement and criminal justice information sponsored by the research center of LEAA, the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Since 1972 NCJRS has been fostering the exchange of information among criminal justice professionals by

- collecting relevant documents and audiovisual materials.
- entering a bibliographic citation and informative abstract of each item on an online computerized data base, and
- disseminating this information through a variety of publications and services to a growing community of users.

The NCJRS document data base includes basic bibliographic information—author, title, publisher, grant number, and other facts of publication—and an abstract for each of the more than 40,000 documents and audiovisual materials in its collection. This important resource

provides excellent research and information sharing possibilities for criminal justice practitioners and researchers.

NCJRS is proud of its collection and is always seeking new materials to keep this collection at the state of the art.

The following paragraphs describe the information sharing programs of NCJRS.

Information Sharing Programs

- *Selective Notification of Information (SNI)*. This service announces up to 10 percent of the most significant additions to the NCJRS data base each month to all registered users. In addition to announcing publications and audiovisual materials, the SNI includes announcements of programs and events of special interest to the criminal justice professional.

- *Reference Service*. NCJRS reference specialists conduct online searches of the NCJRS data base in response to individual requests. Reference specialists provide users with computer printouts describing relevant documents in the NCJRS data base. They also make referrals to other information sources.

- *Document Loan Program*. NCJRS makes its entire document collection accessible to the public through interlibrary loan. This is especially helpful for obtaining documents that are unpublished or out of print.

- *Reading Room*. NCJRS maintains a public reading room in Suite 211, 1015 20th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. Visi-

tors to this facility may use the collection, consult with librarians and reference specialists, and refer to indexes to the NCJRS collection, categorical grant files of LEAA, and other specialized information resources.

- *Publications Program*. NCJRS publishes a series of topical bibliographies that reflect current interests and developments in criminal justice. These bibliographies contain citations with abstracts of relevant literature drawn from the NCJRS data base. Other published materials include translations of important current documents and a variety of booklets designed to keep the public and the professional community aware of criminal justice trends.

- *Microfiche Program*. Free microfiche copies of selected noncopyrighted documents are prepared and distributed by NCJRS. NCJRS publications and products provide information about microfiche availability.

- *Share Package Program*. NCJRS collects public information materials prepared by criminal justice organizations across the nation and circulates them to interested agencies in topical "Share Packages." The availability of these packages is announced through the Selective Notification of Information service. The materials are housed in the NCJRS Reading Room and visitors to this facility may request to see the files on specific topics.

The logo for the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS). It features the acronym "ncjrs" in a bold, lowercase, sans-serif font. Above the letters, there are several horizontal, wavy lines that resemble a stylized wave or a series of overlapping arches, creating a sense of movement and depth.

National Criminal Justice Reference Service

NCJRS SUBJECT SCOPE

Alcoholism and Crime

Alcohol related crime, diversion of alcoholics from court system, and police procedures for detention of alcoholics.

Alternatives to Conventional Adjudication

Informal process to resolve disputes outside of the court, e.g. conciliation, mediation, arbitration, community mediation centers, neighborhood justice centers, media hot lines and fact-finders, administrative procedures.

Classification of crimes, offenders, and victims

Communication Equipment

Description, types, specifications, standards, testing and use of law enforcement communication equipment

Community Relations

Relations between police, courts, or correctional agencies and the community including involvement of community in crime prevention and deterrence programs, citizen action and mobilization, and community organization efforts.

Correctional Institutions (Male, Female, and Juvenile)

Design, construction, history, standards, management, operating procedures of prisons and jails, rehabilitation and training programs, prisoner's rights, prison disorder, and prison industry

Correctional Alternatives

Halfway houses, community based institutions, juvenile detention centers, work release programs, diversion, and restitution

Costs of Crime

Monetary, property, life, social, and hidden costs of crime, tax loss, and welfare costs

Courts (Adult and Juvenile)

Court structure, management and operation, defendant services, pretrial services, judicial process, prosecution, caseload management, appellate court, bail, due process, sentencing, speedy trial, plea bargaining, pardon, juries, magistrates, judges, and public defenders

Consumer Protection

Legal resources for consumers, responses of the criminal justice system, and civil restitution systems for frauds

Crime Deterrence and Prevention

From both the community and law enforcement viewpoint including environmental design, security systems, target hardening, community crime prevention programs, and delinquency prevention programs

Criminalistics and Forensics

Applications of physical science to the field of crime investigation including forensic medicine, forensic psychiatry,

physical evidence identification and handling, ballistics, crime laboratories, and laboratory equipment standards and testing.

Crimes Against the Elderly

Criminology

Theories of criminology and social deviance, victimization studies, research into criminal justice systems, and career criminal studies

Domestic Assaults

Child abuse, child advocacy, battered wives, battered husbands, family crisis, and dispute resolution

Drugs - Illegal Use

Identification of illicit drugs, police detection of substance use, police procedures for the handling of substance abusers, court referral to drug treatment and maintenance programs, treatment of drug users in correctional institutions, treatment alternatives to street crime (TASC), legislative strategies and relationships between drug use and crime

Education and Training

Law enforcement and criminal justice career education and training, job-task analysis, community relations and community crime prevention program training for law enforcement personnel, and undergraduate and postgraduate law enforcement education

Environmental Design

Selectively controlling variables in the planning, design, and effective use of physical space to create conditions which will promote citizen surveillance, reduce criminal opportunity, and increase the risk of apprehension and arrest

Evaluation

Analysis of criminal justice programs and projects to determine causal relationships. Includes general evaluation techniques and research designs applicable to criminal justice system

Financial Management

Methods and techniques of management of fiscal resources available in the law enforcement and criminal justice systems

Information Systems and Software

Systems and software designed or used to organize and manage criminal justice and law enforcement data or data in related social science disciplines including information on system privacy and security

Juvenile Delinquency and Juvenile Justice

Delinquency causation studies, juvenile prostitution, runaways, youth gangs, vandalism, delinquency prevention and treatment programs, juvenile intake and diversion, status offenders, youth service programs, youth service bureaus, and rehabilitation programs

Organized Crime

Systematic, planned illegal activity by groups or individuals engaged in criminal conspiracies for economic gain, including but not limited by the use of violence or threat of violence

Parole

Definition, description, process, and management of parole, parole boards and personnel

Personnel Administration

Administration of law enforcement and criminal justice personnel including hiring, promotion, reward, personnel problem solving, disciplinary actions, firing, unionization, and civil service

Planning, Research, and Development

Planning, research, and development methodology and studies directly or indirectly applicable to the improvement of criminal justice systems

Police

All aspects of police organization, management, and operation including patrol, crime investigation, police traffic function, detectives, police unions, police equipment, police discretion, and private police

Probation

Definition, description, process, and administration of probation

Physical Security Systems

Security of personal and business property, schools, residences, and computer software

Standards

Standards relevant to law enforcement equipment and education and criminal justice systems planning

Statistics

Statistical information on all aspects of law enforcement and criminal justice including techniques for statistical compilation and interpretation

School Violence

Crimes and disorders in an academic setting

Terrorism

Information pertaining to use of terror as a means to achieve certain objectives. Methods of terror include, among others, bombings, killings, kidnaping, and hijacking. Information on control and prevention of terrorism

Victimless Crimes

Prostitution, gambling, consenting morals offenses, and other crimes in which there is no clear, immediate victim. Legislation, policies, and practices for dealing with same

White-Collar Crime

Land swindles, computer fraud, confidence games, illegal business practices, employee theft, sabotage, and labor racketeering

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

You Can Participate

You can participate in building this important information resource by sending materials to NCJRS. When you submit publications to NCJRS you

- Share your publications and other materials with criminal justice practitioners, researchers, and students all over the world.
- Make your experiences accessible to NCJRS reference specialists when they search the computerized data base to create new bibliographies or to respond to individual queries
- Enable NCJRS users to borrow your publications through the Document Loan Program.
- Add to the growing archive of material available in microfiche
- Expand the resources of the NCJRS Reading Room as it meets the needs of your professional colleagues and the general public

Act Now

If your organization produces any of the types of materials listed on the front of this folder that are relevant to the law enforcement and criminal justice topics described inside, add NCJRS to your mailing list or send documents to

Acquisition Department No. 2
NCJRS
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

105-436

THIRD CLASS





Alaska Court System

State of Alaska

303 "K" STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
99501

May 9, 1979

ARTHUR H. SNOWDEN II
ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

(907) 274-8611

Ms. Rochelle Plotnick
Administrative Assistant
House Judiciary Committee
Pouch V, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Rocky:

I have discussed with the Chief Justice your request that you and Ms. Berck be allowed to attend the Sitka Judicial Conference as observers. We have no problem with you doing this as long as it is understood that you will make your own travel and hotel reservations and that if space in any given time becomes a problem that seating for participants will take precedence over observers.

If you have any questions, please call at your convenience.

Warmest personal regards,

Arthur H. Snowden, II
Administrative Director

AHS:cm



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Judiciary

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

April 16, 1979

Arthur H. Snowden, II
Administrative Director
Alaska Court System
303 K Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Art:

I find myself in the midst of planning the activities for the Interim Judiciary Committee. Our office will be located in Anchorage and no doubt, we will be working with the Alaska Court System at some point. I will be able to give you a detailed agenda at a later date.

In the meantime, Charlie Parr has decided to send Peggy Bercy and me to Sitka in June for the Bar Convention and Judges Conference. Since this will be something new for both of us, perhaps you could fill us in on what is expected. In other words, do we bring bikinis and fishing poles, business cards and briefcases stuffed with files and legal pads, or all of the above?

Until July, use our Juneau mailing address and telephone number. We will send you our Anchorage address and telephone number when we get it.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Rochelle".

Rochelle Plotnick
Administrative Assistant
House Judiciary Committee



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Judiciary

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

April 20, 1979

Michael Rubinstein
Executive Director
Alaska Judicial Council
303 K Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Michael:

Thanks for sending me the Citizen Dispute Center report. I have brought it to Charlie Parr's attention for interim work.

The plans for interim work are slowly shaping up. So far, Peggy Berck and I will be working from July thru December, with an Anchorage based office. The Judiciary Committee will not begin hearings and work sessions until September. Charlie has decided Peggy and I should attend the Bar Convention (she's a member so I go as her "date", haha), and the Judicial Conference in Sitka. I am not exactly sure what our roles will be there, but figure we can only gain by the experience. If you have any thoughts or comments on this, or any interim activity, I welcome them.

Again, thanks for the report.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Rochelle".

Rochelle Plotnick



Alaska Judicial Council

303 K STREET
ANCHORAGE ALASKA
99501

April 6, 1979

LAY MEMBERS
KENNETH L. BRADY
JOHN E. LONGWORTH
ROBERT H. MOSS

LAW MEMBERS
MARCUS R. CLAPP
MICHAEL M. HOLMES
JOSEPH L. YOUNG

CHAIRMAN EX OFFICIO
JAY A. RABINOWITZ
CHIEF JUSTICE
SUPREME COURT

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MICHAEL L. RUBINSTEIN

Ms. Rocky Plotnick
Administrative Aide
House Judiciary Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Rocky:

Here is a copy of our Citizen Dispute Center report. (The one I mentioned to you.) The Council is very interested in encouraging the implementation of this recommendation. If the interim committee is interested, we'd be very happy to cooperate any way we can.

Sincerely,

Michael L. Rubinstein

Enclosure

TO PEGGY IN KETCHIKAN
FROM DEBI IN FAIRBANKS
FOR TERRY GARDINER
FROM CHARLIE PARR

IN ANSWER TO YOUR LETTER OF JUNE 18 ON RESEARCH PROJECTS IN LIMBO BECAUSE
LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH DIVISION WIPED OUT. JUDICIARY COMMITTEE HAS FIVE:

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-

HOW WIDESPREAD IS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN ALASKA? ARE POLICE RESOURCES -
SIGNIFICANTLY TIED UP BY IT? WHAT ARE THE MOST COMMON KINDS OF CASES? DO
POLICE HAVE LEGAL AUTHORITY AND TRAINING TO HANDLE INCIDENTS? IS THERE A
NEED FOR CHANGES IN STATUTES, FOR A SPECIALIZED AGENCY, OR FOR A PUBLIC INFOR-
MATION EFFORT?

CORRECTIONS-

HOW WELL IS THE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM WORKING? IS THERE ANY INDICATION OF
RACIAL OR SEX DISCRIMINATION, TO INCLUDE INSTITUTIONAL? WHAT ARE THE
"SUCCESS RATIOS" OF PROBATION AND PAROLE SYSTEMS? SHOULD THEY BE EXPANDED?
WHAT ABOUT ALTERNATIVES - RESTITUTION AND WORK PLANS, FOR EXAMPLE?

