

# Alaska Judicial Council Recommendation

## Judge James N. Wanamaker, District Court, Anchorage

**I. Judicial Council Evaluation.** The Alaska Judicial Council, a non-partisan citizens commission established by the Alaska Constitution, finds Judge Wanamaker to be **Qualified** and recommends unanimously (6-0) that the public vote "YES" to retain him as a district court judge.

**II. Summary of Evaluation Information.** In a survey sent to all 2,644 attorneys in Alaska, Judge Wanamaker was rated in the good range on overall judicial performance (3.9, see graph). He scored highest in the category of "courtesy" (4.2). He scored 3.8 or better in all sixteen categories.

Summary Categories	Attorney Survey	Peace Officer Survey	Juror Survey	Court Employee Survey	CourtWatch Report
Legal Ability	3.8	---	---	---	---
Impartiality	4.0	4.0	4.7	---	3.5
Integrity	4.1	4.0	---	3.9	---
Temperament	4.0	3.9	4.8	4.0	3.6
Diligence	3.9	3.7	---	3.2	---
Special Skills	3.9	3.8	---	3.1	---
Overall	3.9	3.9	4.7	3.7	3.7

Ratings are based on a one to five scale. Five is the best rating and three is "acceptable."

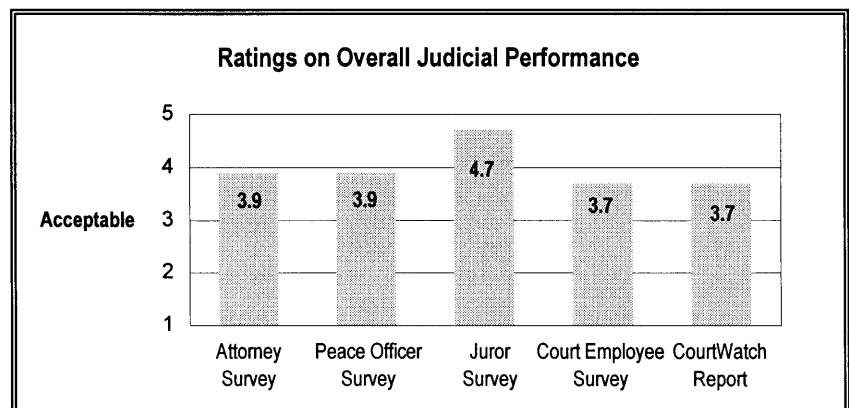
**Range Description**

4.0 - 5.0 = Excellent  
 3.5 - 3.9 = Good  
 3.0 - 3.4 = Acceptable  
 2.5 - 2.9 = Below Acceptable  
 1.0 - 2.4 = Poor

A survey of all 1,890 peace and probation officers in Alaska rated Judge Wanamaker in the good range on overall judicial performance (3.9, see graph). He scored highest in the category of "conduct free from impropriety" (4.1). He scored 3.6 or better in all thirteen categories.

A survey of all jurors appearing before Judge Wanamaker in 1998 and 1999 rated him in the excellent range (4.7) on overall performance. A survey of all court employees rated him in the good range (3.7) on overall performance. The independent CourtWatch Report gave Judge Wanamaker a 3.7 overall rating.

The Council also completed a background investigation including a court records check, a disciplinary records check, a review of conflict of interest statements submitted to the court system, a review of any withheld salary warrants and a review of financial disclosure statements submitted to the Alaska Public Offices Commission. Attorneys, peace officers, court employees and jurors were asked to submit written comments about the judge. The Council actively encouraged the public to comment, both in writing and in a statewide public hearing teleconference.



**Recommendation: Vote "YES" to retain Judge Wanamaker**

Contact the Judicial Council at 1029 W. 3rd, Suite 201, Anchorage, AK 99501 (telephone: (907) 279-2526) for more detailed information, or review the information on our Internet site at:

[www.ajc.state.ak.us](http://www.ajc.state.ak.us)



# alaska judicial council

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## Alaska Judicial Council Questionnaire

### Trial Judge 2000 Candidates for Judicial Retention

November 19, 1999

James N. Wanamaker  
Name

District Court  
Court

1. Describe your workload during your present term.

- |                                 |                                   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) <u>5</u> % Civil Cases       | b) <u>14</u> # of trials/year     |
| <u>95</u> % Criminal Cases      | <u>0</u> # Administrative Appeals |
| <u>0</u> % Court Administrative |                                   |
| 100 % Total                     |                                   |
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2. Please describe your participation on court/Bar committees or other administrative activities during your current term of office.

