

**THE WYOMING ACCESS TO JUSTICE COMMISSION'S
THREE-YEAR EVALUATION AND REPORT TO THE
WYOMING SUPREME COURT**

December 1, 2011

IN THE SUPREME COURT
STATE OF WYOMING
FILED

E. James Burke, Chairman
Justice, Wyoming Supreme Court

DEC - 1 2011

Members of the Commission:

JUDY PACHECO, CLERK
Judith Pacheco
by DEPUTY

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Hon. John St. Clair, Chief Judge, Shoshone and Arapaho Tribal Court
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Supporters of the Commission:

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William L. Hiser, Attorney at Law, Former President of Wyoming State Bar
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Hon. Scott W. Skavdahl, United States District Court Judge

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1. Introduction

The Wyoming Supreme Court created the Access to Justice Commission on December 16, 2008, finding that “Wyoming’s justice system is based on the principle of equal justice for all people” and recognizing the need to coordinate the efforts of providers of civil legal services in the state. The Supreme Court set four priorities for the Commission:

The Wyoming Access to Justice Commission will:

1. Evaluate the specific legal needs of low and moderate income people in Wyoming and identify strategies for addressing them;
2. Provide long-range, integrated planning among the numerous legal assistance providers and other interested agencies and entities in Wyoming;
3. Coordinate access to civil justice, foster the development of a statewide integrated civil legal services delivery system, and design and implement new programs to expand access to justice opportunities; [and]
4. Work toward securing adequate funding for access to civil justice.

Order Establishing the Wyoming Access to Justice Commission at 1 (Dec. 16, 2008; attached as Appendix A to this Report).

This is the Commission’s report and evaluation of its work over the past three years. Among other achievements described in this Report, the Commission has analyzed the state of legal services in Wyoming, worked with the Governor’s office, the Legislature, and other government leaders to secure the first state funding of legal services, and helped the Supreme Court create the Wyoming Center for Legal Aid (Center).

With the creation of the Center, the Commission has been evaluating its continuing role in meeting the original direction and goals set by this Court, and this Report includes our request to the Supreme Court to issue a new set of directions. At the conclusion of this Report, the Commission will propose a list of nine priorities for its future.

2. Measurable Improvements to Access to Justice in Wyoming

a. Assessing the Need

Wyoming has a long history of committed leaders and individuals seeking to expand civil legal services in the state. In 2001, for example, Chief Justice Larry Lehman of the Wyoming Supreme Court started a “Citizens Access to Courts Committee.” Chief Justice Lehman’s committee drafted *pro se* divorce forms and recommended rule changes to the Supreme Court, all in an effort to expand access to courts in domestic cases.¹ There were other efforts over the past 10 years to strengthen legal services, including work by past State Bar and Foundation President Joe Bluemel, past Foundation Executive Director Leigh Anne Manlove, and many others.²

In June 2008, Wendy Owens, the Executive Director of Wyoming Legal Services, Inc. (a federally-funded legal services program) delivered a report to the Board of Judicial Policy and Administration (BJPA) and recommended the formation of an Access to Justice Commission in Wyoming. At the same time,

¹ Hon. Timothy C. Day, “The Wyoming Road to Equal Justice,” Wyoming Lawyer, Vol. 32, No. 1 at pp. 16-17.

² *Id.* Leigh Anne Manlove is currently a member of the Access to Justice Commission and the Wyoming Center for Legal Aid’s Board of Commissioners.

the Legal Aid Services Committee recommended to the BJPA that an Access to Justice Task Force be formed to study the need for a Commission. The BJPA created the Task Force in September 2008.³

Shortly after formation of the Task Force, Wyoming Legal Services relinquished its federal funding. The Task Force, recognizing a crisis caused by the suspension of Wyoming Legal Services' work, recommended that the Wyoming Supreme Court create the Wyoming Access to Justice Commission.⁴

On December 18, 2008, based on the recommendation of the BJPA, the Wyoming State Bar and the Wyoming Access to Justice Task Force, the Wyoming Supreme Court issued an "Order Establishing the Wyoming Access to Justice Commission." The Court set certain priorities for the new Commission, directed the composition of the initial Commission, and required the Commission to report on its activities.⁵

Wyoming is now one of twenty-six states that have formed Access to Justice Commissions; state bar associations in four states have access to justice committees, and one state has a task force charged with expanding access to civil legal services.⁶

³ *Id.*

⁴ Federal funding of legal services in Wyoming was restored by the Legal Services Corporation in August 2009.

