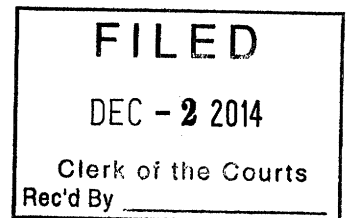


IN THE SUPREME COURT OF TENNESSEE
AT NASHVILLE

IN RE PETITION TO AMEND TENNESSEE SUPREME COURT
RULE 9, SECTION 10.10 and SECTION 10.2

No. ADM2014-02187



ORDER

On November 10, 2014, the Access to Justice Commission (“the Commission”) filed a petition asking the Court to amend Tennessee Supreme Court Rule 9, Sections 10.10 and 10.2. In summary, the Commission’s petition observes that Tennessee is a leader in access-to-justice efforts and that “the Commission and its partners, with the support and assistance of the Court, have implemented a number of new initiatives designed to increase significantly the availability of legal services to needy Tennesseans.” The petition goes on to state that “[m]ost of the new initiatives have focused on increasing the number of lawyers performing pro bono work and amount of pro bono work done by those lawyers.” The Commission states in its petition, however, that it needs “better data regarding available legal resources to serve those in need of the services.” In that regard, the Commission asks the Court to amend Rule 9, Section 10.10(a) and (b) to require Tennessee attorneys to annually report the extent of their pro bono work, if any. (Under the current rule, Tennessee attorneys are requested – but not required – to report such information.) If the Court were to approve the Commission’s proposed amendments, a lawyer’s failure to report pro bono hours would result in an administrative sanction. The Commission stresses in its petition that the Commission does not support and is not recommending “mandatory pro bono.”

The Commission’s petition also asks the Court to amend Rule 9, Section 10.2 to implement a new funding mechanism for access-to-justice programs. Under the Commission’s proposed amendment, the annual registration form completed by licensed Tennessee lawyers for the Board of Professional Responsibility would include an “opt out” line item for lawyers to make a contribution (with \$50 as the suggested contribution) to support access-to-justice programs.

A copy of the Commission’s petition, with its exhibits, is set out in the Appendix to this order. The Court hereby solicits written comments from judges, lawyers, bar

associations, members of the public, and any other interested parties concerning the Commission's petition and proposed amendments. The deadline for submitting written comments is Monday, February 2, 2015. Written comments should be addressed to:

James Hivner, Clerk
Re: Rule 9, Sections 10.10 and 10.02
Tennessee Appellate Courts
100 Supreme Court Building
401 7th Avenue North
Nashville, TN 37219-1407

and should include the docket number set out above.

The Clerk shall provide a copy of this order to LexisNexis and to Thomson Reuters. In addition, this order, including the Appendix, shall be posted on the Tennessee Supreme Court's website.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

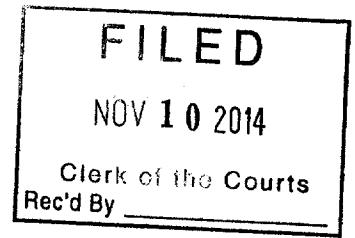
PER CURIAM

APPENDIX

TENNESSEE ACCESS TO JUSTICE COMMISSION'S

**"PETITION TO AMEND TENNESSEE SUPREME COURT RULE 9,
SECTION 10.10 GOVERNING PRO BONO REPORTING AND SECTION
10.2 GOVERNING THE ANNUAL REGISTRATION FEE"**

**Supreme Court Docket No. ADM2014-02187
(filed November 10, 2014)**



IN THE SUPREME COURT OF TENNESSEE,
AT NASHVILLE

IN RE: PETITION TO AMEND)
TENNESSEE SUPREME COURT)
RULE 9, SECTION 10.10)
AND SECTION 10.2)

No. ADM2014-02187

**PETITION TO AMEND TENNESSEE SUPREME COURT
RULE 9, SECTION 10.10 GOVERNING PRO BONO REPORTING AND
SECTION 10.2 GOVERNING THE ANNUAL REGISTRATION FEE**

The Tennessee Supreme Court Access to Justice Commission (“the Commission”) respectfully petitions this Court to amend Supreme Court Rule 9, Sections 10.10 and 10.2. The proposed amendment is described more fully below and is set forth in attached Exhibit A. The proposed amendment will provide the Court and the Commission with needed and more complete information regarding the voluntary pro bono service provided by members of the Tennessee bar and increase pro bono resources by raising funds for access to justice initiatives. The grounds supporting the Petition are as follows:

Introduction

Thanks to the leadership of the Court, Tennessee has made great strides toward more equal access to justice. Tennessee is now recognized as a national leader in access to justice efforts. The Commission and its partners, with the support and assistance of the Court, have implemented a number of new initiatives designed to increase significantly the availability of legal services to needy Tennesseans. Most of the new initiatives have focused on increasing the number of lawyers performing pro bono work and amount of pro bono work done by those lawyers.

Need for Better Information

As outlined in the Commission's 2014 Strategic Plan, the Commission wants to maintain and build on those successful efforts. To do so, however, we need to better measure and assess the effectiveness of our work to date. There are two aspects to our assessment strategy.

First, we need better information about the legal needs of our citizens, so that our deployment of legal resources is in alignment with those needs. A new legal needs study is now nearing completion, funded through a generous grant from the Frist Foundation. As a result, we will soon have a much better and more up to date understanding of our citizens' current legal needs -- where the needs exist, the types of needs that exist, and the types of resources which can most effectively meet those needs.