ALASKA PUBLIC DEFENDER AGENCY

PROVIDE A BREAKDOWN OF BUDGET FOR ALASKA PUBLIC DEFENDER AGENCY; COST AVERAGES
PER CASE (COMPARE WITH COST OF PRIVATE ATTORNEY); OUTLINE OF STEPS REQUIRED
OF INDIGENT PERSON FOR LEGAL ASSISTANCE THROUGH PDA; LIST OF SERVICES AVAILA-
BLE; BREAKDOWN OF VERDICTS OBTAINED, PERCENT OF APPEALS, PERCENT OF SENTENCE APPEAL;
PROCESS BREAKDOWN OF MAKING A COMPLAINT AGAINST PD, ALSC, DA -- WHETHER OMBUDS-
MAN HANDLES; OUTLINE OF FOLLOW-UP BY PD ON CONVICTED CLIENTS

PEGGY, I'M AFRAID OF A RUN AWAY MESSAGE SO WILL CONTINUE IN A MOMENT.
DEBI
EOM

TO PEGGY IN KETCHIKAN
FROM DEBI IN FAIRBAKS
FOR TERRY GARDINER
CONTINUATION OF MESSAGE FROM CHARLIE PARR

JUVENILE CORRECTIONS SYSTEMS -

PROVIDE INFORMATION REGARDING OTHER STATES' INNOVATIVE CORRECTIONAL
INSTITUTIONS FOR JUVENILES AND THEIR ALTERNATIVES TO JUVENILE INCARCERATION.

STATE TROOPERS AND MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS-

PROVIDE A BREAKDOWN OF THE BUDGET FOR PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT FROM STATE,
FEDERAL, LOCAL, LEAA (NOTE LEAA REQUIREMENTS -- WHETHER IN COMPLIANCE)
SOURCES TO ALASKA STATE TROOPERS AND MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN
ANCHORAGE, NOME, AND JUNEAU. ALSO, STATE THE WEAPONS POLICY AND POLICE
ETHICS STANDARDS FOR STATE TROOPERS AND MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS
ABOVE.

SUGGEST CRIMINAL JUSTICE CENTER, UAA ANCHORAGE BE AGENCY TO CONDUCT. HAVE
HAD PRELIMINARY TALK WITH JOHN HAVELOCK BUT NO IDEA YET OF TIME AND COST.
CHARLIE PARR.

PEGGY,
PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE THIS MESSAGE AS SOON AS YOU RECEIVE IT AS I HAVE HAD
TROUBLE WITH MY TERMINAL TODAY
THANKS
DEBI
EOM



Superior Court
State of Alaska

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

P. O. BOX 130

BETHEL, ALASKA

99559

CHAMBERS OF
CHRISTOPHER R. COOKE, PRESIDING JUDGE

PHONE (907) 543-2298

September 18, 1979

Committee on Judiciary
House of Representatives
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Recently I received a copy of your interim schedule which includes a visit to Bethel on October 5th and 6th.

I hope to have an opportunity to attend your public hearing and would also welcome any of you who wish to see the Bethel Court Facility during your tour of community facilities.

If I can be of further assistance, please call on me.

Very truly yours,

Christopher R. Cooke
Superior Court Judge

CRC/dla



Alaska Judicial Council

303 H STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
99501

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MICHAEL L. RUBINSTEIN

LAY MEMBERS
KENNETH L. BRADY
JOHN E. LONGWORTH
ROBERT H. MOSS

LAW MEMBERS
MARCUS R. CLAPP
MICHAEL M. HOLMES
JOSEPH L. YOUNG

CHAIRMAN EX OFFICIO
JAY A. RABINOWITZ
CHIEF JUSTICE
SUPREME COURT

October 8, 1979

Douglas K. Barry
Director of Community Education
University of Alaska
Criminal Justice Center
3211 Providence Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99504

Dear Doug:

Thank you for your invitation to the Second Annual Criminal Justice Innovations Conference. I met Ray Shonholtz while I was in San Francisco and would be delighted to participate in your discussion.

I already have a fairly extensive file on citizen dispute centers and neighborhood justice centers, but I would be happy to see whatever you think is most interesting and current on the subject. My file is a couple of years old now. By the way, you may know that Rep. Parr's House Judiciary Committee is interested in the subject of citizen dispute centers and, in fact, most of my file on this topic is now in the possession of Rocky Plotnik, who is Representative Parr's administrative assistant in charge of this particular area. I am sure that Rocky or Mr. Parr would be interested in attending your conference.

One last point: You mentioned in your letter that the date was October 13, but you did not say anything about time and place. Could you give me a call at your earliest convenience and tell me what time, and where to attend?

Sincerely,

Michael L. Rubinstein
Executive Director

jmd
cc: Rocky Plotnik



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Judiciary

Official Business

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

MEMORANDUM

TO: Leo Wheadon, Supply

FROM: Rocky Plotnick, House Judiciary

DATE: October 22, 1979

RE: Rooms 122 & 124 in the Capitol Building

Both Peggy Berck and myself are planning to return to work in Juneau the first of December. I understand the House Judiciary offices have been used for meetings during the Fall and that the furniture has been moved extensively. I have no objection to the use of the room, but would like to request that it be workable for us by the first week in December. We both have extensive writing to do and won't have time to spend rearranging furniture. Leo, thanks for your cooperation.

Rocky



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Judiciary

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

November 24, 1979

Marvin Neill
1011 Lathrop Street
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Dear Mr. Neill:

Representative Charlie Parr has asked me to look into your liability for your son's treatment at the Alaska Psychiatric Institute. You have asked how much you will be required to pay when your insurance runs out on December 5, 1979.

I met with Mrs. Pomeroy, API's Administrator, and she informed me that your liability will be a maximum of \$50.00 a month. Additionally, she showed me a copy of a letter to you, dated December 15, 1978, explaining your liability of \$50.00 a month.

If you feel \$50.00 a month, or \$600.00 a year will be a financial hardship on you and your family, I suggest you contact the API and change your financial statement.

I hope this has answered your question satisfactorily.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Rochelle Plotnick".

Rochelle Plotnick
Administrative Assistant

cc: Charlie Parr
Roxy Pomeroy



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Judiciary

277-7540

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

November 27, 1979

Mason Robison, M.D.
Superintendent
Alaska Psychiatric Institute
2900 Providence Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

Dear Dr. Robison:

I would like to thank both you and Roxy Pomeroy for your time last week. I thoroughly enjoyed talking with you and touring your facility. It helped me understand what a mental health institution is about.

When Rep. Charlie Parr arrives in Anchorage this Thursday I will discuss setting up a tour for him. After I get something definite, I will contact you.

Again, I appreciate you taking the time to meet with me. Thank-you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Rochelle Plotnick".

Rochelle Plotnick

cc: Roxy Pomeroy

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

for Rodney

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

November 1, 1979

Dear Committee Chairperson:

Enclosed is a memorandum I would like distributed to everyone involved in preparing reports for the Legislature. We feel that it is important to improve the appearance of these reports since many of them are being submitted to our print shop in poor condition (inadequate margins, colored paper, poor copy, etc., which make it difficult for the printers to reproduce).

I plan to include a copy of this memorandum with each new contract our Agency writes so that consultants and contractors will be aware of our standards. You can assist in our efforts to turn out a more professional product by insuring that your staff adheres to these standards in preparing reports for your committee. Your cooperation will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

M. R. Charney
M. R. CHARNEY
Executive Director

Enclosure

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

MEMORANDUM

TO : All persons preparing reports for the Alaska State Legislature
FROM : M. R. Charney, Executive Director *M.R. Charney*
SUBJECT: Report format

We need to give more attention to the appearance of legislative reports. It has come to my attention that many reports submitted to the Legislative Affairs Agency for reproduction through our printing services are in such poor condition that they are nearly impossible to print. I would like to request that the following standards be followed on all reports submitted by consultants, contractors and legislative committees:

- use 8 1/2" x 11" white paper for all pages (if you desire colored paper for any pages in your report, these can be requested through our print shop; please do not give us originals on colored paper since they do not reproduce well)
- leave at least one inch margins on top, bottom and side,
- number pages consecutively (please number all pages)
- use carbon ribbon if at all possible and submit only clean, original typed material (one original copy is sufficient - we will reproduce it)

If these standards are followed by everyone, we can be assured of consistently professional appearance in our publications which will reflect well on the Legislature and the Agency.



Alaska State Legislature
House of Representatives

MEMORANDUM

For Rocky

POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

To: Legislative Council
From: Representative Terry Gardiner
Speaker of the House
Date: October 10, 1979
Re: Staff and compensation policies for legislative staff.

I. Secretarial

1.0 The hiring and compensation system for secretarial employees should be maintained in its present form.

2.0 Health benefits should be given to secretaries after 60 days of employment.

II. Administrative Assistant

1.0 The hiring and compensation system for administrative assistants should be maintained in its present form. A daily rate basis.

2.0 Health benefits should be given to administrative assistants after 60 days of employment.

III. Professional Staff Members

1.0 Professional positions providing for full time, year round employment for certain staff positions should be established.

2.0 The starting ranges suggested for the positions are as follows:

.1	Professional Staff Member I	19 (A)	\$2243
.2	Professional Staff Member II	21 (A)	\$2598
.3	Professional Staff Member III	23 (A)	\$3010--

3.0 A full range of state benefits should also be provided.

4.0 Definition of job descriptions and qualifications are attached.

5.0 The range and step at which an employee would start is to be determined by the executive director of the Legislative Affairs Agency. Any dispute of the executive director's decision may be appealed to the Legislative Council.

6.0 A one step increase per year of service in the Legislature will be allowed.

7.0 One professional staff member position should be allocated to each of the following:

- .1 Each of the standing committees
- .2 President of the Senate
- .3 Speaker of the House
- .4 Legislative Council
- .5 Budget and Audit
- .6 Minority Leader of the House
- .7 Minority Leader of the Senate
- .8 Majority Leader of the House
- .9 Majority Leader of the Senate
- .10 Administrative Regulation Review Committee

IV. Contracting Policy

1.0 Any contracts for work to be performed within the office owned or leased by or for Legislative Affairs Agency or any committee of the Legislature is subject to approval of the Legislative Council.

2.0 Contracts for services identical or similar to that performed by secretaries, administrative assistants or professional staff members shall not exceed the amounts paid for the similar positions of similar qualifications.

3.0 This policy would not apply to regular contractors who maintain their own office and business and as a natural course of their business provide contractual services to clients.

APPENDIX ONE

Professional Staff I: Range 19 A

Duties: Under general or little direction, plans and implements research and analysis of state programs, policies or matters under legislative review; analyzes and documents procedural and policy problems, states alternatives and recommends appropriate action for legislative consideration. Job skills should include extensive communications ability, both oral and written; critical thinking; initiative; and understanding of the need for confidentiality.

Minimum Qualifications: Graduation from an accredited college AND two years of experience in research or a related field. Research or statistical analysis experience may substitute for the required education on a year-for-year basis; graduate study may substitute for the required experience on a year-for-year basis.

Professional Staff II: Range 21 A

Duties: Similar to Professional Staff Member I.

Minimum Qualifications: Graduation from an accredited college AND three years of experience in research or a related field. Research or statistical analysis experience may substitute for the required education on a year-for-year basis; graduate study may substitute for the required experience on a year-for-year basis.

Professional Staff III: Range 23 A

Duties: Similar to Professional Staff Member II.

Minimum Qualifications: Graduation from an accredited college AND four years of experience in research or a related field. Research or statistical analysis experience may substitute for the required education on a year-for-year basis; graduate study may substitute for the required experience on a year-for-year basis.

A Professional Staff Member with additional years of experience would enter the pay scale at successive steps on the Range scale; for example, a Professional Staff Member with five years of experience would be paid at Range 23 B; one with six years of experience would receive a salary at the Range 23 level. Each two legislative sessions of experience as an administrative assistant will add one additional step.



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Judiciary

Official Business

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

MEMORANDUM

TO: Charlie Parr
FROM: Rocky Plotnick
DATE: September 17, 1979

Over the weekend I read the report, Women Offenders in the Alaska Criminal Justice System. It is easily read so I have enclosed a copy for you. Also, I found an article on F.O.I. and am sending that. Happy reading.

In case you don't have any, I have enclosed a per diem claim sheet. Terry Martin came by the office this morning to fill out his and I am sending the other members that participated theirs.

Do you want me to send any of the packets I prepared to members or should I hang on to them? In the meantime I am going to write up what I already have (that wasn't done last week) and concentrate on the Committee's interests. From my notes I made this tentative

- list:
- 1) domestic violence - concentrate on HB 392 - what does it do? - is there a need for change in the law? - (Does this mean I shouldr't go to the conference on domestic violence in Seattle?)
 - 2) citizen dispute centers - send for information in San Francisco - success rates - does the court system need legislation to establish?

