

AK LEGISLATURE FINANCE COMMITTEES FILES 2007-2008 3166

48

4/24/07

Dear Patricia,

Thank you for your message regarding HB 75. I'm so glad to know you support the bill and appreciate its intent.

To answer your questions, I don't have any studies from other states that have tried a similar approach. As to who will design the test, the Division of Motor Vehicles already has several alcohol-related questions that appear on the regular test and can be incorporated into the new test. I hope that Mothers Against Drunk Drivers (MADD) will also be involved in designing the test.

The bill will be heard next in the Senate State Affairs Committee. With such a full legislative agenda to complete in the next three weeks, it may not be possible to pass HB 75 through the full Senate this session, but I'm keeping it as a top priority.

Thanks again for your support. Good luck in your MSW studies.

Sincerely,

Representative Jay Ramras

-----Original Message-----

From: housemajority_email@housemajority.org
Sent: Sunday, April 22, 2007 4:11 PM
To: Rep. Jay Ramras
Subject: CSHB 75

From: mumbullum@alaska.net

Rep. Ramras,

I have been following HB75 since its introduction in January, and was pleased to see it passed as amended by the House. I was also pleased to read the minutes indicating DMV's support.

I am a Nationally Certified Addictions Counselor II and a MSW student at UAA, so public policy that touches on this issue is of obvious interest to me.

I agree with your statement to the House Finance Committee on 2/22/07 that this Bill is "good public policy." And I support the developed implementation design.

I have two questions. 1/Do you have any studies on the outcomes of similar laws implemented in other states?
2/Who will design the test that you indicated will create a public policy link between driving responsibly and increased awareness of the negative effects of alcohol and drug consumption?

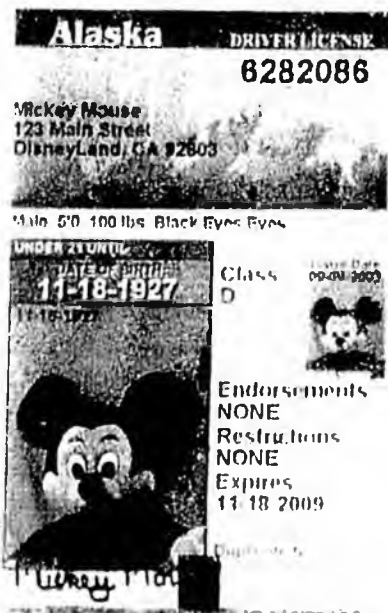
I anticipate that Alaska will receive good benefit if this Bill becomes law, and am confident that you and your staff will continue to develop the implementation process to this end.

I welcome your comments or questions.

Sincerely, Pat Merwin

- Patricia Merwin
Zip Code: 99669

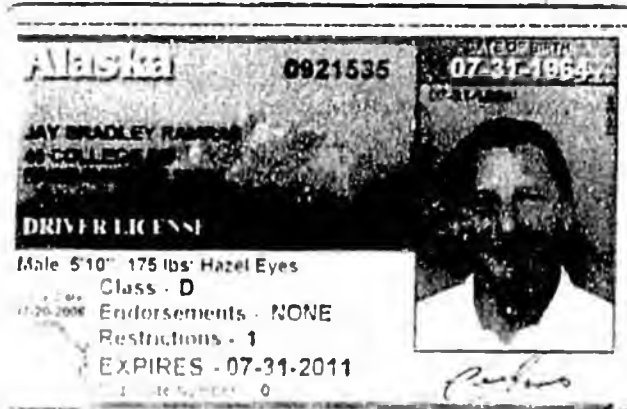
MINOR'S LICENSE



← requires automatic expiration of minor driver's license 90 days after turning 21

This will reduce the "leakage" amongst retail clerk and on-premise locations who get confused by over 21 adults who still have "minor" driver licenses.

ADULT'S LICENSE



14B7: will eliminate this confusion.

Alaska 6356947

BLAISE JEFFREY CAMPBELL
 503 14TH AVE.
 FAIRBANKS, AK 99701


DRIVER LICENSE
MOTORCYCLE

Male 6'1" 160 lbs Brown Eyes

DATE OF BIRTH: 01-10-1986

CLASS: M10

Endorsements: NONE
 Restrictions: 1
 EXPIRES: 01-10-2011



7004366

JESSE JACOB TIGNER
 PO BOX 83858
 FAIRBANKS, AK 99708

DRIVER LICENSE


Male 5'10" 185 lbs Blue Eyes

DATE OF BIRTH: 06-03-1986

CLASS: D

EXPIRES: 06-03-2012

Endorsements: NONE
 Restrictions: NONE



Department of Administration
Division of Motor Vehicles

State of Alaska > Administration > DMV > DUI Consequences

DUI Consequences & Alternatives



Before you drink and drive, consider the consequences and alternatives

CONSEQUENCES

AVERAGE COST OF A FIRST DUI	\$22,740
3 days in jail	\$270
Court Fines	\$1,500
Sentencing	\$250+
Vehicle Impound Fee	\$300+
Loss of Vehicle (30 Days)	\$\$\$
Attorney (Your attorney)	\$\$\$
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change of Plea • Court Proceedings • DMV Administrative Hearing 	\$5,000+ \$3,500+ \$850
Attorney (Court Appointed)	\$200
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change of Plea • Court Proceedings 	\$200 \$500
SR22 Insurance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$2,000 Per Year for 5 years 	\$10,000
Replacement License	\$20
License Reinstatement Fee	\$250
Education Compliance	\$150
IN ADDITION:	
Written Test	Free
Embarrassment	
Taxicab/Bus/Friends	
Loss of Driving Privileges (90 Days)	\$\$\$
Loss of Job / Future Jobs	\$\$\$
Loss of Property	\$\$\$
10 points on your driving record	\$\$\$
DUI'S STAY ON YOUR RECORD FOREVER	
LOSS OF LIFE	Priceless
ALTERNATIVES:	
Average cost of an alternative ride	\$15
Designated Driver	0
Taxicab (per mile)	\$2

For the cost of a first time DUI you could ride 11,370 miles in a taxicab.
 That is almost 1/2 way around the world.

REV. 8/19/05

Quick Links...

- › [DMV Web Cameras](#)
- › [Online Address Change](#)
- › [Online Registration Renewal](#)
- › [Personalized Plates Online](#)

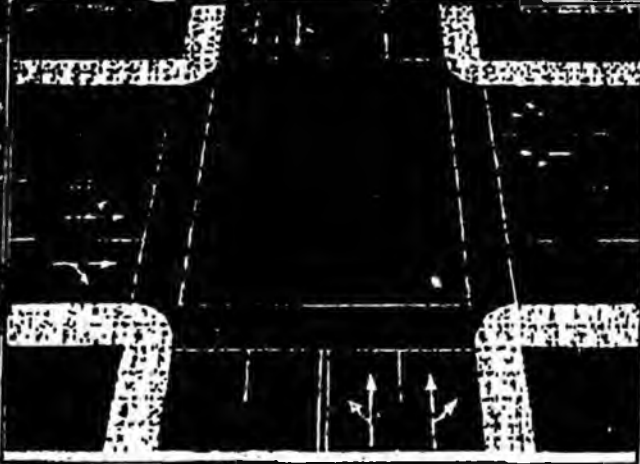
Of Interest...

- › [Forms](#)
- › [General Information](#)
- › [Links to Other Related Sites](#)
- › [Office Locations/Hours](#)
- › [Office Closures](#)
- › [Regulations](#)
- › [Research Materials](#)
- › [Senior Citizen Information](#)
- › [Statistics](#)
- › [Table of Contents](#)
- › [Partner Information](#)

Alaska Department of Motor Vehicles
Driver's License Test

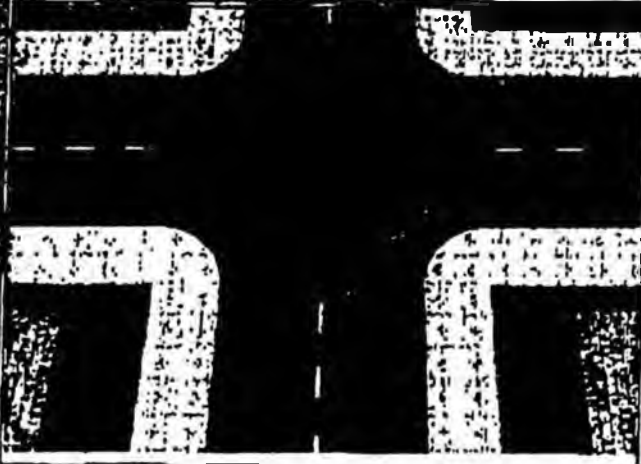
I AM A SAMPLE	123-45-7894
General Knowledge	02-06-2007
Juneau Office	English(EN)
20 Questions	18 Questions
	25 Minutes

When turning right from a two way street onto another two way street you should:



- A Get into right lane well ahead of turn
- B Look out of right side of windshield for pedestrians
- C Signal intention to turn for at least 100 feet
- D All of these

You are making left turn from a one way street to a one way street. You should:



- A Approach the intersection in the left lane, and enter either lane.
- B Approach the intersection in the left lane and enter the cross street in the left lane.
- C Approach in either lane but enter in the lane closest to the left.
- D You can not make this type of turn

Test #1

1

A solid double yellow center line means:



- A Passing permitted when safe
- B Residential district
- C Passing is not permitted
- D Dangerous curve ahead - reduce speed

Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) is a crime which carries mandatory jail sentence. What is the minimum jail time you will get in a first conviction for DWI?

- A 20 consecutive days
- B 96 consecutive hours
- C 10 consecutive days
- D 72 consecutive hours

You see a flashing red ball. You should:



- A Proceed only when it is safe to do so.
- B Proceed as if it were a stop sign.
- C Come to a complete stop.
- D All of these

What does the solid red arrow mean?



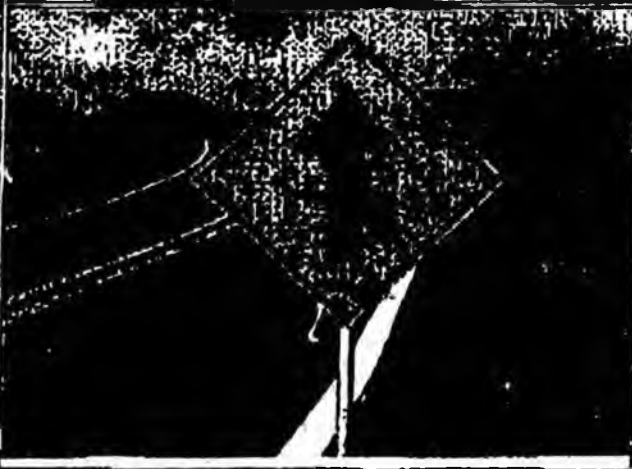
- A Stop and do not turn until the arrow turns to green.
- B Left turns are not permitted.
- C Stop and then proceed only when it is safe to do so.
- D None of these

2

The closest you can get to the back of an ambulance travelling in response to an emergency is:

- A 200 feet
- B 300 feet
- C 400 feet
- D 500 feet

What does this sign mean?



- A Merge left.
- B Winding road ahead.
- C Traffic merging in from right.
- D Keep to the right.

When approaching a school bus displaying flashing red lights, the driver should:

- A Stop, and do not move the car until the red lights go out
- B Slow down and proceed with caution
- C Stop, make sure it is safe to pass the bus, then move on
- D Blow the horn and pass slowly

One of the penalties for Driving Under the Influence (DUI) or refusal to submit to a chemical test is loss of license for not less than:

- A Six months.
- B 90 days
- C 60 days
- D 30 days

A driver approaching a stopped school bus displaying flashing amber lights should always:

- A Blow your horn and pass slowly.
- B Slow down and prepare to stop
- C Speed up and pass quickly
- D Stop, and do not start until bus has passed you

What must you do if your license has been suspended, before it is reinstated?

- A Pass any required test.
- B Provide proof of insurance (SR-22).
- C Pay a reinstatement fee.
- D All of the above.

In the event of a crash, you are required to do what right away?

- A Stop at once
- B Help anyone who may be hurt
- C Warn other traffic
- D All of the above

3

Excluding business districts, alleys, school zones and residential districts, the speed limit on Alaskan roadways is:

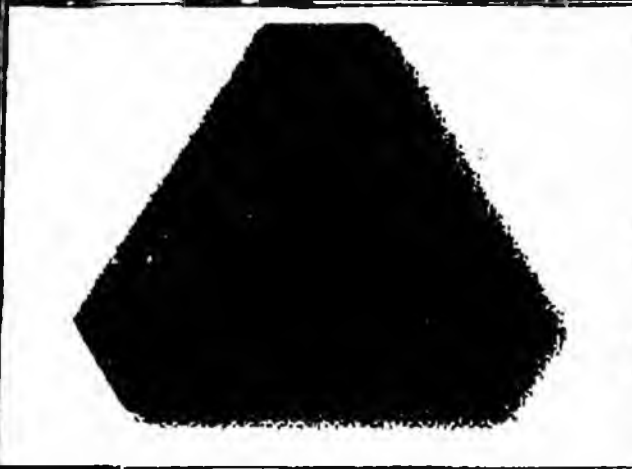
A 55

B 50

C 60

D 45

An orange triangle with red borders like this sign means:



A Slow moving vehicle

B Detour

C Work zone

D Yield

Dim your headlights when you are _____ feet away from an oncoming vehicle.

A 300 or more

B 500 or more

C 400 or more

D 200 or more

Mandatory insurance laws require that proof of insurance be provided when involved in a crash. The penalty for driving without motor vehicle liability insurance is license suspension for a minimum of:

A 60 days

B 90 days

C 2 years

D 30 days

A conviction of reckless driving will result in:

A Revocation of the license to drive.

B Suspension of the privilege to drive.

C A warning for the first occurrence, and a \$50 fine in the second.

D A \$50 fine and 4 points on your record.

One of the ways to avoid a rear end collision with the car in front of you is:

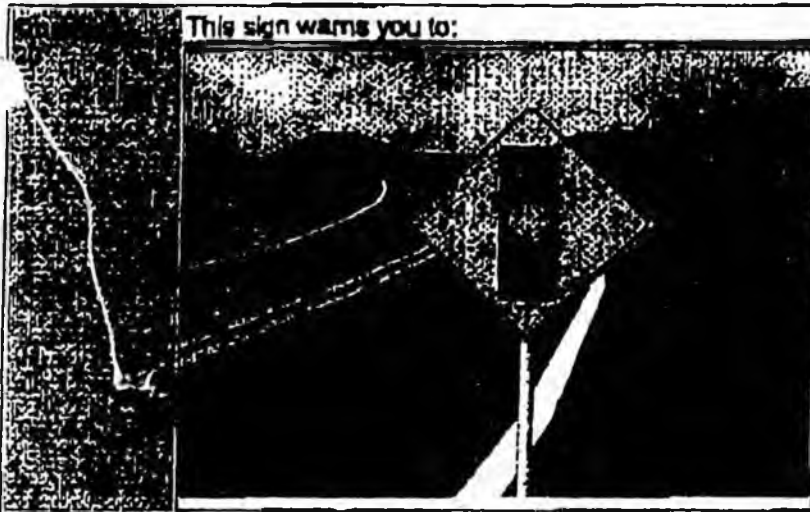
A Use the four-second rule.

B Watch for brake lights.

C Look for problems ahead.

D All of the above.

4



This sign warns you to:

- A Look for a traffic light ahead.
- B Stop at the next intersection.
- C Look for a railroad crossing ahead.
- D None of these

5

Alaska Department of Motor Vehicles
Driver's License Test

I AM A SAMPLE	123-45-6789
General Knowledge	02-06-2007
Juneau Office	English(EN)
20 Questions	18 Questions
	25 Minutes

When this sign is posted on a multi-lane highway, you:



- A May go 60 miles per hour to pass another car.
- B Must go 55 miles per hour
- C May go 55 miles per hour
- D May not pass

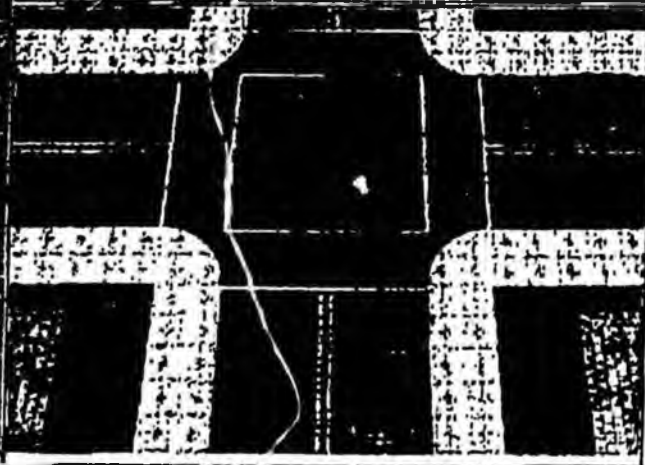
One of the penalties for Driving Under the Influence (DUI) or refusal to submit to a chemical test is loss of license for not less than:

- A 90 days
- B Six months.
- C 60 days
- D 30 days

Parking lights may only be used:

- A When visibility is poor
- B Within one hour of sunset or sunrise
- C When parked
- D All of these

The right of way law for going through an uncontrolled intersection states that:

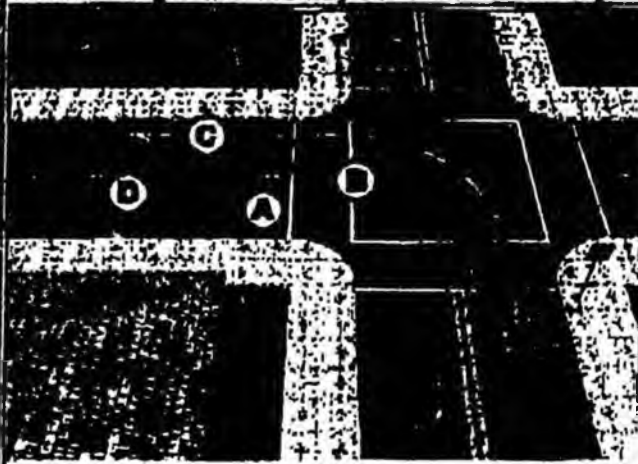


- A The driver on the right should blink the headlight to signal their intent.
- B The driver on the left has the right of way.
- C The driver on the left should never stop.
- D The driver on the right has the right of way.