Second, we need better data regarding available legal resources to serve those in need of the services. Our annual Pro Bono Report represents a meaningful step in that direction. The volunteer work documented in the Report is impressive and represents a diverse patchwork quilt of volunteer initiatives at the city, county, judicial district, and state-wide level. The reporting that is done now voluntarily shows that over 42% of Tennessee lawyers report performing some pro bono. But it is an incomplete picture. We do not have sufficient data to enable us to fully assess how to more effectively allocate pro bono resources or to determine the best ways to recruit and inspire additional pro bono attorneys. As a result, the Commission unanimously requests that the Court approve a rule change to require attorneys to report their pro bono work, if any.

Nine other states require annual reporting of any pro bono work provided by members of the bar.¹ In those states, over 99% of the lawyers report. The information provided gives the courts, the bar associations, and access to justice related entities, the ability to assess accurately who is doing pro bono work, what kind of pro bono work is being done, and where the work is being provided. ABA Access to Justice staff members have informed Commissioners and Commission staff that having more complete reporting data is a critical tool for those states in better allocating resources to meet the legal needs of their citizens.

Minimal Burden of Reporting

The proposed rule change would require lawyers to perform a task that would likely take less than two minutes to complete. Precise time records are not required; lawyers need only make a good faith estimate of time expended on pro bono work. Lawyers who have not done any pro bono work that year can indicate that fact in just a few seconds. The task is simple, but one that will provide invaluable information that will help the Commission better accomplish its mission.

Implementing a reporting requirement always gives rise to unfounded fears that mandatory pro bono is not far behind. No member of the Commission supports a mandatory pro bono requirement. In fact, the Commission shares the concern expressed by many in the access to justice community that mandatory pro bono could lead to poor services for the clients and destroy the goodwill that has developed for the pro bono cause in Tennessee. Quite simply, the Commission does not support mandatory pro bono. The Commission does not recommend mandatory pro bono. And the Commission certainly does not see a reporting requirement as a step towards mandatory pro bono.

¹ Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, and New York.

The mechanics of implementing required pro bono reporting are quite simple. The Commission proposes amending Supreme Court Rule 9, section 10.10 to replace the “requested also to file” language with “shall also file.” Exhibit A, attached to this memorandum, is a redline version of the rule setting forth the minor changes proposed.

Sandy Garrett, Chief Disciplinary Counsel of the Board of Professional Responsibility, has advised the Commission that her staff can implement the requirement relatively easily if approved by the Court. For efficiency and effectiveness, the Commission recommends that the Court treat compliance with the reporting requirements similar to the way it treats compliance with the IOLTA trust fund requirement. Lawyers would be asked to indicate compliance on their registration. If compliance is not part of their registration, they would be notified that they are out of compliance and given an opportunity to complete the registration form. Only after failing to do so would the lawyer face administrative sanctions.

Unlike IOLTA compliance, which may involve the opening of new bank accounts or negotiating with bank personnel regarding interest rates paid on lawyers trust accounts, compliance with a reporting requirement literally takes minutes. The Commission expects that soon after implementation, very few lawyers will fail to comply. The Commission stands ready to undertake an informational campaign to inform the bar of the change, explain the need for and value of the information, and call attention to the rule change.

The Maryland Access to Justice Commission reports that in the first year of required pro bono reporting in Maryland, 97.8% of lawyers complied. After that first year, compliance has always exceeded 99%. See Exhibit B attached, at p.3.²

² To the extent the Court is concerned about compliance during the first year of required reporting, the Commission would be willing to handle post-registration compliance issues directly. As an alternative to administrative suspension the first year, a letter from the Commission explaining the requirement could be used with the standard process going into effect in subsequent years.

Access to Justice Fund

The Commission also requests that the Court approve a change to the annual registration form completed by licensed Tennessee lawyers for the Board of Professional Responsibility (“BPR”), to include an item for lawyers to make a voluntary contribution to support access to justice programs.

The Commission’s Pro Bono Advisory Committee is comprised of a statewide, diverse group of attorneys and other professionals, including representatives of numerous local legal aid programs. The Commission, through the Pro Bono Advisory Committee, has carefully researched the use in other states of the annual attorney renewal or registration form to raise funds for access to justice initiatives. The Committee’s research showed that this type of fundraising at the state level did not detract from the fundraising efforts of local legal aid programs. The Committee determined that using the BPR Registration Packet as a way to generate funds for access to justice initiatives is appropriate for Tennessee and developed a proposal which the Commission subsequently approved.

Summary of Funding Proposal

The Commission, through the Pro Bono Advisory Committee, reached out to the ABA and other states for information on the structure and administration of those states’ access to justice fundraising mechanisms. The Commission learned that states that have an opt-out mechanism with a suggested contribution amount raise more money than those that have an opt-in mechanism. Based on these findings, the Commission determined that \$50.00 is an appropriate initial amount for the suggested access to justice contribution.

Modifications to the BPR Registration Form

The proposed modification to the registration form is attached as Exhibit C. The form would include an “Optional Access to Justice Contribution” line and a supporting section that provides brief information about the Court’s Access to Justice Initiative and the proposed use of the funds. The attorney is advised of the suggested \$50.00 amount, how to opt out, and how to change the amount if desired.

The Commission contacted BPR to inquire as to the cost of adding an additional page to the Registration Packet. BPR advised that an additional page would increase their annual postage costs by over \$5,000. As a result, the Commission successfully crafted a modification that will not increase the page length.

Funding Mechanism Allocation Method

The Commission proposes to allocate funds using the programs’ revenue reported on their most recent tax return. The reported revenues of the four programs funded by the Legal Services Corporation (“LSC-Funded organizations”) will be combined to determine their percentage of the total revenue and funds will be allocated to them as a group. For example, if the four LSC-funded organizations’ combined revenue is equal to 75% of the total of all the reported revenues of organizations eligible to receive funds, the LSC-Funded organizations, as a group, will receive 75% of all contributions. The LSC-funded organizations’ share will be distributed to each organization in accordance to the percentages contained in Supreme Court Rule 11, Section V, the Civil Legal Representation of Indigents Fund.