⁵ Order Establishing the Wyoming Access to Justice Commission at 1 (Dec. 16, 2008), attached hereto as Appendix A.

⁶ For a current list of Access to Justice organizations around the country, see: http://www.americanbar.org/groups/legal_aid_indigent_defendants/initiatives/resource_center_for_access_to_justice/state_atj_commissions.html

The Commission spent 2009 assessing civil legal services in Wyoming. Commissioners contacted legal service providers in Wyoming, met with national experts, and conducted a series of public meetings around the state. The Commission held public meetings in the following locations: Cheyenne (July 27, 2009); Evanston (September 14, 2009); Riverton (October 29, 2009); Casper (November 9, 2009); and Gillette (November 10, 2009). The Commission produced a short video written and directed by Dillon Petrillo summarizing the public meetings and titled, "Access to Justice: Report on Status of Indigent Legal Services."⁷

In July 2009, the Access to Justice Commission formed a Subcommittee on Access to Justice for Native Americans. Justice Burke, the Chairman of the Commission, appointed the Honorable Wes Roberts, Ninth Judicial District Court Judge, and the Hon. John St. Clair, Judge of the Shoshone/Arapaho Tribal Court, as Co-Chairmen of the Subcommittee. The Subcommittee was comprised of several lawyers: John Schumacher, Andy Baldwin, Kimberly Varilek, Bill Miller, Mark White, Ron Kopriva and Sara Robinson. The Subcommittee met several times to discuss and formulate ideas about Access to Justice issues. The Subcommittee took no formal action and its efforts have been on hold pending formation of the Center.

After the Commission's research and public meetings, on December 14, 2009, the Commission published a White Paper analysis titled, "Indigent Civil Legal Services in Wyoming: A Report to Governor Freudenthal and the Wyoming

⁷ Video available on the Commission's website at:
<http://www.courts.state.wy.us/AJC.aspx>

Legislature and a Call to Action to Establish a Statewide Program.”⁸ The White Paper described the history of legal service programs in Wyoming and identified ten “Principles of a State System for the Delivery of Legal Aid to the Indigent,” which the Commission adopted from the American Bar Association’s principles for legal aid. The Commission will describe its efforts to meet these principles in Section 3 of this Report. The White Paper concluded with a proposal for Wyoming’s first statewide legal services system.

b. 2009-2010 Legislative Effort

Based on its work in 2009, the Access to Justice Commission proposed legislation to establish the state’s first funding of legal services. With remarkable assistance and support from the Wyoming Supreme Court, Governor Freudenthal’s office, and key legislators including Senator Tony Ross (a member of the Commission) and Representative Mary Throne, the legislative effort was successful.

The 2010 Wyoming Legislature passed Original House Bill 61, Chapter 109 Wyoming Session Laws 2010, and Governor Freudenthal signed the Legal Services Act into law on March 11, 2010. The Act creates the Indigent Civil Legal Services Program. It directs the Wyoming Supreme Court to establish a statewide program to serve the civil legal needs of the indigent and provides for a funding mechanism through the imposition of a \$10 fee on all civil and criminal cases filed in the State. The Law was made effective July 1, 2010. The

⁸ The White Paper is available at:
<http://www.courts.state.wy.us/AJC/ATJWhitePaper.pdf>

Commission anticipates that the funding mechanism will generate approximately \$1 million per year, and this projection is consistent with the growth of the fund since July 1, 2010.

