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INTERESTS OF AMICUS CURIAE

The Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP) is an inter-tribal non-profit consortium. It is based in Bethel, Alaska, and is controlled by 56 federally-recognized tribes. AVCP provides human, social, and other culturally relevant services to its member tribes, which are located in villages throughout the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta in an area of approximately 59,000 square miles. AVCP's member villages are located in the Bethel subsection of the Fourth Judicial District, where residents of communities routinely called for jury service are 66 percent Alaska Native, but residents of communities sometimes or never called for jury service are 92 percent Alaska Native.¹ More than half of AVCP's member villages are completely excluded from jury service.²

The American Civil Liberties Union of Alaska Foundation (ACLU of Alaska) is an Alaska non-profit corporation dedicated to advancing the cause of civil liberties in Alaska. Since 1971, it has fulfilled its mission through public education and strategic impact litigation, in which it represents itself and others to defend, preserve, and expand the constitutional rights of all Alaskans under the United States and Alaska Constitutions. ACLU of Alaska is an affiliate of the American Civil Liberties Union, a national organization, with an historic interest in racial justice and fair representation on juries.³

¹ At. Br. Appx. D at 14.

² Compare At. Br. Appx. D at 7-9 with ASS'N OF VILLAGE COUNCIL PRESIDENTS, YK Region Info, <http://www.avcp.org/about-us/yk-region-info/>.

³ See, e.g., Brief of Amicus Curiae, *Peña-Rodriguez v. Colorado*, No. 15-606 (U.S. Supreme Court argued Oct. 11, 2016) (addressing racial discrimination in jury selection);

ACLU of Alaska has thousands of members statewide, including some who live in communities where they are ineligible to serve on a jury.

INTRODUCTION

Alaska currently excludes more than 150 rural and predominantly Alaska Native communities from jury service due to policies that prioritize cost savings and court efficiencies.⁴ Amici are sensitive to the State's budget troubles and recognize that cost-saving measures are a legitimate government interest. But Amici agree with the Appellant that cost savings alone are not sufficient governmental objectives under an equal protection or due process analysis, particularly when an important individual interest is infringed by deliberate government action.⁵ Because the right to serve on a jury is an important right, the State should not be permitted to prioritize court system financial efficiency at the expense of Alaska's most rural citizens – particularly when there are cost-effective ways of allowing all Alaskans to be included as jurors.

Brief of Amicus Curiae, *Fisher v. University of Texas at Austin*, 133 S. Ct. 2411 (2013) (No. 14-981), 2015 WL 6754973 (addressing affirmative action as a racial justice issue); Application for Leave to File Amicus Curiae Brief, *Velasquez v. Centrome, Inc.*, 233 Cal. App. 4th 1191 (Cal. App. 2015) (No. B247080), 2014 WL 2815503 (supporting right of undocumented immigrant-litigant to an unbiased jury).

⁴ At. Br. Appx. D at 15.

⁵ See At. Br. 22 & n.60, citing *Herrick's Aero-Auto-Aqua Repair Serv. v. State*, 754 P.2d 1111, 1114 (Alaska 1988) ("Although reducing costs to taxpayers or consumers is a legitimate government goal in one sense, savings will always be achieved by excluding a class of persons from benefits they would otherwise receive. Such economizing is justifiable only when effected through independently legitimate distinctions.") (quoting *Alaska Pacific Assurance Co. v. Brown*, 678 P.2d 264, 272 (Alaska 1984)).

Appellant comprehensively addressed the constitutional rights of criminal defendants and the correlative rights of rural residents who are excluded from jury service. Amici support, but will not repeat, the arguments. In Part I below, Amici provide historical context for the State's exclusion of more than 30 percent of Alaska's Native population from jury service.⁶ Part II supplements Appellant's equal protection analysis with some additional case law that reinforces the importance of the right to participate as a juror, meaning that the State may justify excluding so many Alaska Natives from jury service only by establishing that the classifications making people ineligible for jury duty serve an important governmental interest, and the means chosen are closely related to achieving that interest.

Appellant properly speaks both for himself, as a criminal defendant entitled to a jury that represents the cross-section of his community, and for those members of the community who are denied the opportunity to serve as jurors. Amici speak directly for the individuals deprived of the right to participate in the criminal justice system as jurors and not just as defendants.

⁶ See At. Br. Appx. D at 15.

DISCUSSION

I. ALASKA'S CENTRALIZED JUSTICE SYSTEM DISENFRANCHISES A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THE ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION.

A. Intra-state commissions and reports have studied Alaska's centralized justice system and recommended substantive changes to better include rural communities.

In Alaska, most state programs and functions – including the courts – are centralized and operate almost exclusively from urban areas and designated hub communities. The centralization results from the effort to “reduce costs and avoid inconvenience to judges and lawyers.”⁷ The cost of centralization is reduced involvement by rural residents. The Alaska court system has “grappled with the problem of court service to and participation by rural Alaska” in the state’s legal system for decades.⁸

In the mid-1970s, court administrative committees, including “[t]he chief justice and bush prosecutors, public defenders, academics, magistrates[,] and trial judges[,] pondered the way that the then acknowledged gap between the bush and urban Alaska would be bridged by the court system.”⁹ They focused (1) on establishing new trial court locations or traveling circuit courts, and (2) on extending jury service to all residents of

⁷ Consumer/User Subcommittee finding, REPORT OF THE ALASKA SUPREME COURT ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FAIRNESS AND ACCESS (hereinafter “1997 FAIRNESS & ACCESS REPORT”) 48 (Oct. 31, 1997), *available at* <http://www.ajc.state.ak.us/reports/fairness.pdf>.

⁸ ALASKA PUBLIC INTEREST RESEARCH GROUP, JUROR EXCLUSION PROJECT (hereinafter “AKPIRG JUROR EXCLUSION PROJECT”) 2 (Nov. 1995) [provided as an Appendix to this brief, with page numbers added for easier reference].

⁹ *Id.*

Alaska, including those in rural communities.¹⁰ As part of those discussions, “the court administration emphasized that practical considerations of costs and logistics . . . were relevant factors in the matter of deciding where trials were to be held and from which communities jurors would be selected.”¹¹ Although “[r]ural participation in state legal process as jurors and not defendants, victims[,] and witnesses only was deemed essential,” the discussions resulted only in two new service areas for trial courts in Bethel and Barrow, with no substantive changes for potential jurors residing in rural Alaska.¹² Jury pools were expanded slightly, but communities more than thirty miles from a courthouse in the Third Judicial District and more than fifty miles from a courthouse in the rest of the state continued to be excluded from jury service.¹³ In addition, some communities within the geographic limits were deemed by presiding judges too expensive to include for jury selection, so residents of those areas also were excluded.¹⁴ As one independent review of the court system’s continued centralization concluded, “considerations of travel costs and expense ha[ve] resulted in effective blacklisting of many Alaska communities and their citizens from participation in the jury process.”¹⁵

The consequences of Alaska’s centralized justice system for Alaska’s Native and rural population have remained a deep concern for countless commissions over the

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ *Id.*

¹² *Id.* at 2-3.

¹³ *Id.* at 3.

¹⁴ *Id.* at 3, 5.

¹⁵ *Id.* at 3.

intervening forty years. Most importantly, the Alaska Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Fairness and Access spent twenty months in 1996-1997 investigating how to make Alaska's courts more inclusive and responsive to racial and ethnic minorities.¹⁶ The Committee and its subcommittees recognized that the effect of centralization "is to remove local cases from rural areas, to limit access to the court by local residents and to make it expensive and difficult for them to participate."¹⁷ As a result, "[u]rban residents have far more access to justice system services than village residents"; "[o]ne-fourth of Alaskans" live outside the "reach of many court system services."¹⁸

Centralization of Alaska's justice system is cost effective, but it erodes the public's faith in the courts because it limits the public's "understanding of what the court system does."¹⁹ When court proceedings are held only in urban or hub communities and residents of villages are excluded from jury service, a rural Alaskan has no opportunity to engage with the state court criminal justice system except as a defendant, victim, or witness to a crime.²⁰ As the Jury Composition Subcommittee recognized, "[r]ural residents often feel removed from the operation of the law and have little chance for input

¹⁶ 2007 STATUS REPORT OF THE ALASKA SUPREME COURT FAIRNESS AND ACCESS IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE (hereinafter "2007 STATUS REPORT") 1 (March 6, 2007), *available at* <http://courts.alaska.gov/appellate/docs/fairaccess2007.pdf>.

¹⁷ Consumer/User Subcommittee finding, 1997 FAIRNESS & ACCESS REPORT at 48.

¹⁸ Rural Access to the Court System Subcommittee finding, 1997 FAIRNESS & ACCESS REPORT at ix, 104-06.

¹⁹ Consumer/User Subcommittee finding, 1997 FAIRNESS & ACCESS REPORT at 48.

²⁰ *See* Consumer/User Subcommittee finding, 1997 FAIRNESS & ACCESS REPORT at 49 (for those who are isolated "by language, culture, or distance, it is difficult to learn how the justice system works").

in legal matters that concern their villages.”²¹ As a result of their isolation and exclusion from participation, “[m]any state residents see the court system as a remote, intimidating, and unfathomable institution.”²² The problem is particularly acute for ethnic and cultural minorities, especially “Native Alaskans from rural areas.”²³

As of 1997, when the Fairness and Access Report was released, the court system excluded more than 125 villages from jury service.²⁴ This exclusion “results in jury pools with fewer Native Alaskans, not representative of the local population.”²⁵ Further, lack of opportunity to participate in state courts leads to distrust: “Many citizens believe that the justice system as a whole is unfair to ethnic and cultural groups;” in consequence, “some members of the public have lost confidence in the system.”²⁶ As the Consumer/User Subcommittee noted, “this perception undermines the effectiveness of the court’s work.”²⁷

²¹ Jury Composition Subcommittee recommendation, 1997 FAIRNESS & ACCESS REPORT at 86.

²² Consumer/User Subcommittee finding, 1997 FAIRNESS & ACCESS REPORT at ix, 48.

²³ *Id.* at 48 (discussing the public comments and noting “Native Alaskans from rural areas made these comments most frequently”).