Non-LSC-funded organizations will further allocate their remaining share of the total amount donated according to their percentage of the combined revenue measured by the last tax return.

The Commission looked to the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Alliance for Legal Services as a guide to determine which non-LSC-funded organizations should be eligible to receive contributions. The Commission settled upon the following list:

- Justice for Our Neighbors
- Community Legal Center
- Southeast Tennessee Legal Services
- Tennessee Justice Center
- Volunteer Lawyers for the Arts
- Tennessee Coalition to End Sexual and Domestic Violence
- Tennessee Disability Law and Advocacy Center

The Commission recommends that the Commission be empowered by the Court to revisit the list periodically after the ATJ Fund is established, in consultation with the Tennessee Alliance for Legal Services, in order to provide opportunities for funding to new organizations.

Benefits of Amendment

As noted above, the primary benefits of the proposed amendment will be to provide invaluable information to the Commission, the Court, and our access to justice partner organizations regarding the nature, distribution, and efficacy of pro bono programs and to provide funding to support access to justice initiatives across Tennessee. The information contained in Exhibit B, the Maryland Longitudinal Analysis of Pro Bono Reporting: 2012-2013, demonstrates the kinds of valuable information that will become available.

Second, the Commission believes that required reporting represents a strong message from the Court about its commitment to access to justice and its hope and expectation, as set forth in Rule 6.1 that all lawyers will engage in some pro bono service. The increased attention

should lead to a significant increase in the number of lawyers engaged in pro bono work. In Maryland, for example, the number of hours of pro bono services provided by Maryland lawyers has increased nearly 17% since reporting began in 2002. See Exhibit B, p. 2. Moreover, the financial contributions made by attorneys to legal services programs (as encouraged by Rule 6.1(c)), should increase significantly as well. Again using Maryland as an example, financial contributions made by attorneys to organizations that provide legal services to people of limited means increased by 89% after required reporting was implemented.³

No state that has adopted a reporting requirement has reported regretting having done so. All states who have done so report that the information captured is extremely useful. The Tennessee Bar Association made a similar recommendation regarding reporting in 2008. The Court decided to defer a decision at that time. In the Commission's judgment, the growth of voluntary reporting and the widespread acceptance of and support for the leadership of the Court on access to justice generally have created a supportive environment to take this step. The additional funding for access to justice initiatives will further emphasize the Court's commitment to access to justice.

Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, the Tennessee Supreme Court Access to Justice Commission respectfully requests that this Honorable Court grant the Commission's Petition to amend Tennessee Supreme Court Rule 9, sections 10.10 and 10.2. In support of the Petition, the following Exhibits are attached to and referenced in this Petition:

Exhibit A – Proposed amendments to Tenn. Sup. Ct. R. 9 (redline and clean versions);

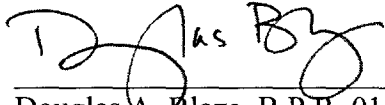
Exhibit B – Longitudinal Analysis of Pro Bono Reporting: 2002-2012, A Joint Report of the Maryland Access to Justice Commission and the Court of Appeals Standing

Committee on Pro Bono Legal Services (April 2014);

Exhibit C – Proposed changes to the Annual Registration Form.

Respectfully Submitted,

**TENNESSEE SUPREME COURT
ACCESS TO JUSTICE COMMISSION**

By: 

Douglas A. Blaze, B.P.R. 016356

Chair, Tennessee Supreme Court Access
To Justice Commission

Exhibit A

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO TENN. SUP. CT. R. 9,
SECTION 10.2 AND SECTION 10.10

Section 10.2.(a) Every attorney admitted to practice before the Court, except those exempt under Section 10.3, shall pay to the Board on or before the first day of the attorney's birth month an annual fee.

(b) All funds collected hereunder shall be deposited by the Board with the State Treasurer; all such funds, including earnings on investments and all interest and proceeds from said funds, if any, are deemed to be, and shall be designated as, funds belonging solely to the Board. Withdrawals from those funds shall be made by the Board only for the purpose of defraying the costs of disciplinary administration and enforcement of this Rule, and for such other related purposes as the Court may from time to time authorize or direct.

(c) The annual fee for each attorney shall be One Hundred Seventy Dollars (\$170), consisting of a One Hundred Forty Dollar (\$140) Board of Professional Responsibility annual registration fee, a Ten Dollar (\$10) annual fee due under Tenn. Sup. Ct. R. 25, Section 2.01(a) (Tennessee Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection), and a Twenty Dollar (\$20) annual fee due under Tenn. Sup. Ct. R. 33.01 C (Tennessee Lawyer Assistance Program), and shall be payable on or before the first day of the attorney's birth month, and a like sum each year thereafter until otherwise ordered by the Court.

(d) In connection with the payment of the annual fee, every attorney shall have the opportunity to make a financial contribution to support access to justice programs. Funds raised through optional contributions will be distributed to access to justice programs which provide direct legal services to low income Tennesseans.

Section 10.10.(a) Every attorney who is required by Section 10.1 to file an annual registration statement with the Board shall also file a pro bono reporting statement, reporting the extent of the attorney's pro bono legal services and activities during the previous calendar year. The pro bono reporting statement shall be in substantially the format provided in Appendix A hereto, and shall be provided to the attorney by the Board with the attorney's annual registration statement.

(b) In reporting the extent of the attorney's pro bono legal services and activities, the attorney is requested to state whether or not the attorney made any voluntary financial contributions pursuant to RPC 6.1(c), but the attorney need not disclose the amount of any such contributions.