- 3) corrections - write up summary of Master Plan - how are prisoners currently classified, including outside the state - is there a breakdown on the classification of minorities? - who or how are the locations of correction facilities determined? - is there a category for race in job applications for corrections? - what about the funds for education at Ridgeview/Eagle River?
- 4) judges - get the travel time for Supreme Court Judges in the past year (fiscal or calendar) - how much was spent on travel and where did they go? - confirm the number of complaints the Judicial Qualifications Committee receives and the action taken - how are they planning to "advertise" or let the public know they exist?
- 5) parole board - find out exactly what technical violations are with specific examples - are there any statistics on minorities in terms of paroles granted, denied, or revoked? - how does the board determine character witnesses? - what specific factors are taken into account to determine granting of parole? - what is "good time" and how does it play a part in parole? - get some past board members to testify at invitational hearing - follow-up on Nel's question about parole being granted before 1/3 of the sentence - obtain copies of audit's report and mail to members

** Sunset of Commission on Human Rights*

I. Corrections

A. The Master Plan

- 1. report on summaries by Moyer ^{Read} and Endell
- 2. existing organizational charts and with suggestions of the master plan
- 3. effects of master plan on Criminal Justice System
- 4. sub-committee on bush justice

B. Parole *(executive branch - sentenced 1st)*

- 1. Parole Board
- 2. effectiveness
- 3. criteria
- 4. recommendations of master plan

** Sunset Review*

C. Probation *(in lieu of prison - Court's jurisdiction)*

- 1. caseloads
- 2. effectiveness
- 3. criteria
- 4. recommendations of master plan

D. Classification

- ~~1. transfer of prisoners~~
- ~~2. out of state prisoners~~
- 3. recommendations of master plan
- ~~4. proposed changes by Div. Corrections~~

E. Facilities

- 1. committee tour
- 2. recommendations of master plan
- 3. current status and plans

F. Correctional & Probation Officers

- 1. recruitment
- 2. training
- 3. qualifications
- 4. salaries
- 5. minority distribution
- 6. affirmative action
- 7. recommendations of master plan

G. Prison Industry

- 1. public works projects
- 2. recommendations of master plan
- 3. current status

** awaiting decision from Terry*

Draft for Charlie

H. Alternatives to Imprisonment

1. current plans
2. recommendations of master plan

I. Correction Ombudsman

Leno Barrill

1. caseload
2. types of complaints
3. effectiveness

II. Questionnaire

A. General Public

1. compile responses in a report

B. Law Enforcement Officers

1. obtain mailing list
2. send questionnaire
3. compile results

*CJPA
Police Standards Council*

III. Juries

A. qualification

B. selection

C. payment

D. exceptions

1. current
2. proposed

IV. Judges

A. qualification

B. selection

C. report on Judicial Conference

*1) Rocky
2) Judges evaluation of Conference*

D. salaries

E. magistrates

1. geographic distribution
2. duties
3. qualifications
4. selection
5. salaries
6. "acting" magistrates

- F. National Center for State Courts
 - 1. elected judges
 - 2. appellate courts
- G. Commission on Judicial Qualification
 - 1. function
 - 2. authority
 - 3. membership
- H. Judicial Council
 - 1. purpose
 - 2. authority
 - 3. membership

V. Domestic Violence

A. shelters

URBAN - ~~RURAL~~ Health Professionals?

- 1. geographic distribution
- 2. frequency of use
- 3. funding
- 4. staff
- 5. effectiveness

Caren Robinson
Kit Evans

B. penalties

*What is the Commission on the Status of Women doing?

- 1. current law/ordinances
- 2. proposed changes

C. police

- 1. policy/training
 - 2. use of shelters
 - 3. cooperation with district attorneys
 - 4. who?
- Legal authority?
prosecution of D.V.

HB 130
HB 392

D. alcohol/drug related?

- 1. statistics
- 2. shelter staff

E. public awareness

- 1. office on drug abuse
- 2. shelters
- 3. women's groups

(sensitivity training?)

Cit. Dispute Centers
Florida

Federal Legislation

publications:

need to obtain

- "Working on Wife Abuse"
- "Programs Providing Services to Battered Women"
- "Services to Battered Women: Program Dev. in the U.S."
- "The Battered Women"

have! →

Small Claims Court

- A. current system
 - 1. court locations
 - 2. criteria
 - 3. procedure
- B. complications
 - 1. complaints
 - 2. time lag
 - 3. caseloads
- C. alternatives
 - 1. citizen dispute centers
 - 2. explore other areas

VII.

Citizen Dispute Centers

- A. what, where they are
- B. how they work
- C. used for
 - 1. domestic violence
 - 2. landlord-tenant differences
 - 3. small claims
- D. Alaskan history
 - 1. Judicial Council
 - 2. Alaska Court System
 - 3. Criminal Justice Planning

*Contact:
Ray Preston
Bruce Bortello*

VIII.

Miscellaneous Documents

- A. Alaskan Village Justice: An Exploratory Study
- B. 1978 Alaska Court System Annual Report
- C. Plea Bargaining Ban Report
- D. Neighborhood Justice Center Program Models
- E. The New Justice: Alternatives to Conventional Criminal Adjudication
- F. Preliminary Draft Summary of the Master Plan
- G. Jury Procedure Manual

this list continues and should be included with the appropriate topics

Films?



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Judiciary

Official Business

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Subjects we have been working on:

Rocky

Domestic Violence

Public Questionnaire

Law Enforcement Questionnaire

Corrections

Judges

Juries

Neighborhood Dispute Centers

Committee Activity/Coordination

Peggy

Juvenile Facilities

Law Enforcement

Alaska Bar Association

Product Liability

Crimes

Intermediate Court of Appeals

Public Defender/ Alaska Legal Services

Alaska Exemption Act

Drugs



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Judiciary

Official Business

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Anchorage phone: 277-7548
Anchorage address:
1016 W. 6th., Suite 201
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

TO: Senator George Hohman, Chairman, and Members of
the Legislative Council
FROM: Margaret W. Berck, Counsel to the House Judiciary
Committee
DATE: October 4, 1979
SUBJECT: Progress Report on Interim Activities of the House
Judiciary Committee

I. INTRODUCTION.

The House Judiciary Committee intends to hold a series of public hearings throughout the state during the fall of 1979. Public testimony is being sought on the courts, law enforcement, and corrections, as well as public comment on specific bills currently lodged in the House Judiciary Committee. In the past, the House Judiciary Committee has almost without exception been limited to testimony received in Juneau. In order to adequately address the needs of all Alaskans public hearings outside of Juneau was deemed essential.

In conjunction with each public hearing, the House Judiciary Committee intends to conduct on-site inspections of local correctional facilities.

A copy of the House Judiciary Committee Interim Schedule, including work sessions, correctional facilities inspections and specific bills on which public comment is being sought, is attached to this report.

II. CURRENT STATUS OF INTERIM WORK.

The first interim meeting of the House Judiciary Committee was held in Anchorage on September 13, 1979. At this meeting, designated a work session, the Committee was furnished with written reports compiled by the staff assistants, Ms. Plotnick and Ms. Berck. Ms. Plotnick submitted reports on the following issues: judges, juries, domestic violence, citizen dispute centers, corrections, and the state Parole Board. Furthermore, Ms. Plotnick reported on the initial results of two

questionnaires pertaining to criminal justice matters. One set of questionnaires was sent to the general public and another was sent to law enforcement personnel. Ms. Berck submitted reports on the following issues: crimes, law enforcement, integrated and nonintegrated bar associations, drugs, sentencing, legal representation of indigents, juvenile justice, court of appeals, and the exemptions act. Prior to this meeting, the members of the House Judiciary Committee were furnished with a report on the Judicial Conference in Sitka by Ms. Plotnick and a report on the annual meeting of the Alaska Bar Association by Ms. Berck. Copies of all reports are available upon request.

Additionally, the committee was informed at this work session that certain sunset items would be referred to the committee during the 1980 regular legislative session. Those items are: Alaska Bar Association, Parole Board, Human Rights Commission and juvenile confinement.

The first interim public hearing of the House Judiciary Committee was held in Eagle River on the evening of September 13. Another public hearing was held in Anchorage throughout the day of September 15. The thrust of the public testimony centered on drugs, the Alaska Bar Association, criminal justice problems in rural Alaska and correctional programs and facilities.

On September 14, the committee made on-site inspections of the following correctional facilities located in Anchorage: Sixth Avenue Annex, Third Avenue, Ridgeview, and the McLaughlin Youth Center.



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Judiciary

Official Business

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE - INTERIM SCHEDULE 8/22/79

September 6th Anchorage

Charlie, Peggy and Rocky - work session at office: 1016 W. 6th Ave.
Suite 201

September 13th Anchorage

Committee Briefing - 9:00a.m. - office: 1016 W. 6th Ave. Suite 201
Public Hearing - 7:30p.m. - Eagle River Public Library

September 14th Anchorage

Committee tour of correctional facilities - Time TBA - Ridgeview, McLaughlin
Third Ave. (Sixth Ave time
permitting)

September 15th Anchorage

Public Hearing - 9:00 a.m. - Alaska Court Building, 303 "K" st. rm 402

October 5th Bethel

Committee tour of Bethel jail - Time TBA
Public Hearing - 2:00 p.m. - Legislative Information Office, Kuskokwim Inn
Annex

October 6th Bethel

Public Hearing - 9:00 a.m. - Legislative Information Office, Kuskokwim Inn
Annex

October 19th Fairbanks

Committee tour of Fairbanks jail - Time TBA

Public Hearing - 2:00 p.m. - City Council Chambers, 410 Cushman St.

October 20th Fairbanks

Public Hearing - 9:00 a.m. - Borough Assembly Chambers, 520 5th Ave.

November 2nd Nome

Committee tour of Nome jail - Time TBA

Public Hearing - 2:00 p.m. - Nome City Hall

November 3rd Nome

Public Hearing - 9:00 a.m. - Nome City Hall

November 9th Ketchikan

Committee tour of Ketchikan jail - Time TBA

Public Hearing - 2:00 p.m. - 3rd Floor District Court Room, 415 Main St.

November 10th Ketchikan

Public Hearing - 9:00 a.m. - 3rd Floor District Court Room, 415 Main St.

November 29th Anchorage

Committee Hearing with invited persons - 9:00 a.m. - Place ~~TBA~~

November 30th ^{\$ Dec. 1st} Anchorage

*Anch. Community Center
325 East 3rd Ave.*

Committee work session & wrap-up for final report - 9:00 a.m. - office:
1016 W. 6th Ave.
Suite 201

PUBLIC HEARINGS WILL INCLUDE ALL MATTERS IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM:

COURTS, LAW ENFORCEMENT, CORRECTIONS, DISCRIMINATION, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE,

LAWYERS, AS WELL AS SPECIFIC BILLS: SB 104, HB 392, HB 252, HB 479, HB 56

*Parole Board Drugs
Bar Association*



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Judiciary

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Anchorage address:
1016 W. 6th., Suite 201
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Anchorage phone:
277-7548

November 15, 1979

Arthur H. Snowden, II
Administrative Director
Alaska Court System
303 K. St.
Anchorage, Ak. 99501

Dear Mr. Snowden:

Ms. Alvar conveyed your request for a copy of the report, entitled Integrated and Nonintegrated Bar Associations, that was prepared for the House Judiciary Committee. A copy of that report is enclosed. Should you desire any other reports prepared for the House Judiciary Committee, please feel free to contact my office.

The House Judiciary Committee also requests the following information from the Alaska Court System for purposes of its various interim projects:

1. A copy of the ABA study cited by Chief Justice Rabinowitz at the 1979 Annual Meeting of the Alaska Bar Association for documenting the fact that intermediate criminal courts of appeals reduce supreme court caseloads;
2. Rationale for the fact that the Alaska Court System does not have established criteria for determining indigency (see enclosed report, entitled Alaska Public Defender Agency, prepared for the House Judiciary Committee, pp. 5-6);
3. Whether the Alaska Court System currently has established an accounting system to track the total amount of money owed by clients who have been appointed court appointed attorneys (see enclosed report, entitled Alaska Public Defender Agency, prepared for the House Judiciary Committee, p. 7);
4. The reasons why the Alaska Court System found to be unworkable the proposal by Judge Singleton to establish a panel of superior court judges to hear district court and administrative agency appeals; and
5. Whether the Alaska Court System currently is providing any funds to the Alaska Bar Association to assist that association in its rental payments for office space. If such funds are or have been provided in the past, please list the amount of such funds for each of the following years: 1976, 1977, 1978, and 1979.

Most of the above information was requested from court system personnel over the last four months, but has been yet to be received by the House Judiciary Committee. The requested information is required to be received by the House Judiciary Committee prior to November 25 so that it might be included in the Committee's final interim report.