Test #2

6

When turning from a two way street onto a one way street which path should you follow?



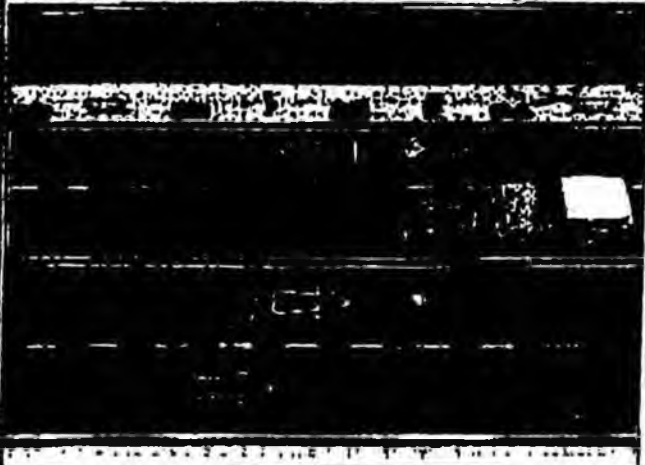
Path A

Path B

Path C

Path D

A dashed white line on a multi-lane roadway means:



Passing is permitted into any lane.

Passing is prohibited.

Passing is permitted into adjoining lane across dashed white line.

None of these

Statistics show that alcohol is

involved in more than half of all traffic deaths.

rarely involved in any traffic crashes.

the cause of all traffic crashes.

involved only in traffic crashes when death doesn't occur.

You are stopped at a railroad crossing and the train has just passed. You can:

Look to see if another train is coming and then cross the tracks if clear.

Pull aside to have a better view and then cross the tracks.

Start to cross the tracks.

Wait 20 seconds to cross the tracks.

Slower moving vehicles on a multi-lane highway should:

Use either lane

Use right hand lane

Use left hand lane

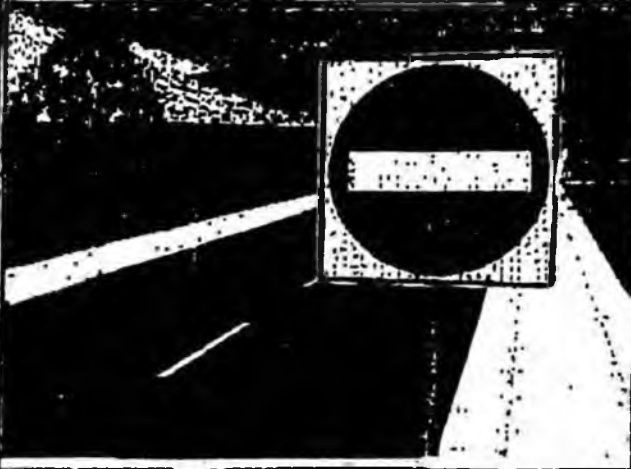
Use lane with least traffic



A siren is in operation on an emergency vehicle. You must:

- A Slow down and drive with caution
- B Stop where you are
- C Drive to the nearest intersection and stop
- D Pull over to the side and stop clear of intersection

When you see the sign below, you are allowed to:



- A Enter the street if you're only going less than one block.
- B Enter the street if the weather conditions are ideal
- C Drive in reverse into the street if you're only going less than a block.
- D None of these

A conviction of reckless driving will result in:

- A A warning for the first occurrence, and a \$50 fine in the second.
- B A \$50 fine and 4 points on your record.
- C Suspension of the privilege to drive.
- D Revocation of the license to drive.

You are driving on a highway with separated roadways with two or more lanes in each direction. A school bus has stopped in the opposite direction.

- A You must stop until the red lights stop flashing.
- B You must slow down.
- C You can proceed at 15 miles per hour.
- D You need not stop.

You must indicate your intention to turn at least _____ before turning.

- A 100 feet
- B 50 feet
- C 200 feet
- D 300 feet

Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) is a crime which carries mandatory jail sentence. What is the minimum jail time you will get in a first conviction for DWI?

- A 96 consecutive hours
- B 20 consecutive days
- C 10 consecutive days
- D 72 consecutive hours

At an intersection with a traffic light showing a left green arrow, you should:

- A Stop, then make the left turn
- B Wait until the light turns green
- C Turn left when intersection is clear
- D Always speed up and quickly turn left.

4

Operators or owners must have motor vehicle liability insurance coverage of not less than:

- A \$50,000/\$100,000/\$25,000
- B \$100,000/\$200,000/\$50,000
- C \$25,000/\$50,000/\$5,000
- D \$25,000/\$50,000/\$15,000

If you are involved in a traffic crash, you must notify the police as soon as possible, and must submit proof of insurance to DMV within 15 days:

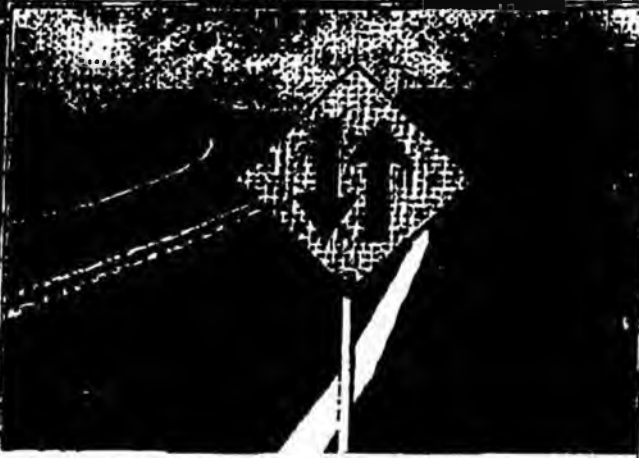
- A If there is death or personal injury or property damage of \$501.00 or more
- B Only if there is property damage of \$2000.00 or more
- C Only if there is property damage of \$1000.00 or more
- D Only if there is death or personal injury

What does the solid red arrow mean?



- A Stop and do not turn until the arrow turns to green.
- B Left turns are not permitted.
- C Stop and then proceed only when it is safe to do so.
- D None of these

The meaning of the sign below is:



- A Two way road
- B Keep to the right of a divided highway
- C Traffic merging from the right
- D Traffic merging from the left

9

Alaska Department of Motor Vehicles
Driver's License Test

I AM A SAMPLE		123-45-7894
General Knowledge		02-06-2007
Juneau Office	English(EN)	25 Minutes
20 Questions	16 Questions	

The school zone speed limit is:

- A Only enforced when kids are arriving or leaving the school premises.
- B Only enforced when weather conditions are less than ideal.
- C 20 miles per hour
- D 25 miles per hour

When backing up your vehicle you should:

- A Use only your mirror to look out for things to the rear.
- B Honk your horn so pedestrians and other vehicles know what you are doing
- C Turn your body and head to the right to look out the rear window.
- D None of these

Driving under less than ideal conditions requires you to adjust your speed to:

- A Other traffic
- B Weather conditions
- C Existing road conditions
- D All of these

The first thing affected after drinking alcohol is a person's:

- A Speech
- B Judgment
- C Balance
- D Vision

Upon the approach of a vehicle displaying a flashing blue or red light the law requires that you must:

- A Stop where you are
- B Drive to the nearest intersection & stop
- C Pull over to the side & stop clear of any intersection
- D Slow down & drive with caution

Mandatory insurance laws require that proof of insurance be provided when involved in a crash. The penalty for driving without motor vehicle liability insurance is license suspension for a minimum of:

- A 60 days
- B 90 days
- C 2 years
- D 30 days

One of the penalties for Driving Under the Influence (DUI) or refusal to submit to a chemical test is loss of license for not less than:

- A Six months.
- B 90 days
- C 60 days
- D 30 days

Test #3

10

When turning around on a city street, the safest idea is to:

- A Drive around the block.
- B Never make a "U" turn because it is illegal.
- C Back up to where you should have been.
- D Pull over and park.

An arrow painted on the roadway means:

- A You must only follow the arrow directions when traffic lights are not working.
- B It is suggested that you make the movement indicated by the arrow.
- C You must make the movement indicated by the arrow after coming to a complete stop.
- D You must make the movement indicated by the arrow.

A flashing yellow traffic signal means:



- A Stop
- B Go straight ahead
- C No left turn
- D Slow down and proceed with caution

The closest you can get to the back of an ambulance traveling in response to an emergency is:

- A 500 feet
- B 400 feet
- C 300 feet
- D 200 feet

When getting ready to pass, you should:

- A Move out across center line to better see the road ahead.
- B Pull up close to the vehicle in front of you as safely as possible.
- C Check for a no passing zone.
- D Try to avoid passing at all as this is a very dangerous maneuver.



The sign below means:

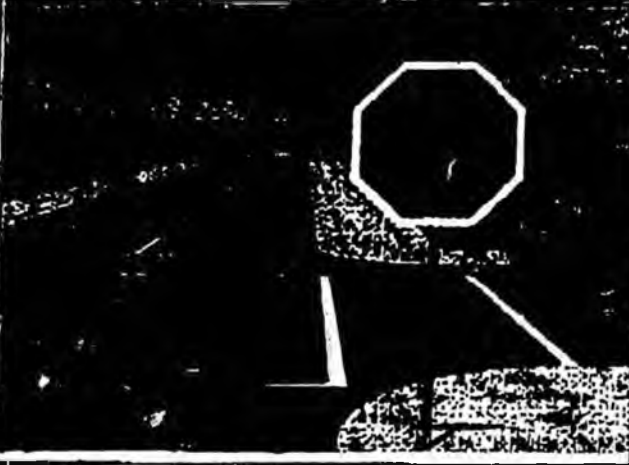


- A Sharp curve ahead
- B No left turn
- C No U turn
- D None of these

In the event of a crash, you are required to do what right away?

- A Help anyone who may be hurt
- B Stop at once
- C Warn other traffic
- D All of the above

At this sign you must:



- A Slow down and prepare to stop if another car is close
- B Make a complete stop
- C Stop at least two car lengths from the intersection
- D None of these

Dim your headlights when you are _____ feet away from an oncoming vehicle.

- A 300 or more
- B 500 or more
- C 400 or more
- D 200 or more

You are driving on a highway with separated roadways with two or more lanes in each direction. A school bus has stopped in the opposite direction.

- A You need not stop.
- B You must slow down.
- C You must stop until the red lights stop flashing.
- D You can proceed at 15 miles per hour.

12

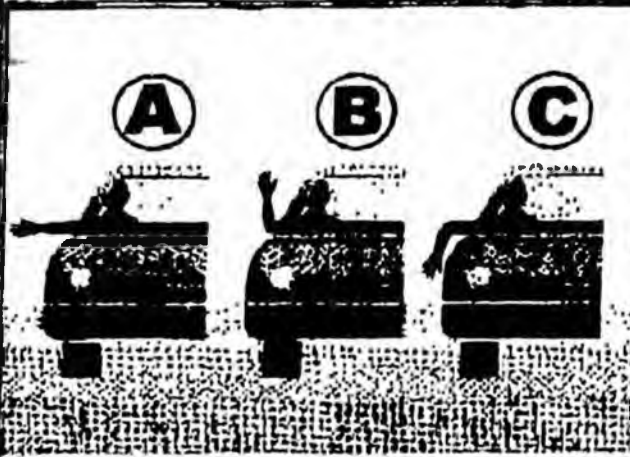
Test > I AM A SAMPLE | General Knowledge | 02-06-2007

This sign is at a corner where you want to turn left. You should:



- A Turn left only if there is no other traffic
- B Back up into the street
- C Go straight ahead, no left turn permitted
- D Turn left but yield to other traffic

Which illustration shows the hand signal for a right turn?



- A Image A
- B Image B
- C Image C
- D None of these

An orange sign with black letters means:



- A Stop.
- B A warning sign to alert drivers to dangerous conditions ahead.
- C Construction.
- D Yield.

13

Alaska Department of Motor Vehicles
Driver's License Test

I AM A SAMPLE	123-45-7884
General Knowledge	02-06-2007
Juneau Office	English(EN)
20 Questions	25 Minutes
	16 Questions

A conviction of reckless driving will result in:

- A Suspension of the privilege to drive.
- B Revocation of the license to drive.
- C A warning for the first occurrence, and a \$50 fine in the second.
- D A \$50 fine and 4 points on your record.

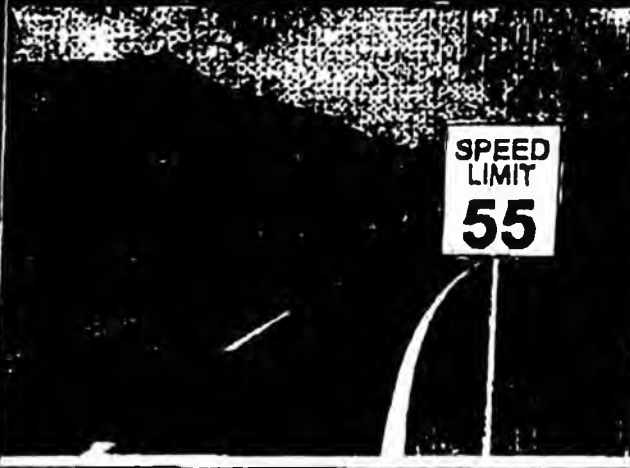
The first thing affected after drinking alcohol is a person's:

- A Speech
- B Balance
- C Judgment
- D Vision

A pedestrian is crossing the street in a crosswalk. You must:

- A stop until the person is out of the crosswalk.
- B slow down and go around the person at a slow pace.
- C drive off as soon as the person has moved past your car.
- D honk your horn to alert them, as they are not being careful.

When this sign is posted on a multi-lane highway, you:



- A Must go 55 miles per hour
- B May go 60 miles per hour to pass another car.
- C May go 55 miles per hour
- D May not pass

Test #4

14

What does the solid red arrow mean?



- A Stop and do not turn until the arrow turns to green.
- B Left turns are not permitted.
- C Stop and then proceed only when it is safe to do so.
- D None of these

After drinking, doing the following can help you sober up:

- A Drink black coffee. The caffeine accelerate detoxification.
- B Take a cold shower.
- C Wait a period of time. Only time will eliminate the effects of alcohol.
- D None of these

A dashed yellow line on a roadway means:



- A No passing zone
- B Passing permitted when safe
- C Residential district
- D A speed zone

When entering a controlled access highway-freeway it is important:

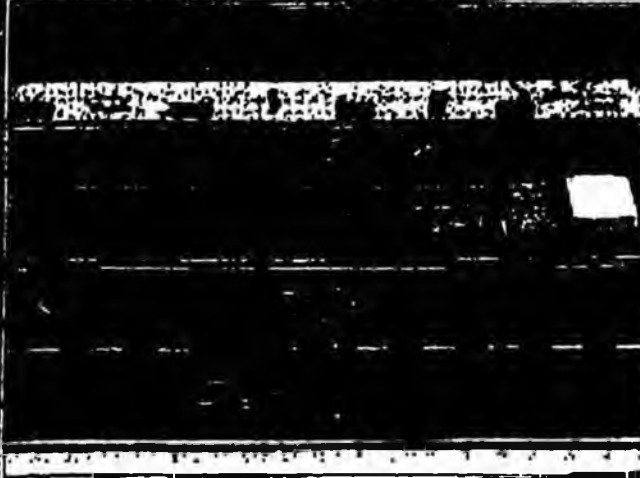
- A Get up to speed just as quickly as possible.
- B Move directly into the right hand traffic lane.
- C Make your vehicle noticed so that the drivers already on the roadway will yield and let you in.
- D Use the acceleration lane before merging into the traffic stream.

If you are involved in a traffic crash, you must notify the police as soon as possible, and must submit proof of insurance to DMV within 15 days:

- A Only if there is property damage of \$2000.00 or more
- B If there is death or personal injury or property damage of \$501.00 or more
- C Only if there is property damage of \$1000.00 or more
- D Only if there is death or personal injury

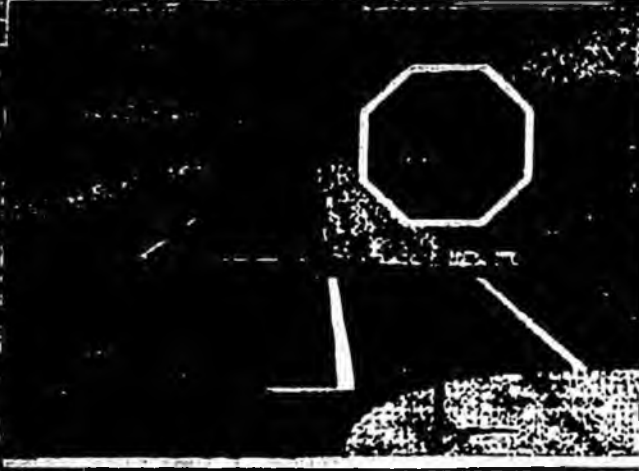
15

A dashed white line on a multi-lane roadway means:



- A Passing is prohibited.
- B Passing is permitted into adjoining lane across dashed white line.
- C Passing is permitted into any lane.
- D None of these

At this sign you must:



- A Slow down and prepare to stop if another car is close
- B Make a complete stop
- C Stop at least two car lengths from the intersection
- D None of these

Upon the approach of a vehicle displaying a flashing blue or red light the law requires that you must:

- A Stop where you are
- B Drive to the nearest intersection & stop
- C Pull over to the side & stop clear of any intersection
- D Slow down & drive with caution

Dim your headlights when you are _____ feet away from an oncoming vehicle.

- A 200 or more
- B 400 or more
- C 500 or more
- D 300 or more

You are driving on a highway with separated roadways with two or more lanes in each direction. A school bus has stopped in the opposite direction.

- A You can proceed at 15 miles per hour.
- B You must stop until the red lights stop flashing.
- C You must slow down.
- D You need not stop.