²⁴ Jury Composition Subcommittee finding, 1997 FAIRNESS & ACCESS REPORT at 82; *see also* AKPIRG JUROR EXCLUSION PROJECT AT 5 (“The result of these exclusions is to eliminate 128 communities and their residents from jury service.”).

²⁵ Jury Composition Subcommittee recommendation, 1997 FAIRNESS & ACCESS REPORT at 86.

²⁶ Consumer/User Subcommittee findings and recommendations, 1997 FAIRNESS & ACCESS REPORT at ix, 49, 51.

²⁷ *Id.* at ix.

To address these problems, various subcommittees made recommendations that echoed suggestions considered by court committees in the mid-1970s: (1) establish more of a local presence by establishing additional trial court locations or traveling circuit courts, and (2) extend jury service to all residents of Alaska, including those in rural communities.²⁸ The Consumer/User Subcommittee again recommended that the court system expand travel to rural areas to greater engage rural residents. The larger Committee agreed and prioritized an increased presence in rural communities, including circuit-riding judges.²⁹ The Jury Composition Subcommittee recommended that the court system “expand the jury pool to include all communities in the state.”³⁰ The full Advisory Committee on Fairness and Access declined to join this specific recommendation, and instead recommended only that the “presiding judge in each judicial district should identify ways to include as many residents as possible in the jury pool.”³¹

B. Five and ten years after the Alaska Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Fairness and Access report, court system centralization again was highlighted as a problematic civil rights issue.

The consequences of centralization identified by court committees in the mid-1970s and again in 1997 – including the pervasive lack of understanding of the justice

²⁸ See AKPIRG JUROR EXCLUSION PROJECT at 2 (describing the early recommendations).

²⁹ Compare Consumer/User Subcommittee recommendation, 1997 FAIRNESS & ACCESS REPORT at 53 with Committee recommendations at x-xii, 13-15.

³⁰ Jury Composition Subcommittee recommendation, 1997 FAIRNESS & ACCESS REPORT at 86.

³¹ Committee recommendations, 1997 FAIRNESS & ACCESS REPORT at x-xii.

system and the perception that “Alaska Natives are treated unfairly by the courts” – were echoed in a fact-finding report of the Alaska Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in 2002.³² The Alaska Advisory Committee reported to the federal Commission that rural “defendants are tried in state courts away from their villages” and “are not afforded the right to a jury of their peers; often the jury pool only includes individuals who reside within a 50-mile radius of the courtroom, eliminating residents of remote villages.”³³ The Committee repeated the conclusion reached by the 1997 Alaska Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Fairness and Access: that the exclusion of rural residents from jury service contributes to Alaska Natives “finding the courts intimidating to the point of being inaccessible.”³⁴ The 2002 Committee wrote that it, too, was “concerned” that “there are no courts available in some rural areas; that trials for Alaska Natives are not before a jury of their peers because trials using the jury system are held in regional centers or large cities; and that there is a lack of public trust in the judicial system.”³⁵ The 2002 Committee recommended that “[e]fforts should be made to enlarge the pool of qualified jurors so that all defendants have the opportunity to be tried before a jury of their peers” and observed that, “[b]ecause of the geography of the state

³² ALASKA ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS, RACISM’S FRONTIER: THE UNTOLD STORY OF DISCRIMINATION AND DIVISION IN ALASKA 41 (April 2002), *available at* <http://www.usccr.gov/pubs/sac/ak0402/ak02.pdf>.

³³ *Id.*

³⁴ *Id.* at 42.

³⁵ *Id.* at 51-52.

and the location of rural villages, this requires a creative approach.”³⁶ Moreover, the Committee acknowledged that the “concerns and complaints” concerning the centralization of Alaska’s court system “are not new” and that previously there had “been numerous studies, reports, and recommendations to deal with” such issues.³⁷ The 2002 Alaska Advisory Committee concluded its fact-finding mission with a charge to the state: “the Advisory Committee believes the state’s elected and appointed officials and employers must confront the concerns and deal with them. The Advisory Committee agrees that it is time to implement action for constructive change.”³⁸

Despite this charge to act, when the Alaska Supreme Court requested a status report from its Fairness and Access Implementation Committee in 2007, that Committee’s report established that little had changed. For example, although the 1997 Advisory Committee on Fairness and Access had prioritized increasing the court system’s presence in rural communities via expanded travel and circuit-riding judges,³⁹ ten years later, the Implementation Committee could not “quantify whether rural travel ha[d] increased.”⁴⁰

³⁶ *Id.* at 54 (Recommendation 3.7).

³⁷ *Id.* at 52 (Recommendations).

³⁸ *Id.*

³⁹ See Committee recommendations, 1997 FAIRNESS & ACCESS REPORT at x-xii, 13-15; Consumer/User Subcommittee recommendation at 53.

⁴⁰ 2007 STATUS REPORT at 7.

Progress similarly was limited with respect to the 1997 Committee's recommendation to include as many residents as possible in the jury pool.⁴¹ The Implementation Committee described efforts in the intervening decade in the First, Second, and Fourth Judicial Districts to expand the jury pool by assigning each community to a trial site and then individually evaluating whether each village "must be excluded from the jury pool because the village is more than fifty miles from the trial site, inclusion of the village would not provide a jury that is truly a representative cross-section of the trial site, or the cost of transportation is unreasonable."⁴² The Implementation Committee's review "revealed that many villages had been excluded by mistake or because they had always been excluded even though there were no good grounds for the exclusion."⁴³ And even this review appears not to have meaningfully increased the number of villages called for jury duty. In 1997, the court system

⁴¹ Committee recommendations, 1997 FAIRNESS & ACCESS REPORT at x-xii.

⁴² 2007 STATUS REPORT at 20.

⁴³ *Id.* The Implementation Committee noted that "one of the most valuable aspects" of the work to assign all communities to a trial location was that it would "provide clear guidance in the future when determining whether a village should be included in a trial site" and make "the process transparent" so that "[a]nyone questioning why a village was excluded [from jury service] could understand from the presiding judge's order the reasons for the exclusion." *Id.* It is not clear that these goals have been met, and, even if the process of assigning all communities to a fixed trial site has added consistency for where trials will occur, the assignment of villages to trial sites did not expand the jury pool or ensure that members of the community where a case arises will be eligible to serve as jurors.

“routinely exclude[d] residents of 125 rural communities from jury service.”⁴⁴ Today the number of excluded communities exceeds 150.⁴⁵

C. The effects of Alaska’s centralized justice system are now the subject of national criticism.

Despite the series of studies and reports from the court system and independent commissions over the years, little, if anything, has been done to implement a substantive plan to increase rural Alaskans’ jury participation, and the problems with Alaska’s centralized justice system persist.

In 2013, the Indian Law and Order Commission (ILOC) levied harsh criticism at the centralized nature of Alaska’s justice system.⁴⁶ The ILOC is an independent national advisory commission created by Congress in 2010⁴⁷ with a mission to “develop recommendations on necessary modifications and improvements to the justice systems at the Tribal, State, and Federal levels.”⁴⁸ The Commission’s nine members traveled the country for two years and held hearings, meetings, and conversations with tribal, state,

⁴⁴ Jury Composition Subcommittee findings, 1997 FAIRNESS & ACCESS REPORT at 82.

⁴⁵ At. Br. Appx. D at 15.

⁴⁶ INDIAN LAW & ORDER COMMISSION, A ROADMAP FOR MAKING NATIVE AMERICA SAFER: REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT & CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES (hereinafter “ILOC REPORT”) i, iii (Nov. 2013), *available at* <http://www.aisc.ucla.edu/iloc/report/index.html>.

⁴⁷ The ILOC was created by the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010, P.L. 111-211, and was chaired by Troy Eid, former U.S. Attorney for Colorado under President George W. Bush.

⁴⁸ ILOC REPORT at vi-vii.

federal, non-profit, and other key stakeholders.⁴⁹ Its work culminated in its nearly 300-page report to Congress. Though the Commission's scope was nationwide, it dedicated an entire chapter of its report to Alaska's justice system, in which it stated: "[T]he Indian Law and Order Commission's opinion is that problems in Alaska are so severe and the number of Alaska Native communities affected are so large" that the "public safety issues in Alaska – and the law and policy at the root of those problems – beg to be addressed."⁵⁰ The Commission's findings and conclusions represent "the unanimous view of nine independent citizens, Republicans and Democrats alike: It is the Commission's considered finding that Alaska's approach to criminal justice issues is fundamentally on the wrong track."⁵¹

The ILOC highlighted Alaska's centralized law enforcement and justice system as a "critical concern" because "[t]hey do not serve local and Native communities adequately, if at all."⁵² The ILOC found that Alaska Natives in rural communities "have had relatively little say in the way crime and justice are addressed in their communities,"⁵³ because the State exercises its criminal jurisdiction "through the provision of law enforcement and judicial services from a set of regional locations."⁵⁴ This structure, the ILOC recognized, "is consistent with the overall organization of

⁴⁹ *Id.* at v.

⁵⁰ *Id.* at 33.

⁵¹ *Id.* at 42.

⁵² *Id.* at 35.

⁵³ *Id.* at 47.

⁵⁴ *Id.* at 43.

Alaska State government, which is more centralized than any other” state in the country.⁵⁵ The ILOC found that “less attention is paid in Alaska than in other States to developing local capacity,”⁵⁶ and that this history of centralization “has led to a dramatic under-provision of criminal justice services in rural and Native regions of the State.”⁵⁷

While the ILOC particularly stressed decentralization of the criminal justice system as its proposed solution for getting more rural Natives involved in the system in constructive ways, another solution for increasing their involvement is to ensure that rural Natives are invited to participate in juries convened in hub communities. Having the opportunity to serve as a juror makes the state criminal justice system more comprehensible, less intimidating, and less “foreign.”⁵⁸

The ILOC is not alone in recent years in calling for decentralization of the state justice system and recognizing the importance of involving rural residents. A 2014 report from the reconvened Alaska Commission on Rural Empowerment observed that “imposing on local people a legal system set up with no local input, and related rule-from-afar systems, mirrors the governmental structures of the colonial era.”⁵⁹ In addition, in her 2013 State of the Judiciary address, former Chief Justice Dana Fabe

⁵⁵ *Id.* at 45 (citing David Joulfaian and Michael L. Marlow, *Centralization and Government Competition*, 23 APPLIED ECON. 1603, 1608 (1991)).