I am looking forward to your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret W. Berck

Margaret W. Berck
Counsel to the House Judiciary Committee

cc. Charlie Parr, Chairman



Alaska Court System

State of Alaska

303 "K" STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
99501

ARTHUR H. SNOWDEN II
ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

(907) 274-8111

November 21, 1979

Ms. Margaret W. Berck
Counsel to the House Judiciary Committee
1016 W. 6th Avenue, Suite 201
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

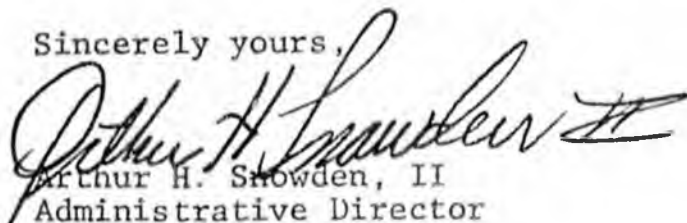
Dear Ms. Berck:

I am writing in answer to your November 15th letter requesting that we answer five specific questions. Those answers are appended.

You state in that letter that you requested this information over the last four months from Court System personnel. I wish to apologize for any inconvenience we may have caused you. A search of our files, however, has not turned up any of your requests. When you have time, could you please send me copies of your requests so that I can implement corrective action in our filing system. I would also appreciate it if in the future you would make all requests of Court System personnel through this office inasmuch as I must set work priorities for my staff.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. If we can be of further assistance in the future, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely yours,


Arthur H. Snowden, II
Administrative Director

AHS:cm

cc: Charlie Parr, Chairman
House Judiciary Committee

QUESTION #1: A copy of the ABA study cited by Chief Justice Rabinowitz at the 1979 Annual Meeting of the Alaska Bar Association for documenting the fact that intermediate criminal courts of appeals reduce supreme court caseloads.

ANSWER: The ABA report referred to by the Chief Justice in his address to the Alaska Bar Association is titled "ABA Standards Relating To Court Organization," (Tent. Draft 1973). Specifically, the Chief Justice referred to § 1.13 and the accompanying commentary, which I have appended. Other comentators agree with the intermediate appellate court solution adopted by the ABA. 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); Appellate Court Reform, 45 Miss. L. J. 121 (1974).

QUESTION #2: Rationale for the fact that the Alaska Court System does not have established criteria for determining indigency (see enclosed report, entitled Alaska Public Defender Agency, prepared for the House Judiciary Committee, pp. 5-6).

ANSWER: Criminal defendants claiming indigency are interviewed by Pre-trial Services in Anchorage and are asked to provide answers to numerous questions relating to wealth,

income, and expenses. These provide the criteria for the subsequent determination of indigency. Hence, the report on the Public Defender Agency is technically incorrect. It is true, however, that no set guidelines have been established for utilizing this criteria in the decision whether or not to provide counsel at public expense. In part this is due to the wide diversity in standards of living around the state, the concomitant difficulty in determining a single, uniform definition of indigency, and the belief that it is best for judges to determine indigency on a case-by-case basis. It should also be noted that AS 18.85.120 (copy attached) suggests that the Court shall consider specific factors. This, of course, makes this determination a judicial determination rather than one that can be administratively prescribed from this office. It might also be worthwhile to note AS 18.85.170 (copy attached) under the Definitions section.

1.13 Appellate Court. The appellate court should fulfill the judicial functions of reviewing trial-court proceedings and formulating and developing the law. Where the volume of appeals is such that the state's highest court cannot satisfactorily perform these functions, a system of intermediate appellate courts should be organized.

(a) **Supreme Court.** The Supreme Court, or highest appellate court, should have authority to review all justiciable controversies and proceedings, regardless of subject matter or amount involved. Its authority should also include jurisdiction of original proceedings for mandamus, prohibition, injunction, and similar remedies, to protect its appellate jurisdiction and to effectuate its supervisory authority over courts below. The court should have not less than five nor more than nine members and its presiding officer should be the chief justice.

(b) **Intermediate appellate courts.** The organization of appellate courts below the Supreme Court should be guided by the following principles:

(i) **Jurisdiction.** Every level and division of appellate court should have authority to hear all types of cases; appellate courts of specialized subject-matter jurisdiction should not be established. An appellate court should have jurisdiction of original proceedings for mandamus, prohibition, injunction, and similar remedies, comparable but subordinate to that of the Supreme Court, to protect its supervisory authority.

(ii) **Judges.** The judges of each level of the appellate-court system should serve therein on the basis of a permanent appointment or for a substantial term (7 years).

(iii) **Panels.** The decision of an appeal should ordinarily be made by a panel of at least three judges.

(iv) **Lodging of appeals.** Appellate review should be initiated by a single filing procedure effective for the appellate court as a whole. Docketing of cases within the appellate court and transfer of cases between levels or divisions of the court should be by simple motion or order.

Commentary

Appellate courts perform two basic functions. The first is reviewing trial-court proceedings to determine whether they have been conducted according to law and applicable procedure. The second is developing the rules of law that are within the competence of the judicial branch to announce and interpret. These functions have been described in various ways, with some differences in meaning and emphasis, but there is general agreement on their essential characteristics.

The reviewing function is normally performed at the instance of a party aggrieved by the result in the trial court, and is in any event performed chiefly for his benefit. The function of developing the law is performed for the benefit of the community-at-large. In court systems with an intermediate appellate court, review by the highest court also serves to coordinate the decisions of the lower appellate courts. In either case, review after the first appeal is only incidentally for the benefit of the particular litigants.

The appellate court should be organized with these functions in mind. The highest appellate court should have authority to review all

types of cases, regardless of subject matter or amount involved, for important questions of substantive law and procedure can occur in cases of otherwise small significance. The highest appellate court should also have authority to entertain original proceedings, such as those for writ of mandamus or prohibition, in aid of performing its responsibilities as a court of review. This authority is generally and properly held to be an inherent aspect of a highest court's status as such.

A supreme court should be constituted of an odd number of judges, so that 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 it is 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, or nine, as in the case of the United States Supreme Court. Whatever the size of the court, its presiding officer should be the chief justice.

Where a supreme court, by reason of workload, is unable to perform both of 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 appropriate solution is the creation of an intermediate appellate court. 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.

In determining whether an intermediate appellate court is necessary, and in providing for its jurisdiction when it is decided that such a court is necessary, it should be recognized that a litigant has no unqualified right to an appeal and should have no more than one appeal as of right.

Sec. 18.85.100. Right to representation, services and facilities.

(b) The attorney services and facilities and the court costs shall be provided at public expense to the extent that the person, at the time the court determines indigency, is unable to provide for payment without undue hardship. Appointment of any guardian ad litem or attorney shall be made under the terms of AS 09.65.130, to the extent that that section is not inconsistent with the requirements of this chapter.
(am § 3 ch 167 SLA 1975)

Effect of amendment.

The 1975 amendment added the second sentence of subsection (b).

As the rest of the section was not affected by the amendment, it is not set out.

The supreme court has defined a "criminal prosecution" as any offense for which incarceration could be a direct penalty, and from this definition have flowed the rights to jury trial and court-appointed counsel in misdemeanor cases, based upon constitutional considerations. *Public Defender Agency v. Superior Court, Third Judicial Dist., Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1140 (File No. 2071), 534 P.2d 947 (1975).*

Defendant in a contempt for nonsupport proceeding is entitled to court-appointed counsel if he is indigent. *Public Defender Agency v. Superior Court, Third Judicial Dist., Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1140 (File No. 2071), 534 P.2d 947 (1975).*

Although the legislature, at the time of enactment of this chapter, may not have foreseen the development of the law in the area of enforcement of child support orders

and, therefore, might not have foreseen the precise application of this chapter to defendants in contempt for nonsupport proceedings, there is no indication that it intended to exclude this class of defendants from representation. *Public Defender Agency v. Superior Court, Third Judicial Dist., Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1140 (File No. 2071), 534 P.2d 947 (1975).*

The offense of harassment as defined in an ordinance was not a "serious crime" within this meaning of AS 18.85.170(5), where no provision had been made for imprisonment for violation of the ordinance and the maximum punishment was a \$100.00 fine; harassment did not connote traditional criminal conduct; and contemporary social values were not so offended as to cause the conduct involved to connote criminality in the constitutional sense. Therefore, the Alaska Public Defender Agency had no authority to represent a person who was accused of such offense. *Alaska Pub. Defender Agency v. Superior Court, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1733 (File No. 3842), 584 P.2d 1106 (1978).*

Sec. 18.85.120. Determination of indigency. (a) The determination of a person's indigency shall be made by the court in which an action against him is pending.

(b) In determining whether a person is indigent and in determining the extent of his inability to pay, the court shall consider such factors as income, property owned, outstanding obligations, and the number and ages of his dependents. Release on bail does not preclude a finding that a person is indigent. In each case, the person, subject to the penalties for perjury, shall certify under oath, and in writing or by other record, material factors relative to his ability to pay which the court prescribes.
(am § 17 ch 208 SLA 1975)

Effect of amendment.

The 1975 amendment deleted "by the agency or" following "shall be made" in subsection (a), deleted the former second sentence of that subsection, and deleted

"the agency or" following "inability to pay" in the first sentence of subsection (b).

As the rest of the section was not affected by the amendment, it is not set out.

...any right provided by this chapter, if the court concerned, at the time of or after waiver, finds of record that the person has acted in full awareness of his rights and of the consequences of a waiver. The court shall consider such factors as the person's age, education, familiarity with the English language and the complexity of the crime involved in making the finding. (§ 1 ch 109 SLA 1969)

Sec. 18.85.150. Recovery from defendant. (a) A person who has received assistance under this chapter shall pay the state for the assistance if he was not entitled to it at the time indigency was determined.

(b) The attorney general may bring an action on behalf of the state to recover payment from a person described in (a) of this section who refuses to make the payment. The action shall be brought within six years after the conclusion of the proceeding for which the assistance was provided.

(c) Repealed by § 5 ch 16 SLA 1974.

(d) Amounts recovered under this section shall be paid into the state general fund. (§ 1 ch 109 SLA 1969; am §§ 4, 5 ch 16 SLA 1974)

Effect of amendment. — The 1974 amendment, in subsection (a), deleted the paragraph designations, added "at the time indigency was determined" to the end and deleted former paragraph (2). The amendment also repealed subsection (c).

Sec. 18.85.160. Records and reports. (a) The public defender shall keep appropriate records respecting each needy person represented by the agency under this chapter.

(b) The public defender shall submit an annual report to the legislature and supreme court showing the number of persons represented under this chapter, the crimes involved, the outcome of each case, and the expenditures (totalled by kind) made in carrying out the responsibilities imposed on the agency by this chapter. (§ 1 ch 109 SLA 1969)

Sec. 18.85.170. Definitions. In this chapter

(1) "agency" means the public defender agency created by § 19 of this chapter;

(2) "detain" means to have in custody or otherwise deprive of freedom of action;

(3) "expenses," when used with reference to representation under this chapter, includes an expense of investigation, other preparation, and trial;

(4) "indigent person" means a person who, at the time his need is determined, does not have sufficient assets, credit, or other means to provide for payment of an attorney and all other necessary expenses of representation without depriving the party or his dependents of food, clothing or shelter and who has not disposed of any assets since the commission of the offense with the intent or for the purpose of making himself eligible for assistance under this chapter;

Highways and Ferries

Title 19

Infants and Juveniles

Title 20

Infants

QUESTION #3: Whether the Alaska Court System currently has established an accounting system to track the total amount of money owed by clients who have been appointed court appointed attorneys.

ANSWER: The Alaska Court System is in the process of developing a system of entering all client charges into the State Accounts Receivable system. If this is feasible, it will provide an absolute record of all outstanding bills, including the original amount billed, amount received to date, amount which remains outstanding. The Accounting Section would then periodically follow up on the accounts receivable with reminder letters and notices and after a sufficient period of time would turn the collection effort over to the Attorney General.

The Court System has not vigorously pursued the collection of these charges in the past for two reasons: 1) Experience has indicated that collection of fees from defendants that are indigent is not a very profitable use of employee time. Defendants who receive public defender services do not have much income and generally no assets. This type of individual is not in a good position to pay the state back for his defense, particularly if he is convicted and sent to jail. 2) Partly because of the problems discussed in (1) above, the Attorney General has not indicated a willingness to pursue the collection of these debts.

QUESTION #4: The reasons why the Alaska Court System found to be unworkable the proposal by Judge Singleton to establish a panel of superior court judges to hear district court and administrative agency appeals.