Member, Board of Governors, Anchorage Bar  
Program Committee Chairman, Anchorage Bar

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3. On a separate sheet of paper please assess, in one or two paragraphs, your judicial performance during your present term. Appropriate areas of comment could include: satisfaction with your judicial role, specific contributions to the

judiciary or the field of law, increases in legal knowledge and judicial skills, or other measures of judicial abilities that you believe to be important.

4. During your most recent term as a judge, have you:

- a) had a tax lien filed or other collection procedure instituted against you by federal, state, or local authorities? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No .
- b) been involved in a nonjudicial capacity in any legal proceeding whether as a party or otherwise? Yes  No \_\_\_\_\_
- c) engaged in the practice of law (other than as a judge)? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No .
- d) held office in any political party? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No .
- e) held any other local state or federal office? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No .

If your answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please give full details, including dates, facts, case numbers and outcomes.

*\* I was subpoenaed as a witness and gave a deposition in Dickson v. State Farm. JKN 93-1038 CE. It concerned State Farm's handling of a 1988 fire claim on a property I owned.*

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Please provide any other information which you believe would assist the Council in conducting its evaluations and in preparing its recommendations for the 2000 retention elections.

*See answer to Question 3*

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5. Please list the names and case numbers of the three most recent jury cases tried before you, identify the attorneys involved, and show their current addresses. (Attach additional pages if necessary.)

**1** Municipality of Anchorage vs Jeffrey DeClue JAN 99-6321 CR  
Name of Case Case Number  
Attorneys Involved

*Municipal prosecutor's office*  
Name: Karen V. Weimer  
Address: 420 L. ST Suite 100  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Name: Dennis P. Cummings  
Address: 737 M. ST. Gorton Assoc  
Anchorage AK 99501

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: Eugene B. Cyrus  
Address: 12115 Old Glenn Hwy Ste 100-B  
Eagle River, AK 99577

**2** Municipality of Anchorage vs Connor J. Murphy JAN-99-802 CR  
Name of Case Case Number  
Attorneys Involved

Name: J. Patrick Hanley  
Address: Mun. Prosecutors Office  
420 L. St Suite 100  
Anchorage, AK. 99501

Name: Dan W. Allan  
Address: 800 E Dimond Blvd  
Suite 3-540  
Anchorage, AK 99515

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

**3** State of Alaska vs Charles Payan JAN 98-8623  
Name of Case Case Number  
Attorneys Involved

Name: Keri Ann Scott  
Address: Asst. District Attorney  
310 K ST. Suite 520  
Anchorage AK 99501

Name: Meg Simonian  
Address: Office of Public Advocacy  
900 West 5th Ave Suite 525  
Anchorage AK 99501

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Please list the names and case numbers of the three most recent non-jury cases tried before you, identify the attorneys involved, and show their current addresses. (Attach additional pages if necessary.)

**1** Hopson JAN 97-8890 CI  
vs Alaska Power sports  
**Attorneys Involved**

Name: William K Walker  
Address: 750 W. 2nd Ave  
Suite 215  
Anchorage AK 99501  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: Roy Longacre  
Address: 425 G St Suite 410  
Anchorage AK 99501  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

**2** MJM Services JAN 97-332 CI  
vs Mark Hennick  
**Attorneys Involved**

Name: Charles D. Kasmar  
Address: 3003 Minnesota Drive  
Suite 301  
Anchorage AK 99503  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
Address: ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
Helen Simpson  
650 W. 75th Ave  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: Suite 103  
Anchorage AK 99518

**3** \_\_\_\_\_ Case Number

**Attorneys Involved**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Please list the names and case numbers of the three most recent cases which did not go to trial, but on which you did significant work (such as settlement conference, hearings, motion work, etc.), identify the attorneys involved, and show their current addresses. (Attach additional pages if necessary.)

**1** Name of Case State of Alaska Case Number JAN 99-6278  
v. Lanetta Jones

**Attorneys Involved**

Name: Susan A. Parkes  
Address: District Attorney  
310 K ST. Anchorage AK  
99501

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: Ms. Lee Jones  
Address: Public Defender Agency  
900 W. 5th Ave Suite 200  
Anchorage AK 99501

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

**2** Name of Case \_\_\_\_\_ Case Number \_\_\_\_\_

**Attorneys Involved**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

**3** Name of Case \_\_\_\_\_ Case Number \_\_\_\_\_

**Attorneys Involved**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

8. If you deem it helpful to the Council, please list the name, case number and attorneys' names and current addresses of any other cases during your judicial career in which you believe your work was particularly noteworthy. (Attach additional pages if necessary.)