Operators or owners must have motor vehicle liability insurance coverage of not less than:

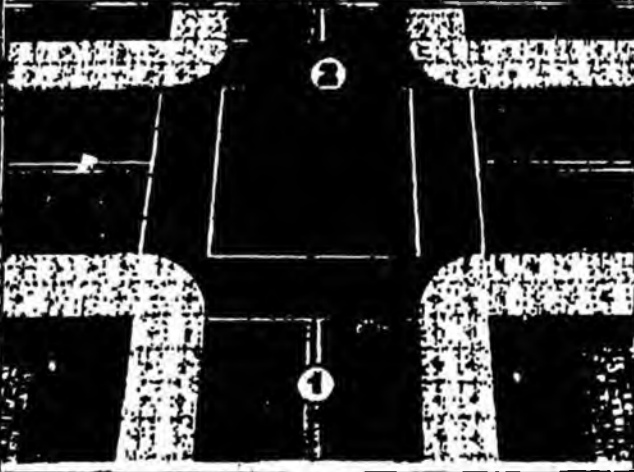
- A \$50,000/\$100,000/\$25,000
- B \$100,000/\$200,000/\$50,000
- C \$25,000/\$50,000/\$5,000
- D \$25,000/\$50,000/\$15,000

16

If you are about to miss your exit from a controlled access highway-freeway you should:

- A Pull over to the right and carefully back up to the exit ramp.
- B Continue on to the next exit.
- C Cross over the median strip to exit going the opposite way.
- D Signal your intentions, break, and move sharply to the right.

You are in the red car (1) turning left and the blue car (2) has started into the intersection. You must:



- A Yield to the blue car (2).
- B Turn quickly to the left.
- C Stop where you are.
- D Speed up so you can safely make your turn.

The sign below means:



- A Sharp curve ahead
- B No left turn
- C No U turn
- D None of these

Slower moving vehicles on a multi-lane highway should:

- A Use left hand lane
- B Use lane with least traffic
- C Use either lane
- D Use right hand lane

You are presumed driving under the influence if the alcohol concentration of your breath is ___ or more:

- A .08%
- B .05%
- C .10%
- D .40%

17



A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER
SERVING EAGLE RIVER,
CHUGIAK AND EKLUTNA

POWER SEARCH **editorial**

- Alaska Star
- Web

Story Last modified at 9:07 a.m. on Thursday, January 11, 2007

Birchwood Weather

Last updated: Mon, 22-Jan-2007 10:32

- Temperature: 14° F
- Rel. Humidity: 85%
- Wind: Calm
- Pressure: 29.61 in. Hg
- Visibility: 10 miles
- Conditions: Clear

QUICK HITS

- > Home
- > Editorial
- > Classifieds
- > Letters to the Editor
- > Contact Editor
- > Local News
- > Local Sports
- > Public Safety
- > Short Takes
- > To The Point
- > AK Military Weekly
- > Your Business
- > Corrections
- > Wellness
- > Being Human

Educated bill has prevention potential

Kudos to Rep. Jay Ramras, R-Fairbanks, of House District 10 for pre-filing a bill that goes beyond enforcement and stresses the importance of educating drivers on the dangers of alcohol and responsible drinking practices.

Choose Your City

According to a Jan. 4 press release, legislation passed through the pre-filed bill would require those 21 years of age or older applying for a new license or renewing a license for the first time to pass a test regarding alcohol awareness, safety and the laws relating to alcohol and driving before a license is issued or renewed.

CALENDARY

- > Calendar
- > Obituaries
- > People We Know
- > Question of the Week
- > Schools
- > Spotlight
- > Time Was
- > Weather

The release said Ramras plans to invite Mothers Against Drunk Driving officials to work with the Division of Motor Vehicles in creating the alcohol awareness and safety test to reinforce the importance of responsible driving practices for those who are legally able to drink alcohol.

Calendar

January						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

INTERACTIVE

- > E-mail Newsletter
- > Upload Ads
- > About Us
- > Advertise
- > Classifieds
- > Contact Us
- > Subscription & Circulation
- > Archives
- > Plug-ins Page

The new law would also seek to reduce minor alcohol consumption, since the license of a driver who passes the test would differ in appearance from one issued to a minor, allowing those who are under 21 to be easily recognized by businesses that serve and sell alcohol.

We all know youth who want to drin': can be very creative in how they obtain alcohol, but Ramras' proposed legislation is one more step toward creating responsible drivers by further reinforcing the importance of responsible drinking behavior.

No one can discount the steps taken for youth as

far as education goes. Anchorage Police Department school resource officers work regularly within the Anchorage School District to educate youth about the dangers of drugs and alcohol through the Drug Abuse Resistance Education program.

The message of not driving while intoxicated is further reinforced for young drivers prior to obtaining a license through the DMV's standard testing, but how many of them remain aware of what the laws and repercussions are beyond the one or two questions they might have to answer to obtain or qualify for a license?

The best form of prevention is education, and Ramras' proposed legislation takes a valuable step toward reinforcing that instruction shouldn't end for young drivers who are no longer in school. Providing additional reinforcement of the importance of drinking responsibly will go a long way toward reinforcing laws and saving lives before irresponsible habits can be formed by drivers who have left the classroom behind.

It's all too easy for young drivers to embrace the right to drink when they turn 21 and forget everything that was stressed years before or for educators to say they've done their part in telling them the rules. In the end, it's each driver's responsibility to make the right decision, and no driver can plead ignorance of the laws that govern alcohol consumption and driving, but there is no harm in giving drivers a reminder and reinforcing laws, particularly when they are reaching an age of change, such as those who are becoming legally able to drink.

Driving while intoxicated is not a victimless crime. Those who drive under the influence of alcohol transform their vehicle into a weapon and threaten the life of everyone sharing the streets with them. I have no pity for drivers who make the conscious choice to climb behind the wheel while intoxicated only to end up in the back seat of a police car. However, it makes sense to give them a gentle reminder of the laws governing drinking and driving before they or someone else pays with their life.

Other legislators should take a cue from Ramras and push through what is a simple way to help keep our roadways and citizens safer. While I know there is no cure for the human tendency to forego common sense in the wake of a night of drinking, perhaps additional education will reinforce for young drivers the importance of planning before partying and the very real consequences of their actions before they end up with a MADD mother of their own.

- Mary M. Rall

This article published in The Alaska Star on Thursday, January 11, 2007.

E-MAIL STORY TO FRIEND

PRINTER FRIENDLY FORMAT

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SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 4/16/07

FURTHER: Finance

DATE TURNED IN TO OFFICE: 5/10/07

State Affairs Committee considered CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 75(STA)

HB 75 DRIVERS LICENSE: ALCOHOL AWARENESS/MINOR

"An Act relating to driver's licenses and to alcohol and drug awareness and safety testing."

and recommends:

- be replaced with SCS or CS Current ()
- adopt previous SCS or CS _____ ()
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt _____ Letter of Intent
- further referral to _____ Committee

SENATE BILL:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Same Title
<input type="checkbox"/>	New Title
<hr/>	
HOUSE BILL:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Same Title
<input type="checkbox"/>	Technical Title Change
<input type="checkbox"/>	New Title w/ SCR # _____

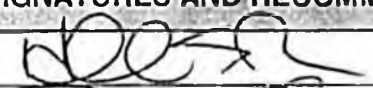
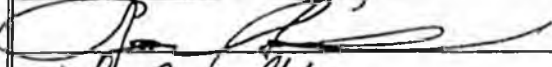
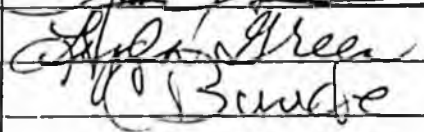
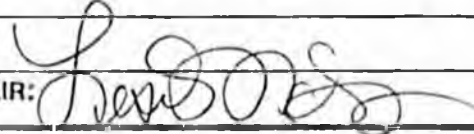
NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#
HSS	02/20			✓	2
ADMM	02/02	✓			1

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	PRINTED LAST NAME	DO PASS	DO NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
	French			✓	
	Green			 	
	Burde			✓	✓
CHAIR: 	McClure	✓			

HB

76

HFIN

FILE

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2007 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
 Bill Version: CSHB 76(JUD)
 (H) Publish Date: 1/25/07

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Administration
 Title An act relating to the creation of a civil legal services fund RDU Centralized Admin Services
 Component Finance
 Sponsor Representatives Ramras and Ledoux
 Requester _____ Component No. 59

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contractual	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land & Structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants & Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1037 GF/Mental Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2007) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2008 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Establishing funds created by legislation such as this is in the normal course of business for the Division of Finance.

Prepared by: Kim Garner
 Division: Finance
 Approved by: Kevin Brooks, Deputy Commissioner
 Agency: Department of Administration

Phone: 465-2200
 Date/Time: 1/19/07 6:00 PM
 Date: 1/22/2007

COMMITTEE COPY

2-1-07

Failed 2-9

25-LS0349M.1
Bailey
2/1/07

A M E N D M E N T 1

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

BY REPRESENTATIVE GARA

TO: CSHB 76(JUD)

1 Page 1, line 1, following "fund":

2 Insert "; creating a surcharge on the filing of a civil action to fund legal services;
3 and amending Rule 9, Alaska Rules of Administration"

4

5 Page 1, following line 2:

6 Insert a new bill section to read:

7 **** Section 1. AS 09.60 is amended by adding a new section to read:**

8

Article 3. Surcharge on Civil Filing Fees.

9

Sec. 09.60.250. Legal services fund surcharge. (a) A person who files a civil
10 action subject to the superior court filing fees set out in Rule 9(b)(1), Alaska Rules of
11 Administration, shall pay a legal services fund surcharge in the amount of \$100. The
12 fee shall be collected by the court at the time the civil action is filed.

13

(b) A person who qualifies as a "low-income individual" as defined in
14 AS 37.05.590 is exempt from payment of the surcharge imposed under this section.

15

(c) The money from the legal services fund surcharge shall be deposited in the
16 general fund and accounted for under AS 37.05.142.

17

(d) The legislature may appropriate the amount received under the legal
18 services fund surcharge to the civil legal services fund (AS 37.05.590) or for other
19 public purposes. Nothing in this subsection creates a dedicated fund."

20

21 Page 1, line 3:

22 Delete "Section 1"

23 Insert "Sec. 2"

1

2 Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

3

4 Page 1, line 9, following "AS 09.17.020(j)":

5 Insert "and amounts received under the legal services fund surcharge (AS 09.06.250)"

6

7 Page 1, following line 14:

8 Insert new bill sections to read:

9 "* Sec. 4. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
10 read:

11 INDIRECT COURT RULE AMENDMENT. The provisions of AS 09.60.250, added
12 by sec. 1 of this Act, have the effect of amending Rule 9, Alaska Rules of Administration, by
13 requiring the court to collect a surcharge.

14 * Sec. 5. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
15 read:

16 APPLICABILITY. Section 1 of this Act applies to civil actions filed on or after the
17 effective date of this Act."

LEGAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF LEGAL AND RESEARCH SERVICES
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
STATE OF ALASKA

(907) 465-3867 or 465-2450
FAX (907) 465-2029
Mail Stop 3101

State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Deliveries to: 129 6th St., Rm. 329

MEMORANDUM

February 1, 2007

SUBJECT: Amendment creating surcharge on civil filing to provide for legal services to low-income individuals.
(CSIB 76(JUD); Work Order No. 25-LS0349\M.1)

TO: Representative Les Gara
Attn: Meagan Foster

FROM: Dennis C. Bailey *DCB*
Legislative Counsel

This memo accompanies the amendment you requested.

Please be aware that the amendment may be construed by a court to infringe on the constitutional separation of powers between the legislative and judicial branches by amending the Rules of Administration, if it is construed to change the filing fee. Rules of Administration are included in the traditional areas of court internal administration protected by the doctrine of separation of powers.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

DCB:ljw
07-044.ljw

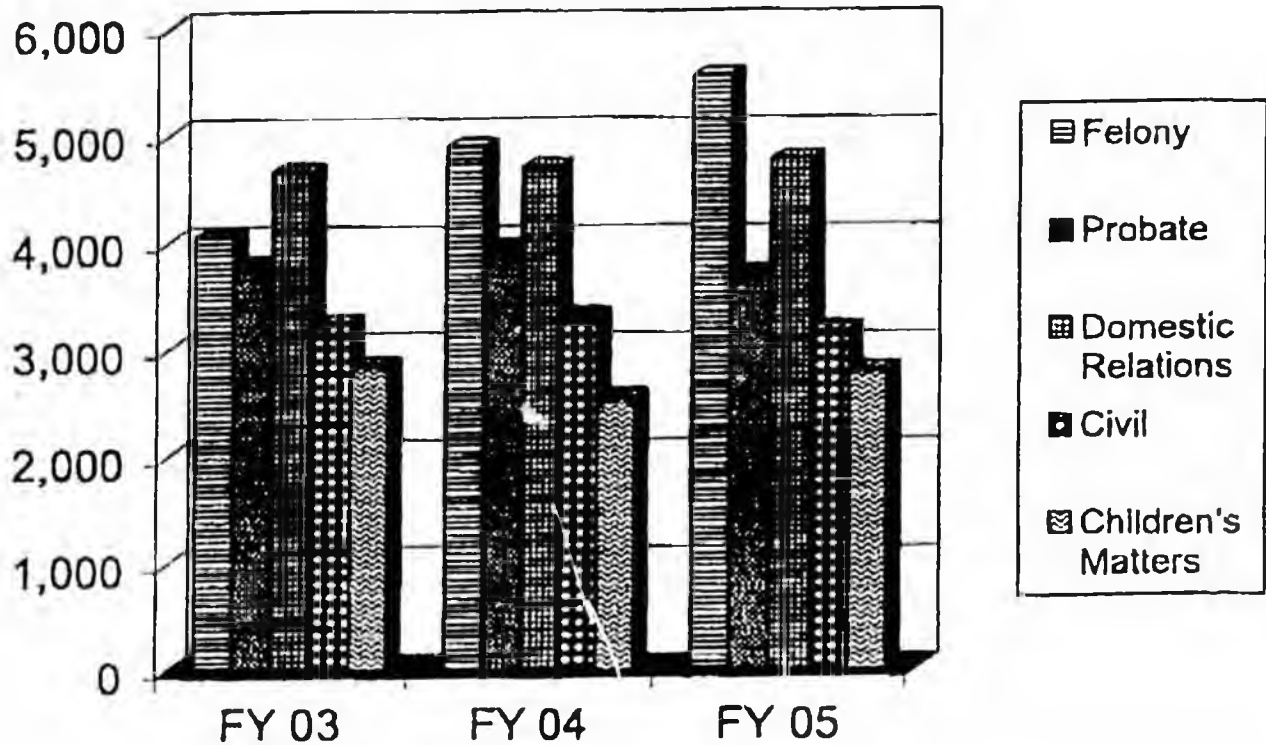
Enclosure

**HISTORICAL
PUNITIVE DAMAGE AWARDS**

Case Name	Case Number	Case Description	Amount of Punitive Damages Awarded by Verdict (total)	Amount Collected	Verdict Date	State Move to Intervene	State's Calculation of State's Share	Credit for Rule 82 Award	Appeal Status	Notes
Andrew v Midwest Folding Products, Inc. & LKSD	4BE-01-353	Child Injured by Folding Table Collapse	\$5,000,000	\$166,666.67	07/30/04	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Received \$166,666.67 on 10/13/04
Barrelts Office Interiors v. Faller et al.	3AN-01-4776 CI	Contract?	judge tried; \$25,000 (\$10,000 on remand)		12/09/04	No			appealed & remanded	Insufficient assets.
Mutz v Leader	1JU-03-0224 CI	Insurance Bad Faith	\$12,000,000	\$300,000.00	09/09/04	Yes	Compromise \$300,000			Received \$300,000 on 1/5/05
AHTNA Government Services Corp v Richard Harris	3AN-01-11346 CI	Transactional Litigation	\$243,192.00		12/20/04	No	\$108,220.00			Defendant discharged in bankruptcy.

2/1/07

Table V
Superior Courts
Summary of Filings by Case Type
FY 03 - FY 05



<u>Filing Type</u>	<u>FY 03</u>	<u>FY 04</u>	<u>FY 05</u>	<u>FY 03 to FY 05 Change</u>	<u>FY 04 to FY 05 Change</u>
Felony	4,056	4,887	5,546	N/A	N/A
Probate	3,790	3,936	3,690	-3%	-6%
Domestic Relations	4,658	4,694	4,767	2%	2%
Civil	3,240	3,310	3,168	-2%	-4%
Children's Matters	2,840	2,539	2,790	-2%	10%
Total	18,584	19,366	19,961	N/A	N/A

N/A - Comparison to prior years is not possible because Anchorage and Fairbanks changed their method of counting felony and misdemeanor cases. Anchorage changed in FY04 and Fairbanks changed in FY05.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2007 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: HB076-DOA-FIN-1-22-07
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Administration
 Title An act relating to the creation of a civil legal services fund RDU Centralized Admin Services
 Component Finance
 Sponsor Representatives Ramras and Ledoux
 Requester _____ Component No. 59

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contractual	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land & Structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants & Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1037 GF/Mental Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2007) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2008 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Establishing funds created by legislation such as this is in the normal course of business for the Division of Finance

Prepared by: Kim Garnero
 Division: Finance
 Approved by: Kevin Brooks, Deputy Commissioner
 Agency: Department of Administration

Phone: 465-2200
 Date/Time: 1/19/07 6:00 PM
 Date: 1/22/2007

Changes made to HB 76 – 25-LSO349\A:

Line 8 – Language added – “Annually, the legislature may appropriate to the fund “all or part of” the amount deposited into the general fund of the state under AS 09.17.020(j).

This language was added to address concerns made by committee members that the bill required designation of all funds under AS 09.17.020(j) to the civil legal services fund. The new language allows for flexibility in the amount to be appropriated to the fund.

Line 9 – Language removed “less the costs of collection, if any, incurred by the state”.

This line was removed with advice from Legal Services. According to Legal, “including the phrase in AS 37.05.590 creates a potential conflict with AS 09.17.020(j), which does not have a reference to a deduction for collection costs”. The language was removed to prevent the need to amend AS 09.17.020(j) in order to make the references consistent.

Chair, House Judiciary
Labor & Commerce
Oil & Gas
Military & Veteran Affairs
1292 Sadler Way, Suite 324
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
Phone: (907) 452-1088
Fax: (907) 452-1146

Alaska State Legislature House of Representatives



While in Session
State Capitol, Room 118
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 465- 3004
Fax: (907) 465-2070
Toll Free: (877) 465-3004

Representative Jay Ramras
District 10

House Bill 76 Sponsor Statement

"An Act relating to the creation of a civil legal services fund."