⁵⁶ *Id.*

⁵⁷ *Id.* at 43.

⁵⁸ See Consumer/User Subcommittee finding, 1997 FAIRNESS AND ACCESS REPORT at ix, 48.

⁵⁹ ALASKA COMMISSION ON RURAL GOVERNANCE AND EMPOWERMENT, RURAL GOVERNANCE REMAINS UNFINISHED BUSINESS IN ALASKA: A CALL TO ACTION i (Nov. 2014), available at: <http://www.ruralgov.org/>.

recognized the “unique and compelling justice needs of Alaska’s small and isolated villages,” stating that “[q]uite simply, for courts to effectively serve the needs of rural residents, justice cannot be something delivered in a far-off court by strangers, but something in which local people – those most intimately affected – can be directly and meaningfully involved.”⁶⁰

Including rural residents in the state’s jury pool is one such way to ensure that all of Alaska’s residents can be directly and meaningfully involved in the administration of justice. Currently, more than 30 percent of Alaska’s Native community is excluded from jury service.⁶¹ To continue to deny residents of over 150 largely Native communities the opportunity to serve on juries only compounds decades of exclusion and the corresponding feelings of intimidation, distrust, perceived bias, and lack of faith in the justice system.⁶²

II. THIS COURT MUST APPLY HEIGHTENED SCRUTINY TO A CLASSIFICATION THAT DENIES CITIZENS THE IMPORTANT RIGHT TO SERVE AS A JUROR.

Alaska’s sliding-scale test for analyzing equal protection claims is well-established: Once a party challenging a classification shows that similarly situated groups are treated differently by the State, the State has the burden of justifying the

⁶⁰ CHIEF JUSTICE DANA FABE, THE STATE OF THE JUDICIARY: A MESSAGE BY CHIEF JUSTICE DANA FABE TO THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ALASKAN LEGISLATURE 8 (Feb. 13, 2013), *available at*: <http://courts.alaska.gov/soj/state13.pdf>.

⁶¹ At. Br. Appx. D at 15.

⁶² See 1997 FAIRNESS & ACCESS REPORT at ix, 48-49, 51, 82.

discrimination.⁶³ The more important the individual right that is infringed by a discriminatory classification, the more important the State's interest served by the classification must be, and the closer the fit must be between the State's interest and the means it has chosen to achieve that end.⁶⁴

The Ninth Circuit has characterized the right to be included in a jury selection plan as a constitutional right.⁶⁵ Other courts do not explicitly recognize jury participation as a constitutional right, but courts uniformly regard it as an important individual right. One federal judge, drawing heavily on U.S. Supreme Court pronouncements, declared: "Jury service is one of the most prized 'privilege[s] of citizenship.'"⁶⁶ The court continued:

It is "an exercise of responsible citizenship by all members of the community, including those who otherwise might not have the opportunity to contribute to our civic life." *Powers v. Ohio*, 499 U.S. 400, 402 (1991). "The opportunity for ordinary citizens to participate in the administration of justice has long been recognized as one of the principal justifications for retaining the jury system." *Id.* at 406 (citing *Duncan v. Louisiana*, 391 U.S. 145, 147-58 (1968)). "Indeed, with the exception of voting, for most citizens the honor and privilege of jury duty is their most significant opportunity to participate in the democratic process." *Id.* at 407. "Community participation in the administration of the criminal law, moreover, is not only consistent with our democratic heritage but is also critical to public confidence in the fairness of the criminal justice system." *Taylor v. Louisiana*, 419 U.S. 522, 530 (1975).⁶⁷

⁶³ See *Planned Parenthood of the Great Northwest v. State*, 375 P.3d 1122, 1137 (Alaska 2016).

⁶⁴ See *id.*

⁶⁵ *United States v. Cannady*, 54 F.3d 544, 548 (9th Cir. 1995).

⁶⁶ *United States v. Conant*, 116 F. Supp. 2d 1015, 1021 (E.D. Wis. 2000) (quoting *Thiel v. Southern Pac. Co.*, 328 U.S. 217, 224 (1946)).

⁶⁷ *Id.*

By excluding the citizens of over 150 communities spread across the state's judicial districts,⁶⁸ Alaska's jury selection plan fails to honor those citizens' rights to participate in the judicial branch of government except as litigants, victims, or witnesses.⁶⁹ The right of all members of a community to serve on a jury is inextricably tied with the right of all those who are accused to be judged by a jury of their peers.⁷⁰ Thus, the governmental interests justifying an interference with that right must be relatively more compelling and the means to that end must be correspondingly closer than the interests and means that could justify a classification infringing on less important individual rights.⁷¹

Although the court system has recognized that "[i]n theory all people in the state should be included in the jury pool,"⁷² unquestionably many still are excluded. The only justification ever offered for narrowly drawing the geographic lines for jury selection is cost savings.⁷³ As Appellant correctly argues, an interest in saving money is never

⁶⁸ At. Br. Appx. D at 15.

⁶⁹ See generally *Alvarado v. State*, 486 P.2d 891, 904 (Alaska 1971) (discussing how the "community at large" and the "democratic ideal reflected in the processes of our courts" are harmed when substantial portions of the community are excluded from selection as jurors).

⁷⁰ See *Conant*, 116 F. Supp. 2d at 1021.

⁷¹ See *State, Dep't of Revenue v. Cosio*, 858 P.2d 621, 629 (Alaska 1993) ("As the right asserted becomes 'more fundamental' or the classification scheme employed becomes 'more constitutionally suspect,' the challenged law 'is subjected to more rigorous scrutiny at a more elevated position on our sliding scale.'") (quoting *State v. Ostrosky*, 667 P.2d 1184, 1193 (Alaska 1983)).

⁷² 2007 STATUS REPORT at 20.

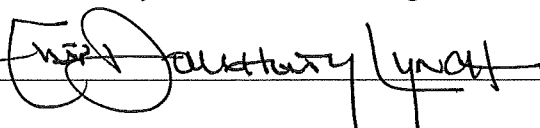
⁷³ At. Br. Appx. B; AKPIRG JUROR EXCLUSION PROJECT at 2 ("[C]ourt administration emphasized that practical considerations of costs" such as "travel costs

sufficient to justify denying individuals' important rights.⁷⁴ Nor is there a sufficiently close fit between that goal – even if it were adequately weighty – and the means the State has chosen. Appellant offers a series of solutions that would increase jury participation by rural residents who are now entirely excluded *without* substantial additional cost to the State.⁷⁵ Given the absence of any record evidence that the fifty-mile radius serves an important State interest, the jury selection system used in this case – and in other cases across Alaska – cannot pass equal protection scrutiny.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons offered above and those stated in the Appellant's Brief, Amici Curiae Association of Village Council Presidents and the ACLU of Alaska request that this court hold that excluding 150 primarily Alaska Native villages from jury service violates the village residents' rights to equal protection and due process.

Respectfully submitted this 24th day of February, 2017 at Anchorage, Alaska.

By 
Erin Dougherty Lynch (ABA 0811067)
NATIVE AMERICAN RIGHTS FUND

Susan Orlansky (ABA 8106042)
Tara A. Rich (pro hac vice motion forthcoming)
ACLU OF ALASKA FOUNDATION

and per diem for jurors” were the “relevant factors in the matter of deciding . . . from which communities jurors would be selected.”); Committee recommendation I(1), 1997 FAIRNESS & ACCESS REPORT at 28 (“formally including every community in the jury pool would be prohibitively expensive”).

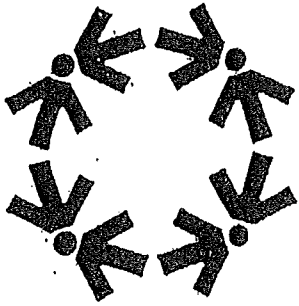
⁷⁴ At. Br. 22.

⁷⁵ *Id.* at 24-27.

APPENDIX



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**AKPIRG****ALASKA PUBLIC INTEREST RESEARCH GROUP**

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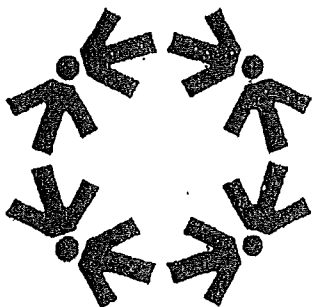
Juror Exclusion Project

by Stephen Conn

This report is dedicated to the late Chief Justice George Boney whose vision of rural justice attracted the author to the state and to court administrator Art Snowden who designed the state court system Alaskans experience today.

November 1995

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AKPIRG

ALASKA PUBLIC INTEREST RESEARCH GROUP

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Have court rules resulted in exclusion of predominately native villages from participation on trial juries, with a loss of contact by urban courts with bush Alaska and loss of this important franchise to rural peoples? The court system determines which villages and towns will be assigned to courts for purposes of jury selection and which will be excluded. A preliminary investigation by AkPIRG reveals patterns of exclusion that impact significantly predominately native villages and court trials throughout the state.

In the mid-1970s administrative committees of the court called the magistrate advisory committees grappled with the problem of court service to and participation by rural Alaska in Alaska legal process. Not only the future of the magistrate system in the villages, but also the issue of redistricting the state and the placement of trial courts was deliberated upon in committee sessions. The chief justice and bush prosecutors, public defenders, academics, magistrates and trial judges pondered the way that the then acknowledged gap between the bush and urban Alaska would be bridged by the court system through new court locations or traveling courts (as in Canada). Court decisions, chief among them Alvarado, had acknowledged the differences between urban and bush Alaska and the importance of this difference to jury selection. Jury selection from rural Alaska villages where crimes had been committed or where persons shared similar historical, racial, cultural and political experiences were deemed essential to protection of constitutional rights of rural defendants. Rural participation in state legal process as jurors and not defendants, victims and witnesses only was deemed essential to the legal socialization of rural persons whose legal experience had differed substantially from urban persons because of differing native cultures and because the Western law introduced in rural Alaska was different than urban Alaska.

At the same time, the court administration emphasized that practical considerations of cost and logistics (eg. housing for the court personnel, travel costs and per diem for jurors) were relevant factors in the matter of deciding where trials were to be held and from which communities jurors would be selected.

