



alaska judicial council

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Press Release

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Retention Election Evaluation of Judges by Judicial Council

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The Alaska Judicial Council has found all ten judges standing for retention in the 2004 general election qualified, after a comprehensive evaluation of judicial performance, and recommends that voters retain each judge. Before the election, the Council will make available to the public on its Internet site at www.ajc.state.ak.us extensive evaluation information on these judges so that voters can understand the Council's recommendations.

Alaska law requires the Judicial Council to evaluate every judge standing for retention and to make the evaluations public. Based on its comprehensive evaluation, the Council voted on July 12, 2004, to recommend the retention of each judge. State law requires the Council to give voters information about judicial performance and about its recommendations between now and the November election. Voters can use these findings to make informed choices about voting for judges.

The Council asked thousands of Alaskans about their experience with the judges. All police and probation officers and lawyers throughout the state, all jurors, and all court employees received written surveys on the judges. The Council also surveyed social workers, guardians ad litem, and CASA volunteers. Summary survey results are attached. The Council held public hearings around the state in May, looked at judges' conflict of interest statements, reviewed peremptory challenges to the judges, and looked at the judges' appellate records. The Council reviewed judge evaluations completed by Alaska Judicial Observers, an independent group of community-based volunteer court observers. The Council also reviewed the evaluations of CourtWatch, a program organized by Victims for Justice.

The Council evaluates judges in several performance areas, including integrity, impartiality, legal ability, judicial temperament, and administrative skills. Using the surveys, the Council assesses qualities of courtesy, freedom from arrogance, ability to control the courtroom, talent for cases involving children and families, knowledge of the law, and equal treatment of all parties. A five-point rating scale distinguishes among excellent, good, acceptable, deficient, and poor performances. The survey results create a clear picture of each judge's strengths and weaknesses.

Evaluating the judges' performances using other data such as appellate affirmances and peremptory challenges requires a different set of criteria. The Council evaluates these data in the context of the judges' caseloads, location of work, and reasons for the appeals or challenges. For example, attorneys file peremptory challenges against judges handling criminal cases more frequently than against those handling civil cases. Defendants in criminal cases appeal their cases more often, but the appellate courts affirm the judges' decisions in criminal cases more frequently than in civil cases. The Council must consider each of these factors in its evaluations.

The Council emphasizes the need to evaluate the judges' performances over their entire terms. It works to balance the objectives of having judges who are independent enough to uphold the state's constitution and laws, with the need to have judges who also are accountable to the public. Occasionally judges handle cases that draw substantial public attention, and even criticism. In the context of the thousands of cases that each judge hears during a term in office, a single case or several cases typically should not serve as the basis for evaluating the judge's entire performance. Judges deciding criminal cases in particular, operate within limits set by the legislature for sentencing and funding for correctional institutions, as well as limits set by plea negotiations between the prosecutors and defendants.

Judges stand for retention periodically in nonpartisan, unopposed elections. Because each judge runs on his or her own record, the information provided by the Judicial Council gives voters an objective view of the record. The Council publishes its evaluations and recommendations in the Lieutenant Governor's Official Elections Pamphlet that goes to every household with a registered voter about three weeks before the November election. Council staff and members meet with the public to discuss the evaluations and answer questions. Before the election, copies of the surveys and other detailed information compiled by the Council will be available at the Council's Internet home page at www.ajc.state.ak.us.

To make its evaluations, the Alaska Judicial Council gathers more information on judges than anywhere else in the country and, perhaps, the world. Alaska is the only state to survey all police officers, and one of the very few to survey jurors and court employees. Many other states use Alaska's evaluation program as a model. The Council makes much more information public about the performance of judges than is provided elsewhere. The Council hopes that the public will use the information provided to help insure the highest possible level of judicial performance.

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2004 Judicial Evaluation Summary

Ratings for Each Judge on Overall Performance

	Attorney Survey	Peace Officer Survey	Juror Survey	Court Employee Survey	Alaska Judicial Observer Evaluation
First Judicial District					
Trevor Stephens	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.9	—
Second Judicial District					
Michael I. Jeffery	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.5	—
Third Judicial District					
Morgan Christen	4.4	4.8	4.4	4.3	3.9
Beverly Cutler	3.9	3.4	4.8	4.0	3.5
Sharon L. Gleason	4.2	4.4	4.9	4.6	3.8
Stephanie E. Joannides	3.9	3.9	4.8	4.1	3.8
Nancy Nolan	4.4	4.4	4.9	4.5	3.8
Mark Rindner	4.2	4.3	4.9	4.4	3.6
Fourth Judicial District					
Raymund Funk	4.2	4.1	4.7	4.5	—
Niesje J. Steinkruger	4.1	4.0	4.9	4.8	—

Alaska Judicial Council, July 2004

All results are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 5 as the highest rating and 3 as "Acceptable." All judges rated acceptable or above in all categories. Note that Alaska Judicial Observers, Inc. does not evaluate all judges statewide.