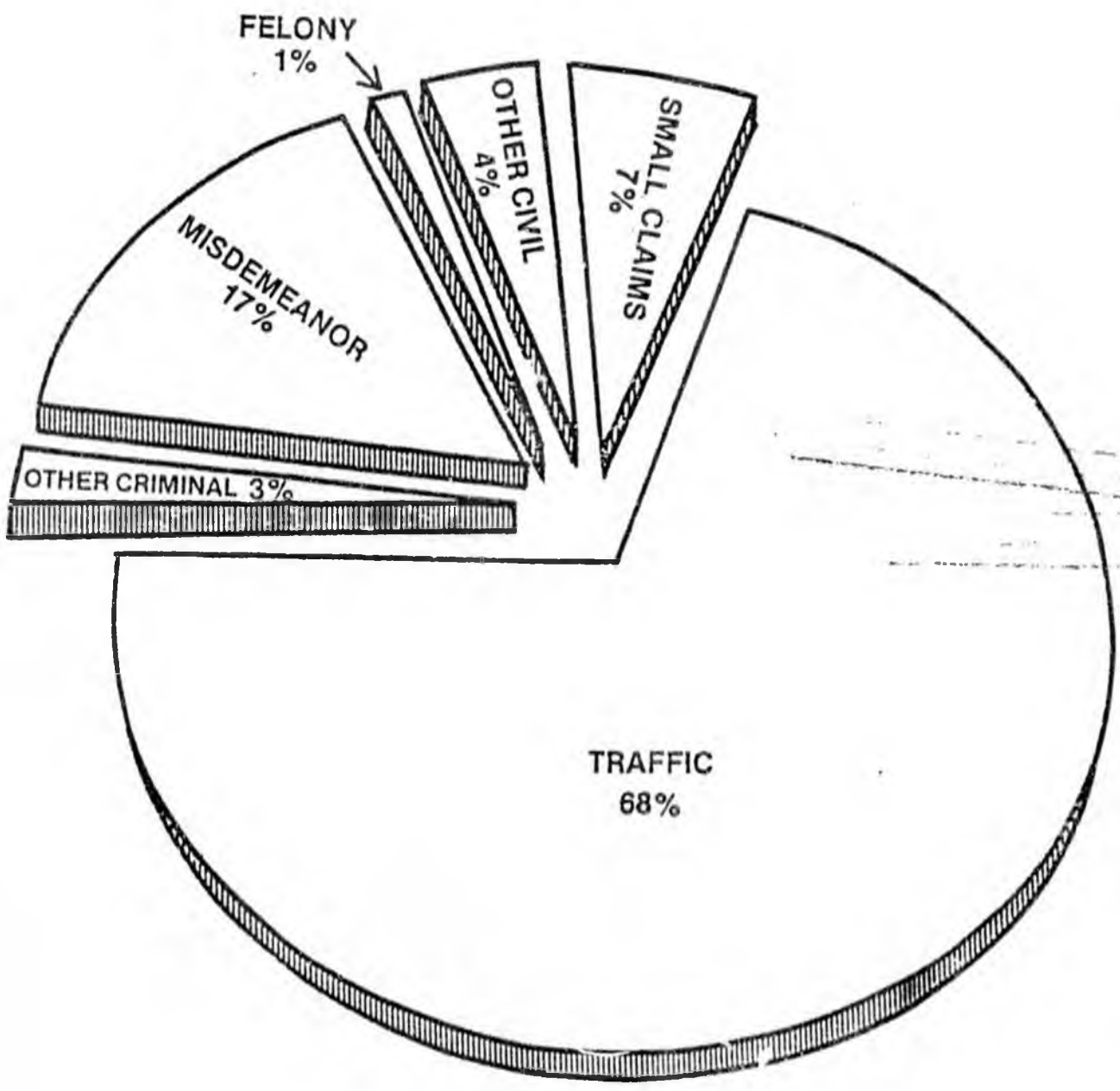
ANSWER: Judge Singleton made this proposal to members of the Alaska Supreme Court and administrative staff well over a year ago. His plan envisioned a panel of three Superior Court judges being formed as an appellate division of Superior Court whenever an appeal was taken from the Superior Court. The Supreme Court felt that this plan was unworkable for many reasons. Among those reasons was the fact that we would have to add a number of Superior Court judges (probably more than three) to carry out this function and the cost of this alternative would be higher than the creation of an Intermediate Appellate Court. It was also felt that under this proposal, inordinate amounts of money would be expended in travel and preparation. The Court also considered the fact that this panel would be created on an ad hoc rotational basis and therefore there would be no consistency in rulings nor a long term experience gleaned because all Superior Court judges would be periodically rotated into this appellate division. Finally, the Supreme Court considered the fact that it would be difficult for judges of the Superior Court to sit in judgement over other judges of that same court. Weighing these disadvantages against the creation of a three judge Intermediate Appellate Court which would, over time, gain a great deal of expertise at a possibly lesser cost than an appellate division, the Supreme Court rejected the idea.

QUESTION #5: Whether the Alaska Court System currently is providing any funds to the Alaska Bar Association to assist that association in its rental payments for office space. If such funds are or have been provided in the past, please list the amount of such funds for each of the following years: 1976, 1977, 1978, and 1979.

ANSWER: The Alaska Court System has provided free office space for the Alaska Bar Association for at least the past eight years. Prior to the building of the Boney Memorial Court Building, the Bar Association was housed in leased space in the basement of the Voyager Hotel, along with the Land Recording Office. This rent was included in the Court System budget. With the completion of the new court building, space was freed up in the old court building which was allocated to the Alaska Bar. This amounted to approximate 900 square feet. From 1973 to 1977 the Bar Association resided in the office on the third floor of the old Anchorage court building. In 1977 at the request of the District Attorney, arrangement was made to transfer the Bar Association off the third floor of the old court building and into Department of Law space in the Australaska building, to permit the District Attorney to house a special prosecution unit in space on the third floor of the old court building. In effect what happened was that the Bar Association moved into space which was under lease to the Department of Law. There was a tradeoff of space between the Court System and the Department of Law. This situation remained through the end of FY 78. In FY 79 the Bar Association negotiated a new lease for space in the Australaska building which was an expansion over the previous space. At that point in time the Court System agreed to pay the Bar Association an amount for rent approximately equivalent to the amount of free rent that the Bar had previously been provided by the Court, or \$10,000 a year. In FY 79 the Bar Association was paid \$10,000 towards its office rent in the Australaska building.

To: Rep. Barnes and Rep. Parr
From: Peggy Berck, Staff
Re: Traffic court case statistics - from
"Alaska Court System, 1978
Annual Report"

DISTRICT COURTS COMPOSITION OF FILINGS 1978



**DISTRICT COURTS
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS**

1978

COURT	CRIMINAL				CIVIL		TOTAL
	FELONY	MISDE- MEANOR	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	5,785	3,387	76,169
Fourth	308	3,979	530	15,252	384	646	21,599

**DISTRICT COURTS
TRAFFIC CASES
FILINGS**

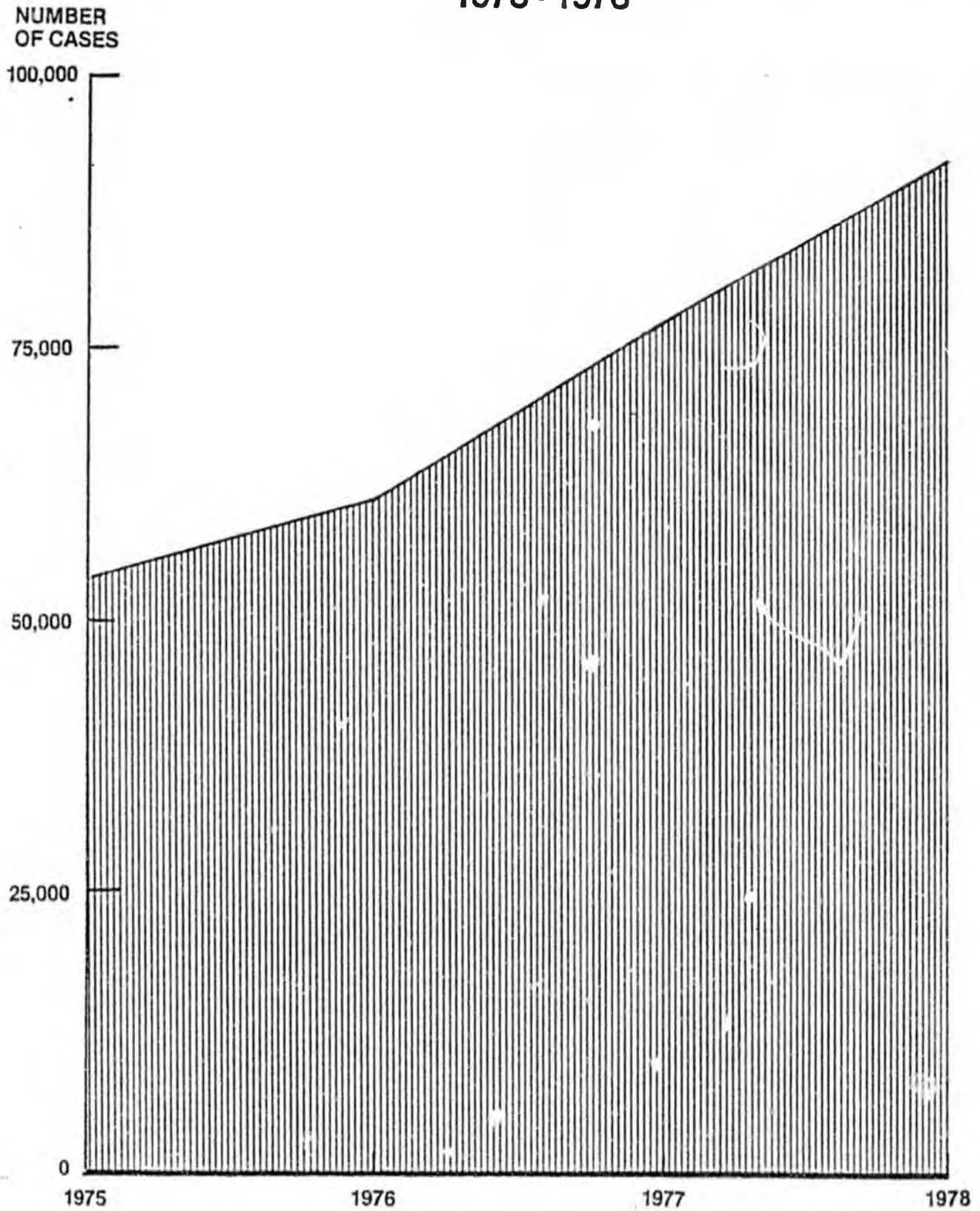
1975-1978

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
Kodlak	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	51,546	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**

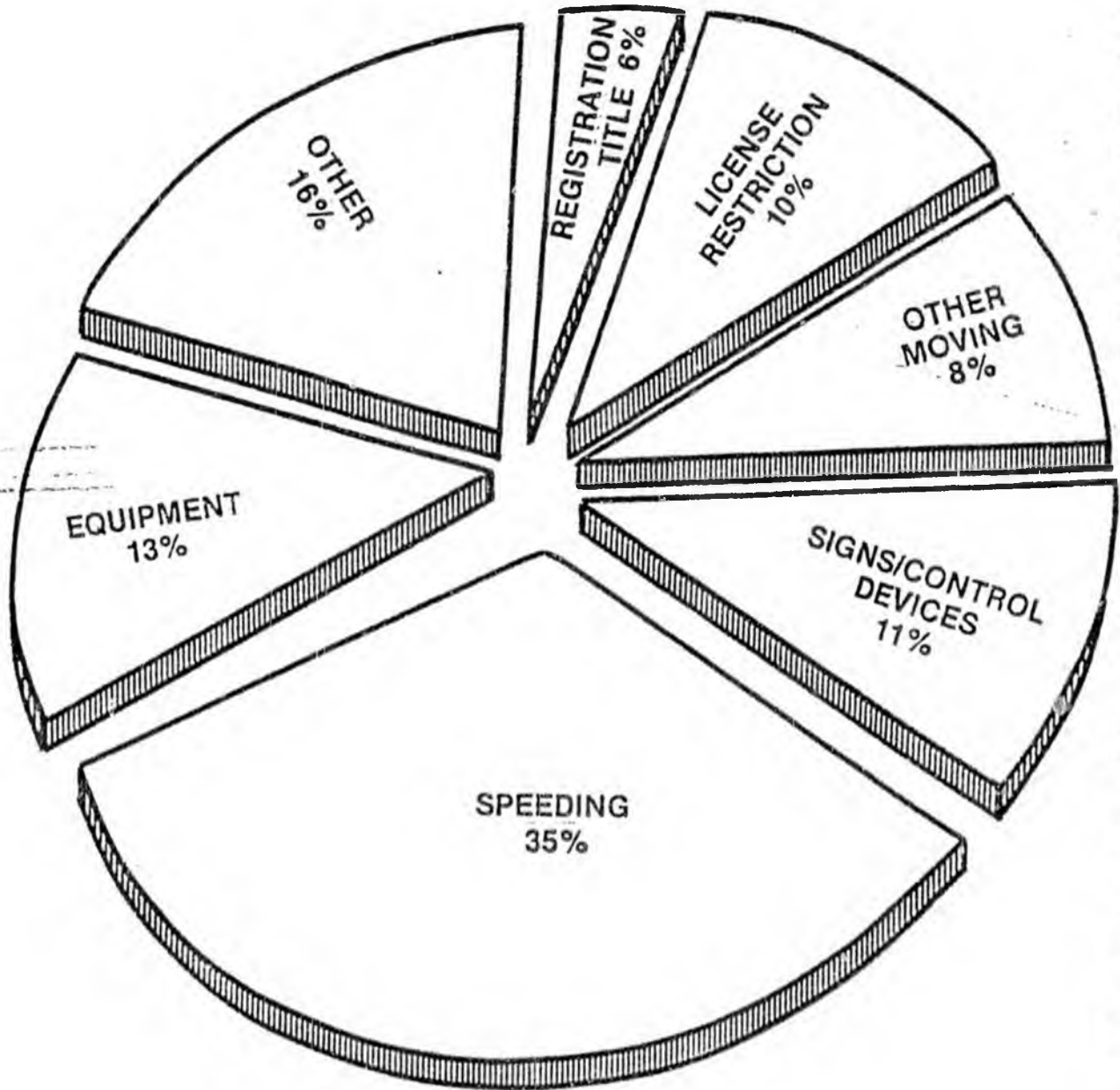
1978

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
Kodlak	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%	-	-
Glennallen	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
Nuna	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- POSI- TIONS	LESS NO SHOWS	NET DISPOSI- TIONS	GUILTY AT					CON- VIC- TION RATE
				BAIL FORFEIT OR COUNTER WAIVER	AR- RAIGN- MENT	PRE- TRIAL	TRIAL	TOTAL	
Anchorage	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	1005	410	139	245	3	797	79
Haines	218	0	218	151	6	2	2	161	74
Homer	1397	12	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	19	176 7	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	665,469	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	13	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	106,924	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	37%
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	54	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%



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Judiciary

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Official Business

TO: Duncan Reed, Director of House Research
FROM: Margaret W. Berck, Staff
DATE: January 31, 1980

Enclosed you will find a copy of the interim report of the House Judiciary Committee. I hope that this report will be of some assistance to you and your staff.