This bill is designed to help fund civil legal services for low-income Alaskans. This would be accomplished by creating a civil legal services account funded by provisions required under AS 09.17.020(j). The Alaska statutes require that 50% of any punitive damage awards go to the state to be deposited in the general fund. Each legislature would possess the option to appropriate these monies into a civil legal services fund.

Civil legal needs of low-income Alaskans are no different from others. Without the aide of non-profit organizations, indigent families may lose their homes, jobs, income, medical coverage, and their rights to be free from domestic violence. Adequate representation for low-income Alaskans is necessary to protect their guarantee to "equal rights, opportunities, and protection under the law" as declared by the Alaska Constitution. Many low-income Alaskans attempt to represent themselves, which quite often results in not only personal losses mentioned above, but also negative impacts on the court system. Lack of legal representation in such cases has been shown to have required more judicial time, which resulted in postponement of other legal matters, and often placed the judges in the position of offering legal advice for those individuals who were unrepresented.

The Alaska Legal Services Corporation was established in 1966 in order to address the civil legal needs of low-income Alaskans. The ALSC is not a statewide agency, but is a charitable non-profit organization whose funding comes from a combination of state, federal and private sources. Over the last several years ALSC's funding has dwindled. Appropriations from the State of Alaska that were once as high as 1.2 million as of FY 1984, have ceased, the last appropriation being made for \$125,000 in FY 2004. House Bill 76 aims to address the financial needs of agencies such as the ALSC in order to create equal access to the justice system for low-income Alaskans, and to bridge the gap for lack of state funding.

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF LAW
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

SARAH PALIN, GOVERNOR
1031 WEST 4TH AVENUE, SUITE 200
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-3903
PHONE: (907)269-3190
FAX: (907)258-0760

January 22, 2007

The Honorable Jay Ramras
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 104
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Re: HB 76, An Act relating to the creation of a civil legal services fund.

Dear Representative Ramras:

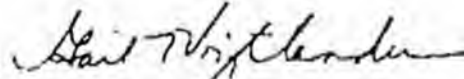
Enclosed is a spreadsheet prepared to reflect reported awards of punitive damages and collection by the state under AS 09.17.020(j). This spreadsheet reflects awards made in 2005, 2006, or which are still pending judicial action. We received a request for this information by the Executive Director of the Alaska Legal Services Corporation requesting that the information also be provided to your office. Under Alaska Civil Rule of Procedure 78(c), the Attorney General is to be provided notice of any awards of punitive damages.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any further questions.

Sincerely,

TALIS I. COLBERG
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By:


Gail T. Voigtlander
Assistant Attorney General

GTV:hrh
encl.

cc: Andy Harrington, Executive Director, ALSC
Deborah Behr
John Bitney

**Awards 2005 - January 2007 or which are still judicially pending
PUNITIVE DAMAGE AWARDS**

Case Name	Case Number	Case Description	Amount of Punitive Damages Awarded by Verdict (Total)	Amount Collected	Verdict Date	State Move to Intervene	State's Calculation of State's Share	Credit for Rule 82 Award	Appeal Status	Notes
Rausl v. Alaska Petroleum Contractors	3KN-99-132	Employment Action	\$500,000 reversed on appeal		01/11/01	Yes	Yet to be determined.		Appeal concluded	Amount to the State yet to be determined by the trial court.
State of Alaska v Karen Carpenter, Westwood One, and Tom Leykis	S-10700/10739	Tort Claim Arising Out of Radio Communication	\$150,000.00		2002	Yes	\$75,000 minus atty fees	On appeal	Yes	On Appeal to Supreme Court. Draft circulating.
MacDonald v City of Tenakee Springs, et al.	1JU-03-228 CI	Civil Assault	\$135,000.00		03/21/05	No	\$87,500			Insufficient assets.
Hudson v Brandner	3AN-03-6138 CI	Personal Injury	\$25,000.00		1/5/2006 Bench Trial	No	\$12,500 minus atty fees			On appeal.
Lambo v. Anderson	4FA-03-02534 CI	Personal Injury	\$1000 (settlement)	\$333.00	04/05/08	No				Received 7/12/08
Ayukuk v. Gary Austin	3AN-01-09443 CI	Personal Injury	\$8,500	None	05/06/05	No	\$3,250 minus atty fees	Not yet determined	Possible	Pending trial court motion practice.
Conna Walker v. Ella Lind	3AN-03-4407 CI	Personal Injury	\$100,000	None	10/09/08	No	\$30,000 minus atty fees			Plaintiff plans on trying to execute against defendant's Exxon Valdez claim.
F.S. Air Service v. Casicola	3AN-02-6489 CI	Misrepresentation/ Breach of Contract	\$300,000	None	02/27/02	No	\$150,000 minus atty fees	?	Completed	Defendant in Florida; pending criminal charges; restitution is not likely.

Jan 22 2007 02:49pm P003/003

Fax: 1-907-258-0760

ANCH AGO TORTS-WC

The Alaska Supreme Court's May 2000 "Access to Civil Justice Task Force" Report (<http://www.state.ak.us/courts/civjust.pdf>) indicated that about 33,000 poverty-level Alaskans will face a situation raising a legal issue in a given 12-month period.

If those legal problems are criminal, our state, like other states, pays for the lawyers to prosecute the crime, and pays for the lawyers to represent indigent defendants; and Alaska has also established a state agency to protect the rights of victims as well.

Those Alaskans who are *not* charged with a crime but are facing *civil* legal problems face consequences that are hardly less harsh than those charged with crimes. Without adequate legal representation, indigent families may lose their homes, their jobs, their income, their medical coverage, their rights to be free from domestic violence – all losses which may be preventable in a civil case, but not if our civil justice system reaches the wrong conclusion in that case, or if a case cannot get filed at all, because one of the people involved is too poor to have a lawyer. Without adequate legal representation, the inherent rights of indigent Alaskans, as declared in article I, section 1, of the Alaska Constitution, to "equal rights, opportunities, and protection under the law" may go unfulfilled.

The Task Force Report found that the civil legal needs of poor persons in Alaska were not being met due to inadequate funding of civil legal assistance, and that self-representing litigants were severely disadvantaged by their inability to afford counsel, because they were unable to assert their rights effectively due to lack of knowledge about the law. It also found that the increasing number of people trying to represent themselves in civil cases was impacting the court system adversely, because the lack of attorneys in such cases required more judicial time, resulted in postponements of other important legal matters, and often had the effect of putting the judges in inappropriate positions of offering legal advice or mediating for unrepresented individuals.

The one agency that tries to address the civil legal needs of indigent Alaskans statewide is not a state agency, but a private charitable non-profit, the Alaska Legal Services Corporation. Its mission is to provide meaningful access to justice in resolving civil legal problems for low-income clients, thus promoting family stability and reducing the legal consequences of poverty. It has been pursuing this since its establishment in 1966.

ALSC's federal funding was drastically reduced about ten years ago when a cost-of-living adjustment which had been in place for Alaska was removed, decreasing its federal funding from about \$1.7 million in 1995 to about \$940,000 in 1996; it has since then crept back up to about \$1.2 million currently. The federal Legal Services Corporation, in its 2005 Report "Documenting the Justice Gap in America," (www.lsc.gov/JusticeGap.pdf), concluded that sufficient funding to fill the gap could not be accomplished through LSC alone, but would have to involve "a partnership of federal and state governments, the private bar, and concerned public and private parties."

And its appropriation from the State of Alaska, which had been at \$1.2 million as of FY 1984, dwindled over the years to where it was \$175,000 in FY 2003, the most recent year for which funding was appropriated.

Reductions like that cannot be absorbed without without losing employees and offices, and that's what ALSC has done. From a 14-office and 97-employee organization, it has consolidated into an 8-office and 44-employee organization.

This bill recognizes that our state can and should take steps to make sure that those indigent Alaskans who are not charged with a crime nonetheless have a right to equal access to our justice system.

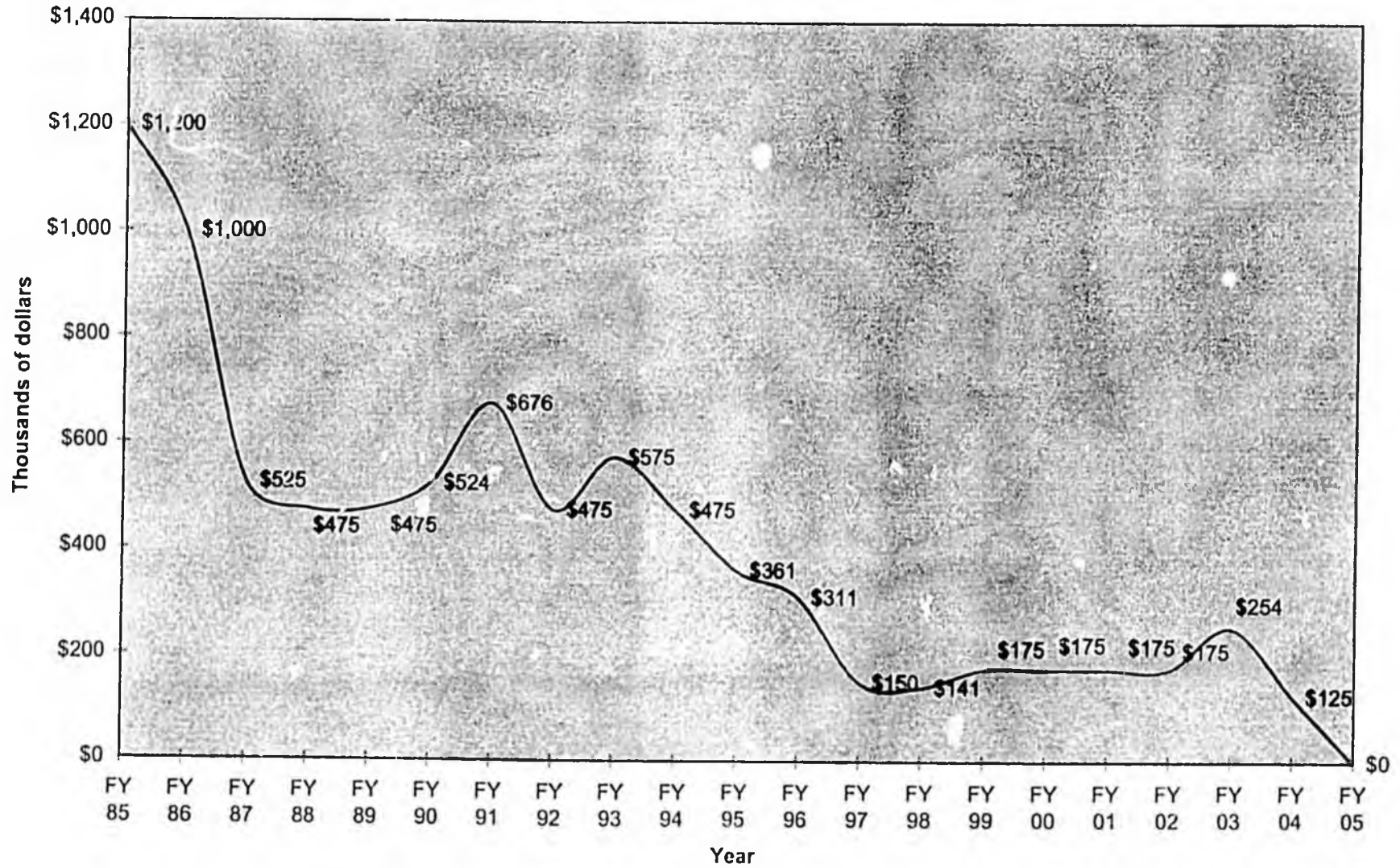
This bill would create a designated program reserve from the funds that flow out of our civil legal system; the Alaska Statutes provide that ½ of any punitive damage award goes, not to the plaintiff, but to the State. This bill would, without creating a dedicated fund, provide us with a way of using the high-stakes civil cases coming through our legal system to provide a mechanism so that our indigent Alaskans have their rights protected in civil cases where, although the monetary amounts may be lower, the consequences for the individual families involved are at least as important, if not more important, to our communities and our state.

In terms of cost-effectiveness, providing this service through a private non-profit agency is a better approach than trying to create another state agency. ALSC pays its starting attorneys about \$19,000 less annually than starting attorneys who work for the Department of Law or the Department of Administration. This won't exacerbate our PERS problems, because ALSC attorneys don't get PERS. ALSC also makes substantial use of volunteers; it recruits private attorneys to agree to accept cases for indigent clients for free under its highly effective pro bono "volunteer attorney support" program.

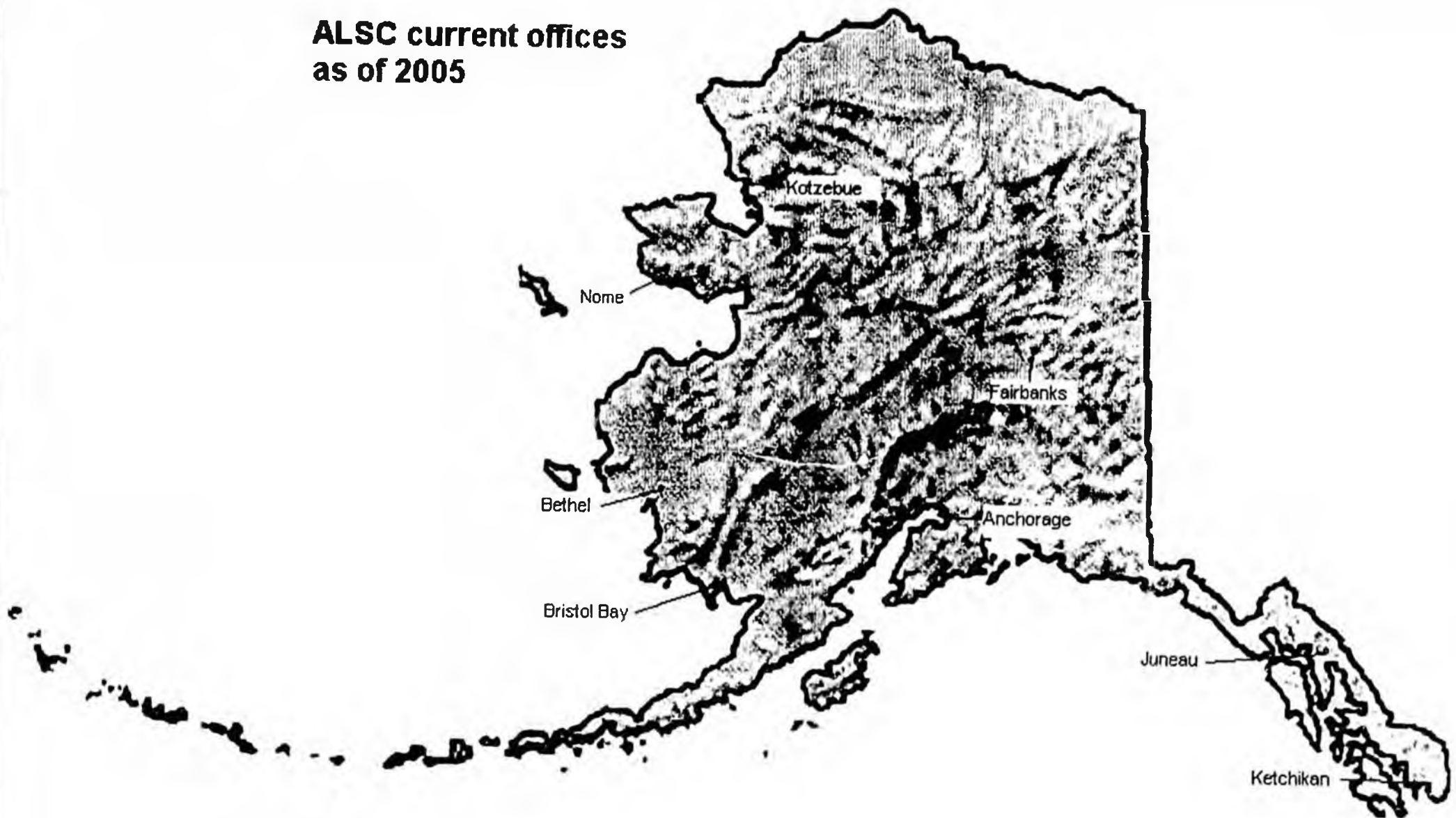
The designated program reserve this bill would create would address a real need throughout Alaska, and do so in the most cost-effective way.