The result of these discussions within the court system and in conferences on bush justice was retention of the inherited territorial judicial districts with provision for new service areas for trial courts in Bethel and Barrow and administrative rules which guided courts in summoning juries.

More trials were to be held in predominately white cities and rural towns with jurors drawn from villages where court was not held.

Since those debates the imbalance between using the court as a vehicle for legal socialization by encouraging participation and observation of trials and considerations of travel costs and expense has resulted in effective blacklisting of many Alaska communities and their citizens from participation in the jury process. The burden on a defendant to show that a trial in a distant urban center without selection of jurors from his home or regional community would affect the outcome of his trial has also become more weighty. See Wyatt v. State 778 P.2d 1169.

With no explicit intent to discriminate against rural Alaska natives, the operation of the administrative rules adopted in 1975 has lengthened the list of predominately native communities now deemed unassigned to courts for jury participation. For example the number of persons otherwise eligible for jury participation in the fourth judicial district now unassigned has increased from 2,111 in 1993 to 3,958 in 1995. This does not include communities assigned to "phantom" court locations where courts no longer are posted.

In addition to villages beyond the fifty mile limit (thirty miles in the third judicial district) whose residents are not assigned to courts for purposes of trial juries, some communities are excluded because of expense even when within the established geographic limits. Still others are assigned to court locations where courts are no longer located and rarely held.

So the net result are three categories of communities excluded from jury service unless the defendant can make a special showing that the people in that rural place differ so profoundly from Alaska's juror population that they must be included for defendant to enjoy an impartial jury of his peers. This burden of proof is so heavy that the court of appeals held that an Alaska native who was charged with commission of a crime on the tribal reserve of Metlakatla could be tried in Ketchikan by a jury drawn from the people of that area without bringing in people from Metlakatla, this despite the fact that defendant told the court that the community operated under a tribal government. That right does not belong to a potential juror once his community is excluded.

The net result of these cost-driven rules of operation has been to exclude Alaskans from many Alaska Native villages from participation in trial juries.

Because Alaska Public Interest Research Group believes that the opportunity to participate in juries is an important way to participate in Alaska's governmental process, we urge the Chief Justice to have either the Alaska State Judicial Council or a specially appointed panel reexamine the excluded community list to determine whether an unintended pattern of racial and cultural

exclusion has resulted and to assure that the court rules do, in fact, balance rights to participate and rights to include rural perspectives against considerations of logistics and costs.

We urge the state human rights commission to work with the court to assure that decisions to exclude communities does not skew the panel of jurors away from racial and cultural patterns common to the community, especially where cities and towns where courts are located have gained in non-native population and excluded villages offer the only opportunity to regain balance in the jury pool.

For more information, contact AkPIRG Executive Director Steve Conn or Leanne Flickinger, State Jury Coordinator, 264-8210.

AkPIRG Juror Exclusion Project

Conclusions-

Otherwise eligible Alaska Natives from predominately Alaska Native villages have been excluded from trial jury pools in three ways:

B distance- in each judicial district, communities more than 50 miles from the court (30 miles from courts in the third judicial district with the exception of Glenallen) have been excluded.

A cost- independent cost decisions by the presiding judges of the districts have eliminated communities within the 50 (or thirty) mile radius for reasons of costs to the court system. This category works the greatest impact on predominately native villages and on the numbers of Alaska natives in each district available for jury service.

C phantom courts- This category in the second and fourth judicial district includes communities where there no longer is a court and communities assigned to court locations that are never included in jury pools

The result of these exclusions is to eliminate 128 communities and their residents from jury service. This includes 3300 Alaska native jurors for cost decisions made independently of the 50 mile limits, 3704 native jurors because of distance and 2648 native jurors assigned to phantom courts.

The chart that follows shows how these exclusions cause the numbers of otherwise eligible Alaska native jurors in each judicial district to be substantially reduced. For example, more than 35 percent of the 24 percent Alaska Native population in the fourth judicial district are excluded by these three processes.

Note that these figures used here are drawn from several sources. Population figures used by AkPIRG are drawn from the 1990 census. Juror count figures used by the court system are drawn from permanent fund applications. Note also that this study does not examine the impact of the court rule which allows communities that are fifty miles or less from two court locations and are assigned to one location and not the other. A hypothetical community that is fifty miles from an urban court and a rural court may be assigned to a rural court with the resultant loss of those Alaska natives to the jury pool of the urban court. This matter of assignment should be examined by the court system as it reviews the impact of its cost driven rules on jury composition.

The impact on jury pools has to be examined in each court location to be appreciated. For example, loss of Metlakatla to the Ketchikan court eliminates the most significant Alaska native village and half of the eligible Alaska natives. Exclusion of villages near Homer lowers the Alaska native pool from about 15 percent to three percent.

It is also important to understand that defendant's ability to challenge jury pools when he seeks to include excluded villages is not easy. Post Alvarado cases require that he demonstrate that the community he seeks to include is a cognizable group with a clearly demarcated difference apparent among its members and that its exclusion results in bias. This standard is a hard one to meet.

Equally difficult is a challenge by excluded communities and their citizens based on the right of Alaskans to participate in their court system.

For this reason, AkPIRG seeks to encourage the court system to undertake a review of the exclusions it has discovered so that cost considerations can be better balanced against the importance of inclusion of Alaska native villagers within the cross section of the community from which juries are drawn.

Community Population and Ethnic Composition by Judicial District was prepared by Laura Walters, Research Analyst, Municipal and Regional Assistance Division, Department of Regional and Community Affairs, at the request of Stephen Conn. The communities were organized by judicial district from lists provided by the Division of Elections (Rick Gazaway) by Steve Conn and Lew Baker of Alaska Public Interest Research Group. Information on the left is current population (1995) estimates of the department of labor for population and persons 18 years and over. On the right are breakdowns from the 1990 census. Analysis focused on native and non-native populations 18 years and older (potential jury participants).

Walters may be reached at 4654752.

Population data was applied to lists of communities assigned to court locations or unassigned in the four judicial districts as supplied by Leanne Flickinger, state jury coordinator, Alaska state court system (907) 264-8210. Susan Miller of the court system provided historical information on the magistrate advisory committees that dealt with delivery of judicial services to the rural communities when rules governing jury selection were promulgated.

Stephen Conn was assisted by Janet Campbell, Lew Baker and Nicole Allen in application of the population data to the community lists provided by Flickinger. Conn remains responsible for conclusions.

**Excluded
Due To:**

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	FOURTH	
A COST DECISIONS	17.6%	76.3%	7.9%	24%	Natives 18+ years old as a percent of total population
	11/771	2/340	12/1006	12/1183	Communities/ Natives 18+ years
3300	48.5%	94.1%	57.6%	89.96%	Natives 18+ years old as a percent of jurors excluded
B DISTANCE					
	9/24	8/890	23/937	24/1853	Communities/ Natives 18+ years
3704	9.4%	10.6%	11.18%	25.8%	Natives 18+ years old as a percent of jurors excluded
C PHANTOM COURTS					
		14/1467		13/1181	Communities/ Natives 18+ years
2648		89.3%		67.1%	Natives 18+ years old as a percent of jurors excluded
TOTAL	10.49%	23.3%	11.18%	35.4%	Total of Natives 18+ years old as a percent of jurors excluded

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

EXCLUDED DUE TO A (Costs)

VILLAGE	NUMBER	OF	JURORS
	Court Jury Count	1990 Census All 18+ years	1990 Census Natives
Coffman Cove	129	134	6
Edna Bay	48	61	0
Elfin Cove	46	39	3
Gustavus	244	160	4
Hyder	71	97	2
Kasaan	15	40	30
Metlakatla	951	875	711
Meyers Chuck	34	24	2
Point Baker	76	37	0
Tenakee	88	77	13
Whale Pass	10	44	0
TOTAL: 11	1712	1588	771
Total Percent			48.5%

EXCLUDED DUE TO B (Distance)

VILLAGE	NUMBER	OF	JURORS
	Court Jury Count	1990 Census All 18+ years	1990 Census Natives
Cube Cove	2	108	13
Hobart Bay	4	142	11
Neets Bay	2	0	0
Water Fall	1	0	0
TOTAL 4	9	255	24
Total Percent			9.4%

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

EXCLUDED DUE TO A (Costs)

VILLAGE	NUMBER	OF	JURORS
	Court Jury Count	1990 Census All 18+ years	1990 Census Natives
Pilot Station		361	340
TOTAL: 1		361	340
Total Percent			94.1 %

EXCLUDED DUE TO B (Distance)

VILLAGE	NUMBER	OF	JURORS
	Court Jury Count	1990 Census All 18+ years	1990 Census Natives
Anaktuvuk Pass	148	142	117
Atkasuk	114	131	121
Council	3	0	0
Nuiqsut	180	189	173
Point Lay	97	110	89
Prudhoe bay	37	47	16
Shishamref	301	247	232
Marshall		163	142
TOTAL 8	880	1029	890
Total Percent			86.4 %

EXCLUDED DUE TO C (Phantom Courts)

VILLAGE	NUMBER	OF	JURORS
	Court Jury Count	1990 Census All 18+ years	1990 Census Natives
Buckland	174	148	146
Deering	88	91	86
Little Diomed	58	111	102
Elim	145	153	135
Golovin	82	88	78
Solomon	2	-	-
White Mountain	118	101	86
Saint Michael	158	165	146
Stebbins	225	247	231
Brevig Mission	122	97	90
Teller	144	88	72
Shaktoslik	132	101	94
Wales	84	95	78
Kaktovik	136	157	123
TOTAL 14	1668	1642	1467
Total Percent			89.3 %

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

EXCLUDED DUE TO A (Costs)

VILLAGE	NUMBER	OF	JURORS
	Court Jury Count	1990 Census All 18+ years	1990 Census Natives
Akhiok	44	48	48
Cooper Landing	241	212	10
Ekwok	76	52	48
Halibut Cove	37	86	9
Larsen Bay	94	106	91
Nanwalek	84	80	70
New Stuyahok	247	242	231
Ninilchik	546	350	53
Old Harbor	195	165	146
Ouzinkie	161	154	125
Port Graham	109	107	86
Port Lions	161	144	89
Twin Hills	39	33	26
TOTAL: 12	2, 034	1746	1006
Total Percent			57.6 %

EXCLUDED DUE TO B (Distance)