**1**

*Name of Case*

*Case Number*

*Attorneys Involved*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**2**

*Name of Case*

*Case Number*

*Attorneys Involved*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**3**

*Name of Case*

*Case Number*

*Attorneys Involved*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Question 3:**

Courtwatch described me as "a quiet workhorse". That is a fair description.

My most notable contributions have been:

- \* Instituting the use of the anti-alcohol drug Naltrexone as a condition of bail or probation/parole. See Anchorage Daily News article enclosed. Nancy Shaw, 264-8267 knows this story.

- \* Creating forms for Eviction cases and lobbying them through the Forms Committee, and creating a CLE Seminar to introduce the new forms. Attorney Steve L. Jones, 277-5000 knows this story.

- \* As Program Chairman for the Anchorage Bar, helping to put together two major seminars - one on Naltrexone and the other, Judge Challeen on sentencing, plus about 18 noon-hour seminars on criminal law subjects and alcohol treatment. Former Anchorage Bar Association President Rhonda Fehlen, 272-2212 knows this story.

- \* Outstanding Service Award by the Anchorage Bar Association. May 1999. See clipping.





State District Court Judge James N. Wanamaker and Anchorage Bar Association President Rhonda Lee Fehlen.

## ANCHORAGE BAR RECOGNIZES LOCAL JUDGE

At the Alaska Bar Convention Awards Banquet & Reception held in Fairbanks, Alaska on May 13, 1999, the Anchorage Bar Association recognized State District Court Judge James N. Wanamaker, by bestowing upon him its Outstanding Service Award for 1999.

Judge Wanamaker, with undergraduate and law degrees from the University of Washington, has resided in Alaska for almost 40 years, wearing many hats in the our community: Military service in the Army and National Guard, Assistant Attorney General, Assistant District Attorney, Executive Director of the Alaska Bar Association, and an attorney in private practice.

When peers and associates were polled for comments regarding Judge Wanamaker and his service to the community, overwhelmingly the responses included incredibly hardworking, dedicated to improving the court system, and at the forefront in addressing chemical abuse treatment through the courts. A former business associate praised the judge, indicating there is no better legal colleague, business associate or friend. Judge Wanamaker exhibits a love for the profession and the law as boundless as his energy. He has served on many boards and committees, and was instrumental this past year in reviving Anchorage Bar Association lunch programs.

# Anchorage Daily News

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Sunday, October 3, 1999

## **Drug puts drunks back on track, Anchorage judge says**

By SHEILA TOOMEY  
Daily News reporter

A quiet trial is under way at the Anchorage state courthouse, an experiment by a few frustrated judges to cut the string of misdemeanor crimes committed by hard-core alcoholics who get arrested again and again and again.

The experiment puts Anchorage on the forward edge of a new approach to alcohol treatment based on new discoveries about how the human brain works. Exhibit A is a revolutionary drug called naltrexone that reduces, even kills, the craving for alcohol in most people who take it.

Alcoholics appear to have different brain chemistry than people who drink moderately, according to a summary of naltrexone research published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Probably because of genetic factors, researchers say, some people experience extreme euphoria when alcohol hits certain receptors in their brain, a sensation way beyond the pleasure average social drinkers experience.

Although scientists are not positive why naltrexone works, it apparently blocks those receptors from producing that special euphoria. Drinkers still suffer poor judgment and slur their words and stumble around. They still drive dangerously and register their true blood alcohol level on police tests when they get arrested. They just don't get the pleasure alcohol used to deliver.

Alcoholics who have taken naltrexone say the craving, the desire to drink, disappears. In court here last month, a 31-year-old Anchorage mother with an extensive history of alcohol-related charges called the drug a miracle.

"It's a wonderful feeling not to have (the craving)," she said, "to feel normal."

Field researchers gathered in August in Paris and last month in Boston to talk about naltrexone and early successes with two other "anti-craving" drugs now in development. Meanwhile, a few treatment programs in the United States and a few judges, including Darrell Stevens in Chico, Calif., and James Wanamaker in

Anchorage, are actively promoting use of the drug.

They see naltrexone as a ray of hope in a world where alcoholism means clogged court calendars, crowded jails and ruined lives.