Chart1

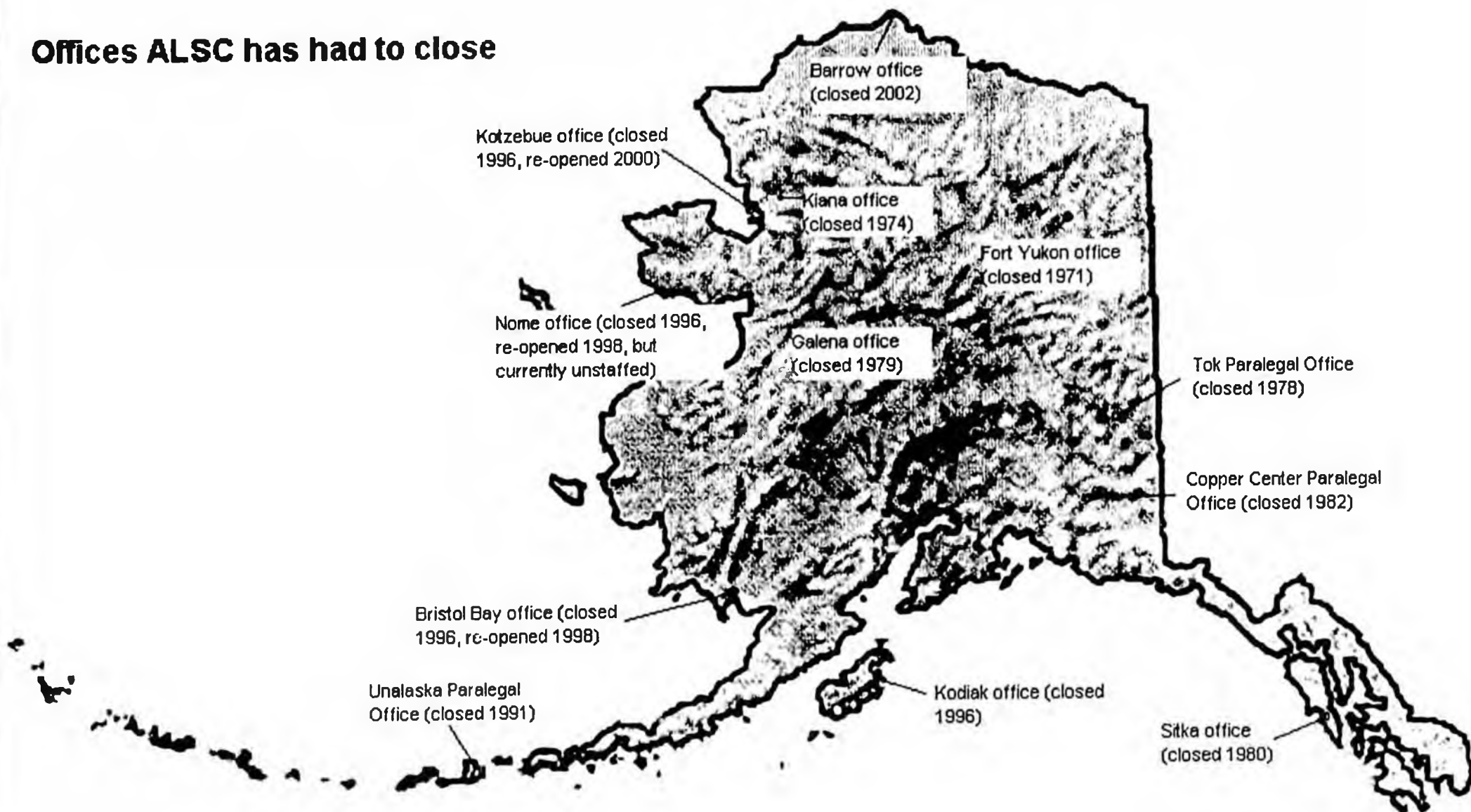
ALSC funding through State Appropriations (DCED and DHSS combined) over time



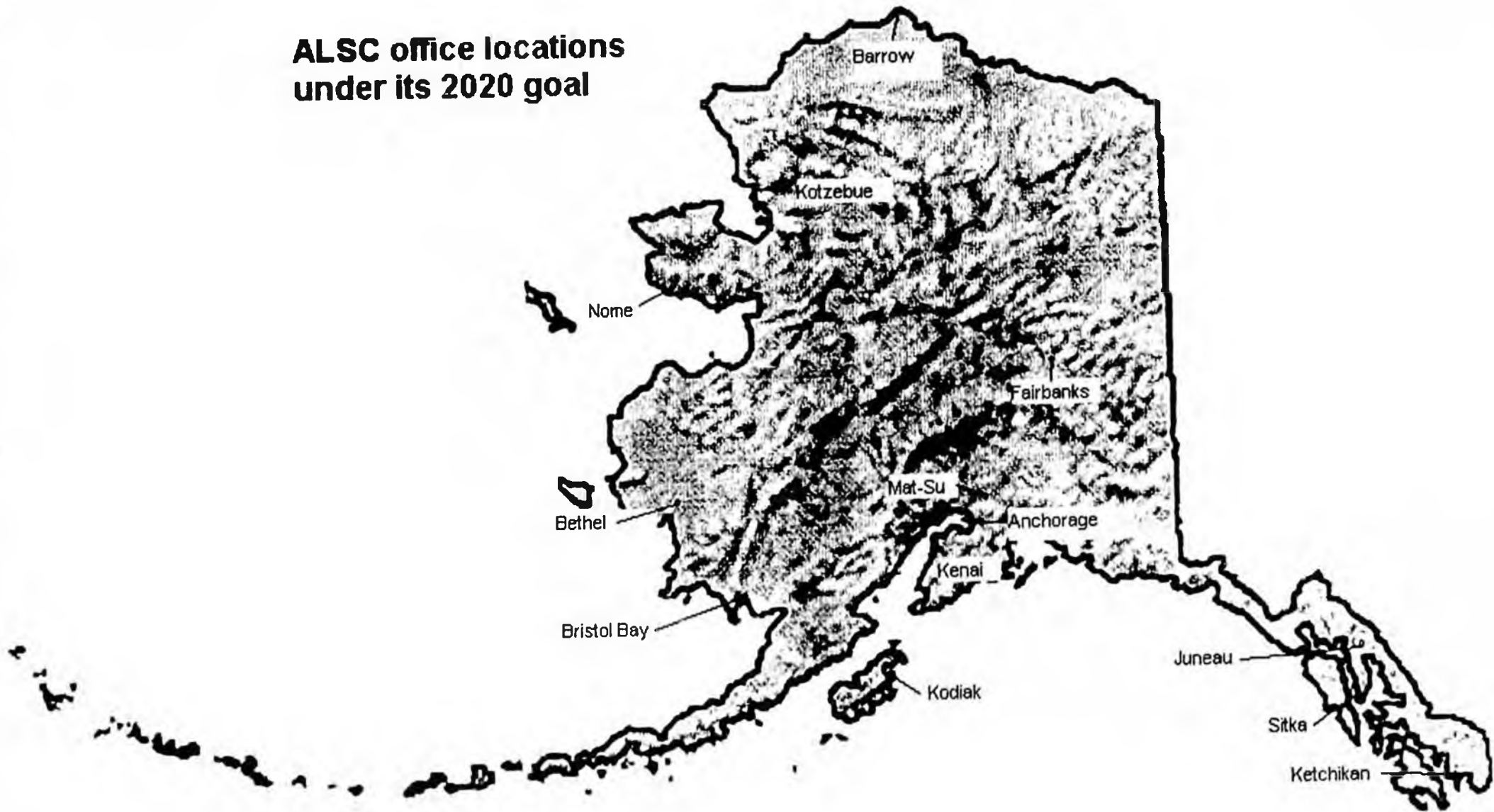
**ALSC current offices
as of 2005**



Offices ALSC has had to close



**ALSC office locations
under its 2020 goal**



ACCESS TO CIVIL JUSTICE TASK FORCE:

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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I. Executive Summary

The past five years has been marked by massive decreases in funding for social and legal services to low and moderate income Alaskans. This change corresponds to a decline in federal funding of programs assisting these individuals nationwide. The need for these services however has not declined. Indeed, it is greater than ever.

In Alaska, as in many states, the effect of these funding cuts created a crisis for groups charged with providing legal and social assistance to the poor and near-poor. The impact on Alaska Legal Services Corporation (Alaska Legal Services), the primary provider of civil legal services to the poor, was particularly profound. As various groups mobilized individually in response, it rapidly became apparent that a joint effort, examining the legal needs of Alaska's low- and moderate-income population and recommending new ways of meeting those needs, would ensure the most comprehensive and effective approach to the problem.

This movement spurred the creation of the Equal Access to Civil Justice Task Force in November 1997. Its mandate was to explore the unmet legal needs of Alaskans and to suggest ways of meeting those needs. The Task Force included representatives from as many parts of the community and state (urban and rural) as possible, including judges, business leaders, members of the private bar, court officials, and legal services providers. The recommendations formulated by the Task Force are directed to Alaska Legal Services, the private bar, the court system, other legal services providers and the state legislature.

This report presents the Task Force's recommendations. It is divided into three sections. First, a summary of the Task Force's prioritized recommendations is set out. Second, a narrative section provides an overview of the work and history of this Task Force, the legal needs of the poor and Alaska's poverty population, and outlines the history of Alaska Legal Services and its funding. The third section contains the various subcommittee findings and Steering Committee/Task Force approved recommendations.

This report contains a request to the Alaska Supreme Court to authorize the formation of an Implementation Task Force to put into place the recommendations set forth here.

II. Summary of Recommendations

The Steering Committee approved and presented to the Task Force approximately 60 specific recommendations. Over the course of a two-day meeting, the Task Force reviewed and prioritized those recommendations. The following list represents only these 22 prioritized recommendations. More detailed explanations of these and all the other recommendations appear in the last section of this report with a list of the findings made by each subcommittee to support the recommendations. (The page cite after the prioritized recommendations refers to the page in the report where the more detailed explanation of the recommendation appears). There is no significance to the order of the prioritized recommendations, i.e. Recommendation A has no greater priority than Recommendation V.

A. The Alaska Supreme Court should establish an "Access to Civil Justice Implementation Task Force" to act upon and put into place the recommendations forwarded by this Task Force.

B. The Alaska Bar Association should develop an Alaska "Modest Means Program" to provide moderate-income Alaskans (those who do not qualify for Alaska Legal Services), access to representation by attorneys who have agreed to charge a reduced hourly rate for their services. [p. 20]

C. A "One-Stop Shopping" customer-oriented intake and referral service for low-income clients with potential legal problems should be established. The service would include the development of a mentoring program for volunteer lawyers and would provide information on alternative dispute resolution and other resources. All resources in this "One-Stop Shopping" service would be available in as many different languages and formats as possible in order to assist the greatest number of people. This service would be available on-line and by an 800 number. [p. 26, 35]

D. By the year 2001, secure significant increased funding for Alaska Legal Services, at a minimum to 1982 levels. Even in 1982, the funding level was only minimally adequate funding for Alaska Legal Services. Updated to 2001 dollars that figure would be \$5,000,000 that should be raised from traditional and new sources. [p. 24-25]

E. Increase rural Alaska Legal Services staff and open an Alaska Legal Services office with attorneys on staff in every community that maintains an Alaska Superior Court. [p. 25]

F. Alaska Legal Services should increase coordination with other service providers, particularly in rural areas where there already may be a network of providers or staff willing and able to establish an affiliation with Alaska Legal Services. [p. 25]

G. Alaska Legal Services and the Alaska Bar Association should coordinate a request to the American Bar Association regarding law students' externships outside a school's geographical area, to permit law students to come to Alaska (a state with no law school), and work at Alaska Legal Services for the externship period. [p. 26]

H. The concept of an expanded and liberated (free of Congressional restrictions) Pro Bono Program should be explored.¹ [p. 29]

I. A Pro Bono Asylum Project should be created to assist immigrants seeking political asylum in the United States. (A free continuing legal education class was held in March 1999, and is scheduled for March 2000 in Anchorage for attorneys willing to take on a pro bono asylum case. In 1999, thirty attorneys out of 40 attending accepted cases. Follow-up meetings are being held bi-weekly to provide mentoring for these attorneys). [p. 22]

J. A Pro Bono Naturalization Program should be created to work with elderly and disabled immigrants. [p. 22]

K. The Alaska Pro Bono Program should adopt administrative procedures that would allow for attorneys to assist other pro bono attorneys by doing discrete tasks such as research or motion preparation. [p. 30]

L. The Alaska Pro Bono Program should deve'op a mentoring program. (This has already been implemented). [p. 29]

M. The Alaska Bar Foundation should continue to seek new ways of increasing "Interest On Lawyer Trust Accounts" funding. [p. 30]

N. The Alaska Bar Association should recommend that the Alaska Supreme Court adopt the American Bar Association's Model Rule 6.1 an aspirational guideline that all attorneys should perform 50 hours of pro bono work per year. [p. 29]

O. The Alaska Bar Association should especially encourage public sector attorneys to perform pro bono work. [p. 29]

P. The Alaska Bar Association should provide free continuing legal education classes to pro bono attorneys in poverty law areas, with the condition that the attorneys would then be obligated to take a pro bono case. (This was initlated in

¹ Currently, the Alaska Pro Bono Program operates under the same Congressional case restrictions as Alaska Legal Services. This might soon change as Alaska Legal Services has received oral and written confirmation from the national Legal Services Corporation approving a new plan for the Pro Bono Program which would in effect, sever it from Alaska Legal Services, and thus from the restrictions attached to the receipt of federal monies.

March 1999 with the presentation of two such seminars, one dealing with immigration law and the other with domestic violence). [p. 29, 36]

Q. The University of Alaska (at Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau) Paralegal Certificate Program should explore the placement of interns in the programs proposed in Recommendations B and C. [p. 35]

R. Establish a statewide "Alternative Dispute Resolution Steering and Implementation Committee" to evaluate and coordinate statewide alternative dispute resolution needs and make periodic recommendations to the Judicial Council. The committee's scope would include issues raised in this report as well as identifying sources of funding. The membership should include stakeholders listed in this report in addition to people who work in the field of domestic violence, from the community at large, and from the municipal government. [p. 31]

S. Establish a salaried statewide alternative dispute resolution Coordinator position. The person in this position would act as staff to the "Alternative Dispute Resolution Steering and Implementation Committee", and would establish a resource center for alternative dispute resolution materials. [p. 32]

T. Establishment of a "Pro Se Steering and Implementation Committee" which would regularly meet with court staff to discuss and develop pro se assistance. This committee would be court-administered and organized with as broad a membership as possible. This committee would also coordinate with the "One-Stop Shopping" Service described in Recommendation C and with the Pro Se Forms Committee described in Recommendation U. [p. 40]

U. The Alaska court system's existing Forms Committee membership should be modified to include forms users and practitioners. The work of this modified committee should be broadened to include regular review of court forms. The Forms Committee should focus on making the forms available in as many languages and formats as possible. [p. 40]

V. Systemic civil justice, legal and administrative snags should be reviewed and changes made to make the systems and agencies more client oriented. [p. 40]

III. The Myth of Access to Justice and the Creation of the Access to Civil Justice Task Force

The United States of America was founded on the principle of equal justice for all. This concept is embodied in the Equal Protection Clause of the United States Constitution, which declares that no State may "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."² The Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution complements this concept by providing that no person may "be deprived of life, liberty or property without the due process of law."³ These principles are set out in the Bill of Rights, which summarizes the rights and liberties of the people of the United States and the principles of Constitutional law deemed to be fundamental. Indeed, "Equal Justice Under Law" is so much the cornerstone of the United States' legal system that the phrase is memorialized in stone on the facade of the United States Supreme Court building as a reminder to all who enter.

Despite these proclamations, the unfortunate reality for the poor and the disenfranchised in the United States is that the promise behind the words "equal justice for all" has not been fully realized. Over the past few years, the federal and state governments have curtailed the benefits accorded the poor. Although the reasons for doing so are described as necessary for budgetary purposes or to help the poor get off welfare, the reality is that there are fewer government benefits than are needed. Agencies who assist the poor are being asked to do more with less, and organizations defending the rights of the poor are seeing their funding restricted while at the same time being told that they cannot provide certain kinds of services to those most in need of them.

In response, a number of states have re-examined the legal needs of the poor and those of moderate means and recommended ways to fulfill the promises made by the founders of this country to guarantee to all citizens equal access to justice.⁴ This report encompasses Alaska's initiation into this process.

On November 25, 1997, the Alaska Supreme Court issued a resolution entitled "The Creation of a Statewide Task Force on Access to Civil Justice" which stated:

WHEREAS, recent precipitous funding declines for legal services to the poor have triggered a crisis in the access to justice; and

WHEREAS, the demand for civil legal services by those who cannot afford them is growing dramatically; and

² United States Constitution, Amendment XIV, Section 1.

³ United States Constitution, Amendment V.

⁴ See, "And Justice for All - Fulfilling the Promise of Access to Civil Justice in California", State Bar of California, 1996; "Report of the Joint Legal Services Access and Funding Committee", State of Minnesota, 1995.

WHEREAS, there exists a substantial gap between these legal needs and the resources available to meet them; and

WHEREAS, this lack of legal representation impedes access to justice, a subject in which the judiciary has a special responsibility;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS RESOLVED by the Alaska Supreme Court, that there should be established a statewide Access to Justice Task Force comprised of judges, bar leaders, legal services providers, and community leaders to investigate, plan and recommend methods to increase the delivery of civil legal assistance and improve access to justice for the people of Alaska.

This resolution responded to the growing unmet legal needs of low-income Alaskans, spurred in part by the massive closures of Alaska Legal Services' offices throughout the state, and by the increased Congressional restrictions on the type of cases Alaska Legal Services is permitted to handle. The resolution recognizes the large and ever-growing gap between the need for legal services and the resources available to meet those needs, and also the impact on the poor, the community and the judicial system as a result of the lack of civil legal representation.

The effect of this resolution was the creation of a task force whose mission was two-fold: 1) to identify the need for legal services by low-income and moderate-income⁵ Alaskans and 2) to suggest recommendations to meet those needs. The Task Force, chaired by Justice Dana Fabe, included representatives from as many parts of the community as possible, including legislators, judges, attorneys, court officials, university officials, business leaders, and legal services providers. (A complete list of the Task Force members is attached as Appendix A). After the formation of the Task Force, a Steering Committee was created to coordinate and review the Task Force activities, and to issue a final set of recommendations to the Alaska Supreme Court. (A list of the Steering Committee members is attached as Appendix B). The Steering Committee in turn created six subcommittees, charged with conducting the initial fact-finding and creation of recommendations addressing particular areas of concern. Membership on the subcommittees was made up of Task Force members, and attorneys and non-attorneys from the community who might have a special interest in and could provide a variety of perspectives relevant to a particular subcommittee. The subcommittees are as follows:

- **Non-Alaska Legal Services Eligible** (comprised of two subcommittees): These subcommittees focused on the needs of persons whose income is above the poverty level, but who cannot afford to hire private attorneys to handle their legal needs, as well as those who are excluded from representation

⁵ Moderate-income Alaskans are those who are not below the poverty level but who nonetheless do not have the money to pursue their legal causes with the assistance of a hired attorney.

by Alaska Legal Services because of Congressional restrictions.

- **Alaska Legal Services:** This subcommittee explored the current status of Alaska Legal Services, with an emphasis on developing new service methods and securing new funding sources to support the organization.
- **Pro Bono:** This subcommittee focused on ways of encouraging members of the Alaska Bar Association to donate attorney services to persons who cannot afford to hire attorneys to represent them.
- **Alternative Dispute Resolution:** This subcommittee focused on ways in which alternative dispute resolution methods, such as mediation and arbitration, can address civil justice needs.
- **Community Legal Support and Education:** This subcommittee focused on defining and meeting community needs for law-related education and legal support.
- **Pro Se Litigants:** This subcommittee focused on the needs of persons who represent themselves in legal matters.

Each subcommittee met on its own over a period of several months, and presented to the Steering Committee specific findings as to the needs of that particular group or in that area and recommendations addressing those needs. For almost one year, the Steering Committee met on a monthly basis to review the findings and recommendations and voted on which of these recommendations to forward to the Task Force at large for review. The Task Force met for two days at the end of February 1999, and reviewed and prioritized the recommendations.