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Judiciary

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Anchorage address:
1016 W. 6th., Suite 201
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Anchorage phone:
277-7548

November 7, 1979

National Technical Information Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, Virginia 22161

Dear friend:

Please send me a copy of Drug Use and Crime (PB 259 167). Enclosed is a check for \$16.25 to cover the cost of that publication.

Please note that I shall be at the above Anchorage office address throughout the month of November. On December 1, 1979, and thereafter, I shall be at the Juneau office of the House Judiciary Committee.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret W. Berck

Margaret W. Berck
Counsel to the House Judiciary Committee

EXCHANGE



A PROJECT OF THE
CHILDREN'S BUREAU,
ADMINISTRATION FOR
CHILDREN, YOUTH AND
FAMILIES, OFFICE OF
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
SERVICES, DHEW

BULLETIN OF THE CHILD WELFARE RESOURCE INFORMATION EXCHANGE VOL. 3, NO. 5

OCTOBER 1979

SUITE 501, 2011 EYE STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 (202) 331-0028

DRUG ABUSE

YOUTH ALCOHOL AWARENESS TRAINING FOR HEALTH EDUCATORS, SCHOOL COUNSELORS, YOUTH WORKERS: TRAINER/TRAINEE MANUAL

In addition to training health educators, school counselors, and other youth workers in the nature and effects of alcohol use and in methods of intervention, this manual also is aimed at training youth to be peer helpers. Included in the manual is detailed information on the physiological, psychological, sociological, and legal aspects of the effects of alcohol. The various phases of alcoholism and the behaviors associated with them are also described.

The problems of youthful co-alcoholics--persons who are in continuing relationships with alcoholics but who are not themselves alcoholics--are also discussed. Aspects such as parental influence, role confusion, and intervention approaches are included in this discussion.

A section of the manual is devoted to the enhancement of the adolescent's self-concept. A discussion of adolescent needs is supported by instructions for activities which are used to help the youth explore his/her identity, values, and direction.

Detailed intervention approaches are presented to teach youth how to help youthful alcoholics and alcoholic family members. The techniques focus on bringing the alcoholic individual to face his or her problem in order to motivate the initiation and continuation of recovery efforts. A human relations training model is illustrated by charts and various rating scales.

Instructions for using the manual and conducting the Youth Alcohol Training Program are also presented. Suggestions are provided for activities for each of the content areas. A pre- and post-test entitled the Youth Alcohol Awareness Scale is included with the manual. The appendix provides a list of audiovisual resources relating to alcohol abuse. (1977, 88pp.)

Author: Memphis State University, College of Education, Department of Special Education and Rehabilitation

Order from: SAAETP, Inc., 4875 Powers Ferry Road, N.W., Atlanta, GA 30327 Price: \$20.00

BORN HOOKED

This thirteen-minute film features women who have been addicted to methadone or heroin during pregnancy and the impact which drug addiction can have on the unborn child. The film stresses the positive effects of proper pre- and post-natal care on the health of a baby born to a drug-addicted mother. Scenes of affected babies are included in the film, and statistics on the rate of incidence of such cases are given.

The importance of adequate, comprehensive pre-natal care is illustrated, and the film emphasizes the need for specially trained health professionals and counselors to be closely involved with the pregnant woman during the full term of pregnancy. Physical and emotional problems which can occur during and after pregnancy are discussed.

The emotional needs of the drug-addicted mother are expressed in an interview conducted with both parents after their affected child is born. Feelings of guilt, responsibility, and love are discussed, as well as practical steps necessary to care for a baby experiencing withdrawal symptoms.

The 16mm sound and color film is recommended by The National Education Association.

Author: The March of Dimes

Order from: The March of Dimes, 4660 Kenmore Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22304 Price: Can be borrowed at no cost

TRAINING

SUPERVISION IN CHILD WELFARE: A TRAINING MANUAL

Practical guidelines for child welfare supervisors to use in assuring the effective delivery of services to clients are offered in this manual. It is also intended that these guidelines will be beneficial to line workers in handling their cases more effectively and monitoring progress more carefully.

The manual is organized around the administrative and educational components of supervision. It provides methods for tracking the decision-making procedures which are effective in increasing continuity of care; evaluating the quality of assessment and intervention procedures employed by staff; coordinating services; case-recording; arranging incentives for effective practice; and devising an effective training program. Methods of maintaining effective supervisory behavior are also examined. A literature review of the supervisor's role in child welfare agencies is included. This review discusses some of the relevant issues with which supervisors deal, such as the decision-making procedures employed in foster care, the importance of worker attitudes, the effectiveness of alternative service delivery systems for children in out-of-home care, and legal regulations affecting foster care and protective services.

A large portion of the manual is devoted to methods supervisors and workers can use to trace all children in care. The manual suggests placing children in major outcome categories such as restoration, planned long-term care, and termination of parental rights with subsequent adoption. It provides case management checklists related to these major outcome categories to aid staff and supervisors in reviewing the quality of decision-making in individual cases.

The chapters on assessment and intervention techniques review the different methods used by workers; discuss the advantages, disadvantages, and inherent biases; and provide a framework for evaluating these techniques. They stress the need for multiple assessment methods and the use of an unrestricted range of intervention techniques. Guidelines for case recording emphasize the use of standardized forms which can be used for multiple purposes and which provide needed information quickly. Several examples are presented.

In encouraging effective staff behavior the manual stresses the use of creative, positive incentives for effecting change; presents a framework for identifying factors related to worker performance discrepancies; and provides guidelines for selecting plans to increase desired worker behaviors.

Each chapter in this manual provides discussion questions and checklists which can be used by supervisors in discussions with line workers. There are also examples of contracts which can be used between supervisors and workers, workers and clients, and workers and other service providers. (1978, 225 pp.)

Author: Eileen D. Gambrell and Theodore J. Stein

Order from: University Extension Publications, 2223 Fulton Street, Berkeley, CA 94720 Price: \$10.00; 10 copies: 10% discount; 20 copies: 20% discount

THE BASIC COURSE FOR RESIDENTIAL CHILD CARE WORKERS

This educational program was developed for residential child care workers in institutions or group homes serving the following types of children: dependent/neglected, juvenile delinquent, emotionally disturbed, physically handicapped, and mentally retarded. Consisting of seven modules dealing with specific (Continued on page 3, col. 2)

JUVENILE JUSTICE

PROJECT NEW PRIDE

A community-based program for adjudicated juveniles offering services of remedial education, vocational and individual counseling, and cultural enrichment is described in this document. The main purpose of the project is to restore the youth's sense of self-worth and to help him or her adapt and maintain an alternative life-style.

The document presents the concept, operations, and policies of the project and outlines its development and organization. The duties of the professional staff and the use of extensive volunteer services are described.

The procedures by which clients are referred, selected, and admitted into the program are outlined. The focus is on formal and informal referral criteria, coordination with the City Probation Placement Division, and the socioeconomic, educational and criminal history characteristics of the clients.

Each of the project's four treatment services -- education, counseling, employment, and cultural enrichment -- is described along with follow-up services. All participants attend either the alternative school or the Learning Disabilities Center.

The results of the project are presented in terms of recidivism rates, job placements, reintegration into schools, and learning disability remediation. Possibilities for assessing counseling services, cultural education, and volunteer services are also discussed. Included is a discussion of the costs involved with the project. Available techniques for assessing juvenile assistance programs are also described.

The external and internal factors of the project which are essential for replication are examined. Presented are issues concerning community considerations and program design.

Appendices include the Alternative School curriculum materials, the design of the Learning Disabilities Center, and the Denver High Impact Anti-Crime Program Evaluation Report. (1977, 143 pp.)

Author: Carol Blew Holliday, Daniel McGillis, and Gerald Bryand

Order from: NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20852
Price: no charge

CHILD MENDERS

Focusing on the problems in treating institutionalized delinquents, this book contains a series of vignettes and guidelines for using these case examples in a workshop format. It was designed for individuals working with youth in residential settings and individuals preparing to work in the field.

Each of the vignettes presents a different problem with no specific recommended resolution. Such an approach was used to allow the practitioner the opportunity to develop his/her own solutions to delinquency treatment problems. Subjects addressed are incorrigibility, drug abuse, suicide, parental rejection, runaways, foster home placement, diversion projects, and staff disagreements. The book examines a number of problems associated with the treatment of delinquent youth, including those created or amplified by poorly trained staff, institutional rigidity, and lack of community interest or understanding.

The book also includes a workshop for adapting the vignettes to use as curriculum material in university or community college courses or in-service training programs. The major emphasis of the workshop is on the analysis of the human interactions occurring in the vignettes. The workshop section suggests a number of concepts and procedures that may be used in analyzing the material in the book, a sample vignette analysis, and discussion on questions.

Author: George M. Weber

Order from: Sage Publications, Inc., 275 South Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, CA 90212
Price: \$15.00

TEENAGE WOMEN IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM: CHANGING VALUES

A national conference sponsored by the Pima County Juvenile Justice Collaboration, New Directions for Young Women, and the Pima County Juvenile Court was held in November 1977 to discuss the differences in treatment of young men and women in the justice system. This book contains the edited versions of the presentations at that conference.

Although the focus of the book is on young women in the juvenile justice system, it also presents articles describing the historical, social, economic and legal status of women. Differential treatment of women in the courts is compared to
(Continued on page 4, col. 1)

ASSESSING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES: FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Doreen Bierbrier, Program Analyst, Children's Bureau, Administration for Children, Youth, and Services

If the sixties were a time for growth in the social services, the seventies have been a time for accountability and assessment. Legislators and county boards of supervisors, responding to rising public concern, want to know who is being served, at what cost, and with what results.

However, state administrators of child welfare services--indeed, all social services--can find themselves so busy responding to the very specific questions of legislators, or so enmeshed in managing the day-to-day operations of their programs, that they do not take the time to periodically compare their overall program responsibilities. Thus, there have been few attempts by administrators to assess their entire operations systematically on an on-going basis.

Instead, state and county governments have "assessed" these services, and the public has "evaluated" them--often on their own criteria.

It is time that the child welfare field took the initiative to assess itself so it can clearly explain to the public and legislators what is and what is not happening and why. It is also time that we explained to ourselves what we are doing as well. If we are to regroup and provide quality child welfare services with professional aplomb, it is important for people at the federal, state, and local levels to work together towards reaching common goals.

The Children's Bureau is developing a complete set of performance standards for child welfare services. It is expected that federal teams will review the child welfare services of each state at least once every three years. The teams will interview state agency personnel as well as staff from selected local agencies, and sample case records will also be analyzed. Based on this review, joint plans will be developed with the

state to improve child welfare services.

Many state administrators strongly support such reviews. They have a commitment to improving services, and reviews can both pinpoint weaknesses and provide ammunition for securing more resources. In addition, high quality services which are already being provided can be documented in this review process.

State and local agencies, however, do not need outside review teams to assess their own performance. Two sets of self-assessment materials are available from the Children's Bureau. These are the State and Local

Program Self-Assessment Manual and the Local Child Welfare Services Self-Assessment Manual.

