

time, all those, sick leave, all those things that take place that disrupt the judicial system, disrupt it most when you have a one judge district. I think one judge districts have a tendency, and I say just a tendency, to make judges autocratic, because there is essentially no one they need to cooperate with, no one they need to pay attention to. I think in some instances it tends to make judges a little lazy, because again there is nobody they're sharing a workload with, nobody they have to answer to. I think it tends to make justice, as between districts, a little more inconsistent when you have one judge there who can do things exactly his way, or her way without any consultation with other judges, without any need to cooperate. So one thing that this does is to eliminate all one judge districts in the state. But more importantly, I think what happens when you have larger districts, and this is very important financially, what happens when you have larger districts is that it becomes easier to adjust workloads internally, to adjust workloads internally within districts, between judges rather than coming to the Legislature and asking for a judge that is not needed, or maybe only is partially needed. And I think that that point is so important that I want to illustrate it to you later on. But before I do that, I thought it would be good to acquaint those of you who are interested with the judicial statistics that have been passed out to you. The fourth page on your handout shows the results of the method that has been used by the court administrators office over the years to measure workloads in the district court system. And by the way, for any of you that may have been misinformed, this bill deals only with the district courts, not with the county courts. So we're dealing only with district judges and their work. But the handout that's entitled "Judicial Statistics, Average of Years 1981-1990" shows at the top, going across the page to the right, the different years, from 1981 through 1990, and then at the end a 10 year average points. And these points I'll show you in a minute how they are constructed. But basically the points purport to show and to give a relationship between the work that one judge is doing and the work that other judges are doing. On the left-hand side of that page, going down the left-hand side, you'll see the district numbers, those are the old district numbers of our current districts, 1 through 21. Then if you look on the right-hand side, the 10 point average...10 year average, you'll see how the different districts relate in terms of their workloads. And you'll see that for the most heavily worked districts in the state the point system shows 838 points,