## CONFRONTING RECIDIVISM

Eight Anchorage District Court judges handled about 9,000 misdemeanor criminal cases last year, according to Area Court Administrator Wendy Lyford. Another 1,400 cases were dismissed at or before arraignment. More than 80 percent them involved alcohol, according to the most conservative estimates.

The accepted way for a judge to deal with repeat, small-time criminals is to hand out increasingly longer jail sentences, anywhere from three days to a year. If nothing else, jail keeps a criminal from repeating his crime for a while, say proponents of this approach.

But for misdemeanor defendants whose criminal behavior is alcohol-fueled, that's often all it does. Once released, they soon reappear, charged with yet another count of trespassing or criminal mischief or drunken driving or domestic assault. That's the way it is in Anchorage. That's the way it is all over the country.

In Chico, Calif., a judge who came to the criminal court bench from a career as a banking lawyer was stunned to discover that 80 percent to 90 percent of the defendants who appeared before him were drug or alcohol addicts, often both. Judge Darrell Stevens dutifully put the lawbreakers in jail, and then put them in jail again when they reoffended, and then again.

He saw some so often, he was on a first name basis with them.

"We weren't doing anything about it," Stevens told a group of Anchorage judges, lawyers and program managers at a July meeting here.

"I was not a touchy-feely judge," Stevens said. But it was obvious that just recycling criminals wasn't protecting public safety. And it cost the taxpayers a lot of money. "It seemed insane."

One day he read an article about naltrexone, and the next day he offered it to a defendant in lieu of longer jail time. That was the start of what has become a four-year, award-winning program.

"It's not a magic bullet," Stevens warned, but recidivism among defendants in his court has gone from about 80 percent to about 9 percent, he said.

Wanamaker heard about Stevens and naltrexone at a judicial conference. A former prosecutor and an Anchorage District Court judge for six years, Wanamaker organized the workshop this summer and invited Stevens talk about his experience in Chico.

Stevens said he met resistance in unexpected quarters when he started his naltrexone program. Some local doctors refused to do the required tests and prescribe naltrexone to appropriate candidates. They did not accept alcoholism as a disease, Stevens said. They considered alcoholics "weak willed and scum bags and that's why they drink." So he developed a relationship with a doctor who was a recovering alcoholic, who read up on naltrexone and agreed to work with the program.

Addicts lie, so someone had to watch them take their medication. Stevens said he approached the public health institutions in Chico but they refused to get involved. So he went to the private sector. The pharmacy in a private hospital agreed to stock the drug, fill prescriptions and monitor ingestion. Now, every pharmacy in the Chico area cooperates, he said.

He approached state agencies, he said, but all they offered were reasons why his ideas wouldn't work. He quit going to meetings with them. He just kept offering the deal - naltrexone or jail - to defendants who seemed like good prospects.

He always ordered a treatment program, usually Alcoholics Anonymous, along with the drug.

If you can't afford a Cadillac approach, he said, "do it with a used 1985 Dodge."

The most important component of his ad hoc program was keeping track of defendants' progress and letting them know he was watching, Stevens said. He makes them show up in court every few weeks to discuss their progress with him. They have to bring proof they've been taking their medicine and working their programs. People who don't show up are arrested as quickly as possible. Swift, but not excessive, punishment is important, he said. Relapse is a normal part of recovery. A few days in jail or a stricter supervision regime is usually enough to get someone back on track, he said.

Stevens supervises defendants rather than handing them off completely to probation officers, because people take judges more seriously, he said. What happens in his courtroom, "It's between the defendant and me."

While failure gets a swift boot, success is praised.

"You look great. Sobriety has been great for you," Stevens says from the bench. Sometimes the people in court applaud. "Many defendants have never had a positive thing said about them by a person in a position of authority," the judge said.

"Behind all of the statistics and summaries, there is one simple and sterling clear fact," says a report from the Chico program published by the National Drug Court Institute. Naltrexone "works on this group of offenders far better than any other supervision model. ... Over the progression of weeks they look better, walk better, smile more and are restored. ... Most important, it offers real hope of control to an extremely dangerous population of repeat drinking drivers."

## DRUG CUTS CRAVINGS

In Anchorage, Wanamaker began by offering the naltrexone deal to selected drunken drivers as an alternative to sitting in jail for two or three months until trial. Repeat drunken drivers routinely face high bail and the need to produce a third-party custodian acceptable to the court. A judge can easily control who stays in jail and who gets out.