As required by the new statutes, the Wyoming Supreme Court, with assistance from the Access to Justice Commission and the new Wyoming Center for Legal Aid, has filed two reports with the Legislature. The Court filed the first report on November 1, 2010, and the second report on May 1, 2011.

c. The Wyoming Center for Legal Aid

Following passage of the Legal Services Act, the Commission worked with the Supreme Court on formation of a new entity, the Wyoming Center for Legal Aid. In July 2010, the Commission held an all-day meeting with an expert on the formation of legal aid programs, Jim Bamberger from Washington state. Mr. Bamberger helped the Commission draft a set of Core Values for the creation of the Center.

On October 28, 2010, the Commission hosted a public meeting to discuss the formation of the Center. The meeting, which was held at the Supreme Court in Cheyenne, also included participants from Casper, Rawlins, Jackson, and Lander, who joined by video conference.

In January 2011, the Supreme Court asked state bar members Stuart Day, Christopher Reimer, Mark Aronowitz, Leigh Ann Manlove and Patrick Day to serve on an organizing Board for the Center, joined by former legislator and educator Rae Lynn Job and Executive Director Ray Fleming Dinneen of CLIMB Wyoming in Cheyenne. The Court also asked Court Administrator Joann Odendahl and Commission member Walter Eggers to serve on the Board as *ex*

officio members. This initial group studied options for organizing the Center and recommended the creation of a judicial branch entity, headed by a Board of Commissioners. The Supreme Court accepted the recommendations and formally established the Center on April 19, 2011.

The Court has since appointed attorneys Tim Beppler and John Cotton to the Board, along with Mary Johnson of YoungWilliams Child Support Services in Sweetwater County. At the State Bar's request, the Center Board has made a permanent Board position available to a representative of the State Bar and added an additional *ex officio* position to ensure continuous State Bar participation in the Center. John Cotton is the inaugural State Bar representative on the Board and Devon O'Connell is the inaugural *ex officio* member. The Board has hired one full-time employee, Staff Attorney Rennie Polidora, and expects to add another position in the near future.

On July 19, 2011, the Center issued a Request for Proposals for funding, and has since awarded grants to several organizations.

The Commission remains committed to supporting all of the Center's efforts.

d. Other Commission Initiatives and Activities

In addition to its work on the Legal Services Act and the Center, the Commission has supported the Court's Domestic Relations Committee. For example, Commission members have studied Colorado's Family Court Facilitator program and analyzed whether a similar program might be beneficial to Wyoming courts.

The Commission also appointed a Local Access to Justice Subcommittee, headed by Rick Lavery from Evanston and the Honorable Mike Davis, First Judicial District Court Judge. The subcommittee has explored ways of promoting *pro bono* work by attorneys in Jackson, Evanston, Rock Springs, and Cheyenne.

3. Efforts to Meet the Commission’s “Principles of a State System for the Delivery of Legal Aid to the Indigent”

After its first year of work, as part of its White Paper describing the state of legal services in Wyoming, the Commission determined that Wyoming’s legal services system would meet the needs of Wyoming citizens if the system met ten principles. These principles will continue to guide the Commission’s work, but it is helpful to review how the Commission has worked to meet these goals over the past three years:

Principles	Commission’s Efforts and Plans
1. Provides services to the low-income and vulnerable populations in the State.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Legal Services Act, Wyo. Stat. § 5-2-122(a)(i)&(iv), provides state funding and requires a statewide system of legal services for those with income of 200% or less of the federal poverty level.
2. Provides a full range of services in all forums.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wyo. Stat. § 5-2-122(c) sets priorities and restrictions on the Center’s work, and requires a legal services system that covers the entire state.
3. Provides services of high quality in an effective and cost efficient manner:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Legal Services Act requires the Wyoming Supreme Court to submit regular reports and to be accountable for the use of state funding. The Supreme Court Administrator is working closely with the Center Board on this issue. ● The Commission is committed to working with the Center to ensure that legal services under the Act are provided in a high quality and effective manner.