VILLAGE	NUMBER	OF	JURORS
	Court Jury Count	1990 Census All 18+ years	1990 Census Natives
Alexander Creek	16	-	-
Atka	48	43	38
Beluga	10	-	-
Chenega Bay	49	60	36
Chignik	79	108	41
Chignik Lagoon	51	46	30
Chignik Lake	83	88	69
Chinak	61	49	4
Fritz Creek	199	907	34
Hope	120	124	0
Iqiuqig	24	12	7
Iliamna	164	38	26
Ivanof	10	20	12
Kokhanok	94	100	92
Koliganek	109	110	101
McCarthy	7	25	0
Nikolski	20	30	25
Nondalton	144	126	109

EXCLUDED	DUE TO B	(Distance)	cont'd
Pedro Bay	41	21	21
Perryville	68	63	60
Pilot Point	62	37	31
Port Alsworth	52	34	0
Port Heiden	80	56	40
Slana	118	38	2
St. George Island	94	85	80
Talkeetna	725	180	7
Tyonek	121	84	72
Willow	929	170	0
TOTAL 28	3578	2654	937
Total Percent			11.18%

Third Judicial District

1990 Jurors 219,436
 Less Cost 217,690
 Less Distance 215,036

Natives

17,378 7.9%
 16,372
 15,435 7.1%

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

EXCLUDED DUE TO A (Costs)

VILLAGE	NUMBER	OF	JURORS
	Court Jury Count	1990 Census All 18+ years	1990 Census Natives
Beaver	72	61	48
Chalkyitsik	51	55	10
Circle	63	51	48
Crooked Creek	61	65	9
Holy Cross	148	149	91
Huslia	146	120	70
Kaltaq	137	130	231
Nulato	203	224	53
Tuluksak	188	198	125
Venetie	154	109	86
Koyukuk	78	71	89
Ruby	123	82	26
TOTAL: 12	1424	1315	886
Total Percent			89.96 %

EXCLUDED DUE TO B (Distance)

VILLAGE	NUMBER	OF	JURORS
	Court Jury Count	1990 Census All 18+ years	1990 Census Natives
Anvik	61	48	41
Arctic Village	84	58	52
Birch Creek	2	25	22
Dot Lake	50	35	11
Eek	166	164	154
Flat	4	-	132
Goodnews Bay	155	144	112
Grayling	111	121	42
Hughes	50	44	254
Kipnik	311	264	164
Kongiganak	174	170	175
Koniqillingok	191	181	7
Lake Minchumina	26	29	26
Lime Village	2	28	142
Minto	180	120	116
Paxson	150	-	-
Paltinum	29	46	43
Red Devil	32	33	19
Shaqeluk	45	83	79

FOURTH	JUDICIAL	DISTRICT	cont'd
Sleetmute	89	83	67
Stony River	78	31	31
Telida	37	-	-
Tuntutuliak	1	175	164
Wiseman	193	-	-
TOTAL 24	2229	2045	1853
Total Percent			90.6%

EXCLUDED DUE TO C (Phantom Courts)

VILLAGE	NUMBER Court Jury Count	OF 1990 Census All 18+ years	JURORS 1990 Census Natives
Bettles	56	26	0
Galena	326	612	209
Koyukuk	78	71	69
Ruby	123	82	48
Manley Hot Springs	108	93	25
Chefornak	186	175	167
Newtok	145	117	107
Nightmute	100	114	110
Tooksook Bay	287	237	226
Rampart	52	52	52
Stevens Village	62	58	58
Allakaket	115	98	91
Evansville	-	25	19
TOTAL: 13	1638	1760	1181
Total Percent			67.1%

Community Populations and Ethnic Composition by Judicial District

Community	Judicial District	Census Area	Current 1995 Pop.	Est. 95 Pop. 18+ Yrs	1990 U.S. Census Pop.	Total Pop. 18+ Yrs	% Pop. 18+ Yrs	Whites 18+ Yrs	Blacks 18+ Yrs	Natives 18+ Yrs	Asians 18+ Yrs	Other Race 18+ Yrs	% Native 18+ Yrs
Agooon	1	Skagway/Yakutat	801	342	643	366	56.9%	90	0	272	2	2	100.0%
Annette	1	Prince of Wales	43	29	39	26	66.7%	28	0	0	0	0	100.0%
Coffman Cove	1	Prince of Wales	254	178	191	134	70.2%	128	0	6	0	0	100.0%
Covenant Life	1	Haines	63	44	44	31	70.5%	31	0	0	0	0	100.0%
Craig	1	Prince of Wales	1,946	1,282	1,260	830	65.9%	658	0	166	2	4	100.0%
Cube Cove	1	Skagway/Yakutat	168	115	156	108	69.2%	95	0	13	0	0	100.0%
Edna Bay	1	Prince of Wales	53	30	91	61	67.0%	61	0	0	0	0	100.0%
Elfin Cove	1	Skagway/Yakutat	48	30	62	39	62.9%	36	0	3	0	0	100.0%
Game Creek	1	Skagway/Yakutat	78	32	82	26	41.9%	25	1	0	0	0	100.0%
Gustavus	1	Skagway/Yakutat	328	211	249	160	64.3%	156	0	4	0	0	100.0%
Haines	1	Haines	1,363	1,023	1,185	897	75.1%	751	0	132	2	12	100.0%
Hobart Bay	1	Skagway/Yakutat	58	45	191	147	77.0%	138	0	11	0	0	100.0%
Hollis	1	Prince of Wales	108	70	118	78	66.1%	74	0	2	0	0	100.0%
Hoonah	1	Skagway/Yakutat	803	609	729	492	67.5%	162	0	330	0	0	100.0%
Hydaburg	1	Prince of Wales	406	264	388	252	64.9%	32	1	217	2	0	100.0%
Hydr	1	Prince of Wales	138	121	111	97	87.4%	95	0	2	0	0	100.0%
Juneau	1	Juneau	28,228	20,615	26,751	18,858	70.5%	15,655	202	2,069	749	103	100.0%
Kake	1	Wrangell/Petersburg	698	460	687	454	66.1%	137	0	317	0	0	100.0%
Kasaan	1	Prince of Wales	41	30	54	40	74.1%	10	0	30	0	0	100.0%
Ketchikan	1	Ketchikan	8,557	8,208	8,252	5,985	72.5%	4,813	69	789	278	29	100.0%
Klawick	1	Prince of Wales	759	529	705	491	69.6%	249	0	238	4	0	100.0%
Klukwan	1	Skagway/Yakutat	165	82	140	78	55.7%	11	0	65	0	2	100.0%
Kuparuk	1	Wrangell/Petersburg	24	24	25	25	100.0%	26	0	0	0	0	100.0%
Labouchere Bay	1	Prince of Wales	8	7	133	99	74.4%	94	0	5	0	0	100.0%
Lutak	1	Haines	50	39	37	29	78.4%	27	0	2	0	0	100.0%
Medakits	1	Prince of Wales	1,603	894	1,411	875	62.0%	154	3	711	3	4	100.0%
Meyers Chuck	1	Prince of Wales	35	22	39	24	61.5%	22	0	2	0	0	100.0%
Mosquito Lake	1	Haines	88	38	103	45	43.7%	43	0	2	0	0	100.0%
Nauyas Bay	1	Prince of Wales	147	117	103	82	79.6%	73	0	3	6	0	100.0%
Pelican	1	Skagway/Yakutat	209	165	212	167	78.8%	109	0	50	1	7	100.0%
Petersburg	1	Wrangell/Petersburg	3,350	2,292	3,207	2,194	68.4%	1,954	7	189	19	25	100.0%
Point Barlow	1	Prince of Wales	62	57	40	37	92.5%	37	0	0	0	0	100.0%
Pot Intert	1	Prince of Wales	69	50	134	98	73.1%	84	0	4	0	0	100.0%
Port Alexander	1	Wrangell/Petersburg	88	52	126	87	69.0%	61	0	6	0	0	100.0%
Port Alice	1	Prince of Wales	22	11	27	14	51.9%	14	0	0	0	0	100.0%
Port Protection	1	Prince of Wales	64	48	57	43	75.4%	43	0	0	0	0	100.0%
Rowan Bay	1	Wrangell/Petersburg	55	42	133	101	75.9%	99	0	2	0	0	100.0%
Saxman	1	Ketchikan	394	250	380	241	63.4%	46	0	193	0	2	100.0%
Sitka	1	Sitka	9,194	6,391	8,588	5,970	69.5%	4,507	34	1,202	188	38	100.0%
Skagway	1	Skagway/Yakutat	811	568	754	528	70.0%	506	0	20	2	0	100.0%
Tenakee Springs	1	Skagway/Yakutat	107	80	92	77	83.7%	61	0	13	3	0	100.0%
Thorne Bay	1	Prince of Wales	650	421	571	370	64.8%	363	0	0	7	0	100.0%
White Pass	1	Prince of Wales	92	56	72	44	61.1%	44	0	0	0	0	100.0%
Whitestone Logging	1	Skagway/Yakutat	203	137	171	115	67.3%	113	0	2	0	0	100.0%
Wrangell	1	Wrangell/Petersburg	2,758	1,912	2,481	1,720	69.3%	1,382	4	311	13	0	100.0%
Yakutat	1	Skagway/Yakutat	801	545	644	370	57.5%	175	0	184	11	0	100.0%
Total Judicial District			74,888	52,152	68,989	45,996	66.7%	37,576	0	1,576	0	0	100.0%
Alakanuk	2	Wade Hampton	604	328	840	293	34.3%	17	0	276	0	0	100.0%
Amble	2	Northwest Arctic	309	147	317	151	47.6%	23	0	128	2	0	100.0%
Anaktuvuk Pass	2	North Slope	283	148	272	142	52.2%	25	0	117	0	0	100.0%
Aqsuk	2	North Slope	233	143	213	131	61.5%	8	4	121	0	0	100.0%
Barrow	2	North Slope	4,234	2,707	3,465	2,215	63.9%	705	12	1,268	201	28	100.0%
Brevig Mission	2	Nome	265	137	188	97	51.6%	7	0	90	0	0	100.0%
Buckland	2	Northwest Arctic	415	194	317	148	46.7%	2	0	148	0	0	100.0%
Chavak	2	Wade Hampton	682	359	597	314	52.6%	28	0	285	1	0	100.0%
Deadhorse	2	North Slope	25	25	28	28	100.0%	0	0	0	0	0	100.0%
Deeding	2	Northwest Arctic	153	89	157	91	58.0%	5	0	86	0	0	100.0%
Diomedes	2	Nome	154	89	192	111	57.8%	9	0	102	0	0	100.0%
Ellim	2	Nome	281	160	269	153	56.5%	18	0	135	0	0	100.0%