Although the mission of this Task Force is complete, the hope is that the momentum gained through the work of its members can be sustained into the future to put into place some or all of the recommendations made in this report. It will only be then that the words "equal access to justice" will be a reality for Alaskans.

IV. The Legal Needs of the Poor, Alaska's Poverty Population and the Provision of Legal Services in Alaska

A. The Legal Needs of the Poor

A number of studies have been done over a period of twenty years that examine the needs of the poor. Although they all offer insight into the situations faced by those at or near the poverty level, anyone with experience with these populations understands that people who live in poverty have legal issues that revolve around the basic necessities of life - food, shelter, safety, finances and medical care. Moreover, these issues often are precipitated by and become interrelated with other more personal and emotional ones such as divorce, custody, child support, ill health or loss of a job. A crisis brought on by the loss of income, can turn rapidly into one involving housing, resulting in an eviction perhaps, in turn creating a need for public benefits and subsidized housing.⁶

Legal and social services providers are also keenly aware that people living in poverty face an additional hurdle: the increasingly complex set of rules and regulations governing an ever-decreasing number of public benefits. It has become harder and harder to understand the requirements for various government programs, and harder still to determine whether the particular government agency involved is doing what it should be, when it should be. This means that people who deserve benefits don't get them, and don't know or are afraid to challenge the government bureaucracy involved. For individuals living in poverty, having the assistance of an attorney means the difference between having the basic necessities of life or going without.⁷

In order to better understand the kinds of situations faced by those living at or near the poverty level, the American Bar Association conducted a Comprehensive Legal Needs Study in 1993.⁸ The survey focused on low- and moderate-income households.⁹ Low-income was defined as households with income below the 125% level of the federal poverty guidelines (the bottom 5th of all households based on income). Moderate-income was defined as above the 125% level but below \$60,000 (representing the middle 3/5th of all households based on income). The purpose of the study was five fold:

⁶ Report of the Joint Legal Services Access and Funding Committee, p. 6, December 31, 1995, provided the basis for this information.

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ American Bar Association, Legal Needs and Civil Justice - A Survey of Americans, Major Findings of the Comprehensive Legal Needs Study, 1994. (Hereinafter, Legal Needs Study).

⁹ This survey was conducted only in the contiguous United States, and therefore excluded Alaska and Hawaii, and other US territories. The survey focused on households and so excluded those not living in a household setting, i.e. the homeless, those in institutions, the military, jail, nursing homes, hospitals etc. The surveys were conducted in Spanish or English only. Moreover, certain subgroups such as Native Americans or migrants may have been missed due to their small percentages in the population. p.7.

1. to learn about the nature and number of situations households face that raise legal issues;
2. to see what steps people take in dealing with those situations;
3. to ascertain what kinds of legal services are provided regarding needs brought to the legal system;
4. to assess the public awareness of the legal services available; and
5. to gauge the reactions of those who have had contact with the civil justice system.

The study found that of the approximately 3,000 households contacted, about 50% faced a situation that raised a legal issue in the previous calendar year (1992). This included new legal needs¹⁰ and ones continuing from before 1992. Legal Needs Study, p.3. Moreover, if someone in the household had one legal need, there was an almost even chance that they would also be dealing with another. Id. Factors such as a respondent's geographical location, urban or rural residence, or race, did not result in any significant difference in terms of them reporting more than one need. Households headed by individuals over the age of 65 reported substantially fewer legal needs as did households of the profoundly poor - those with income under \$10,000. Legal Needs Study, p.4.

Households included in the Legal Needs Study were also asked about the kinds of legal needs they experienced. There were 67 specific situations that they were asked about, which in turn were grouped into 17 general categories. Legal Needs Study, p.4. The responses from both the low- and moderate-income households were remarkably similar: personal finance and consumer issues, and matters regarding housing and real property were mentioned most often as the areas in which they experienced a legal need. Legal Needs Study, p.5. Moderate-income households reported that community and regional matters, employment related issues and family/domestic matters followed in terms of areas presenting legal needs. Legal Needs Study, p.6. Low-income households noted community and regional matters, and family/domestic issues presented the next greatest number of legal needs. Id.

In examining the steps that people took to deal with their legal needs the survey found that both groups mentioned as a first response that they would deal with the matter on their own. Legal Needs Study, p.11. For low-income households, the next most frequent response was to take no action at all. Id. For moderate-income households the next most frequent response was to turn to the civil justice system - this included contacting a lawyer (in private practice or from a legal services program), mediator, arbitrator, or an official hearing body such as a court. Id. The least likely course of action for both groups was to turn to a non-legal third party (service-providing agency, professionals - accountants, realtors, community organization or regulatory agency). It is critical to note that

¹⁰ In this study, "legal needs" were referred to as "specific situations members of households were dealing with that raised legal issues - whether or not they were recognized as legal or taken to some part of the civil justice system." Legal Needs Study, p.2.

nearly 3/4 of all legal needs of low-income and 2/3 of all legal needs of moderate-income households were NOT taken to the civil justice system. Legal Needs Study, p.12. There was no action taken at all in more than 1/3 of all low-income and 1/4 of all moderate-income cases. Id.

The Legal Needs Study questioned respondents about why they brought so few of their legal needs to the civil justice system. Low-income households noted they believed that turning to the legal system would not help and that it would cost too much. Moderate-income households stated they felt that the situation was not really a problem, that they could handle it on their own and that a lawyer's involvement would not help. Moderate-income households also noted that they did not know how to find a lawyer. Legal Needs Study, p.16.

The information presented in the Legal Needs Study is significant for Alaska despite the fact that the state was not included in the survey. There has been no comparable study conducted in the state, and the responses given by low- and moderate-income households in the lower 48 are thus as reliable a guide as exists to estimate the legal needs of Alaska's poor. It is safe to assume that Alaska's poor and near poor are likely to face the same number of legal needs as other Americans. Applying the Legal Needs Study results to Alaska means that with over 66,000 poor people in the state, (not including those that fall in the near-poor category), almost 33,000 (or 50%) will have a legal need in any given year. Given the limited financial resources of Alaska Legal Services, and the lack of other service providers, it is clear that reasonable access to legal services is going to be problematic, at best, for these households.

The Alaska Legal Services Subcommittee of this Task Force conducted a brief informal survey of five state superior court judges to obtain their opinion on the impact of restricted legal services on their courtrooms and litigants. The judges were unanimous in their opinion that the number of pro se litigants has increased over the past couple of years. Moreover, they all found that the effect of this increase has meant a corresponding increase in time spent on cases involving pro se litigants.

The judges noted that this jump in the number of pro se litigants has had an effect on others in their courtroom as well as beyond the courtroom. First, attorneys feel the impact due to judges postponing attention to more complex civil cases. Second, attorneys representing a client against a pro se litigant find themselves returning over and over to court due to the pro se litigant's lack of understanding of the legal process. Third, a judge frequently must assume either the role of mediator, or at other times attorney, for each of the unrepresented individuals, thereby putting the judge in an inappropriate position. Lastly, the community as a whole is impacted by the backlog created by the spillover from pro se cases, particularly in the area of domestic relations.

The effect on the judicial system as a whole is more insidious in that

everyone desires a legal system that reaches the correct result most of the time, and where the result is not dependent on money. Pro se litigants however, are severely disadvantaged by their inability to afford counsel because they are unable to assert their rights effectively due to their lack of knowledge about pertinent defenses and rights. One judge noted that this could have tragic results not just for the particular individuals or family involved, but also for all of us.

An additional area of concern stemming from the increase of pro se litigants focuses on those who do not speak English. There are significant numbers of non-English speaking individuals throughout the state. At least five different and distinct native languages are spoken in Alaska. Moreover, there are significant groups of Spanish speaking individuals, and large groups of Filipinos and Russians. These individuals face an increased burden when appearing in court due to their lack of familiarity with the English language, the lack of available translators, and the dearth of informational brochures and pamphlets in languages other than English.

The size and scope of the Legal Needs Study made it possible to gather information about the legal needs of low- and moderate-income Americans on an unprecedented scale. Combining this information with the growing local awareness of the numbers and problems of unrepresented litigants presents an opportunity to focus attention and efforts in Alaska in such a way as to assist those most in need.

B. Alaska's Poor

There are over 620,000 people in the State of Alaska.¹¹ Of this figure, approximately 66,558 live in poverty. The federal government defines poverty according to "the cost of food to families of different sizes on a nationwide basis."¹² For Alaskans, the poverty level is set at 125% of the federal poverty guidelines since the cost of food is approximately 25% greater than elsewhere in the country.

The figures above do not give an accurate picture of the financial conditions of the population as they are based on the nationwide poverty rate and not the 125% rate. AET, p.5. The difference between the two rates represents an additional 20,000 individuals living in poverty. (At the national rate only 47,906 individuals live in poverty in the state, whereas at the 125% rate, the figure jumps to over 66,000). Complicating the definition of poverty in Alaska is the fact that there are substantial differences in the costs of living across the

¹¹ Alaska Population Overview: 1998 Estimates, Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section, June 1999.

¹² Alaska Economic Trends, July 1992, p.4. (Hereinafter, AET). This report was based on information from the 1990 Census.

state. In Anchorage, for example, the cost of living is probably closer to the average in the lower 48, but in the more remote areas of the state it is markedly higher. AET, p.4.¹³ Furthermore, the subsistence lifestyles of individuals in certain parts of the state adds to the confusion in defining poverty in Alaska and complicates calculating the cost of living for those different areas.

Despite these complications and variances the census report did yield some clear information about the level of poverty within particular areas and households in the state. For instance, the highest rates of poverty occurred in areas of the state that are predominantly Native and rural. AET, p.5. In contrast, 33% of all Alaskan poor people live in Anchorage, the state's largest city, although they only represent 10% of the city's total population. Id.

The census report and a following study also revealed that individuals under 25 or over 75 tend to live in poverty, and that the age group with the highest rate of poverty is among 18-24 year olds, and children under 5 in families. AET, p.5. In terms of household composition, the highest rate of poverty occurs in single parent families headed by women. (Almost 25% of these women live in poverty in Alaska). AET, p.5-6. Forty-five percent of all female-headed native households are at or below the 100% poverty line; 47% of white female-headed households are below the poverty line and 54% of black female-headed households are below the poverty line.

Despite the issues noted regarding the difficulty in defining the poverty level of Alaskans, these figures cannot mask the fact that Alaska has a large number of individuals living in poverty. Moreover, some of the problems described by the study, for example the remoteness and isolation of certain communities, are the very same ones that make the delivery of services to assist the poor so complicated and expensive.

C. Overview of Alaska Legal Services

The core of the civil legal services system in Alaska is Alaska Legal Services. It is the largest and most comprehensive provider of free civil legal assistance to low-income Alaskans. The program operates central offices in Anchorage and regional offices in Barrow, Bethel, Dillingham, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan and Nome, and serves a poverty population of approximately 66,558¹⁴ within a geographic area of 570,833 square miles. The urban poverty level population of approximately 32,714 Alaskans resides in or near the three major cities of Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau. The rural poverty population of approximately 33,844 resides in small, outlying communities and in 203

¹³ See also, Alaska Economic Trends, The Cost of Living - Measuring it for Alaska, Juno 1999, p. 3-16, particularly pages 3-11.

¹⁴ This figure is based on the 1990 census, which is the last year for which complete figures are available.

remote and isolated villages scattered throughout this immense geographic region.

Alaska Legal Services was founded in 1966 and began operating in 1967. It was formed during President Johnson's administration with a grant from the federal Office of Economic Opportunity. In the ensuing decade, federal funding for Alaska Legal Services increased and then became stable after the passage in 1974 of the Legal Services Corporation Act that provided then (and now) a system for funding and overseeing all the legal services programs nationwide.¹⁵

The mission of Alaska Legal Services since its formation has been to ensure fairness and equity by providing legal assistance to low-income Alaskans throughout the state. Its goal is to provide high quality legal services to the poor to enable them to obtain the basic necessities of life, such as food, safety, housing and medical care; obtain effective access to courts and administrative agencies; and to assert and enforce the legal rights of the poor in these forums.

Alaska Legal Services handles cases involving family law issues (divorce, custody, adoption, child or spouse abuse, child support), landlord/tenant, public entitlements, health, probate (wills or estates), and consumer issues. Native Alaskan clients are additionally represented in cases involving hunting and fishing issues, Indian child welfare (ICWA) and tribal jurisdiction. Alaska Legal Services advocates for its clients in both legal and administrative arenas. The agency does not handle any criminal cases, or any cases that are fee generating. It is also restricted from handling a variety of cases due to legislative restrictions imposed by Congress.¹⁶ Alaska Legal Services has always been restricted to representing individuals whose household income does not exceed the federal poverty guidelines.¹⁷

Alaska Legal Services provides a variety of legal services in the areas listed above. First and foremost, Alaska Legal Services represents clients in court or before an administrative agency. Second, it provides counsel and advice services where a client is given limited legal assistance (short of actual representation in court or before an agency) and information about how to handle their case on their own. Third, Alaska Legal Services offers a wide range of clinics and informational brochures on topics such as divorce, custody, preparing an answer in court cases, bankruptcy, landlord/tenant issues, and how to prepare a power of attorney, among others. In some cases, these clinics and brochures are held and prepared in conjunction with the Alaska Pro Bono Program and other non-profit agencies.

¹⁵ The Legal Services Corporation (LSC) is a private, non-profit corporation funded by Congress to provide free civil legal services to the poor. It distributes the funding it receives from Congress to the various legal services programs in the country.

¹⁶ Additional information regarding the newest restrictions imposed on Alaska Legal Services by congressional legislation appears in section E.

¹⁷ For 1999, the maximum poverty income for a single individual is \$12,900/yr. \$1,075/mo., \$248.08/wk; for a family of four, the income limit is \$26,000/yr., \$2,175/mo., \$501.92/wk.

The Alaska Pro Bono Program (APBP) works hand in hand with Alaska Legal Services, accepting clients that have been screened by Alaska Legal Services' staff and who meet Alaska Legal Services' income and case-type restrictions. The APBP refers these cases to private attorneys who have agreed to take cases at no charge to the client. Alaska Legal Services essentially remains co-counsel in these cases, providing assistance and mentoring as needed to the private attorney handling the case.

Over the course of the past few years, as funding for Alaska Legal Services has decreased, emphasis on referring cases to the Pro Bono Program has increased. Since referrals to the Pro Bono Program depend in large part on intake at Alaska Legal Services, the Pro Bono Program has faced limitations too on its number of referrals. Additionally, although Alaska Legal Services is the primary provider of civil legal services, referrals to and connections with other organizations providing legal and other assistance has increased.

In 1998, Alaska Legal Services assisted over 4400 people. Of those people, 82.6% were between the ages of 18 and 59; 17.1% were over the age of 60 and .3% were under the age of 18. Alaska Legal Services represented a variety of ethnic groups due to the diversity of the state's population: 57% of the 4,400 individuals were Caucasian, 33% Native American, 5% Black, 3% Hispanic and 2% Asian/Pacific Islanders. Two out of three Alaska Legal Services clients in 1998 were women. The Pro Bono program separately assisted an additional 1340 individuals in 1998. Of those individuals, 900 included clinic attendees and over 400 were provided full service representation.

D. Other Providers of Legal and Social Services

As noted above, Alaska Legal Services is the most comprehensive provider of civil legal services in Alaska. However, there are a number of other organizations throughout the state that provide more specialized legal and social assistance to individuals belonging to a particular subsection of the population. Several of these organizations are described below

Catholic Social Services - The Immigration and Refugee Services Program (IRSP) at Catholic Social Services is the only agency in Alaska that is federally accredited with the Board of Immigration Appeals to provide immigration legal assistance to low-income immigrants. IRSP has three main priorities: 1, immigrants fleeing political persecution, 2, victims of domestic violence, 3, and family reunification. The IRSP serves the entire state of Alaska out of its Anchorage office. Current staffing includes three attorneys, one paralegal, one refugee resettlement assistant and one administrative assistant. Demand for IRSP's services has increased due to radical changes in the Immigration and Nationality Act: in fiscal year 1999, IRSP served 6,200 clients,

the majority of whom speak little or no English.

Alaska Native Justice Center – The Alaska Native Justice Center (ANJC) was formed in 1993 as a non-profit corporation with a statewide focus and mission to specifically meet the growing, unmet needs of the Alaska Native community in relation to the state's justice system – both civil and criminal. ANJC remains the only organization whose purpose is to advocate for those involved in the system either as defendants or as victims. ANJC works in four specific areas to implement change: advocacy, outreach, education and innovation (such as the Rural Youth Courts, a restorative justice project). In FY 1999 ANJC provided services to approximately 1,200 clients seeking services for legal assistance or referrals in a variety of areas including bankruptcy, contracts, employment, landlord/tenant, and wills and estates. ANJC's professional staff includes a President/Chief Executive Officer, Program Manager and an Administrative Assistant.

Abused Women's Aid in Crisis, Inc - This organization was founded in 1977. AWAIC's goal is to diminish the effects of domestic violence on the lives of women and children by providing a variety of support including recreational, educational, and counseling services in a safe, secure, empowering environment. Its ultimate vision is the elimination of domestic violence in Alaska's communities. AWAIC currently operates a twenty-four hour, 52-bed shelter for women and children made homeless by domestic violence. Other programs feature non-residential services including women's groups, a Male Awareness/Women's Awareness batterer's intervention program, a program helping women transition out of the shelter, a children's program dedicated to helping children witnesses/victims of domestic violence, and a twenty-four hour domestic violence hotline. (272-0100). In FY 1999, AWAIC programs provided services to 1,669 people, 55.5% were female, 45.5% male. Of that total, 20% were children, 36% were 18-29, 43% 30-65, and .2% were over the age of 65. (.8% did not give age information).

Disability Law Center of Alaska - This is a private not-for-profit organization established in 1977 under federal law to protect the human and civil rights of Alaskans with disabilities. Legally based advocacy is used to assist individuals who are discriminated against based on their disability. The organization has offices in Anchorage, Bethel, Fairbanks and Juneau. The Disability Law Center receives approximately 3,000 complaints every year, of which 300 become clients. Using a variety of interventions, staff is able to resolve 90-95% of client problems without resorting to litigation. The majority of the organization's funding comes from federal and state grants.