<p>4. Provides services in sufficient quantity to meet the need by seeking and making the most effective use of financial, volunteer, and in-kind resources dedicated to those services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Commission, through its outreach programs including public meetings and the Local Access Subcommittee, is promoting and expanding <i>pro bono</i> services in the state. The Commission proposes in this Report that it will focus on this issue in the upcoming year.
<p>5. Fully engages all entities and individuals involved in the provision of those services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Commission held discussions with various stakeholders and the public before, during and after the 2010 legislative session concerning the provision of legal services in Wyoming; the Commission proposes in this Report that it will expand stakeholder contact in the next year.
<p>6. Makes services fully accessible and uniformly available throughout the state.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Legal Services Act requires a statewide system of legal services. Making the system uniform across the state is a challenge for the Center and the Commission.
<p>7. Engages with clients and populations eligible for civil legal aid services in planning and in obtaining meaningful information about their legal needs, and treats clients, applicants and those receiving services with dignity and respect.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Commission, through its outreach programs including public meetings, has interacted with legal services clients and potential clients. Expanding and improving outreach will be one of the Commission's priorities in 2012.
<p>8. Engages and involves the judiciary and court personnel in reforming rules, procedures and services to expand and facilitate access to justice.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Commission has worked with the Court's Rule 1 Committee, the Domestic Relations Committee, and the Local Access to Justice Subcommittee. Those Committees are chaired by District Court judges. • The Commission has also worked with the District Court Clerks Association on family court facilitator issues.

<p>9. Is supported by the organized bar and judiciary that is providing leadership and participating with legal aid providers, law schools, the executive and legislative branches of government, the private sector and other appropriate stakeholders in ongoing and coordinated efforts to support and facilitate access to justice for all.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The leaders of the State Bar have always been members of the Commission. The State Bar President, the Bar’s Executive Director, and the faculty director of the University of Wyoming College of Law’s Domestic Violence clinic are active members of the Commission. ● The Center’s Board of Commissioners includes representatives of the State Bar. ● The Commission and the Center have worked closely with the Director of Legal Aid of Wyoming, the federally-funded legal services provider in the state. ● All of the Commission’s proposed priorities for the next year described below involve coordination with the Bar, as well as legal service providers and government leaders.
<p>10. Engages in statewide planning and oversight of the system for the delivery of civil legal aid to coordinate and support the delivery of services and to achieve the principles set forth above.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Over the past three years, the Commission has led the effort to establish a state-wide system of legal services in Wyoming. The Commission believes that its most valuable role going forward will be assisting the Center Board of Commissioners as the Center grows into the entity responsible for legal services in the state.

4. Proposed Initiatives and Priorities for the Future

Over the past three years, we believe that the Commission has been a valuable resource, raising awareness around the state about the need for access to justice, and by working with the Legislature and other government leaders to secure financial support for legal services. The Commission believes it still has an important role in the objectives that the Court identified in its Order Establishing the Access to Justice Commission on December 16, 2008. With the formation and development of the Center, we believe the focus of the

Commission should change. The Commission has accomplished the Court's direction to "[w]ork toward securing adequate funding for access to civil justice." Order at ¶ 4. The Center is actively engaged in the other three objectives in the Court's Order:

1. Evaluat[ing] the specific legal needs of low and moderate income people in Wyoming and identify strategies for addressing them;
2. Provid[ing] long-range, integrated planning among the numerous legal assistance providers and other interested agencies and entities in Wyoming; and
3. Coordinat[ing] access to civil justice, foster the development of a statewide integrated civil legal services delivery system, and design and implement new programs to expand access to justice opportunities.

Order at ¶¶ 1-3.

Now, the Commission believes its focus should shift to several specific priorities, most of which address access to justice issues that are not centered on legal services for income-qualifying residents. The Commission asks the Court to issue an order directing the Commission to work on the following issues:⁹

a. Priority A: Support the Wyoming Center for Legal Aid

The Commission proposes that it will serve as a resource for the Center and its Board of Commissioners. The Center has specific statutory obligations, priorities, and restrictions. As it conducts its work and grows its program, the Center will likely develop ideas and initiatives that might not fit into its statutory mandate. The Commission will work closely with the Center to "fill the gaps" and increase access to justice across the state.

b. Priority B: Study Wyoming's Rules Governing Unauthorized Practice of Law

Certain provisions of Wyoming's rules governing the unauthorized practice of law may be impeding access to justice by Wyoming's citizens. Professor John Burman of the University of Wyoming College of Law has commented that Wyoming's rules are extremely strict and rigid compared with other states' rules. The rules may be prohibiting non-lawyers from helping citizens with procedural issues, even when those issues do not require legal advice. For example, the Commission believes that District Court Clerks around the state should be able to advise parties on procedural and timing issues in domestic relations cases.