Community Populations and Ethnic Composition by Judicial District

Community	Judicial District	Census Area	Current 1995 Pop.	Est. 95 Pop. 18+ Yrs	1990 U.S. Census Pop	Total Pop. 18+ Yrs	% Pop. 18+ Yrs	Whites 18+ Yrs	Blacks 18+ Yrs	Natives 18+ Yrs	Asians 18+ Yrs	Other Race 18+ Yrs	Hispanic 18+ Yrs	Native 18+ Yrs
Emmonak	2	Wade Hampton	762	442	610	354	58.0%	33	3	309	6	0	0	0
Gambell	2	None	628	370	548	323	58.9%	6	0	317	0	0	0	0
Golovin	2	None	148	106	123	88	71.5%	10	0	78	0	0	0	0
Hooper Bay	2	Wade Hampton	996	526	846	447	52.8%	25	0	422	0	0	0	0
Kaktovik	2	North Slope	210	140	235	157	66.8%	34	0	123	0	0	0	0
Kiana	2	Northwest Arctic	417	220	367	194	52.9%	25	0	169	0	0	0	0
Karluk	2	Northwest Arctic	349	175	304	152	50.0%	5	0	147	0	0	0	0
Kobuk	2	Northwest Arctic	80	40	72	35	50.0%	7	0	29	0	0	0	0
Koluk	2	Wade Hampton	543	304	462	259	56.1%	11	0	248	0	0	0	0
Kotzebue	2	Northwest Arctic	2,947	1,793	2,751	1,674	60.9%	486	7	1,155	28	0	0	0
Koyuk	2	None	258	153	240	142	59.2%	8	0	134	0	0	0	0
Marshall	2	Wade Hampton	298	172	283	163	57.6%	16	3	142	2	0	0	0
Mountain Village	2	Wade Hampton	758	418	705	389	55.1%	48	4	335	2	0	0	0
Noatak	2	Northwest Arctic	418	253	352	213	60.5%	8	0	205	0	0	0	0
None	2	None	3,576	2,392	3,500	2,341	66.9%	1,094	0	1,165	12	70	0	0
Noorvik	2	Northwest Arctic	586	328	548	307	56.0%	23	0	284	0	0	0	0
Nulqsut	2	North Slope	410	231	315	189	60.4%	16	0	173	0	0	0	0
Pilot Station	2	Wade Hampton	523	272	467	243	52.0%	10	0	233	0	0	0	0
Pilot's Point	2	Wade Hampton	147	90	131	80	61.1%	8	0	72	0	0	0	0
Point Hope	2	North Slope	723	388	628	320	50.9%	21	2	285	3	0	0	0
Point Lay	2	North Slope	176	132	148	110	74.3%	21	0	89	0	0	0	0
Port Clarence	2	None	24	24	27	27	100.0%	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prudhoe Bay	2	North Slope	47	47	47	47	100.0%	31	0	16	0	0	0	0
Russell Mission	2	Wade Hampton	295	145	240	118	49.2%	11	0	107	0	0	0	0
Saint Mary's	2	Wade Hampton	478	278	440	255	58.0%	45	0	210	0	0	0	0
Saint Michael	2	None	332	174	315	165	52.4%	19	0	146	0	0	0	0
Savoonga	2	None	604	367	514	312	60.7%	17	0	285	0	0	0	0
Savoon Bay	2	Wade Hampton	434	208	346	167	48.3%	7	0	158	2	0	0	0
Selavik	2	Northwest Arctic	648	318	578	284	49.1%	15	3	266	0	0	0	0
Shaktoduk	2	None	189	115	175	101	57.7%	7	0	94	0	0	0	0
Sheldon Point	2	Wade Hampton	131	74	112	63	56.3%	7	0	54	2	0	0	0
Shishmaref	2	None	536	306	433	247	57.0%	15	0	232	0	0	0	0
Shungnak	2	Northwest Arctic	242	151	225	140	62.2%	8	0	132	0	0	0	0
Stebbins	2	None	475	262	443	247	55.1%	18	0	231	0	0	0	0
Teller	2	None	274	157	154	88	57.1%	16	0	72	0	0	0	0
Unalakleet	2	None	764	433	646	366	56.7%	92	0	274	0	0	0	0
Wainwright	2	North Slope	533	300	502	283	56.4%	30	0	253	0	0	0	0
Wales	2	None	173	103	159	86	59.7%	15	0	78	0	0	0	0
White Mountain	2	None	209	121	174	101	58.0%	13	2	88	0	0	0	0
Total Judicial District			28,344	16,989	26,171	15,161	57.9%	2,889	371	11,571	217	60	0	0
Adak Station	3	Aleutians West	874	874	4,600	3,379	73.5%	2,889	371	42	217	60	0	0
Athabek	3	Kodiak Island	80	47	81	48	59.3%	0	0	48	0	0	0	0
Aldan	3	Aleutians East	436	410	605	569	94.0%	249	7	46	237	30	0	0
Aleknagik	3	Dillingham	182	116	184	123	67.4%	18	0	104	0	0	0	0
Anchor Point	3	Kenai Peninsula	1,137	760	829	554	66.8%	528	0	24	4	0	0	0
Anchorage	3	Anchorage	257,780	182,139	228,338	189,923	78.7%	131,468	9,233	8,579	7,228	2,414	0	0
Atka	3	Aleutians West	77	44	76	43	56.6%	5	0	38	0	0	0	0
Big Lake	3	Mat-Su	2,057	1,595	1,473	1,142	77.5%	1,102	0	40	0	0	0	0
Butte	3	Mat-Su	2,528	1,749	1,992	1,318	66.2%	1,318	46	6	6	0	0	0
Chase	3	Mat-Su	50	31	44	27	61.4%	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chenega	3	Valdez/Cordova	96	61	94	60	63.8%	24	0	36	0	0	0	0
Chickulion	3	Mat-Su	200	112	147	82	55.8%	82	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chignik	3	Lake & Peninsula	141	89	171	108	63.2%	64	0	41	0	0	0	0
Chignik Lagoon	3	Lake & Peninsula	65	38	78	46	59.0%	16	0	30	0	0	0	0
Chignik Lake	3	Lake & Peninsula	154	108	125	88	70.4%	19	0	69	0	0	0	0
Chinik	3	Kodiak Island	83	52	78	49	62.8%	45	0	4	0	0	0	0
Chistochina	3	Valdez/Cordova	58	40	62	43	69.4%	14	0	29	0	0	0	0
Clam Gulch	3	Kenai Peninsula	94	94	62	62	100.0%	62	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clarks Point	3	Dillingham	63	39	62	38	61.3%	8	0	30	0	0	0	0