(c) The Board may promulgate such forms, policies and procedures as may be necessary to implement this Section.

Exhibit A

(d) The individual information provided by attorneys in the pro bono reporting statements filed pursuant to this Section shall be confidential and shall not be a public record, unless the attorney waives confidentiality on the reporting statement solely to be considered for recognition by the Tennessee Supreme Court for pro bono work the attorney completed in the previous calendar year. The Board shall not release any individual information contained in such statements, except as directed in writing by the Court or as required by law. The Board, however, may compile statistical data derived from the statements, which data shall not identify any individual attorney, and may release any such compilations to the public.

Exhibit A

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO TENN. SUP. CT. R. 9,
SECTION 10.2 AND SECTION 10.10

Section 10.2.(a) Every attorney admitted to practice before the Court, except those exempt under Section 10.3, shall pay to the Board on or before the first day of the attorney's birth month an annual fee.

(b) All funds collected hereunder shall be deposited by the Board with the State Treasurer; all such funds, including earnings on investments and all interest and proceeds from said funds, if any, are deemed to be, and shall be designated as, funds belonging solely to the Board. Withdrawals from those funds shall be made by the Board only for the purpose of defraying the costs of disciplinary administration and enforcement of this Rule, and for such other related purposes as the Court may from time to time authorize or direct.

(c) The annual fee for each attorney shall be One Hundred Seventy Dollars (\$170), consisting of a One Hundred Forty Dollar (\$140) Board of Professional Responsibility annual registration fee, a Ten Dollar (\$10) annual fee due under Tenn. Sup. Ct. R. 25, Section 2.01(a) (Tennessee Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection), and a Twenty Dollar (\$20) annual fee due under Tenn. Sup. Ct. R. 33.01 C (Tennessee Lawyer Assistance Program), and shall be payable on or before the first day of the attorney's birth month, and a like sum each year thereafter until otherwise ordered by the Court.

(d) In connection with the payment of the annual fee, every attorney shall have the opportunity to make a financial contribution to support access to justice programs. Funds raised through optional contributions will be distributed to access to justice programs which provide direct legal services to low income Tennesseans.

Section 10.10.(a) Every attorney who is required by Section 10.1 to file an annual registration statement with the Board ~~is requested to~~ shall also file a pro bono reporting statement, reporting the extent of the attorney's pro bono legal services and activities during the previous calendar year. The pro bono reporting statement shall be in substantially the format provided in Appendix A hereto, and shall be provided to the attorney by the Board with the attorney's annual registration statement.

~~**(b)** The attorney is requested to complete the pro bono reporting statement and file it with his or her annual registration statement.~~ **(b)** In reporting the extent of the attorney's pro bono legal services and activities, the attorney is requested to state whether or not the attorney made any voluntary financial contributions pursuant to RPC 6.1(c), but the attorney need not disclose the amount of any such contributions.

(c) The Board may promulgate such forms, policies and procedures as may be necessary to implement this Section.

Exhibit A

(d) The individual information provided by attorneys in the pro bono reporting statements filed pursuant to this Section shall be confidential and shall not be a public record, unless the attorney waives confidentiality on the reporting statement solely to be considered for recognition by the Tennessee Supreme Court for pro bono work the attorney completed in the previous calendar year. The Board shall not release any individual information contained in such statements, except as directed in writing by the Court or as required by law. The Board, however, may compile statistical data derived from the statements, which data shall not identify any individual attorney, and may release any such compilations to the public.

Longitudinal Analysis of Pro Bono Reporting: 2002-2012

*A Joint Report of the
MARYLAND ACCESS TO JUSTICE COMMISSION
and the
COURT OF APPEALS STANDING COMMITTEE ON PRO BONO LEGAL SERVICE*

April 2014

Table of Contents

Page 1	Executive Summary
Page 3	Reporting Compliance Rate

DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES:

Page 4	Number of Lawyers on Active Status in Maryland
Page 5	Geographic Location of Maryland Lawyers (Office Location)
Page 6	Percentage of Lawyers in the Top Five Counties: First Choice Jurisdiction
Page 7	Percentage of Lawyers Reporting an Area as their Primary Practice Area: First Choice
Page 8	Percentage of Lawyers Reporting an Area as their Primary Practice Area: All Selected Practice Areas
Page 9	Top 5 Pro Bono Practice Areas
Page 10	Firm Size of Lawyers Reporting Practice in a Private Firm
Page 11	Firm Type
Page 12	Legal Services and Public Interest Lawyers as a Percent of All Lawyers

PRO BONO SERVICE:

Page 13	Percentage of All Lawyers Doing Pro Bono
Page 14	Percentage of Full-Time Lawyers Doing Pro Bono
Page 15	Percentage of Full-Time Lawyers Meeting 50 Hour Goal
Page 16	Number of Lawyers Doing Pro Bono by Region: All Lawyers
Page 17	Number of Lawyers Doing Pro Bono by Region: Full-Time Lawyers
Page 18	Total Hours of Pro Bono Service Provided
Page 19	Percentage of Total Hours Devoted to Types of Individuals and Organizations
Page 20	Percentage of Pro Bono Hours Spent in Matters Referred From a Pro Bono or Legal Services Agency (2 pages)
Page 22	Percentage of Full-Time Lawyers from Selected Primary Practice Areas Meeting 50 Hours
Page 23	Total Financial Contributions
Page 24	Percentage Making Financial Contributions
Page 25	Total Hours and Percentage of Pro Bono Lawyers Providing Foreclosure Project (FPPB) Assistance

DONATIONS:

Page 26	Total Donations Made Through Donations Page
---------	---

Executive Summary

Maryland Rule 16-903, which took effect on July 1, 2002, requires all Maryland attorneys authorized to practice law in the state to annually report on their pro bono activities. There is a greater than 99% reporting compliance rate by attorneys statewide. Each year the Maryland Administrative Office of the Courts publishes a report compiling the data from the Pro Bono Legal Service Reports submitted by individual attorneys. Those annual reports are entitled *Current Status of Pro Bono Service Among Maryland Lawyers*, and are available at: <http://mdcourts.gov/probono/reportsinfopackets.html>.

