

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

ORDER NO. 607

Order Amending Rule
2 of the Alaska Bar
Rules.

IT IS ORDERED:

Section 2 of Alaska Bar Rule 2 is repealed and repromulgated to read:

Section 2. (a) An applicant who meets the requirements of (a) through (d) of Section 1 of this Rule and

(1) has passed a written examination required by another state, territory, or the District of Columbia for admission to the active practice of law, and

(2) has engaged in the active practice of law in one or more reciprocal states, territories or the District of Columbia for five of the seven years immediately preceding the date of his or her initial application,

may, upon motion, be admitted to the Alaska Bar Association without examination. The motion shall be served on the Executive Director of the Alaska Bar Association and sponsored by a member in good standing of the Alaska Bar Association. An applicant will be excused from taking the bar examination upon compliance with the conditions above, and payment of a non-refundable fee to be set by the Board for applicants seeking admission on motion. For the purposes of this section, "reciprocal state, territory or district" shall mean a jurisdiction which offers admission without examination to attorneys licensed to practice law in Alaska, upon their compliance with specific conditions detailed by that jurisdiction, providing the conditions are not more demanding than those set forth in this Rule.

(b) Attorneys admitted to the practice of law in other states, territories or districts without taking a written examination will not be eligible for admission under this section. An applicant may not be admitted to the practice of law under this section if he or she has taken and failed to pass an Alaska Bar Examination or engaged in the unauthorized practice of law in Alaska.

(c) For the purposes of this section, the "active practice of law" shall mean:

(1) engaged in representing one or more clients on a fee basis in the private practice of law;

(2) serving as an attorney in governmental employment, provided graduation from an ABA or AALS accredited law school is a required qualification of such employment;

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(3) serving as counsel for a non-governmental corporation, entity or person and performing legal services of a nature requiring a license to practice law in the jurisdiction(s) in which performed;

(4) teaching law at one or more accredited law schools in the United States, its territories, or the District of Columbia;

(5) serving as a judge in a court of the United States, its states, its territories, or the District of Columbia; or

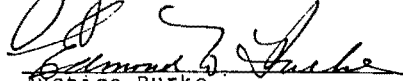
(6) employed by a Legal Services Corporation program or a not-for-profit law firm, performing legal services of a nature requiring a license to practice law in the jurisdiction(s) in which performed.

(d) An applicant not eligible for admission pursuant to this section may qualify for general applicant status.

DATED: November 13, 1984

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 1985


Chief Justice Rabinowitz


Justice Burke


Justice Matthews


Justice Compton


Justice Moore