His colleague, Judge Sig Murphy, has made the drug treatment a condition of probation for four or five hard-core defendants.

Wanamaker is also working with the municipal prosecutor's office to incorporate naltrexone into sentencing and probation schemes for appropriate defendants.

"It's not for everyone," Wanamaker said. "They have to show they have some prospect of succeeding ... to be sincere and stay on the program." He anticipates putting four to six people a month on naltrexone until some reliable results can be measured.

Judges and law enforcement officers are generally skeptical of addiction-treatment programs because cure rates are low, especially when a person is forced to attend. But naltrexone, which is sold under the brand name ReVia, is different, say people who have tested it or used it.

In the careful words of a federal summary, naltrexone, "when combined with appropriate psychosocial therapy, can effectively reduce craving and relapse rates in general populations of alcohol-dependent patients."

Lloyd Vacovsky directs the Assisted Recovery Center of Arizona where more than 300 recovering alcoholics have been treated with naltrexone over the past three years. He is not inclined to pussyfoot.

"Is this a great drug? Yes. Does it do what it's supposed to do? Yes," Vacovsky said. "Should it be used by everybody? Yes. ... It's literally as important as penicillin and that effective."

"I'm a born drinker," said Oscar Legliu, a truck painter in Phoenix who was sentenced to the naltrexone program four months ago.

"I've been drinking all my life," Legliu said in a telephone interview. "The craving was there all the time. Now with the naltrexone, the cravings are gone. I do get them once in a while, but the thought comes in and is gone."

Naltrexone is the first new drug treatment for alcoholism in 50 years, since Antabuse appeared in 1948 promising, but not delivering, widespread cures. Antabuse makes people sick if they use alcohol while they have the drug in their system.

Naltrexone works very differently. It does not make drinkers sick. It is not addictive and, except for slight nausea or tiredness when treatment begins, most users don't feel any physical effects.

In addition to improved abstinence rates, naltrexone dramatically reduces the severity of relapses during treatment, according to findings by University of Pennsylvania researcher Joseph Volpicelli, who pioneered use of the drug.

In ordinary treatment programs, about half of the patients will relapse to alcohol abuse within three months, and 75 percent have relapsed by the end of the first year, Volpicelli reported in a 1995 speech.

In Volpicelli's study, only 25 percent of naltrexone users relapsed. In another study done by Yale University, only one-third of those using naltrexone relapsed. And those who slipped drank significantly fewer drinks and for fewer days.

Some of Volpicelli's private patients told him naltrexone caused them to do something they had never done before: quit drinking with their glass half full.

#### WHY DOESN'T EVERYONE KNOW?

The FDA approved naltrexone as a treatment for alcoholism in 1994. If it's so great, why isn't it being used everywhere?

Skeptics who doubt a pill can have such a profound affect on volitional behavior invariably ask this question, Vacovsky said. The answer, he said, is lack of information about naltrexone and resistance by 12-step programs, which dominate alcohol-recovery efforts in the United States.

Dupont Pharma, which sells naltrexone under the name ReVia, is not actively marketing it, said Tom Barry, a company spokesman. A generic form of the drug is available, making ReVia less profitable for Dupont.

Treatment programs were cool to the company's early promotion efforts, said Liam Gordon, a Dupont brand director. "It's a business decision. ... There's not a lot of people getting on the bandwagon." The company is marketing the drug in foreign countries with better results, he said.

Vacovsky finds the situation frustrating.

"Dupont's made it an orphan drug," he said. "Nobody knows about it."

Not everyone who knows about naltrexone embraces it. To some it seems a bad idea to use drugs to treat alcoholism. Isn't it trading one addiction for another, like methadone programs for instance?

No, proponents say. Naltrexone is not addictive. It is generally used for three or four months, to keep drunks sober so they can commit to a long-term recovery program and start getting their lives back on track.

In Anchorage, Providence Break Through, a private outpatient treatment program, offers ReVia as one alternative.

"It tends to work best in people with a strong genetic loading, with a family history," said Dr. Terri Orcutt, a psychiatrist who is medical director of Break Through and runs a private practice at Langdon Clinic. "I would say it works 60 to 70 percent of the time. Ideally it takes cravings away completely. ... One lady was upset with me. She said, 'I can drink only one drink, and it didn't feel good.'"

Orcutt has allowed Judge Wanamaker to use her name in his naltrexone program as a local doctor who will do the required blood test, history and write a prescription if appropriate.