This report presents a compilation of the results from the annual *Current Status* reports prepared for Calendar Years 2002 through 2012. The data is presented without analysis, but by looking at the results reported over this eleven-year period of time, several trends are notable.

Demographic Changes and Observations

- **The bar has grown significantly over this period.** The number of active lawyers went up by 6,625, an increase of 22%. (Page 4)
- **Many Maryland lawyers work outside the State.** Consistently, only about 60% of lawyers have their primary office in Maryland. (Page 5)
- **Maryland attorneys report working for government in record high numbers.** Those identifying as government attorneys equaled 19.8% in 2012, an increase from 17.8% in 2005. (Page 11)
- **A high number of lawyers report they do not actively practice law.** In 2012 that number reached 14% of the bar. (Page 11)
- **Solo practitioners have become a relatively larger percent of those working in firms.** Those reporting they worked solo increased by about 10% while those reporting they worked in small, medium and extra-large firms decreased. (Page 10)
- **Montgomery County has eclipsed Baltimore as the area where the greatest number of lawyers practice.** (Page 6)

Types of Legal Work Lawyers Do

- **Primary practice areas have been consistent over time, and do not clearly align with pro bono demand.** The top legal area where lawyers provide pro bono assistance has consistently been family law (Page 9), yet family has consistently been ranked as only the 7th most prevalent practice area for lawyers. Family practitioners make up about 5.6% of all active lawyers. (Pages 7 and 8)
- **The top five practice areas include Litigation, Corporate/Business, Other, Criminal, and Government; the top pro bono practice areas reported are Family, Corporate/Business, Real Estate, Litigation and Criminal.** (Pages 7-9)
- **A very small percent (about 1.4%) of Maryland lawyers work for a legal services organization providing legal help to people of limited means.** About another 1.6% report they work for a public interest organization. The pool of lawyers available to serve the needs of the poor is severely limited, increasing demand for the pro bono contributions of private counsel. (Page 12)

Exhibit B

The Pro Bono and Financial Contributions of Maryland Lawyers

- **The number of hours of pro bono services provided by Maryland lawyers has increased by 16.75% since reporting began in 2002.** In 2012, attorneys reported providing 1.16 million hours of service. (Page 18)
- **Consistently, about one-half of those hours were provided to people of limited means.** The remainder were to non-profit organizations to further their organizational purposes, to non-profits in matters that address the needs of persons of limited means, and to civil rights matters, in that order of prevalence. (Page 19)
- **Financial contributions made by attorneys to organizations that provide legal services to people of limited means have increased dramatically, by 89% since 2002.** In 2012 attorneys reported providing over \$4.1 million to these organizations. (Page 21). The percentage of attorneys who make any financial contribution has increased since 2002 by about 14.65%. Approximately 18% of all lawyers reported making financial contributions in 2012. (Page 23)

Performance in Light of the Aspirational Goals of MRPC 6.1

- **The percentage of full-time lawyers doing any pro bono has averaged 57.37% over the last eleven years.** While all lawyers are required to report on their pro bono activity, the aspirational standard of 50 hours per year articulated by Rule 6.1 applies only to those who practice law full-time. (Page 14)
- **The percent of full-time lawyers meeting the 50-hour aspirational goal increased by a relative 25.42% since reporting began.** In 2002 17.7% of full-time lawyers met that goal. By 2012 that had risen to 22.2%. (Page 15)
- **The percent of all lawyers and full-time lawyers reporting doing any pro bono has decreased slightly during the last eleven years.** The percent of all lawyers doing pro bono work over the eleven years averaged 46.99%. (Page 13) The percent of all lawyers doing pro bono decreased by a relative 6.49% over that period. (Page 13). The percent of full-time lawyers doing any pro bono decreased by a relative 1.89% over that same period. (Page 14)
- **Attorneys in the Western and Eastern regions of the state consistently report higher pro bono participation rates than their colleagues in other parts of the state.** (Page 16 and 17).
- **Elder law and family law attorneys are more likely to meet the 50-hour goal than their colleagues in other practice areas.** Government attorneys are the least likely to meet the goal. (Page 22).

Exhibit B

Reporting Compliance Rate

Maryland Rule 16-903 requires all Maryland attorneys authorized to practice law in the state to annually report on their pro bono activities. These charts illustrate the percentage of lawyers who complied with the rule by completing a Pro Bono Legal Services Report.