E. Crisis at Alaska Legal Services - Funding and Congressional Restrictions

At its peak, Alaska Legal Services had 14 offices, a staff of 97 and a total budget of over \$2.8 million. In the mid-1980's, Alaska Legal Services suffered from the first of several funding cuts. Funding from the state of Alaska fell by more than 50% from \$1.2 million in 1985, to \$475,000 in 1986 and 1987. Federal funding too, was slashed. Staff positions were correspondingly reduced from 97 to approximately 55. In the early 1990's Alaska Legal Services suffered another round of funding cuts from both the state and federal governments, resulting in a further reduction of staff. By 1996, state funding fell to only \$150,000 and the number of staff retained was 32 with only 5 offices remaining open.

Current (1999) staffing for Alaska Legal Services in 8 offices throughout the state includes 20 attorneys, five paralegals, one financial professional, one administrative professional, a development director, a pro bono coordinator, and support staff (for a total of 40 staff). Of the 40 staff, 6 are working on a part-time basis primarily due to budget constraints that do not permit full staffing in all offices. The total 1999 budget is approximately what it was 15 years ago (\$2.8 million). Moreover, Alaska Legal Services has had to expand its sources of funding instead of relying primarily on federal and state funds. For example, in 1998, funding came from the umbrella Legal Services Corporation¹⁸, four separate federal grants, four separate state grants, and 8 additional sources including local borough governments, tribes, the Alaska Bar Foundation, and a statewide fundraising campaign.

In addition to the drastic reduction in funding, Congress increased the legislative restrictions on the type of cases that legal services organizations are permitted to handle. The initial restrictions imposed on legal services providers were in the areas of abortion rights, selective service and on public boycotts and demonstrations. In the past few years, however, Congress has increased the restrictions on all legal services organizations receiving Legal Services Corporation funding. See generally 45 C.F.R. sec. 1610-1643. However, it is critical to note that the restrictions apply to the use of non-LSC funds as well. Alaska Legal Services is now also restricted from the following activities: 1, participating as counsel in a class action lawsuit; 2, initiating legal representation or participating in "litigation, lobbying, or rule making, involving an effort to reform a Federal or State welfare system" (except to comment on public rule making or respond to a written request for information or testimony); 3, engaging in legislative or administrative advocacy (with the same exception); 4, claiming or collecting attorney fees under a statute or court rule allowing them to the prevailing party (such as Alaska's Civil Rule 82); 5, representing aliens (except for certain narrow categories of lawful aliens and except in certain domestic violence cases); 6, participating in litigation on behalf of incarcerated persons; 7, defending a public housing tenant in eviction proceedings involving an allegation of the use of illegal drugs; 8, advocating or opposing any redistricting plan,

¹⁸ A substantial portion of the funds received by Alaska Legal Services from the Legal Services Corporation is the Native American Grant.

through litigation or otherwise.¹⁹

The effect on Alaska Legal Services of these new restrictions was two-fold. First, the obvious result was having to turn away numerous individuals who previously could have been assisted by Alaska Legal Services, but now could not. Second, was the additional financial impact particularly felt by Alaska Legal Services due to the restriction on the collection of attorney fees in cases where Alaska Legal Services was the prevailing party. Alaska is one of the few states where the prevailing party in a lawsuit is awarded their costs and attorney fees. Alaska Legal Services traditionally relied heavily on this Civil Rule as a source of funding.

The impact on low-income Alaskans cannot be overstated. There are fewer attorneys than ever to serve a low-income population of over 66,000. In 1980, there was one Alaska Legal Services attorney per 1,233 persons living at or below the poverty line. By June 1996, that number was reduced to one Alaska Legal Services attorney per 3,700 persons living in poverty. Moreover, since the 1980's Alaska Legal Services has fewer offices in rural areas, which has forced a major shift in its service delivery. There are large groups of people who are no longer eligible to receive Alaska Legal Services assistance and no other organization in place that can fill the gap to meet these needs.

¹⁹ There are several other restrictions impacting LSC funding recipients. The ones listed focus on the kinds of clients and cases that can be accepted by an LSC funded program.

IV. Sub-Committee Findings and Task Force Approved Recommendations

A. Non-Alaska Legal Services Eligible Subcommittee²⁰ - Income and Legislation

Introduction: This subcommittee focused on the needs of persons whose income is above the federal poverty level, but who cannot afford to hire private attorneys to handle their legal needs. This includes two subcategories: the near poor (income from 125% of the federal poverty standard to \$27,000) and the moderate-income population (those with income between \$27,000 and \$45,000). The focus of this subcommittee was additionally on those who are not eligible for assistance from Alaska Legal Services by virtue of federal legislation (prohibition on Legal Services programs handling class actions, abortion rights cases, prisoner's rights cases, cases involving administrative rule-making etc).

Findings:

- There is extensive anecdotal evidence that a substantial portion of Alaska's population cannot afford legal services. It is difficult to accurately define this population due to the lack of income data, the wide variance in cost of living and availability of lawyers among Alaska communities, and the questionable usefulness of extrapolation from data from other states.
- There is enough information available from the latest census survey (completed in 1989), combined with information from California about the legal needs of the poor in that state, to permit some reasonable assumptions to be made. The household income data from 1989 illustrates the enormity of the problem of access to civil justice in Alaska. Of 190,000 Alaska households, 51,000 had incomes ranging from \$15,000 to \$35,000. This represents 27% of Alaska's population. Given the low but steady rate of inflation over the last nine years, this population group arguably includes both the near-poor and the moderate-income designations used in California and other states.
- Further complicating the issue of access to civil justice is the fact that another 28,000 households that are likely eligible for legal assistance from Alaska Legal Services, by virtue of their income being below the federal poverty guidelines, have seen the availability of such services decline dramatically with the cutbacks in that agency's mandate and budget. In sum, for nearly

²⁰ A separate subcommittee was created to address the needs of immigrants who are also not eligible for assistance from Alaska Legal Services due to recent federal legislation prohibiting Alaska Legal Services from providing assistance to them. A second separate set of findings and recommendations therefore have been prepared for the immigrant population.

80,000 Alaska households, or 42% of Alaska's families, reasonable access to legal services is at best problematic and is likely to be non-existent.

- California used a sophisticated analysis that concluded that that state's near-poor, a population of over two million, experienced approximately 0.9 legal incidents per year and generated over 800,000 unmet legal needs per year. In short, the total of unmet legal needs is approximately 40% of the total number of persons in the near poor population. Through conservative extrapolation, it is clear that each near-poor household is likely to experience at least several unmet legal needs over a five-year period.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Alaska Bar Association develop an Alaska "Modest Means Program" to provide low- and moderate-income Alaskans access to legal representation by attorneys who have agreed to charge a reduced hourly rate for their services. The program would impose no restrictions on the type of cases in which the volunteer lawyers would provide services, thereby offering assistance to those who would not be represented by Alaska Legal Services due to the nature of their case. Obviously, however, if there were no lawyers in a given location who have the skills to provide representation in a particular specialty, the Bar Association would not be able to make the referral.

This program would be similar to the Oregon State Bar Modest Means Program. Like the Oregon model, the Alaska Bar Association would administer this program. The Bar Association would be responsible for screening clients and referring them to members of the lawyer volunteer panel. Again, like Oregon, Alaska's screening criteria would be 200% of the federal poverty guidelines which would be approximately \$2,000 monthly for a single person, or \$4,200 for a family of four. These caps could be adjusted periodically depending on the numbers of applicants and available lawyers during specific time periods.

Private attorneys who participate in Oregon's Modest Means Program have agreed to charge reduced fees for legal work performed on behalf of clients referred through the program. In Oregon that rate is \$40.00 per hour, and in Orange County, California, \$80.00 per hour. It is recommended that Alaska should adopt a fee of \$50.00 or \$60.00 per hour with the lawyer able to charge an initial consultation fee of \$50.00. Whether or not the initial attorney is retained would be up to the potential client and that attorney after the first visit. Retainers could be charged, but they would be expected to be commensurate with the hourly rate. Case costs would be borne by the client.

The costs of such a program would be significant. The Bar Association (or some other entity) would have to process written application from applicants and make eligibility decisions. The process would then involve locating an attorney willing to take that type of case and making the referrals to the client.

As noted above, the most recent income data noted above indicated that 27% of Alaska's population had incomes ranging from \$15,000 to \$35,000. If one assumes that the percentage that could be labeled in best means is still approximately correct, then about one quarter of Alaska's families would be eligible for this program. Given the huge numbers, it is recommended that a pilot program be created in Anchorage in order to test the program and make necessary changes before going statewide.

Issues still to be discussed include the appropriateness of the Alaska Bar Association as the entity responsible for screening and referral, eligibility criteria for clients, whether to rely upon an initial fee from the client and/or the lawyer in order to defray costs of the program, and whether a pilot program is appropriate.

B. Non-Alaska Legal Services Subcommittee - Immigrants

Introduction: This subcommittee focused on that portion of Alaska's population that is not eligible for assistance from Alaska Legal Services due to their citizenship status. Currently, federal law prohibits Alaska Legal Services from providing services to anyone who is not a United States citizen or permanent lawful alien, except in very specific circumstances.

Findings:

- Large immigrant communities reside in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Delta Junction, Kodiak and Juneau. Many of these immigrants fled from political persecution in their country of origin. Approximately 500 Russian refugees reside in Delta Junction. Forty-five percent of the population in Kodiak is foreign born, including approximately 1000 people from El Salvador.
- There are two private law firms experienced in immigration law in Alaska. Both are located in Anchorage.
- Catholic Social Services is the only agency in Alaska that provides no cost or low cost legal assistance to immigrants. Currently three attorneys work with the program, although only one provides direct case representation in immigration legal proceedings. The program receives an average of six hundred phone calls each month for legal assistance.
- The Pro Bono Program at Alaska Legal Services has tried to provide pro bono legal assistance to immigrants by arranging pro bono immigration clinics in Anchorage, Kodiak and Juneau. The Immigration Clinic in Anchorage has been very successful and well attended. The clinic in Kodiak, however, was terminated due to the attorneys' lack of immigration expertise.

- On average, one-third of the immigrants attending deportation hearings are not represented by counsel. Catholic Social Services represents approximately one-third of the immigrants who are placed in deportation proceedings. The private bar represents the remaining one-third.
- Congress has enacted three significant legislative acts relating to immigrants since September 1996, which has made legal assistance to immigrants critical. In Alaska, the greatest need for legal assistance is for the following issues: 1) naturalization of the elderly, disabled and low-income immigrants who lost their eligibility to receive food stamps and are barred for five years from receiving public assistance if they arrived in the United States after 8/22/96; 2) political asylum for the hundreds of individuals who fled El Salvador and reside on Kodiak Island who are eligible for a one-time interview with an asylum officer to gain legal residency in the United States; and 3) political asylum for the individuals who are not from El Salvador.

Recommendations:

1. Creation of a Pro Bono Program for political asylum applicants. To facilitate the creation of such a program it is recommended that:

a. The Alaska Bar Association send a letter to attorneys who pass the Alaska Bar Exam each calendar year to inform them of the Pro Bono Asylum Project and determine if they are willing to provide pro bono services to immigrants seeking asylum.

b. The Alaska Bar Association sponsor an annual Political Asylum continuing legal education program which will be free to attorneys and translators willing to provide pro bono representation and services to immigrants seeking asylum.

c. A coordinator be hired to coordinate the pro bono program and to mentor pro bono attorneys. More experienced immigration practitioners should also be asked to serve as volunteers and mentors. The recommendation is that such a coordinator be placed at Catholic Social Services.

2. Creation of a Naturalization Project to work with the elderly and disabled immigrants. It is recommended that the coordinator of such a program also be placed at Catholic Social Services. Possible sources of funding for such a program include Commission on Aging and the Mental Health Authority Land's Trust.

C. Alaska Legal Services Subcommittee

Introduction: This subcommittee focused on the current status of Alaska Legal Services, with a particular emphasis on ideas for developing new service methods and funding sources to support the organization.

Findings:

- Low-income Alaskans have a great unmet need for access to the civil justice system. The only way to meet this need is by having more attorneys and support staff at Alaska Legal Services and therefore ultimately by increasing the funding for Alaska Legal Services.
- By creating this Task Force, the Alaska Supreme Court has recognized that judicial support of a system for providing equal access to justice for the poor and those of moderate means is warranted. This judicial support violates no canon of judicial ethics. Rather, it is an acknowledgment that the absence of legal advice and representation is detrimental to the general public.
- Promotion and protection of equal access to justice is the responsibility of all three branches of government, the organized bar, and the community.
- Federal, state, and local governments share the blame in failing to adequately fund programs that would assure all persons equal access to justice. Unfortunately, the private bar and donors have not been able to fill the gap.
- Alaska Legal Services, now in its 33rd year, is the only organization established and qualified to provide a fairly comprehensive range of civil legal services (subject to federal restrictions) to poor people statewide. Alaska Legal Services has gone from a high of 98 staff persons in 14 office locations, to a reduced staff of 37 with eight office locations, one of which is staffed only half time by a paralegal.
- The dramatic decrease in state and federal funding of Alaska Legal Services caused by Congressional and state legislative action has forced the closure of Alaska Legal Services' offices primarily in rural Alaska. These closures have denied essential services to the people in these areas who often lack local assistance for even the simplest of matters (for example: completing public benefits applications, small claims court forms, or responding to court papers). Urban residents in contrast have such assistance. Compounding the problem in rural areas is the fact that with the opening and closing of several rural Alaska Legal Services' offices in the past few years, many rural residents are no longer aware that Alaska Legal Services still exists and is available to help them with a legal problem.
- The lack of Alaska Legal Services staff throughout the state has resulted in increasing numbers of individuals becoming pro se litigants. Often they do

not adequately understand the laws that govern their case, nor the procedures to follow, and are unable to successfully present their cases. Their cases are often dismissed for technical reasons. Moreover, pro se litigants cause other problems, including major delays, which affect the entire court system.

- Alaska Legal Services has taken a number of steps to address the decline in funding including reducing overhead, staff, hours of various individual staff members, and benefits. At the same time, Alaska Legal Services continues to upgrade technologically to improve intake and client-handling procedures. Until only very recently, Alaska Legal Services was operating with a 10 year old telephone system and also only recently obtained modern, networked computers. The lack of newer technology limits the existing staff's efficiency and ability to serve a larger number of potential clients requesting assistance daily. The existing staff, committed to the cause of equal justice, cannot be asked to make further sacrifices, and cannot alone bear the burden of providing equal access to justice. An adequate number of attorneys must be available to effectively meet client needs.
- The new federal regulation that prevents legal services programs from collecting attorneys fees from the losing party in litigation (P.L. 104-134, sec. 504, 42 U.S.C. 2996e(d)(6)) has a particularly strong negative effect on Alaska Legal Services because of Alaska's Civil Rule 82, which provides for such fee awards. Alaska Legal Services had traditionally relied on this source of money as a significant supplement to dwindling government funding.
- The State of California created a Task Force similar to Alaska's to study the problem of equal access to justice. Its report, "And Justice for All -- Fulfilling the Promise of Access to Civil Justice in California" (1996) has been of significant help to this subcommittee. The California report's "Summary of Findings, Recommendations, and Options Regarding Funding" (pages xxiv, xxv, xxvi) presents many points applicable here. See, especially, Findings 1,2,3,4,5,6,9,11,12. (Attached as Appendix C).

Recommendations:

1. Secure significant increased funding for Alaska Legal Services through traditional state and federal funding sources.
 - a. Get vocal support for adequate levels of funding for Alaska Legal Services from effective lobbying groups, such as the League of Women Voters.
 - b. Build a political constituency, and persuade Congress and the state Legislature to appropriate an adequate amount of money to maintain a system for providing Alaska Legal Services with adequate funding.

2. Secure additional funding for Alaska Legal Services from other sources.

a. Establish an Alaska Legal Services Foundation (ALSF) and an endowment fund.

b. Encourage attorneys to explain to their clients the need for funding equal access to justice and to work with their clients in including Alaska Legal Services or the ALSF in their charitable estate planning. Promote the idea of non-attorneys (as well as attorneys) making gifts to Alaska Legal Services or ALSF.

c. In addition to the traditional legislative appropriation, explore the "designated program receipts" approach to state funding (such as by means of a filing fee surcharge, as in Hawaii and some other states), so as not to violate the "dedicated fund" prohibition of art. IX, sec. 7, of the Alaska Constitution. Work with the Department of Law, the Department of Revenue, and the Court System in exploring this approach.

d. Work with Alaska's Congressional delegation to remove the federal statutory prohibition preventing the collection of attorney fees from the losing party in litigation, at least in Alaska where Civil Rule 82 provides for such fee awards.

3. Increase rural staff so local Alaska Legal Services offices can provide assistance and representation to rural Alaskans. Reopen rural Alaska Legal Services offices with attorneys on staff, focusing first on those communities with a superior court.

4. Coordinate with other service providers, particularly in rural areas where there already may be a network of providers or staff willing and able to establish an alliance with Alaska Legal Services. For example:

a. Adult Basic Education (ABE): this organization has an office in Nome and staff throughout a number of villages that, among other things, provides people with assistance in completing government and court forms. The ABE village staff has access to a telephone, fax, and computers, and the agency has already expressed an interest and willingness to coordinate services with Alaska Legal Services.

b. Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault: Alaska Legal Services should work with the statewide DV network and its Legal Advocacy Project (LAP) in the "mentoring" program, to provide training to private attorneys and to develop a desk manual, including simplified forms. Alaska Legal Services and the LAP should also continue to coordinate efforts to secure additional funding for attorneys to provide legal representation for victims of domestic violence/sexual assault and to increase the pool of existing pro bono attorneys for these cases.

c. Local paralegals: Short of opening (or re-opening) rural offices, Alaska Legal Services should hire or contract with paralegals in rural Alaska who can be trained to do intake and screen clients for representation. The paralegals could conduct intake on a regular basis in their home community and make regular village trips for intake interviews. A local person regularly providing this service would become a visible and recognized link between Alaska Legal Services and the community, increasing access to the civil justice system.

5. Petition the Alaska Supreme Court for a rule change to permit Alaska Legal Services paralegals (under the supervision of an Alaska Legal Services attorney) to appear in court and before administrative agencies on behalf of clients in certain proceedings.