Some recovery programs based on the 12-step approach of Alcoholics Anonymous frown on drug therapy, Orcutt said, but there are so many AA meetings in Anchorage that naltrexone users will be able to find one tolerant of their decision to take it.

For most long-term alcoholics, not drinking is only the first step to recovery, not the cure itself.

"That's what your judge is going to find," Vacovsky said. "The easy

part is getting them off alcohol with naltrexone. ... Now we have to start looking at all the other issues."

Monica Emery, Anchorage area intergroup chairwoman for Alcoholics Anonymous, echoed that thought. AA has no official opinion about naltrexone, she said.

"For alcoholism we have a program that works," Emery said. "It's a spiritual program. ... What we have is 12 steps that show us how to cope with life on life's terms. It has nothing to do with taking a drink or not taking a drink. ... If you have a drunken horse thief and you take away the alcohol, you're left with the horse thief."

Wanamaker is banking on that not being true. His experience tells him many people commit crimes only because alcohol impaired their judgment.

"I've been a judge for six years," he said. "The startling thing I learned is the extent to which alcohol affects judgment. ... I'm 64 years old. I guess I should have known." He cited as an example one defendant who stumbled out of a bar and was warned by a police officer that she would be arrested if she put a key in the ignition of her car. She thought about it for a few minutes, then got in the car, put the key in the ignition and was arrested.

Lots of questions about the naltrexone experiment by Wanamaker and his District Court colleagues remain unresolved. How will poor people pay for it? The pills cost between \$3.50 and \$6 each and are usually taken every day. And who is going to watch defendants take their naltrexone?

So far, Wanamaker has put six people on the drug, all monitored by their third-party custodian, a friend or relative who has agreed to report noncompliance to the court. He would prefer to have another option.

His program is still just a drop in the ocean, but Wanamaker has great hopes. "I almost never see evil people," he said. "The people we see get in trouble for impaired judgment. ... You wonder how they could be so stupid. It's alcohol stupid."

\* Reporter Sheila Toomey can be reached at [stoomey@adn.com](mailto:stoomey@adn.com)

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## **MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Judicial Council Members

**FROM:** Staff

**DATE:** May 16, 2000

**RE:** Comparison of Previous Survey Results - James N. Wanamaker

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James N. Wanamaker is standing for retention in 2000. The tables on the following page compare retention and selection survey scores for Judge Wanamaker. Changes in the form and content of the various surveys should be noted carefully in making any comparisons.

Judge Wanamaker previously stood for retention as a district court judge in 1996. He was evaluated with other non-retention judges in 1994 and 1998.

Judge Wanamaker applied for and was appointed to the Anchorage District Court in 1993. He applied for the Anchorage Superior Court (1993 and 1980), and the Anchorage District Court (1992). Judge Wanamaker was nominated each time he applied.

<b>Judge James N. Wanamaker</b>								
Retention surveys								
	2000 Retention		1998 Retention Preview		1996 Retention		1994 Retention Preview	
	Bar	PPO	Bar	PPO	Bar	PPO	Bar	PPO
<b>Legal Ability</b>	3.8	—	3.6	—	3.7	---	3.7	---
<b>Fairness</b>	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.7	4.1	3.8
<b>Integrity</b>	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.6
<b>Judicial Temperament</b>	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.5
<b>Diligence</b>	3.9	3.7	—	—	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.0
<b>Administrative Skills</b>	3.9	3.8	—	—	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.3
<b>Overall Performance</b>	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.3

<b>Judge James N. Wanamaker</b>							
appointed to Anchorage District Court 8/13/93							
	1993 Anchorage Superior		1993 Anchorage District		1992 Anchorage District		1980 Anchorage Superior
	Score	Range	Score	Range	Score	Range	
<b>Legal Ability/Professional Competence</b>	3.6	High Acceptable	3.6	High Acceptable	3.8	High Acceptable	3.9
<b>Integrity</b>	3.9	High Acceptable	3.8	High Acceptable	4.0	Good	4.1
<b>Fairness</b>	3.8	High Acceptable	3.8	High Acceptable	4.0	Good	3.9
<b>Judicial Temperament</b>	3.7	High Acceptable	3.7	High Acceptable	3.9	High Acceptable	3.7
<b>Diligence/Willingness to Work</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.8
<b>Freedom From Arrogance</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.8
<b>Decisiveness</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.7
<b>Overall Performance</b>	3.7	High Acceptable	3.6	High Acceptable	3.9	High Acceptable	3.7