The Commission proposes that it work with the State Bar's Unauthorized Practice of Law Committee, study these issues, and possibly make recommendations for revisions to the rules.

c. Priority C: Support the Work of the Rule 1 Committee

Wyo. R. Civ. P. 1 requires that the civil rules "shall be construed and administered to secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of every action." This provision goes to the heart of what the Commission considers "Access to Justice." District Court Judges Norman Young and Marvin Tyler are the Co-Chairs of a Rule 1 Committee studying ways that the Wyoming Rules of Civil Procedure may be impeding citizens' access to civil justice in Wyoming.

The Access to Justice Commission stands ready to support the work of the

⁹ The Commission has attached a proposed order for the Court's convenience as Appendix B to this Report.

Rule 1 Committee, through researching other states' laws and initiatives, and assisting the Committee with possible proposed revisions to the Wyoming Rules of Civil Procedure.

d. Priority D: Support the Work of the Domestic Relations Committee

District Court Judge Keith Kautz is the Chair of the Domestic Relations Committee established by the Wyoming Supreme Court earlier this year. Judge Kautz and his committee are studying ways to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of family law cases.

In September 2011, the Domestic Relations Committee held a workshop to discuss issues that Wyoming is facing in this area of the law. The Access to Justice Commission learned that there is a very high percentage of *pro se* parties in divorce and other domestic relations cases around the state. The Commission plans to study and make recommendations for improvements to the approach to domestic relations cases in Wyoming. For example, Commission members have studied Colorado's Family Court Facilitator program. All 22 Colorado judicial districts are allocated at least a half-time Family Court Facilitator to work to move domestic relations and juvenile cases through the court system. The Family Court Facilitator positions were allocated based on caseloads and a few larger metropolitan districts have two full-time Facilitators – one for domestic relations and one for juvenile cases. The Commission will continue to study Colorado's program and may recommend that the Supreme Court establish pilot facilitator programs in several Wyoming counties.

In addition to the Family Court Facilitator issue, the Commission will continue to provide research and help on revisions to Wyoming's *pro se* forms.

e. Priority E: Review, Analyze, and Make Recommendations to Improve Timelines for Specific Types of Cases

The efficiency of the court system is a major factor in whether citizens have effective access to justice in Wyoming. In early 2011, the District Judges of the First Judicial District and the Domestic Relations Committee recommended a statewide case flow and timing study. Based on those recommendations, the administrative office of the Wyoming Supreme Court conducted a study and concluded that cases are moving efficiently through Wyoming's District and Circuit Courts.

Many people in Wyoming could benefit if cases were resolved more promptly. The Commission believes that it should continue to study the current timing of cases throughout the state and make recommendations for the ideal timeline in certain types of cases, including divorce and other domestic cases. We recognize that certain cases are especially complex and may not follow a standard timeline. Other states have benefited from describing timelines for cases and Wyoming might benefit from adopting such protocols.

f. Priority F: Increase *Pro Bono* Contributions

Through the work of the Local Access to Justice Subcommittee, the Commission has been promoting *pro bono* work in communities around the state. The Commission believes that it should work with the State Bar and the Center to promote *pro bono* work.