Obviously it is impossible to create manuals which will satisfy each and every agency. However, there is a basic structure to the state manual which all states will find useful. State social services share the same functions, and these are discussed under the framework of PRIME:

Planning
Resource Development
Implementation
Monitoring
Evaluation

The manuals provide tools for administrators to adapt to their own agencies for these functions, and guidelines are given by which actual performance may be measured against what is considered to be the best practice.

Resources included are included in both manuals which provide a synthesis of research, a description of existing model programs, and bibliographies.

Copies of these manuals can be obtained at no cost by writing to the Publications Unit, 330 C Street, SW, Washington, DC 20201.

Please note that copies of the local manual have been unavailable for several months. Previous orders will be filled in November.

PRICE CLARIFICATION: The North Carolina State's Offender Project (April 1979) is described in three documents:

County Data Reports: \$2.00
Services Resources Workbook: \$1.50
Planning Decision Workbook: \$1.50

ADDRESS CHANGES, CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS: Forward to Child Welfare Resource Information Exchange, c/o Capital Systems Group, 6110 Executive Blvd., #250, Rockville, MD 20852.

For changes or corrections please include incorrect mailing label or old address.

BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

THE PENDLETON PROJECT

A semi-annual report describes the Pendleton Project, an interdisciplinary treatment program for behavioral problem children serving the localities of Virginia Beach and Chesapeake, Virginia. Emphasis is placed upon the identification, diagnosis, and treatment of antisocial behavioral disorders resulting from inappropriate learning, perceptual or learning disabilities, or emotional adjustment difficulties. The project intervenes at an early stage before contact with other human services such as juvenile justice, social services, and mental health is necessary.

The report describes the development of a diagnostic/prescriptive treatment model which was designed to identify major underlying causes of dysfunctional behaviors and treat children who share common characteristics and behavior problems. Charts illustrate client population characteristics.

The two main services of the project--outpatient and residential--are discussed. The report describes the composition of the outpatient service delivery team which is composed of two educational specialists, two social workers, two probation officers, and one public health nurse, and the reciprocal relationship between the agencies involved. Procedures for referral, initial interviews, the development of the treatment plan, termination, and follow-up are presented. The following are some of the most widely used outpatient treatment programs: home note system (designed to provide daily feedback to parents regarding their child's classroom behavior and academic performance); behavior contracting; behavior analysis; eliminating fire-setting behavior by using stimulus satiation; and a classroom-wide intervention program. The project also has a volunteer program which is described.

Residential, day care, and evening care services are designed to provide an intensive phase of treatment for children who cannot be effectively treated solely on an outpatient basis. The following components of the residential programs are described: special education, prescriptive learning center, career awareness,

therapeutic learning, social competence, effective learning, muscular relaxation, and arts and crafts.

Also presented are methods used to evaluate the project. Project personnel are listed, and an analysis of expenditures is provided. (1977, 74 pp.)

Author: The Pendleton Child Service Center

Order from: Attn: Jean Cook, Capital Systems Group, Inc., 6100 Executive Blvd., Suite 250, Rockville, MD 20852

Price: \$7.25 prepaid; make check payable to Capital Systems Group, Inc.

TRAINING (Cont'd.)

THE BASIC COURSE (Continued from page 1)

aspects of residential care, the program can be used as a self-instruction course. Each module has a student manual, written in programmed instruction, and an instructor's manual, offering a variety of teaching strategies.

The module on developmental planning includes the following components: exploring the request for care; developing a plan for service; bringing a child into care; implementing the plan; promoting the child's development; evaluating the services; moving a child out of care; and providing aftercare.

Discussed in the module on needs are the predictable patterns of growth and development common to all children, the various unique growth patterns of individual children, and the child care worker's role in perceiving and responding to the developmental needs of each child.

The impact of separating a child from the family on both the individual child and the entire family is examined. Emphasis is placed upon the analysis of interactions among the child, his/her family, and the child care worker, stressing the feelings of each in response to the effects of separation.

One aspect of residential child care--cottage life--is discussed in terms of the four major roles of the child care worker: manager, leader, problem-solver, and relationship-builder. Emphasis is placed on the philosophy and purpose of the cottage and ways to construct a growth-producing atmosphere.

Various ways of teaching discipline, as well as techniques for improving communication are also presented. The development of

skills which encourage children to become self-disciplined is stressed.

The transformation of a collection of individuals into a cohesive group which can be used by the child care worker to meet common needs is discussed. The course also focuses upon self-awareness for the child care worker, and examines the pressures placed upon him/her due to the nature of the job.

Also included is an instructor's guide and student manual for the total course. The instructor's guide includes a list of learning goals for the course, a discussion of the content and organization of the seven manuals, and an examination of teaching methods to be used. (1977)

Author: Group Child Care Consulting Services

Order from: Univ. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, School of Social Work, Group Child Care Consultant Services, Chapel Hill, NC 27514
Price: \$65.00 for one set; \$250.00 for materials for teacher and 10 students

PROGRAM PLANNING AND EVALUATION IN COMMUNITY-BASED AGENCIES: INSTRUCTOR-FREE TRAINING FOR PARTICIPATORY MANAGEMENT TEAMS

This manual presents background information and training skills needed for comprehensive program planning and evaluation in agencies serving the developmentally disabled. The instructor-free training is designed for practitioners who have moved into administrative and management functions but who have never had formal management training. One of the primary goals of the training is to serve as a vehicle for developing participatory management systems within agencies, and it is designed for teams of agency administrators who frequently work together.

Each of the ten sessions consists of background information, an individual preparation section, and practical applications for the management team. After explaining the importance of program planning and evaluation, the manual focuses on accountability and the right to services. Discussed are the developmental model; the principles of normalization, individualization, and self-actualization; sources of consumer dissatisfaction; recent legal actions; and trends in education, residential services, and consumer organizations.

A survey of management theory and style covers the classical, management science, and human behavior theories of

management. Information about authority, motivation, and organizational structures is also provided. The manual presents a conceptual model for program planning which includes goals, objectives, strategies, and evaluation. A nine-step model provides guidelines for making decisions and implementing them. Suggestions for delegation, communication, and time management are also given. Emphasis is on evaluation as an integral part of the program plan, and both process and product evaluation are discussed.

The manual describes several types of budgeting systems and explains how managers can utilize them in the program planning and evaluation process. Different types of funding sources and resources are also discussed. A formula for determining when different types of money will be available and basic principles of grant writing are given. A session on developing integrated service delivery systems presents a model for community planning.

Appendices include legislation, litigation, and accreditation mandates for evaluation; an outline of a comprehensive program evaluation model; instructions for evaluators in role play situations; and a list of resources for grant writers.

Author: Pamela A. Bernake, Jerry D. Parham, and Linda D. Baucom, Eds.

Order from: Research and Training Center on Mental Retardation, Box 4510, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX 79409

Price: \$7.50; 3 or more: \$7.00 each

PARENTING EDUCATION

EL MAÑANA ES HOY

A parent education program consisting of four filmstrip/tape sets is presented in Spanish and is designed to help Hispanic parents promote the physical, intellectual and social development of their children. It is suggested that the program be used in community agencies and parents' meetings in day care centers and schools. The program is oriented toward the overall development of bilingual/bicultural children.

"El aprendizaje comienza en el hogar (Learning Begins at Home)": This set explores some of the basic factors of child development with special emphasis on the parent's role as teacher. It considers ways (Continued on page 4, col. 4)

JUVENILE JUSTICE (Cont'd.)

TEENAGE WOMEN (Continued from page 2)

differential treatment of women in society. Sex role socialization is discussed, in which different behaviors and characteristics are expected of young men and women.

The special problems which minority women face in society and the juvenile justice system are discussed. Discrimination on the basis of age, sex, and race is illustrated through tables indicating median incomes according to sex, educational attainment, race, ethnic background, and other characteristics.

Over 70 percent of adjudicated girls in detention facilities were placed there for status offenses, compared to 23 percent of boys, according to one article in the book. It states that young women under age eighteen are often referred to juvenile court and sentenced for actions which would not be considered criminal if committed by male juveniles or adults and they often receive harsher sentences. The legal restraints on the equality of women are discussed as they relate to the position of women in the juvenile justice system. Judicial paternalism and the responses of police to female misbehavior are also examined.

Alternative programs dealing with deinstitutionalization, assertiveness training for women, vocational training, and self-awareness are described.

Author: Ruth Crow and Ginny McCarthy, eds.

Order from: New Directions for Young Women, Inc., 346 S. Scott Street, Tucson, Arizona 85701

Price: \$2.95 plus \$.55 postage and handling

MENTAL HEALTH

A CLIENT-ORIENTED SYSTEM OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT: A WORKBOOK AND GUIDE

Developed as a guide for clinical and program decision-making, this workbook provides techniques for planning, improving and evaluating mental health service delivery programs. Issues addressed are making clinical decisions regarding therapeutic methods and the scheduling of treatment; agency decisions regarding staff utilization; and program decisions regarding the relative effectiveness and efficiency of various types of service activities.

The format for each major issue includes a question concerning agency practice or procedure; definition of key terms, discussion of the rationale underlying the questions, examples of activities implied, and recommendations to guide the reader.

Section 1 describes techniques for making basic decisions about the types of clients served by the program, the present availability and methods of service, and the relationships between the mental health programs services and other community service agencies.

Discussed in the second section are techniques for determining client problems and projecting a set of intermediate objectives and long-term goals for each client; designating a coordinated set of services to meet those objectives and goals; recording service information and client outcome; and reviewing client progress.

Section 3 presents techniques for making distinctions between direct and indirect services, reporting staff activities, measuring service effort, calculating direct service unit costs, and allocating indirect costs.

The final section provides information on program evaluation techniques. Issues include client confidentiality, administrative accountability, the use of cost and outcome information, the reliability and validity of client-based information and participation of community citizen boards and other consumer organizations.

Included in each section are examples of sample forms and documents to be used in a mental health program. Additional resource materials are listed at the end of each section in bibliographic form. (1976, 125 pp.)

Author: Dale E. Carter and Frederick L. Newman

Order from: Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402

Price: \$2.00; Stock #01-024-00523-1; Series C-12; Publication # (ADM) 76-307

PARENTING EDUCATION (Cont'd.)

EL MAÑANA ES HOY (Continued from page 3)

In which parents can further their children's physical and emotional growth, cognitive and language development, and socialization.

"Nuestro idioma, nuestra cultura, nosotros (Our Language, Our Culture, Ourselves)": Set 2 examines children's pride in their cultural heritage and the use of their native language as contributing to a positive self-image. Parents are provided with practical suggestions for helping their children develop language skills.

"Del hogar a la escuela (From Home to School)": The focus of this set is the enhancement of childhood experiences for preparing children for school.

"Relaciones entre los padres y la escuela (Parent-School Relationships)": Set 4 emphasizes the active role parents should take in their children's education. Parents' privileges and obligations in relation to the school are discussed. A discussion guide accompanies each set and provides family counselors, school-community liaisons, teachers and other professionals leading the groups with suggested discussion questions, activities, and scripts for each filmstrip. (1978)

Author: Parents' Magazine
Order from: Parents' Magazine Films, P.O. Box 1000, Elmsford, NY 10523
Price: \$295.52 for set of four; each film: \$83.48

The bulletin of the Child Welfare Resource Information Exchange is published bimonthly to disseminate information on successful child welfare programs and technologies to promote effective service delivery to children and families.

It should be noted that the materials identified here are not available from the Exchange. The source for ordering the documents is given at the end of each resource description.

The Child Welfare Resource Information Exchange is a project of the Children's Bureau, Administration for Children, Youth and Families, Office of Human Development Services, DHEW. E. Dollie Merveton, Project Officer.

The work upon which this publication is based is performed pursuant to HEW Contract No. 105-76-1130. The contractor is Mott-McDonald Associates, Inc.

Correspondence or inquiries should be sent to the Child Welfare Resource Information Exchange, #501, 2011 Eye St., NW, Washington, DC 20006. Telephone (202) 331-0028.



OCTOBER 1979, VOL. 3, NO. 5

CHILD WELFARE RESOURCE INFORMATION EXCHANGE

2011 EYE STREET, N.W.
SUITE 501
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

S.R. Box 50599
Fbx 99701



Charles Parr
House HEPS Committee
State Capitol Building
Juneau, AK 99801
(244)

****PLEASE NOTE****

THE ORIGINAL FILE CONTAINS AN OVERSIZED DOCUMENT THAT IS UNSUITABLE FOR FILMING. PLEASE REFER TO THE ALASKA STATE ARCHIVES TO VIEW THE ORIGINAL.

