

IN THE SUPREME COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA

ORDER NO. 1118 amended

Amending Civil Rule 82 and Civil Rule 79 concerning award of attorney's fees and costs.

IT IS ORDERED:

1. Civil Rule 82 is repealed and reenacted to provide:

(a) Allowance to Prevailing Party.

Except as otherwise agreed to by the parties, the prevailing party in a civil case shall be awarded attorney's fees calculated under this rule.

(b) Amount of Award.

(1) The court shall adhere to the following schedule in fixing the award of attorney's fees to a party recovering a money judgment in a case:

Judgment and, if Awarded, Prejudgment Interest	Contested With Trial	Contested Without Trial	Non- Contested
First \$ 25,000	20%	18%	10%
Next \$ 75,000	10%	8%	3%
Next \$400,000	10%	6%	2%
Over \$500,000	10%	2%	1%

(2) In cases in which the prevailing party recovers no money judgment, the court shall award the prevailing party in a case which goes to trial 30 percent of the prevailing party's actual attorney's fees which

were necessarily incurred, and shall award the prevailing party in a case resolved without trial 20 percent of its actual attorney's fees which were necessarily incurred. The actual fees shall include fees for legal work customarily performed by an attorney but which was delegated to and performed by an investigator, paralegal or law clerk.

(3) The court may vary an attorney's fee award calculated under subparagraph (b)(1) or (2) of this rule if, upon consideration of the factors listed below, the court determines a variation is warranted:

- (A) the complexity of the litigation;
- (B) the length of trial;
- (C) the reasonableness of the attorneys' hourly rates and the number of hours expended;
- (D) the reasonableness of the number of attorneys used;
- (E) the attorneys' efforts to minimize fees;
- (F) the reasonableness of the claims and defenses pursued by each side;
- (G) vexatious or bad faith conduct;

(H) the relationship between the amount of work performed and the significance of the matters at stake;

(I) the extent to which a given fee award may be so onerous to the non-prevailing party that it would deter similarly situated litigants from the voluntary use of the courts;

(J) the extent to which the fees incurred by the prevailing party suggest that they had been influenced by considerations apart from the case at bar, such as a desire to discourage claims by others against the prevailing party or its insurer; and

(K) other equitable factors deemed relevant.

If the court varies an award, the court shall explain the reasons for the variation.

**(c) Motions for Attorney's Fees.** A motion is required for an award of attorney's fees under this rule. The motion must be filed within 10 days after the date shown in the clerk's certificate of distribution on the judgment as defined by Civil Rule 58.1. Failure to move for attorney's fees within 10 days or such additional time as the court may allow, shall be construed as a waiver of the party's right to recover attorney's fees. A motion for attorney's fees in a default case exceeding \$50,000 must specify actual fees.

(d) **Determination of Award.** Attorney's fees upon entry of judgment by default may be determined by the clerk. In all other matters the court shall determine attorney's fees.

(e) **Effect of Rule.** The allowance of attorney's fees by the court in conformance with this rule shall not be construed as fixing the fees between attorney and client.

2. By adopting these amendments to Civil Rule 82, the court intends no change in existing Alaska law regarding the award of attorney's fees for or against a public interest litigant, see, e.g., Anchorage Daily News v. Anchorage School Dist., 803 P.2d 402, 404 (Alaska 1990); City of Anchorage v. McCabe, 568 P.2d 986, 993-94 (Alaska 1977); Gilbert v. State, 526 P.2d 1131, 1136 (Alaska 1974), or in the law that an award of full attorney's fees is manifestly unreasonable in the absence of bad faith or vexatious conduct by the non-prevailing party. See, e.g., Malvo v. J.C. Penney Co., 512 P.2d 575, 588 (Alaska 1973); Demoski v. New, 737 P.2d 780, 788 (Alaska 1987).

3. Civil Rule 79(b) is amended to provide:

(b) **Items Allowed as Costs.** A party entitled to costs may be allowed premiums paid on the expenses of posting, undertakings, bonds or security stipulations, where the same have been furnished by reason of express requirement of law or on order of the court; the necessary expense of taking depositions for use at trial and producing exhibits; the expense of service and publication of summons or notices, and postage when the same are served by mail;

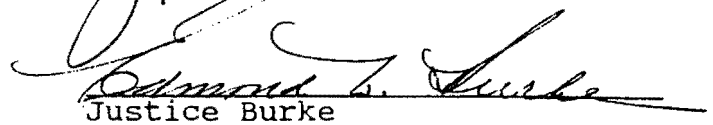
filing fees and other charges made by the clerk of the court and fees for transcripts required in the trial of a case in the superior court; and costs paid by the prevailing party's attorney for computerized legal research. In addition to the items allowed as costs by law and in these rules, a party shall be allowed any other expenses necessarily incurred in order to enable a party to secure some right accorded the party in the action or proceeding. Fees for investigators, paralegals or law clerks shall not be allowed as costs.

DATED: January 7, 1993

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 15, 1993

  
Chief Justice Moore

  
Justice Rabinowitz

  
Justice Burke

  
Justice Matthews

  
Justice Compton

RABINOWITZ, Justice dissenting.

I dissent from the court's adoption of the amendments to Civil Rule 82 called for in this order. In my view no compelling

case has been made demonstrating the need for these changes.<sup>1</sup> Further, my judicial hunch is that these amendments to Civil Rule 82, in particular the new provisions reflected in (b)(3)(A) through (K), will unnecessarily and dramatically increase litigation over attorney's fees awards both in our trial courts as well as in this court.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>In this regard I note that the Alaska Judicial Council is scheduled to conduct an in depth empirical study of the workings of Civil Rule 82. My preference is to await the results of the Council's study before deciding whether any of the current provisions of Rule 82 should be amended. Such a study should position this court to make a more informed assessment as to whether the current rule operates in a fashion which unjustly denies access to our courts. I further note that our Civil Rules Committee recently surveyed the Alaska Bar membership on discrete aspects of Civil Rule 82. A clear majority of those responding to the committee's questionnaire indicated: that Civil Rule 82 does not deter people of moderate means from filing valid claims; that the rule does not put excessive pressure on moderate income people to settle valid claims; and that the rule is needed to discourage frivolous litigation.

<sup>2</sup>Any attorney worth his or her salt will, pursuant to the expansive provisions of (b)(3)(A) through (K), request variations from the attorney's fees awards called for under either the monetary recovery schedule provisions of (b)(1), or the provisions of (b)(2) which apply where no money judgment is recovered by the prevailing party.