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Paxson	3	Valdez/Cordova	33	23	29	20	69.0%	20	0	0	0	0	0	100.0%
Pedro Bay	3	Lake & Peninsula	45	23	41	21	51.2%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Perryville	3	Lake & Peninsula	104	60	110	63	57.3%	3	0	21	0	0	0	0.0%
Pilot Point	3	Lake & Peninsula	74	51	54	37	68.5%	6	0	31	0	0	0	0.0%
Port Alsworth	3	Lake & Peninsula	77	50	52	34	65.4%	34	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Port Graham	3	Kenai Peninsula	170	125	145	107	73.8%	19	0	86	2	0	0	0.0%
Port Heiden	3	Lake & Peninsula	126	64	111	56	50.5%	16	0	40	0	0	0	0.0%
Port Lions	3	Kodiak Island	233	163	208	144	69.8%	55	0	89	0	0	0	0.0%
Primrose	3	Kenai Peninsula	62	53	107	91	85.0%	81	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Ridgeway	3	Kenai Peninsula	2,312	1,532	2,044	1,354	66.2%	1,292	0	55	7	0	0	0.0%
Saint George	3	Alutians West	151	90	143	85	59.4%	5	0	80	0	0	0	0.0%
Saint Paul	3	Alutians West	787	575	752	564	75.0%	155	24	348	25	0	0	0.0%
Salamatof	3	Kenai Peninsula	1,090	810	1,007	748	74.3%	824	23	100	0	0	0	0.0%
Sand Point	3	Alutians East	644	614	859	825	96.3%	235	0	246	87	0	0	0.0%
Seldovia	3	Kenai Peninsula	289	166	315	161	51.1%	143	0	29	7	0	0	0.0%
Seward	3	Kenai Peninsula	3,034	2,311	2,699	2,056	76.2%	1,594	87	331	30	0	0	0.0%
Shenandoah	3	Mat-Su	90	68	99	75	75.8%	63	0	12	0	0	0	0.0%
Soldotna	3	Kenai Peninsula	3,990	2,661	3,456	2,305	66.7%	2,208	0	86	8	0	0	0.0%
South Naknek	3	Bristol Bay	148	94	133	86	64.7%	23	0	63	0	0	0	0.0%
Stedding	3	Kenai Peninsula	4,949	3,285	3,802	2,524	66.4%	2,455	0	43	15	0	0	0.0%
Sutton	3	Mat-Su	328	144	336	147	43.8%	134	0	13	0	0	0	0.0%
Takkeha	3	Mat-Su	330	224	265	180	67.9%	173	0	7	0	0	0	0.0%
Tadiklak	3	Valdez/Cordova	124	64	111	57	51.4%	6	0	51	0	0	0	0.0%
Togiak	3	Dillingham	700	415	606	359	59.2%	51	2	306	0	0	0	0.0%
Tonsina	3	Valdez/Cordova	42	42	18	18	100.0%	18	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trapper Creek	3	Mat-Su	304	202	277	184	66.4%	160	0	17	0	0	0	0.0%
Tyonek	3	Kenai Peninsula	154	107	121	84	69.4%	12	0	72	0	0	0	0.0%
Unalakleet	3	Alutians West	4,083	3,573	3,089	2,703	87.5%	1,681	49	183	550	0	0	0.0%
Valdez	3	Valdez/Cordova	4,469	3,215	4,074	2,931	71.9%	2,620	31	161	64	0	0	0.0%
Wasilla	3	Mat-Su	4,635	3,002	4,028	2,609	64.8%	2,420	0	145	19	0	0	0.0%
Whittier	3	Valdez/Cordova	284	217	245	187	76.3%	152	1	26	4	0	0	0.0%
Willow	3	Mat-Su	368	210	298	170	57.0%	382	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Womens Bay	3	Kodiak Island	749	507	598	405	67.7%	382	0	23	0	0	0	0.0%
Total Judicial Distn	3		397,131	278,716	349,116	239,136	70.2%			17,378			7.9%	
Atkasook	4	Bethel	542	368	452	307	67.9%	21	0	282	4	0	0	0.0%
Atkasook	4	Bethel	320	166	285	150	52.6%	11	0	139	0	0	0	0.0%
Atkasook	4	Southwest Fairbanks	25	15	30	18	60.0%	16	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Atkasook	4	Yukon Koyukuk	147	87	166	98	59.0%	7	0	91	0	0	0	0.0%
Atkasook	4	Yukon Koyukuk	626	452	644	465	72.2%	423	24	18	0	0	0	0.0%
Atkasook	4	Bethel	581	331	529	301	56.9%	109	5	183	2	0	0	0.0%
Atkasook	4	Yukon Koyukuk	98	58	78	48	61.5%	7	0	41	0	0	0	0.0%
Atkasook	4	Yukon Koyukuk	132	83	92	58	63.0%	6	0	52	0	0	0	0.0%
Atkasook	4	Bethel	279	144	262	135	51.5%	7	0	128	0	0	0	0.0%
Atkasook	4	Yukon Koyukuk	103	65	96	61	63.5%	3	0	58	0	0	0	0.0%
Atkasook	4	Bethel	5,195	3,377	4,687	3,047	65.0%	1,177	20	1,795	45	0	0	0.0%
Atkasook	4	Yukon Koyukuk	34	32	28	26	92.9%	24	0	0	2	0	0	0.0%
Atkasook	4	Southwest Fairbanks	503	318	400	253	63.3%	243	0	0	1	0	0	0.0%
Atkasook	4	Yukon Koyukuk	39	24	41	25	61.0%	3	0	22	0	0	0	0.0%
Atkasook	4	Yukon Koyukuk	145	122	145	122	84.1%	93	2	27	0	0	0	0.0%
Atkasook	4	Yukon Koyukuk	58	46	58	46	79.3%	42	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Atkasook	4	Yukon Koyukuk	83	48	95	55	57.9%	4	0	51	0	0	0	0.0%
Atkasook	4	Bethel	371	209	310	175	56.5%	8	0	167	0	0	0	0.0%
Atkasook	4	Valdez/Cordova	64	45	46	32	69.6%	22	0	10	0	0	0	0.0%
Atkasook	4	Bethel	125	69	99	55	55.6%	7	0	48	0	0	0	0.0%
Atkasook	4	Yukon Koyukuk	94	66	73	51	69.8%	9	0	39	0	0	0	0.0%
Atkasook	4	Yukon Koyukuk	32	23	31	22	71.0%	22	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Atkasook	4	Fairbanks NS Boro	12,548	9,029	11,249	8,094	72.0%	6,898	192	601	335	0	0	0.0%
Atkasook	4	Bethel	138	83	108	65	60.2%	9	0	56	0	0	0	0.0%
Atkasook	4	Southwest Fairbanks	828	533	651	419	64.4%	388	16	9	6	0	0	0.0%

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Coboc	3	Kenai Peninsula	583	417	499	357	71.5%	350	0	7	0	0	2.0%	98.0%
Cold Bay	3	Aleutians East	107	82	144	111	77.1%	96	0	12	0	0	10.8%	89.2%
Cooper Landing	3	Kenai Peninsula	283	221	271	212	78.2%	196	0	10	0	6	4.7%	95.3%
Copper Center	3	Valdez/Cordova	494	341	426	294	69.0%	200	0	94	0	0	32.0%	68.0%
Copperville	3	Valdez/Cordova	185	117	182	115	63.2%	76	0	38	0	1	41.0%	59.0%
Cordova	3	Valdez/Cordova	2,588	1,855	2,114	1,527	72.2%	1,237	3	167	113	0	10.8%	89.2%
Crown Point	3	Kenai Peninsula	91	91	50	50	100.0%	44	0	6	0	0	12.0%	88.0%
Dillingham	3	Dillingham	2,243	1,446	2,017	1,300	64.5%	609	0	602	18	0	91.1%	8.9%
Egegik	3	Lake & Peninsula	143	107	120	90	75.0%	26	0	64	0	0	91.1%	8.9%
Ekok	3	Dillingham	61	61	73	52	71.2%	4	0	48	0	0	91.1%	8.9%
False Pass	3	Valdez/Cordova	165	107	168	109	64.9%	99	0	7	0	0	54.4%	45.6%
Fort Greely	3	Aleutians East	73	47	67	43	64.2%	8	0	35	0	0	81.4%	18.6%
Fox River	3	Southeast Fairbanks	845	542	1,147	858	57.4%	470	115	13	25	0	2.0%	98.0%
Happy Valley	3	Kenai Peninsula	423	181	392	168	42.9%	168	0	0	0	0	100.0%	0.0%
Homer	3	Kenai Peninsula	1,740	1,092	1,445	907	62.8%	853	18	34	2	0	3.7%	96.3%
Gakona	3	Valdez/Cordova	23	18	20	16	80.0%	16	0	0	0	0	100.0%	0.0%
Glenallen	3	Valdez/Cordova	493	346	468	328	70.1%	310	0	18	0	0	55.6%	44.4%
Halibut Cove	3	Kenai Peninsula	78	78	86	86	100.0%	77	0	9	0	0	89.5%	10.5%
Happy Valley	3	Kenai Peninsula	388	272	268	188	70.1%	166	0	22	0	0	11.7%	88.3%
Homer	3	Kenai Peninsula	3,836	2,656	3,660	2,534	69.2%	2,423	9	80	14	0	3.2%	96.8%
Hope	3	Kenai Peninsula	170	133	158	124	78.5%	110	11	3	0	0	61.4%	38.6%
Houston	3	Mat-Su	858	647	691	468	67.7%	441	0	19	8	0	64.1%	35.9%
Igloo	3	Lake & Peninsula	50	21	29	12	41.4%	5	0	7	0	0	83.3%	16.7%
Ilamna	3	Lake & Peninsula	89	57	66	38	57.8%	10	0	28	0	0	11.1%	88.9%
Ivanof Bay	3	Lake & Peninsula	28	15	38	20	52.6%	8	0	12	0	0	26.3%	73.7%
Jacob Bay	3	Kenai Peninsula	32	32	25	25	100.0%	25	0	0	0	0	100.0%	0.0%
Kachemak	3	Kenai Peninsula	283	200	352	247	70.2%	237	0	3	7	0	1.2%	98.8%
Kachemak	3	Kenai Peninsula	327	200	301	184	61.1%	162	0	22	0	0	12.5%	87.5%
Karluk	3	Kodiak Island	58	30	82	43	52.4%	8	0	35	0	0	11.4%	88.6%
Kasilof	3	Kenai Peninsula	487	412	316	262	82.9%	262	0	0	0	0	100.0%	0.0%
Kenai	3	Kenai Peninsula	7,006	4,691	6,327	4,236	67.0%	3,849	22	312	42	11	4.7%	95.3%
Kenny Lake	3	Valdez/Cordova	460	286	440	274	62.3%	259	0	8	7	0	18.2%	81.8%
King Cove	3	Aleutians East	716	561	457	358	78.3%	100	0	104	138	0	18.2%	81.8%
King Salmon	3	Bristol Bay	539	444	694	564	82.5%	441	31	75	10	0	13.5%	86.5%
Kuk	3	Mat-Su	462	316	276	189	68.5%	163	0	24	0	0	12.7%	87.3%
Kodiak	3	Kodiak Island	7,620	5,524	6,365	4,514	72.5%	2,979	20	548	893	173	1.9%	98.1%
Kodiak Station	3	Kodiak Island	2,049	1,328	2,025	1,312	64.8%	1,183	48	28	30	0	2.2%	97.8%
Kokhanok	3	Lake & Peninsula	161	100	161	100	62.1%	9	0	92	0	0	5.6%	94.4%
Koliganek	3	Dillingham	208	120	191	110	57.6%	9	0	101	0	0	4.7%	95.3%
Larsen Bay	3	Kodiak Island	130	84	164	106	64.6%	15	0	81	0	0	18.9%	81.1%
Leizy Mountain	3	Mat-Su	1,038	691	855	569	66.5%	543	0	19	0	0	5.6%	94.4%
Lovelock	3	Lake & Peninsula	116	76	112	73	65.2%	9	0	64	0	0	11.7%	88.3%
Manokotak	3	Dillingham	402	235	398	233	58.5%	13	0	220	0	0	3.0%	97.0%
Meadow Lakes	3	Mat-Su	4,576	2,957	2,380	1,538	64.6%	1,478	6	21	16	0	3.3%	96.7%
Mendocino	3	Valdez/Cordova	57	37	35	23	65.7%	17	0	6	0	0	29.7%	70.3%
Menista Lake	3	Valdez/Cordova	115	78	102	68	67.8%	22	0	47	0	0	19.6%	80.4%
Moose Pass	3	Kenai Peninsula	119	75	48	31	63.3%	31	0	0	0	0	100.0%	0.0%
Naknek	3	Bristol Bay	617	393	590	376	63.7%	238	0	138	0	0	39.3%	60.7%
Narwaluk (English E)	3	Kenai Peninsula	162	80	161	80	49.7%	10	0	70	0	0	6.2%	93.8%
Nelson Lagoon	3	Aleutians East	88	80	80	73	91.3%	9	0	64	0	0	10.1%	89.9%
New Stuyahok	3	Lake & Peninsula	170	103	358	242	68.8%	11	0	231	0	0	6.5%	93.5%
Newhalen	3	Dillingham	421	211	192	96	50.0%	7	0	89	0	0	1.7%	98.3%
Nikiski	3	Kenai Peninsula	3,087	1,987	2,710	1,744	64.4%	1,632	0	100	12	0	5.7%	94.3%
Nikolai	3	Kenai Peninsula	501	193	446	172	38.6%	168	0	0	4	0	0.0%	100.0%
Nikolai	3	Aleutians West	27	21	38	30	78.9%	5	0	25	0	0	18.4%	81.6%
Ninilchik	3	Kenai Peninsula	597	431	465	350	75.3%	297	0	53	0	0	16.1%	83.9%
Nondaton	3	Lake & Peninsula	237	174	172	126	73.3%	17	0	109	0	0	6.5%	93.5%
Old Harbor	3	Kodiak Island	310	185	276	165	59.8%	16	0	146	0	0	5.1%	94.9%
Ouzinkie	3	Kodiak Island	259	186	214	154	72.0%	29	0	125	0	0	11.2%	88.8%
Palmer	3	Mat-Su	4,141	2,729	2,866	1,889	65.9%	1,701	30	124	18	0	6.6%	93.4%