6. Coordinate a request to the American Bar Association regarding law student externships outside a school's geographical areas to permit law students to come to Alaska (a state with no law school) and work with Alaska Legal Services for their externships.

7. Consider developing a more coordinated initial entry into the court system by the creation of a "Citizens Advice Bureau" (CAB) or a similar organization. The CAB is an organization in the United Kingdom that provides "free, confidential, independent and impartial advice on every subject." CABs perform a "gateway" function with respect to legal services. See National Association of Citizens Advice Bureau, <http://www.nacab.org.uk>.

In Alaska, such an organization could:

a. assist people in solving individual problems that are now handled by Alaska Legal Services (such as benefits),

b. help people who are turned away by the ombudsman's office because their problems lack broader implications, or those who are turned away by both Alaska Legal Services and the ombudsman's offices because of lack of staff to handle the problem,

c. screen legal problems and send cases to lawyer referral, the pro bono program, Alaska Legal Services, private counsel, domestic violence programs etc., and

d. deal with some of the advocacy issues now left untended due to cuts in the consumer protection and ombudsman budgets and to federal limitations on the use of Alaska Legal Services money.

D. Pro Bono Services Subcommittee

Introduction: This subcommittee focused on encouraging members of the Alaska Bar Association to donate attorney services to persons who cannot afford to hire attorneys to represent them.

Findings:

- The Alaska Pro Bono Program (APBP) is currently the only fully staffed direct delivery model in Alaska. The APBP is part of Alaska Legal Services and closes more than 1200 cases each year. Of these, 30% are direct referrals to attorneys, and 70% are advice-only services provided through a variety of clinics. Under the operating procedures of the APBP, only cases accepted by an office of Alaska Legal Services may be referred to a volunteer attorney through the auspices of the APBP. When intake at Alaska Legal Services offices is reduced, the number of cases referred to the APBP is likewise reduced.
- About 960 Alaska attorneys participate in the program. These attorneys represent 43% of the active, in-state members of the Alaska Bar Association, but 59% of the "available" bar members (it does not include judges, legislators, Alaska Legal Services staff, lawclerks, Public Defenders, District Attorneys and others who might be prohibited from participating in the APBP by statute). At any one time, about 300 of these volunteers are available to accept a referral. However, the ability to refer a case is dependent on the volunteer's stated willingness to accept a case in a particular area of law. If, for example, a person needs assistance with a housing case, and none of the available attorneys have expressed a willingness to accept a housing referral, then it is unlikely that the person will receive help.
- Although several new pro bono programs have recently been started, they are of limited and/or local scope -- handling a select type of case or serving a local population. They do not offer their volunteers cost reimbursement or malpractice coverage, nor do they ensure that an alternate attorney can be found if the volunteer attorney must withdraw.
- The current structure of the APBP does not allow it to accept cases on behalf of people where Alaska Legal Services either has a conflict of interest, or where Alaska Legal Services is prohibited from accepting cases due to restrictions placed on Alaska Legal Services funding by Congress.
- By recent estimates, the number of identified instances where a person was denied assistance at an office of Alaska Legal Services (and by extension to the APEP), by reason of conflict of interest ranged around 400 per year. Some of these situations may involve persons who would be eligible for an

attorney appointed through the "Flores"²¹ appointment process. Others are forced to seek volunteer or low-fee legal assistance on their own, or do without. There are no available statistics to adequately determine the number of people who never seek assistance through Alaska Legal Services because they are already aware of a conflict of interest.

- On October 22, 1998, the Alaska Bar Association adopted a resolution to serve as an ethical consideration which "Recognizes and supports the professional obligation of all attorneys to devote a reasonable amount of time to pro bono and other public service activities that serve those in need or improve the law, the legal system, or the legal profession." A proposal to adopt the American Bar Association's model Rule 6.1²² was introduced to the Alaska Bar Association at the annual business meeting in 1996. That proposal was referred for further consideration to the Alaska Rules of Professional Conduct Committee and is still pending.
- Most people seeking pro bono legal representation in a civil legal case must qualify for free legal assistance through Alaska Legal Services. With few exceptions, Alaska Legal Services may only represent people whose income falls at or below 125% of the published Federal Poverty Income Guidelines. While it is estimated that tens of thousands of Alaskans meet this needs-based test, it is also abundantly clear that many more thousands (the working poor) may not meet this extremely severe eligibility criteria, yet may require legal assistance which they cannot afford.
- The inability of people to afford legal representation has resulted in ever-increasing numbers of pro se litigants in state and federal courts, and has placed an increasing pressure on the bar to render public service by providing pro bono legal assistance.
- Some public-sector attorneys are prohibited by statute from performing "outside practice of law" and are therefore not able to represent individuals through the auspices of a pro bono program. However, many of these attorneys are not so restricted and their ability to provide legal assistance to the poor on their own time is limited only by the latitude given them by their supervisors.

Recommendations:

1. Law clerks should be allowed to participate as volunteers through the Alaska Pro Bono Program.

²¹ A "Flores" appointment refers to the right to a free court appointed attorney in a custody proceeding where the other party is represented by Alaska Legal Services, and the applicant would be financially eligible for the same service but for the fact that Alaska Legal Services is representing the opposing party.

²² A copy of the American Bar Association's model Rule 6.1 is attached at Appendix D.

2. Judges should find ways to encourage pro bono activities by being considerate of scheduling difficulties for pro bono attorneys, providing assistance in recruiting pro bono volunteers, and participating in programs and training.
3. The Alaska Bar Association should adopt the American Bar Association Model Rule 6.1.
4. The Alaska Bar Association should provide free or low-cost continuing legal education programs to pro bono attorneys in the areas of poverty law, provided that the attorney would then be obligated to take a pro bono case. (This has already been implemented).
5. The Alaska Bar Association should create a low-fee or moderate means panel of attorneys willing to assist those people who are over-income for assistance through the APBP, but still unable to retain an attorney.
6. The Alaska Bar Association should especially encourage public-sector attorneys to provide pro bono and public service assistance.
7. Alaska Legal Services in cooperation with the APBP should re-examine its internal definition of conflicts to allow for greater flexibility and more referrals to pro bono volunteers. The APBP should reconfigure its internal procedures to increase the referrals of "conflict cases."
8. Alaska Legal Services should broaden its internal case-intake procedures to allow for a greater number of and more varied referrals through the APBP.
9. The APBP should develop a mentoring program.
10. The APBP should discontinue the practice of automatically accepting a case back from a volunteer at mid-point.
11. Law firms should be encouraged to participate more fully in the APBP.
12. The APBP should broaden its referral procedures to allow for more varied referrals.
13. The APBP should coordinate with other existing pro bono projects and programs to insure that better and non-overlapping services are provided.
14. The APBP should adopt administrative procedures that would allow for attorneys to assist other pro bono attorneys by doing discrete tasks such as research.

15. The Alaska Bar Foundation should continue to fully fund the Alaska Pro Bono Program.

16. The Alaska Bar Foundation should continue to seek new ways of increasing IOLTA revenues.

E. Alternate Dispute Resolution Subcommittee

Introduction: This subcommittee focused on ways in which alternative dispute resolution (ADR) methods, such as mediation and arbitration, can address civil justice needs.

Findings:

- There exists a lack of statewide coordination of various groups', businesses' and individuals' efforts to increase ADR alternatives in Alaska. There is a need then to focus this energy and these efforts.
- There are currently no state or professional standards, guidelines or requirements in Alaska for the certification, or regulation of mediators. There are several reasons for this:
 - Disputes in Alaska involve a variety of people, cultures, languages and backgrounds that make it difficult, if not impossible, to create a set or sets of requirements for defining a qualified mediator.
 - Similarly, the skills and talents of a successful mediator do not necessarily depend on traditional or objective predictors of competency. Formal education and testing do not, alone, adequately determine the competency of a good mediator. A person's reputation within a community, their background and culture, their familiarity with the context of a dispute, their language skills and their talents in facilitating a discussion are additional skills that are not easily certified.
 - Dispute resolution/conflict management processes come in many different forms that are mistakenly lumped together under the umbrella of mediation. Such processes include judicial and non-judicial settlement conferences, early neutral evaluations, and facilitative and evaluative mediations. These distinctions complicate the question of qualifications and certifications for those involved in providing these processes.
- There is little, if any, dialogue and education among and between the professionals who provide and those who can benefit from ADR processes.

- Although ADR processes seem like a perfect match for rural communities in Alaska, three problems exist in providing viable access to these communities:
 - lack of long-term stable ADR presence;
 - lack of adequate and reliable training for those interested in providing ADR; and
 - lack of funding.

- There are specific issues relating to the use of ADR in domestic relations cases due to:
 - the increasing complexity of domestic relations law;
 - the need to effectively recognize and handle large power imbalances, particularly in cases where physical and/or emotional abuse has occurred; and
 - the perceived division between lawyers and ADR providers about the risks and benefits of ADR in domestic relations cases.

Recommendations:

1. Appoint a standing statewide steering committee to evaluate and coordinate statewide ADR needs and make periodic recommendations to the Judicial Council for adoption.
 - a. The committee should include representatives from each of the entities most likely to be impacted by the committee's recommendations, including members representing ADSA, the Alaska Bar Association, the court system, tribal governments, the legislature, the business community, the educational community, the family law and ADR sections of the Alaska Bar and other stakeholder groups.
 - b. The initial scope of the committee's work should include discussion and the formulation of recommendations that address the issues and recommendations outlined in this report.
 - c. The Judicial Council should undertake an effort to seek technical assistance and expertise for the organization and structure of this committee.

2. The court system and/or the executive branch should undertake efforts to establish a statewide ADR Coordinator to serve as a resource for communities, groups and people in Alaska to use for establishing, accessing, or strengthening ADR alternatives.

3. Recommend against a comprehensive certification/evaluation program in favor of approaching the issues of qualifications in small, incremental steps, learning and reassessing as the field grows and changes.

4. Focus on a qualification program that is based as much as possible on criteria that accurately predicts successful performance and ethical practice. (For specific examples of this please refer to the Report to the Alaska Legislature: Alternative Dispute Resolution in the Alaska Court System, at 44, 47 December, 1997).
5. Avoid credentialing criteria that create roadblocks to training, learning and practicing mediation skills, instead focusing on developing a credentialing system that enables and encourages dialogue and learning about ADR opportunities and alternatives.
6. Evaluate existing professional certification programs and recommend specific programs for the State to formally recognize.
7. Consideration of a mandatory occupational state licensing or registration program for mediators to provide basic oversight and accountability as a way of addressing the concern of consumer protection.
8. Presentation on updates on ADR trends and progress at annual statewide judicial conference.
9. Encourage the court administration to research and apply for ADR training grants.
10. New admittees to the Alaska Bar should be required to take a mandatory CLE on ADR similar to the current new admittee mandatory ethics CLE requirement.
11. Every annual statewide Alaska Bar Convention should offer an ADR component.
12. Mediation and ADR processes should be explicitly excluded from the Alaska Bar rule defining the practice of law.
13. Support an ADR homepage/internet site for Alaska.
14. The court system should examine the feasibility of training magistrates to provide ADR/mediation training and resources.
15. Encourage rural communities and native corporations to explore joint ventures for establishing community based ADR. Joint ventures could be made up of representatives from the court system, native corporations, local businesses, school districts and municipalities.

16. Support and establish funding for providing effective access for trained and qualified urban mediators to go to rural communities to provide local ADR services by:

- a. funding an ADR staff member in a community;
- b. subsidizing a mediator's time and travel, on a sliding scale, based on participant's ability to pay;
- c. videoconferencing alternatives;
- d. establishing a network of willing mediators; and
- e. encouraging pro bono ADR services by the Bar and ADSA members.

17. Encourage the court system to establish in rural court libraries a pool of resources (videos, training booklets) on ADR for lay people to use.

18. Encourage a paradigm wherein lawyers refer clients to ADR and then review and advise the clients regarding the parties' written agreement.

19. Work with and through the Alaska Bar Association and the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault to provide training for mediators on domestic violence and on how to effectively screen out inappropriate cases involving domestic violence.

20. Increase education and training for ADR providers, attorney advocates, and the judiciary on the effectiveness of ADR in domestic relations cases.

21. Increase education and training for ADR providers, attorney advocates and the judiciary for screening, recognizing, and handling cases in which there has been domestic abuse.

22. Explore and pursue outside funding, resources and assistance for ADR training in domestic relations cases.

23. Obtain funding (through legislature or increased filing fees) to provide for a statewide ADR/mediation referral and education center.

F. Community Legal Support and Education Subcommittee

Introduction: This subcommittee focused on evaluating how public support of and education about the legal system and programs attendant on that legal system could improve access to justice.

Findings:²³

- For entirely legitimate reasons of funding, staffing, case control, and others, Alaska Legal Services' ability to match needy clients with lawyers willing to perform the services is constrained. Additionally, for similar reasons, the intake processes of Alaska Legal Services and other organizations generally are designed to function well for the organization, but are not customer oriented. Additional referrals to Alaska Legal Services and others resulting from heightened public awareness might not produce greater access to civil justice due to intake bottlenecks.
- The referral and intake problem is exacerbated by the multiplicity of programs that in theory are available to serve low-income clients or others with special needs. (Alaska Legal Services, pro se clinics, APBP, Alaska Bar Association Lawyer Referral Service, Alaska Native Justice Center, Catholic Social Services Immigration Program, Disability Law Center and private attorneys volunteering outside the formal APBP). Each of these service providers has different schedules, different locations and different rules for case intake, handling and referral. As a result, some clients can go or be sent from place to place without effectively being served.
- The problems some indigent clients bring are, in the final analysis, not really legal problems, or not problems best resolved by the justice system. They nevertheless consume valuable intake time of Alaska Legal Services and volunteer or reduced fee lawyers. Other problems may be legal in nature but could, with a reasonable level of education and support be handled by the individual pro se.
- The number of cases that could be assigned to volunteer lawyers could be substantially increased if more support and education were available to those volunteers. For example, even though family law, child custody, and social security benefits are among the areas most in need of free legal services, many lawyers will not volunteer to handle them because they feel they lack the specialized knowledge necessary to be effective. There are experienced lawyers at Alaska Legal Services, Office of Public Advocacy and in the private bar who are willing to provide informal guidance, prior research, briefs, and forms to volunteer lawyers, but there is currently no effective centralized mechanism to access this information.

²³ This subcommittee has made several simple recommendations, however, these are tempered by the following paradox: Even if the Task Force successfully increases public awareness of programs that provide access to civil justice for those who cannot otherwise afford it, at this time, those programs could not handle the increased workload that the increased access would generate. (See Pro Bono Services Subcommittee findings re: the provision of free legal services being dependent of the intake process at Alaska Legal Services for services provided both by Alaska Legal Services and the APBP).

- Rural access to legal services programs, and to information about them, is severely constrained by budget, communications capability, and other well-known factors. The Alaska Native Justice Center has a radio program that occasionally addresses legal issues, but legal education outreach to Bush Alaska remains very limited.
- It is obvious that public support of the need for access to civil justice, and of the social value of free legal services, has waned. It is also more difficult for the general public than for lawyers to accept the notion that increasing the amount of legal services for anyone (perhaps particularly the indigent) is a valuable public good. Yet meaningful political support to provide necessary funding (or to stem opposition) depends on adequate public support. The traditional method of speeches or articles written by members of the bar will be inadequate to build sustained public support. This needs to be done professionally and thoroughly, by means of a marketing strategy designed to work in the real world.
- The establishment of an innovative low-income legal access program for small businesses would help demonstrate to the business community the need for, and the benefits of, low-income legal access programs generally. Support in the business community would in turn help engender necessary political support for a broader range of low cost legal access services.

Recommendations:

1. A customer-oriented "One-Stop Shopping" intake and referral service for low-income clients with potential legal problems should be established. The use of paralegals and paralegal students could greatly enhance the services such a center could provide, and it would therefore be appropriate to attempt a coordinated externship program with the University of Alaska's Justice Center. Moreover, it is recommended that such a center be started as a pilot project under the auspices of the University. The program could be offered at an appropriate off-campus location in Anchorage and also at University sites in Fairbanks, Juneau and perhaps other locations. If successful, the program could be transferred to the Alaska Bar Association for continued operations.

The "One Stop Shopping" service would be charged with providing staff who:

- a. understand the program rules and guidelines for existing free or low-cost legal services providers;
- b. perform sufficient intake to determine if the case is truly legal in nature and merits resolution by the legal system; whether the case could be resolved on a pro se basis; if a lawyer is required, provide a referral to the appropriate program and advocate for acceptance of the case by the program;

- c. maintain and publicize an accurate schedule of pro se clinics provided by Alaska Legal Services and other organizations;
- d. maintain a library of forms and legal self-help literature in as many languages and formats as possible; and
- e. maintain and publicize an 800 number, e-mail access, and fax access for its services;
- f. perform its mission in a customer-oriented fashion.

Such a program could reduce burdens on existing organizations if properly supported by them by:

- a. administering the lawyer referral service currently managed by the Alaska Bar Association;
- b. administering intake for various legal services programs, thus freeing up program resources; and
- c. matching clients with volunteer lawyers who are not handling cases through the formal Pro Bono program.

It is estimated that the costs of such a program would run approximately \$200,000 per year. This cost could be mitigated by folding in the current Bar referral program, reducing intake costs of Alaska Legal Services and other programs (which might reduce costs or free up time for services in such programs), and by in-kind donations. Funding for forms, library, and pro se education may be available through grants and through the Court System. Initial inquiries regarding federal funding for such a pilot project have received a positive response so far.

2. Time efficient, user-friendly pro bono continuing legal education programs to train volunteer lawyers in specific subjects need to be implemented and strongly supported by the Alaska Bar Association. These could be offered tuition free, as these lawyers would be committing volunteer time to handling cases as well as to attending the programs. The proposed "One Stop Shopping" service could serve as a resource for materials and mentors for volunteer lawyers.

3. The Court System should implement a Community Education and Communication plan in cooperation with appropriate organizational agencies.

4. The University of Alaska Anchorage (UAA), UAA Small Business Development Center (UAASBDC), and the Alaska Bar Association should establish a small business low income legal access program called "Legal Line". This program would:

- a. Provide preliminary (up to one hour per every eight week period or other acceptable time range) telephone assessment on legal problems for small businesses that fall outside the areas served by Alaska Legal Services,