Year	Reporting Compliance Rate
2002	97.80%
2003	99.02%
2004	99.36%
2005	99.08%
2006	99.40%
2007	99.37%
2008	99.31%
2009	99.35%
2010	99.40%
2011	99.46%
2012	99.59%

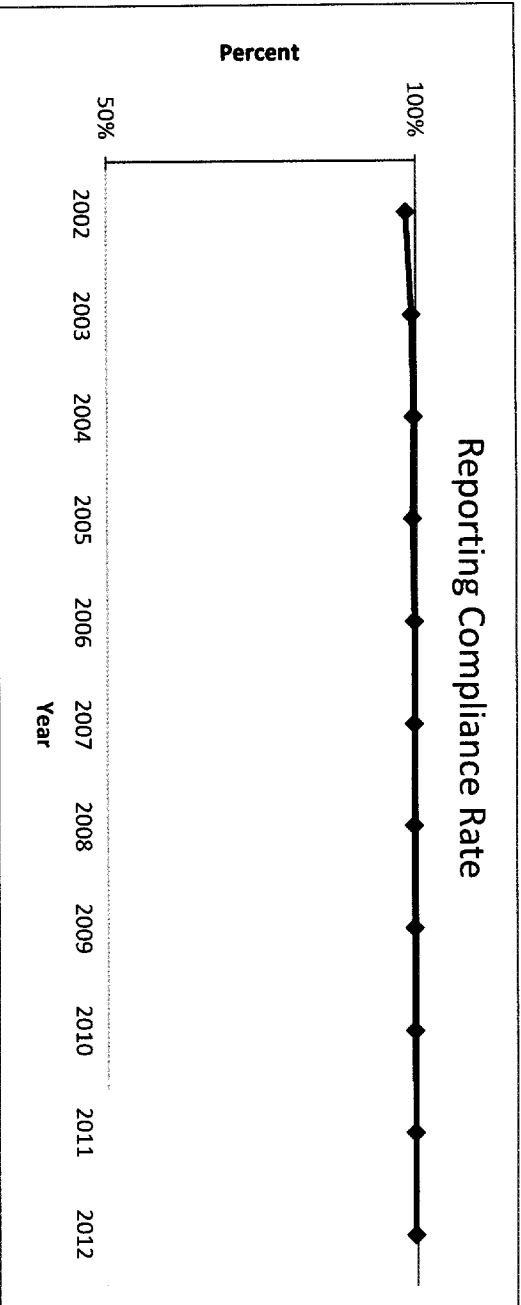


Exhibit B

**Number of Lawyers on
Active Status in Maryland**

Year	Number of Lawyers
2002	30,763
2003	31,469
2004	31,430
2005	32,290
2006	32,985
2007	33,688
2008	34,393
2009	34,967
2010	35,568
2011	36,474
2012	37,388
Increase	6,625
Increase %	22%

Exhibit B

Geographic Location of Maryland Lawyers (Office Location)

Year	Maryland	DC	Virginia	Other States	Foreign
2002	63.60%	19.30%	7.10%	9.60%	0.30%
2003	59.40%	23.90%	6.30%	10.10%	0.10%
2004	59.40%	23.70%	6.30%	10.30%	0.30%
2005	59.20%	23.60%	6.60%	10.20%	0.30%
2006	60.50%	22.10%	6.90%	10.30%	0.30%
2007	58.80%	23.70%	6.60%	10.50%	0.30%
2008	58.70%	23.90%	6.60%	10.50%	0.40%
2009	58.60%	23.80%	6.80%	10.50%	0.30%
2010	58.30%	23.90%	6.80%	10.60%	0.40%
2011	58.30%	23.70%	6.80%	10.80%	0.40%
2012	57.80%	23.70%	6.90%	11.20%	0.40%

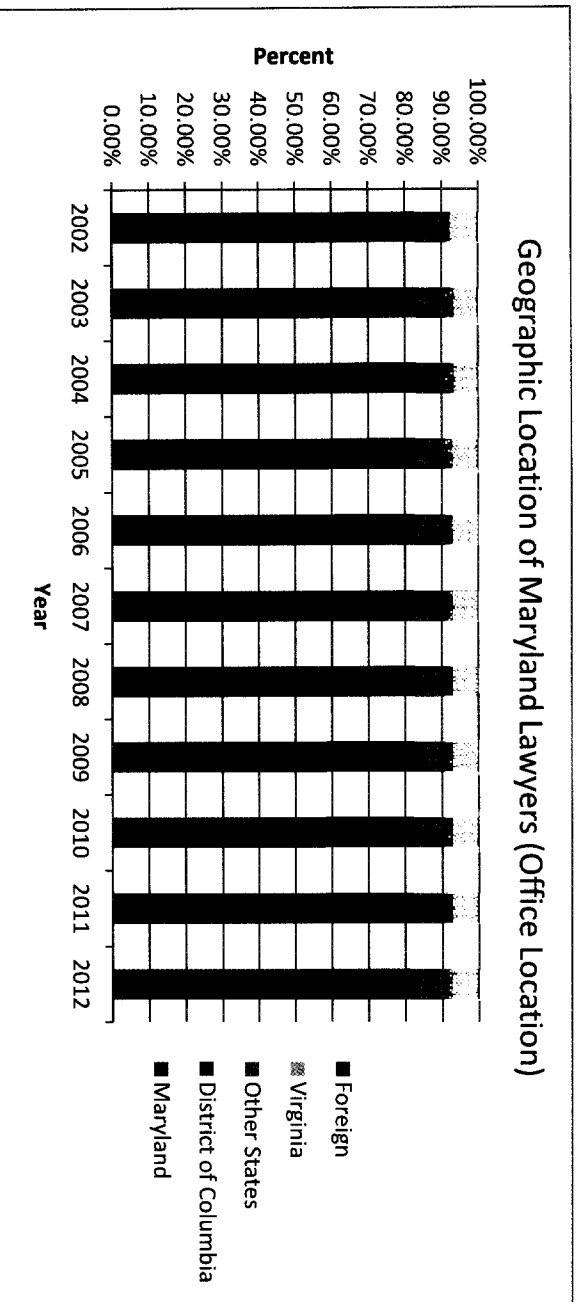


Exhibit B

Percentage of Lawyers in Top 5 Counties: First Choice Jurisdiction

Year	Anne Arundel	Baltimore City	Baltimore County	Prince George's	Montgomery	Rest of Maryland
2002	7.80%	31.50%	12.60%	9.60%	20.00%	18.50%
2003	7.70%	27.80%	13.30%	10.10%	23.00%	18.10%
2004	7.90%	26.80%	13.90%	10.10%	23.50%	17.80%
2005	7.50%	27.20%	13.80%	10.00%	24.50%	17.00%
2006	7.60%	27.20%	13.50%	10.00%	24.60%	17.10%
2007	7.60%	26.40%	14.10%	9.80%	25.10%	17.00%
2008	7.50%	26.20%	13.60%	10.10%	26.20%	16.40%
2009	7.50%	25.50%	14.30%	10.00%	25.50%	17.20%
2010	7.80%	24.90%	14.40%	10.10%	25.60%	17.20%
2011	7.60%	25.40%	14.20%	10.00%	25.60%	17.20%
2012	7.80%	25.10%	14.10%	10.00%	25.60%	17.40%