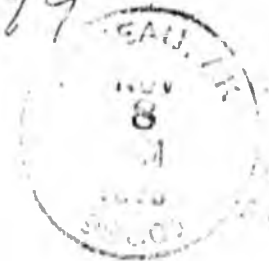


OCTOBER 1979, VOL. 3, NO. 5

**CHILD WELFARE RESOURCE
INFORMATION EXCHANGE**

2011 EYE STREET, N.W.
SUITE 501
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

S.R. Box 50599
Fbx 99701



[Signature]
Charles Parr
House HESS Committee
State Capitol Building
Juneau, AK 99801
(244)



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Judiciary

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Anchorage address:
1016 W. 6th., Suite 201
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Anchorage phone:
277-7548

November 15, 1979

Arthur H. Snowden, II
Administrative Director
Alaska Court System
303 K. St.
Anchorage, Ak. 99501

Dear Mr. Snowden:

Ms. Alvar conveyed your request for a copy of the report, entitled Integrated and Nonintegrated Bar Associations, that was prepared for the House Judiciary Committee. A copy of that report is enclosed. Should you desire any other reports prepared for the House Judiciary Committee, please feel free to contact my office.

The House Judiciary Committee also requests the following information from the Alaska Court System for purposes of its various interim projects:

1. A copy of the ABA study cited by Chief Justice Rabinowitz at the 1979 Annual Meeting of the Alaska Bar Association for documenting the fact that intermediate criminal courts of appeals reduce supreme court caseloads;
2. Rationale for the fact that the Alaska Court System does not have established criteria for determining indigency (see enclosed report, entitled Alaska Public Defender Agency, prepared for the House Judiciary Committee, pp. 5-6);
3. Whether the Alaska Court System currently has established an accounting system to track the total amount of money owed by clients who have been appointed court appointed attorneys (see enclosed report, entitled Alaska Public Defender Agency, prepared for the House Judiciary Committee, p. 7);
4. The reasons why the Alaska Court System found to be unworkable the proposal by Judge Singleton to establish a panel of superior court judges to hear district court and administrative agency appeals; and
5. Whether the Alaska Court System currently is providing any funds to the Alaska Bar Association to assist that association in its rental payments for office space. If such funds are or have been provided in the past, please list the amount of such funds for each of the following years: 1976, 1977, 1978, and 1979.

Most of the above information was requested from court system personnel over the last four months, but has been yet to be received by the House Judiciary Committee. The requested information is required to be received by the House Judiciary Committee prior to November 25 so that it might be included in the Committee's final interim report.

I am looking forward to your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret W. Berck

Margaret W. Berck
Counsel to the House Judiciary Committee

cc. Charlie Parr, Chairman



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Judiciary

1024 West Sixth St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Official Business

November 12, 1979

Brian Shortell
Public Defender
333 "K" Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Shortell:

Enclosed please find a copy of my report on the Alaska Public Defender Agency which was presented to the House Judiciary Committee on September 13, 1979. Should you find any inaccuracies in that report, please advise me in order that I might inform the House Judiciary Committee of those inaccuracies. For example, my report states that the agency is under-budgeted by some four attorney positions. However, your testimony before the Advisory Committee on Minority Judicial Sentencing Practices indicated that the agency was under-budgeted by some eight attorney positions.

In addition, please advise as to what matters in the report require updating. For example, the House Judiciary Committee heard testimony in Nome, that the P.D. contract for legal services in that area will be terminated at the end of this calendar year.

I presume that you will be requesting a budgetary increase from the legislature during the up-coming session. You may wish to note that one person indicated to me that the legislature would be interested in evidence proving that the cost of billable P.D. hours is less than the cost of billable private attorney hours.

Should you desire to respond to me orally on these matters, I shall be available the rest of this month to meet with you in Anchorage.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Margaret W. Berck".

Margaret W. Berck
Counsel to House Judiciary Committee

MWB/bsc



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Judiciary

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Anchorage phone: 277-7548
Anchorage address:
1016 W. 6th., Suite 201
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

TO: Rep. Ramona Barnes, Rep. Fred Brown, Rep. Pat O'Connell and Rep. Hugh Malone

FROM: Margaret W. Berck, Staff

DATE: October 12, 1979

As you were not able to attend the September 13, 1979, work session of the House Judiciary Committee, Chairman Charlie Parr requested me to send you a copy of my reports which I presented to the Committee on that date.

Note: items mailed 10/12/79

Rep. Ramona L. Barnes
Box 3382
Downtown Station
Anchorage, AK 99510

Rep. Fred E. Brown
Box 1718
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

Rep. Patrick ~~E~~ M. O'Connell ✓
Route 2
Box 743
Soldotna, Alaska 99669

Rep. Hugh Malone ✓
Box 9
Kenai, Alaska 99611

need crimes
report

have them:
Anderson
Buchholdt
Martin
Parr
Phillips

need large envelopes in order to
mail



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Judiciary

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Anchorage phone: 277-7548
Anchorage address:
1016 W. 6th., Suite 201
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

October 10, 1979

Michael Rubinstein
Executive Director
Alaska Judicial Council
303 K Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Michael:

As you know, Chairman Charlie Parr of the House Judiciary Committee introduced a bill during the final days of the 1979 legislative session to reform Alaska drug laws.

That bill, HB 479, would establish varying penalties for sale and possession offenses dependant upon the amount and type of the drug involved. This concept, which has been enacted in Hawaii, is intended to punish more severely those who are involved in large scale drug trafficking as opposed to those who may occasionally sell small amounts of drugs to their acquaintances or those who are users and not involved in distribution.

Implicit in this concept is the elimination of the offense of possession with intent to distribute. Because of the difficulties encountered in proving this offense, such an offense is not maintained in HB 479. In order to capture this type of criminal conduct, HB 479 would vary the penalties for simple possession dependant upon the amount of the drug possessed.

It is evident that such a concept is dependant upon establishing specific quantities of drugs which would reasonably denote the role of the defendant in the drug culture. Obviously these quantities must reflect any realities that may be unique to Alaska.

From our previous conversations and correspondance I am aware of the fact that the Judicial Council has recently collected substantial data in this area, and I would like to formally request the following information.

Primarily the House Judiciary Committee is interested in assessing three basic issues concerning drug use. First, what is the relationship, if any, between

drug use, particularly the use of cocaine, and other types of criminal behavior. Second, what is the relationship, if any, between the use of one drug, particularly the use of marijuana, and other drugs. Third, what is the range of drug quantities typically involved in sale and possession offenses and what penalties are given for these offenses.

Although I am not a statistician, it seems that the following information would be valuable in assessing the first two issues: data concerning a defendant's drug use patterns in the past, past or present drug treatment or rehabilitation, and use of drugs or alcohol at the time of the offense. Furthermore, it seems that the following information would be essential in considering the third issue: data pertaining to the type of drug, amount of drug, estimated price of drug, number of charges on which the defendant was convicted, the sentence, and any special conditions the judge imposed at the time of sentencing.

The assistance of the Judicial Council in obtaining the above information is greatly appreciated by the House Judiciary Committee. Do not hesitate to call on me should you require further clarification of the Committee's needs or assistance in gathering the requested data.

Sincerely yours,



Margaret W. Berck
Counsel to the House Judiciary Committee

MWB/mwb

cc. Chairman Charlie Parr



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Judiciary

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Anchorage phone 277-7548
Anchorage address:
1016 W. 6th., Suite 201
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Mr. James Mayer
Executive Director
Alaska Police Standards Council
Pouch AS
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Mayer:

Thank you for your letter of October 4, 1979. Be assured that I shall incorporate your comments in my report on the Alaska Police Standards Council.

The House Judiciary Committee has requested me to provide them with further information on two matters of which you may be able to assist me. First, the Committee desired to know whether law enforcement officers trained on the new criminal code would receive any credit for this course under the APSC. Second, the Committee in Bethel heard from Mr. John Angalak that 19 village police officers were recently trained as Public Safety officers at the Sitka Training Academy. Can you provide me with any general information about this program.

I sincerely appreciate your cooperation in this and other matters. You should note that I shall be in Anchorage at the above address until the first part of December 1979. Although my mail is being forwarded from Juneau, it would expedite matters if you write me at that address.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret W. Berck

Margaret W. Berck
Counsel to the House Judiciary Committee

MWB/mwb



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Judiciary

Official Business

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Anchorage phone: 277-7548
Anchorage address:
1016 W. 6th., Suite 201
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

TO: Senator George Hohman, Chairman, and Members of
the Legislative Council
FROM: Margaret W. Berck, Counsel to the House Judiciary
Committee
DATE: October 4, 1979
SUBJECT: Progress Report on Interim Activities of the House
Judiciary Committee

I. INTRODUCTION.

The House Judiciary Committee intends to hold a series of public hearings throughout the state during the fall of 1979. Public testimony is being sought on the courts, law enforcement, and corrections, as well as public comment on specific bills currently lodged in the House Judiciary Committee. In the past, the House Judiciary Committee has almost without exception been limited to testimony received in Juneau. In order to adequately address the needs of all Alaskans public hearings outside of Juneau was deemed essential.

In conjunction with each public hearing, the House Judiciary Committee intends to conduct on-site inspections of local correctional facilities.

A copy of the House Judiciary Committee Interim Schedule, including work sessions, correctional facilities inspections and specific bills on which public comment is being sought, is attached to this report.

II. CURRENT STATUS OF INTERIM WORK.

The first interim meeting of the House Judiciary Committee was held in Anchorage on September 13, 1979. At this meeting, designated a work session, the Committee was furnished with written reports compiled by the staff assistants, Ms. Plotnick and Ms. Berck. Ms. Plotnick submitted reports on the following issues: judges, juries, domestic violence, citizen dispute centers, corrections, and the state Parole Board. Furthermore, Ms. Plotnick reported on the initial results of two

questionnaires pertaining to criminal justice matters. One set of questionnaires was sent to the general public and another was sent to law enforcement personnel. Ms. Berck submitted reports on the following issues: crimes, law enforcement, integrated and nonintegrated bar associations, drugs, sentencing, legal representation of indigents, juvenile justice, court of appeals, and the exemptions act. Prior to this meeting, the members of the House Judiciary Committee were furnished with a report on the Judicial Conference in Sitka by Ms. Plotnick and a report on the annual meeting of the Alaska Bar Association by Ms. Berck. Copies of all reports are available upon request.

Additionally, the committee was informed at this work session that certain sunset items would be referred to the committee during the 1980 regular legislative session. Those items are: Alaska Bar Association, Parole Board, Human Rights Commission and juvenile confinement.

The first interim public hearing of the House Judiciary Committee was held in Eagle River on the evening of September 13. Another public hearing was held in Anchorage throughout the day of September 15. The thrust of the public testimony centered on drugs, the Alaska Bar Association, criminal justice problems in rural Alaska and correctional programs and facilities.

On September 14, the committee made on-site inspections of the following correctional facilities located in Anchorage: Sixth Avenue Annex, Third Avenue, Ridgeview, and the McLaughlin Youth Center.



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Judiciary

Official Business

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE - INTERIM SCHEDULE

8/22/79

September 6th Anchorage

Charlie, Peggy and Rocky - work session at office: 1016 W. 6th Ave.
Suite 201

September 13th Anchorage

Committee Briefing - 9:00a.m. - office: 1016 W. 6th Ave. Suite 201

Public Hearing - 7:30p.m. - Eagle River Public Library

September 14th Anchorage

Committee tour of correctional facilities - Time TBA - Ridgeview, McLaughlin
Third Ave. (Sixth Ave time
permitting)

September 15th Anchorage

Public Hearing - 9:00 a.m. - Alaska Court Building, 303 "K" st. rm 402

October 5th Bethel

Committee tour of Bethel jail - Time TBA

Public Hearing - 2:00 p.m. - Legislative Information Office, Kuskokwim Inn
Annex

October 6th Bethel

Public Hearing - 9:00 a.m. - Legislative Information Office, Kuskokwim Inn
Annex

October 19th Fairbanks

Committee tour of Fairbanks jail - Time TBA

Public Hearing - 2:00 p.m. - City Council Chambers, 410 Cushman St.

October 20th Fairbanks

Public Hearing - 9:00 a.m. - Borough Assembly Chambers, 520 5th Ave.

November 2nd Nome

Committee tour of Nome jail - Time TBA

Public Hearing - 2:00 p.m. - Nome City Hall

November 3rd Nome

Public Hearing - 9:00 a.m. - Nome City Hall

November 9th Ketchikan

Committee tour of Ketchikan jail - Time TBA

Public Hearing - 2:00 p.m. - 3rd Floor District Court Room, 415 Main St.

November 10th Ketchikan

Public Hearing - 9:00 a.m. - 3rd Floor District Court Room, 415 Main St.

November 29th Anchorage

Committee Hearing with invited persons - 9:00 a.m. - Place TBA

November 30th Anchorage

Committee work session & wrap-up for final report - 9:00 a.m. - office:
1016 W. 6th Ave.
Suite 201

PUBLIC HEARINGS WILL INCLUDE ALL MATTERS IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM:
COURTS, LAW ENFORCEMENT, CORRECTIONS, DISCRIMINATION, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE,
LAWYERS, AS WELL AS SPECIFIC BILLS: SB 104, HB 392, HB 252, HB 479, HB 56