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Community	Judicial District	Census Area	Current 1995 Pop.	Est. 95 Pop. 18+ Yrs	1990 U.S. Census Pop.	Total Pop. 18+ Yrs	% Pop. 18+ Yrs	Whites 18+ Yrs	Blacks 18+ Yrs	Natives 18+ Yrs	Asians 18+ Yrs	Other Race 18+ Yrs	% Native 18+ Yrs	% Non-Hispanic 18+ Yrs
Doi Lake	4	Southeast Fairbanks	78	40	68	35	51.5%	24	0	11	0	0	0	0.0%
Dry Creek	4	Southeast Fairbanks	104	57	101	65	64.4%	53	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Eagle	4	Southeast Fairbanks	139	94	159	108	67.9%	108	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Eagle Village	4	Southeast Fairbanks	29	27	35	32	91.4%	5	0	27	0	0	0	0.0%
Eek	4	Bethel	283	176	264	164	62.1%	10	0	154	0	0	0	0.0%
Elision AFB	4	Fairbanks NS Boro	4,360	2,691	5,251	3,241	61.7%	2,659	377	49	138	0	18	0.0%
Erster	4	Fairbanks NS Boro	211	156	156	115	73.7%	109	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Ervenville	4	Fairbanks NS Boro	30	21	36	25	69.4%	6	0	19	0	0	0	0.0%
Fairbanks	4	Fairbanks NS Boro	32,655	23,198	30,843	21,911	71.0%	18,300	2,628	1,813	697	473	6.3%	24.9%
Ferry	4	Yukon Koyukuk	68	48	58	40	69.0%	37	0	3	0	0	0	0.0%
Fort Yukon	4	Yukon Koyukuk	597	378	579	367	63.4%	67	0	300	0	0	0	0.0%
Fox	4	Fairbanks NS Boro	310	241	259	201	77.8%	188	0	13	0	0	0	0.0%
Galena	4	Yukon Koyukuk	527	400	808	612	75.9%	363	30	208	10	0	0	0.0%
Goodnews Bay	4	Bethel	253	157	232	144	62.1%	12	0	132	0	0	0	0.0%
Grayling	4	Yukon Koyukuk	212	118	217	121	55.8%	9	0	112	0	0	0	0.0%
Gulkana	4	Valdez/Cordova	100	68	113	77	68.1%	31	0	46	0	0	0	0.0%
Harding Lake	4	Fairbanks NS Boro	29	28	25	25	100.0%	25	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Healy	4	Yukon Koyukuk	605	375	494	306	61.8%	289	0	10	7	0	0	0.0%
Holy Cross	4	Southeast Fairbanks	60	35	48	28	58.3%	6	0	22	0	0	0	0.0%
Hughes	4	Yukon Koyukuk	289	155	278	149	53.6%	9	0	137	0	0	0	0.0%
Huslia	4	Yukon Koyukuk	62	45	60	39	73.3%	5	0	39	0	0	0	0.0%
Kadlag	4	Yukon Koyukuk	255	159	192	120	62.5%	8	0	112	0	0	0	0.0%
Kasiglik	4	Yukon Koyukuk	234	128	241	130	53.9%	15	0	226	0	0	0	0.0%
Kipnuk	4	Bethel	506	285	440	248	56.4%	22	0	254	2	0	0	0.0%
Kongiganak	4	Bethel	544	311	313	170	54.3%	6	0	164	0	0	0	0.0%
Koyukuk	4	Yukon Koyukuk	182	79	112	71	63.4%	2	0	69	0	0	0	0.0%
Kwethluk	4	Bethel	125	68	568	314	55.3%	9	4	289	0	0	0	0.0%
Kwiglingok	4	Bethel	326	229	258	181	70.2%	6	0	175	0	0	0	0.0%
Lake Minchumina	4	Yukon Koyukuk	36	36	29	29	100.0%	22	0	7	0	0	0	0.0%
Liquile	4	Yukon Koyukuk	123	81	102	67	65.7%	67	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Lime Village	4	Bethel	61	36	47	28	59.5%	2	0	26	0	0	0	0.0%
Lower Kasilag	4	Yukon Koyukuk	308	160	289	150	51.9%	2	0	148	0	0	0	0.0%
Marley Hot Springs	4	Valdez/Cordova	99	75	123	93	75.6%	68	0	25	0	0	0	0.0%
McCarthy	4	Yukon Koyukuk	31	31	25	25	100.0%	179	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
McKinley Park	4	Yukon Koyukuk	479	284	524	311	59.4%	25	0	132	0	0	0	0.0%
Makoryuk	4	Bethel	200	157	171	134	78.4%	130	0	4	0	0	0	0.0%
Minio	4	Fairbanks NS Boro	212	130	168	103	61.3%	0	0	103	0	0	0	0.0%
Moosa Creek	4	Bethel	245	149	197	120	60.9%	4	0	118	0	0	0	0.0%
Napaklak	4	Fairbanks NS Boro	691	522	626	473	75.8%	404	48	197	17	0	0	0.0%
Napastlak	4	Bethel	328	203	334	208	62.3%	9	2	157	0	0	0	0.0%
Nenana	4	Yukon Koyukuk	361	207	328	187	51.2%	10	2	157	0	0	0	0.0%
Newtok	4	Bethel	275	148	377	243	64.5%	142	0	99	0	0	0	0.0%
Nightmute	4	Bethel	188	124	217	117	53.9%	10	0	107	0	0	0	0.0%
Nikolai	4	Yukon Koyukuk	125	82	113	74	65.5%	3	0	110	0	0	0	0.0%
North Pole	4	Yukon Koyukuk	1,648	1,140	1,456	1,007	69.2%	900	37	46	22	0	0	0.0%
Northway	4	Fairbanks NS Boro	133	76	134	77	57.5%	35	0	42	0	0	0	0.0%
Northway Junction	4	Southeast Fairbanks	113	65	121	41	51.9%	14	0	27	0	0	0	0.0%
Northway Village	4	Southeast Fairbanks	202	123	399	224	56.1%	7	0	57	0	0	0	0.0%
Nutallio	4	Yukon Koyukuk	456	287	385	242	62.9%	10	0	217	0	0	0	0.0%
Oscarville	4	Bethel	42	22	44	23	52.3%	0	0	232	0	0	0	0.0%
Platinum	4	Bethel	44	30	67	46	68.7%	3	0	43	0	0	0	0.0%
Platinum Valley	4	Fairbanks NS Boro	579	389	277	186	67.1%	186	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Quintagak	4	Bethel	548	334	509	310	60.8%	24	0	288	0	0	0	0.0%
Rampart	4	Yukon Koyukuk	77	56	72	52	72.2%	0	0	52	0	0	0	0.0%
Red Devil	4	Bethel	61	37	54	33	61.1%	14	0	19	0	0	0	0.0%
Ruby	4	Yukon Koyukuk	187	88	175	82	46.9%	32	0	48	2	0	0	0.0%
Saltcha	4	Fairbanks NS Boro	384	275	303	217	71.6%	208	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%

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A Shageluk	4	Yukon Koyukuk	144	89	135	83	61.5%	4	0	79	0	0	95.2%	4	4.8%
B Siana	4	Valdez/Cordova	61	37	63	38	60.3%	36	0	2	0	0	93.7%	34.7%	4.1%
d Sleetmute	4	Bethel	116	84	115	83	72.2%	16	0	67	0	0	93.1%	19.3%	19.3%
Stevens Village	4	Yukon Koyukuk	95	55	101	58	57.4%	0	0	58	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
B Stony River	4	Bethel	44	28	49	31	63.3%	0	0	31	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Takolna	4	Yukon Koyukuk	51	31	36	22	61.1%	12	0	8	2	0	94.4%	6.6%	6.6%
Tanacross	4	Southeast Fairbanks	88	59	105	70	66.7%	0	0	70	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tanana	4	Yukon Koyukuk	312	208	349	233	68.2%	57	0	176	0	0	95.7%	24.3%	24.3%
Teddi	4	Southeast Fairbanks	77	7	91	63	69.1%	7	0	56	0	0	93.4%	11.1%	11.1%
Tok	4	Southeast Fairbanks	1,204	832	935	646	69.1%	590	0	48	8	0	95.4%	82.6%	82.6%
Toksook Bay	4	Bethel	485	284	405	237	58.5%	8	0	226	3	0	95.4%	4.6%	4.6%
A Tulukak	4	Bethel	380	213	353	198	56.1%	12	0	183	3	0	93.7%	7.8%	7.8%
B Tunululik	4	Bethel	340	188	300	175	58.3%	9	0	164	0	0	93.7%	11.1%	11.1%
Tunurak	4	Bethel	354	210	300	178	59.3%	11	0	164	0	0	93.7%	11.1%	11.1%
Two Rivers	4	Dillingham	75	56	44	33	75.0%	7	0	28	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Upper Kalatag	4	Fairbanks NS Boro	654	401	483	296	61.3%	272	0	17	7	0	97.7%	84.3%	84.3%
A Venelle	4	Bethel	184	114	163	101	62.0%	22	1	78	0	0	97.7%	22.8%	22.8%
Total Judicial Distn	4	Yukon Koyukuk	224	134	182	109	59.9%	11	0	98	0	0	98.9%	24.0%	24.0%
			114,757	77,800	105,767	51,131				12,279					