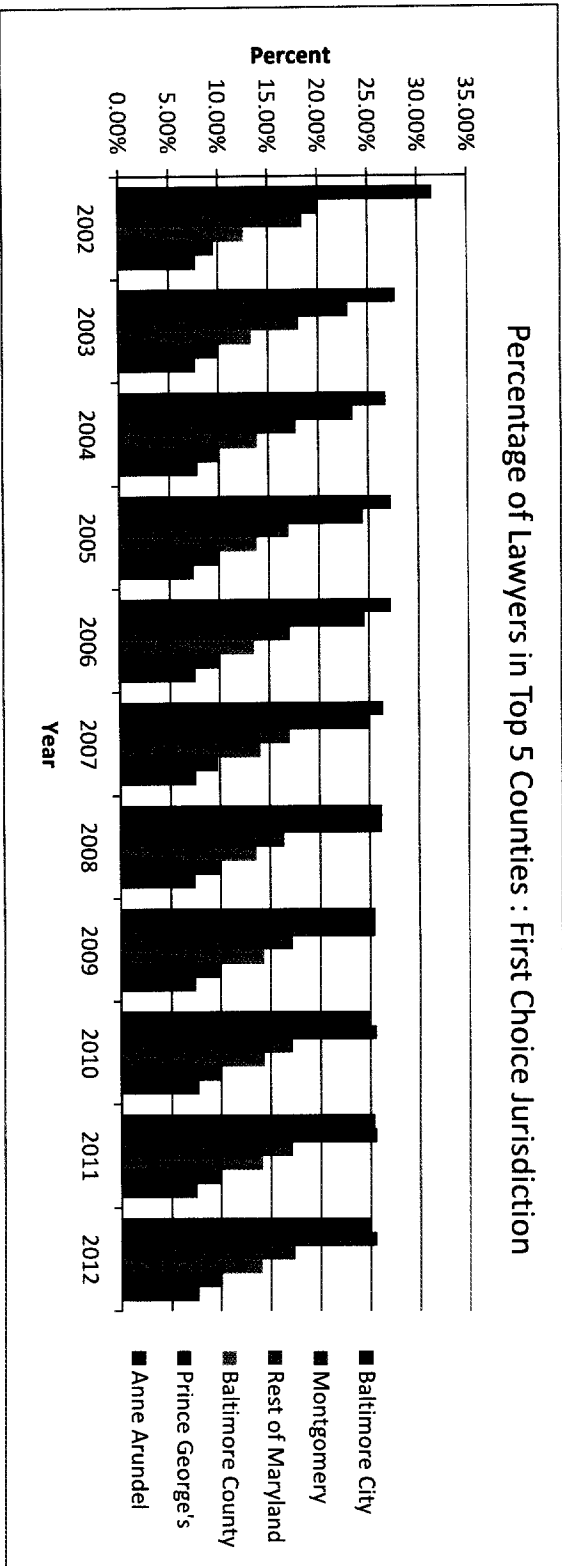


Exhibit B

Percentage of Lawyers Reporting an Area as their Primary Practice Area: First Choice

Year	Litigation	Corporate/Business	Government	Criminal	Real Estate	Family/Domestic	General	Other
2002	8.90%	9.50%	5.00%	7.40%	6.20%	4.80%	4.70%	3.50%
2003	13.50%	11.00%	9.10%	8.10%	7.20%	5.50%	5.40%	9.00%
2004	13.90%	11.10%	9.50%	8.00%	7.60%	5.50%	5.30%	9.20%
2005	14.10%	10.90%	7.90%	8.60%	7.80%	5.70%	4.30%	10.90%
2006	13.70%	10.80%	8.20%	8.70%	8.00%	5.80%	3.90%	11.10%
2007	14.40%	10.90%	8.30%	8.80%	7.50%	5.70%	3.90%	11.10%
2008	14.10%	11.00%	8.50%	8.80%	6.90%	5.60%	4.10%	11.30%
2009	13.90%	10.60%	8.90%	9.00%	6.70%	5.60%	4.00%	11.60%
2010	14.00%	10.60%	9.30%	8.80%	6.40%	5.50%	3.90%	11.50%
2011	14.20%	10.50%	9.20%	8.60%	6.30%	5.50%	4.00%	11.50%
2012	13.90%	10.50%	9.50%	8.70%	6.20%	5.60%	3.90%	11.50%
Average	13.51%	10.67%	8.49%	8.50%	6.98%	5.53%	4.31%	10.20%

Top 8 Practice Areas:

1. Litigation
2. Corporate/Business
3. Other
4. Criminal
5. Government
6. Real Estate
7. Family
8. General

When completing the Pro Bono Legal Service Report, lawyers may select up to three practice areas. The table on this page reflects the percent of lawyers who selected an area as their first choice practice area. The chart on the following page reflects the percent of lawyers who selected an area as one of their three practice areas.