In addition to direct *pro bono* work, the Commission strongly believes that the work of the Rule 1 Committee and the Domestic Relations Committee, as well as the Commission's proposed work on case management and family court facilitator issue, would benefit greatly from increased participation by members of the Wyoming Bar. The Commission will look for ways to involve Wyoming lawyers from around the state in these efforts.

g. Priority G: Assist the Center's Implementation of a Single Point of Entry for all Civil Legal Aid Cases

One of the statutory responsibilities of the Center is to "establish a statewide single point of entry for indigent civil legal services or establish other operations that allow for simplified and easily available access to the program." Wyo. Stat. § 5-2-122(a)(vii). The Commission has determined that providing a single point of entry is one of the biggest challenges that legal service providers face across the country. The Commission will continue to review programs in other states and make recommendations to the Center.

h. Priority H: Stakeholder Outreach

Over the past three years, the Commission has worked on access to justice issues; it has made a priority of reaching out to and interacting with the public and to groups that are interested and impacted by the Commission's work. The Commission's outreach efforts have included six public meetings held around the state, maintenance of a webpage that contains most of the Commission's work, and meetings with interested groups before, during and after the 2010 Legislative session.

The Commission plans to expand its outreach in the future, with a focus on certain key stakeholders including: the Wyoming State Bar, the University of Wyoming, the Legal Assistants of Wyoming, veterans groups, and the public. The Commission believes that increased coordination and engagement with the University of Wyoming College of Law is particularly important over the next year.

The Commission is considering hosting an Access to Justice Conference during the Spring of 2012, and may also schedule public meetings in areas where the Commission has not yet held hearings including the Big Horn Basin, Rock Springs/Green River, Sheridan, and Laramie.

5. Conclusion

The Commission has expanded Wyoming citizens' access to courts and justice over the past three years. Due in part to the Commission's work, Wyoming now provides state funding for legal services and has created a new entity, the Wyoming Center for Legal Aid, which has the statutory mandate to develop a statewide program of legal services.

With the development of the Center, the Commission believes that its focus should shift to access to justice issues that are not exclusively linked to providing services for low- and moderate-income citizens. There is still much work to be done. The Commission appreciates the Supreme Court's continued support and direction.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 1st day of December, 2011.


Hon. E. James Burke

Justice, Wyoming Supreme Court

and

Chairman, Wyoming Access to Justice
Commission

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

IN THE SUPREME COURT, STATE OF WYOMING

OCTOBER TERM, A.D. 2008

IN THE MATTER OF)
ESTABLISHING THE)
WYOMING ACCESS TO)
JUSTICE COMMISSION)

Administrative Notice

IN THE SUPREME COURT
STATE OF WYOMING
FILED

DEC 16 2008

JUDY PACHECO, CLERK

Julia Mackey
by DEPUTY

**ORDER ESTABLISHING THE
WYOMING ACCESS TO JUSTICE COMMISSION**

THIS MATTER came before the Court upon the recommendation of the Board of Judicial Policy and Administration (BJPA). The Wyoming State Bar and the Wyoming Access to Justice Task Force appeared before the BJPA and requested a favorable recommendation for this Court to create the Wyoming Access to Justice Commission for the purposes stated below; and the Court being fully advised finds Wyoming's justice system is based on the principle of equal justice for all people; and the Court further finds many agencies, organizations, private attorneys, and others in Wyoming provide civil legal services to low income people and there is a need to coordinate their efforts. It is therefore

ORDERED that the Wyoming Access to Justice Commission is established to improve access to Wyoming's civil justice system.

The Wyoming Access to Justice Commission will:

1. Evaluate the specific legal needs of low and moderate income people in Wyoming and identify strategies for addressing them;
2. Provide long-range, integrated planning among the numerous legal assistance providers and other interested agencies and entities in Wyoming;
3. Coordinate access to civil justice, foster the development of a statewide, integrated civil legal services delivery system, and design and implement new programs to expand access to justice opportunities;
4. Work toward securing adequate funding for access to civil justice;

5. Be initially composed of eleven (11) members nominated as set forth below and as appointed by the Wyoming Supreme Court. The chair or leader of the following entities, or a delegate thereof, may initially be members of the Wyoming Access to Justice Commission:

- (1) The Chief Justice of the Wyoming Supreme Court, or his or her designee;
- (2) A State District Court Judge appointed by the Chief Justice;
- (3) A State Circuit Court Judge appointed by the Chief Justice;
- (4) The President of the Wyoming State Bar, or his or her designee;
- (5-7) Up to three (3) members of the Wyoming State Bar appointed by the President of the Bar;
- (8) A representative of the University of Wyoming College of Law;
- (9) The President of the Clerk of District Court's Association, or his or her designee;
- (10) An appointee of the Wyoming Legislature's Joint Judiciary Committee;
- (11) A member of the Shoshone and Arapaho Tribal Court, or his or her designee;

6. Except as noted above, the President of the State Bar of Wyoming may nominate Commission members from the entities listed above and submit their names to the Wyoming Supreme Court;

7. The Court recognizes that one member of the Commission may represent more than one category listed above. In such case, the Commission may be composed of less than eleven members;

8. The members of the Commission listed in paragraph 5 may nominate up to five (5) additional members, considering active participants in the justice system, including but not limited to the: Federal District Court for the District of Wyoming; Executive Branch of Wyoming Government; Wyoming County Commissioners Association; Wyoming Bar Foundation; Wyoming Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault; Wyoming Guardianship Corporation; Wyoming Association of County Attorneys; Wyoming Protection & Advocacy System, Inc.; and Legal Assistants of Wyoming; the Wyoming recipient of the Legal Services Corporation grant; a representative from the University of Wyoming College of Law's Legal Services Programs;

9. As additional members are needed due to term expirations or resignations, the President of the State Bar of Wyoming will nominate additional members consistent with the format outlined herein, provided, however, that judiciary members may be nominated by their respective District Court and Circuit Court Judges' Conferences and appointed by the Chief Justice;

10. The Commission has authority to increase or decrease the number of Commission members and will give notice to this Court of any changes to the number and composition of the Commission;

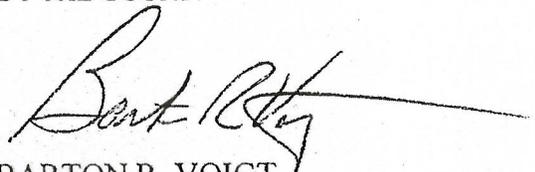
11. The members of the Wyoming Access to Justice Task Force will be ex officio members of the Commission and will act as an advisory committee to the Commission;

12. The Wyoming Access to Justice Commission will report to this Court at least annually as to its findings, progress and recommendations;

13. The Wyoming Access to Justice Commission shall have authority to promulgate administrative policies and rules consistent with this Order, subject to the approval of the Wyoming Supreme Court.

DATED this 16th day of December 2008.

BY THE COURT:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Barton R. Voigt", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

BARTON R. VOIGT
Chief Justice

Appendix B: Proposed Order of the Wyoming Supreme Court

-DRAFT-

**ORDER ESTABLISHING 2012 PRIORITIES FOR THE
WYOMING ACCESS TO JUSTICE COMMISSION**

THIS MATTER came before the Court on the Three-Year Evaluation and Report filed by the Wyoming Access to Justice Commission (AJC) on December 1, 2011. The AJC reported on its efforts and progress since the Court's Order Establishing the Wyoming Access to Justice Commission, issued December 16, 2008. The AJC also recommended that it work on nine (9) objectives over the next year. The Court having considered the AJC's report, it is therefore

ORDERED that the AJC will:

1. Provide all necessary support to the Wyoming Center for Legal Aid;
2. Study and make recommendations concerning Wyoming's Rules of Procedure Governing Unauthorized Practice of Law;
3. Actively support the work of the Rule 1 Committee;
4. Support the work of the Domestic Relations Committee;
5. Review, analyze, and make recommendations to improve timelines for specific types of cases;
6. Examine ways to increase *pro bono* contributions across the state and to involve Wyoming lawyers in Access to Justice issues;
7. Assist the Wyoming Center for Legal Aid in implementing a single point of entry for civil legal aid cases;
8. Expand outreach to stakeholders in the provision of legal services, including the University of Wyoming College of Law; and
9. Address other Access to Justice issues that may arise.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the AJC will report to this Court at least annually as to its findings, progress, and recommendations.

DATED this _____ day of _____, 2011.