Exhibit B

**Percentage of Lawyers Reporting an Area as their Primary Practice Area:
All Selected Practice Areas**

Year	Litigation	Corporate/Business	Government	Criminal	Real Estate	Family/Domestic	General	Other
2002	8.10%	9.50%	4.30%	6.70%	5.60%	5.30%	4.30%	3.20%
2003	13.60%	11.10%	7.40%	7.30%	6.80%	5.80%	5.20%	8.60%
2004	13.40%	11.20%	7.50%	7.40%	7.00%	5.80%	5.30%	8.90%
2005	14.10%	11.00%	6.50%	7.60%	7.20%	5.90%	4.60%	10.30%
2006	14.20%	11.00%	6.70%	7.50%	7.20%	5.80%	4.50%	10.70%
2007	14.40%	10.90%	6.70%	7.60%	6.90%	5.70%	4.50%	11.00%
2008	14.00%	10.80%	7.10%	7.60%	6.50%	5.60%	4.70%	11.20%
2009	13.70%	10.60%	7.40%	7.60%	6.40%	5.60%	4.70%	11.30%
2010	13.60%	10.50%	7.60%	7.50%	6.10%	5.50%	4.80%	11.40%
2011	13.80%	10.50%	7.50%	7.40%	5.90%	5.50%	4.70%	11.50%
2012	13.70%	10.30%	7.80%	7.40%	5.90%	5.50%	4.80%	11.40%
Average	13.33%	10.67%	6.95%	7.42%	6.50%	5.64%	4.74%	9.95%

Top 8 Practice Areas:

1. Litigation
2. Corporate/Business
3. Other
4. Criminal
5. Government
6. Real Estate
7. Family
8. General

Exhibit B

Top 5 Pro Bono Practice Areas

Year	Family/Domestic	Corporate/Business	Litigation	Real Estate	Other	Criminal
2002	1	2	0	4	0	3
2003	1	2	5	4	3	0
2004	1	2	5	4	3	0
2005	1	2	5	4	3	0
2006	1	3	5	4	2	0
2007	1	2	5	4	3	0
2008	1	3	5	4	2	0
2009	1	2	4	5	3	0
2010	1	3	5	4	2	0
2011	1	2	4	0	3	5
2012	1	3	4	0	2	5

Top 5 Pro Bono Practice Areas Over Time:

1. Family
2. Corporate/Business and Other (tie)
3. Real Estate
4. Litigation
5. Criminal

On the Pro Bono Legal Service Report, lawyers are asked to indicate the areas of law in which they provided pro bono legal assistance. This table reflects the areas that were most often reported, with 1 being the most frequent and 5 the 5th highest for a given year.

Exhibit B

Firm Size of Lawyers Reporting Practice in a Private Firm

Year	Solo	Small Firm	Medium Firm	Large Firm	Extra-Large Firm
2005	30.70%	22.20%	13.80%	6.50%	26.30%
2006	30.50%	22.10%	13.40%	6.90%	26.40%
2007	30.90%	21.50%	13.40%	7.20%	26.30%
2008	31.80%	20.90%	13.70%	6.80%	26.20%
2009	32.70%	21.10%	13.70%	6.70%	25.30%
2010	33.50%	21.10%	13.80%	6.60%	24.50%
2011	34.00%	21.10%	13.50%	6.30%	24.50%
2012	34.00%	21.20%	13.40%	6.60%	24.30%
Percent Change Over Time	10.75%	-4.50%	-2.90%	1.54%	-7.60%

This table reflects the response law-firm lawyers gave when asked to report the size of the firm for which they work. The data suggests that over time, solo practitioners have become a relatively larger percent of those who work in firms, and relatively fewer lawyers are practicing in extra-large, small and medium firms. Large firms show a slight increase.

Exhibit B

Firm Type:

All Lawyers

Year	Firm	Corporate Counsel	Government	Legal Services Org.	Public Interest Org.	Not Practicing
2005	57.40%	7.70%	17.80%	1.50%	1.60%	13.90%
2006	57.60%	7.90%	18.10%	1.40%	1.60%	13.40%
2007	57.70%	7.90%	18.30%	1.50%	1.60%	13.00%
2008	56.90%	7.80%	18.70%	1.40%	1.60%	13.50%
2009	56.50%	7.60%	19.30%	1.50%	1.70%	13.40%
2010	56.20%	7.80%	19.70%	1.40%	1.70%	13.20%
2011	55.80%	8.00%	19.60%	1.50%	1.60%	13.60%
2012	55.20%	8.00%	19.80%	1.40%	1.60%	14.00%
Percent Change Over Time	-3.83%	3.90%	11.24%	-6.67%	0%	0.72%

Full-Time Lawyers

Year	Firm	Corporate Counsel	Government	Legal Services Org.	Public Interest Org.	Not Practicing
2005	68.30%	9.30%	17.40%	1.60%	1.70%	1.70%
2006	67.70%	9.40%	17.90%	1.40%	1.70%	1.80%
2007	67.30%	9.60%	18.20%	1.60%	1.70%	1.60%
2008	66.10%	9.50%	19.10%	1.50%	1.70%	2.00%
2009	65.60%	9.30%	19.70%	1.60%	1.90%	1.80%
2010	65.10%	9.40%	20.30%	1.50%	1.80%	1.90%
2011	64.80%	9.80%	20.10%	1.60%	1.70%	2.00%
2012	64.20%	9.80%	20.40%	1.60%	1.80%	2.20%
Percent Change Over Time	-6.00%	5.38%	17.24%	0%	5.88%	29.41%

Legal Services & Public Interest Lawyers as a Percent of All Lawyers

Number Reporting They Work for a Legal Services or Public Interest Organization

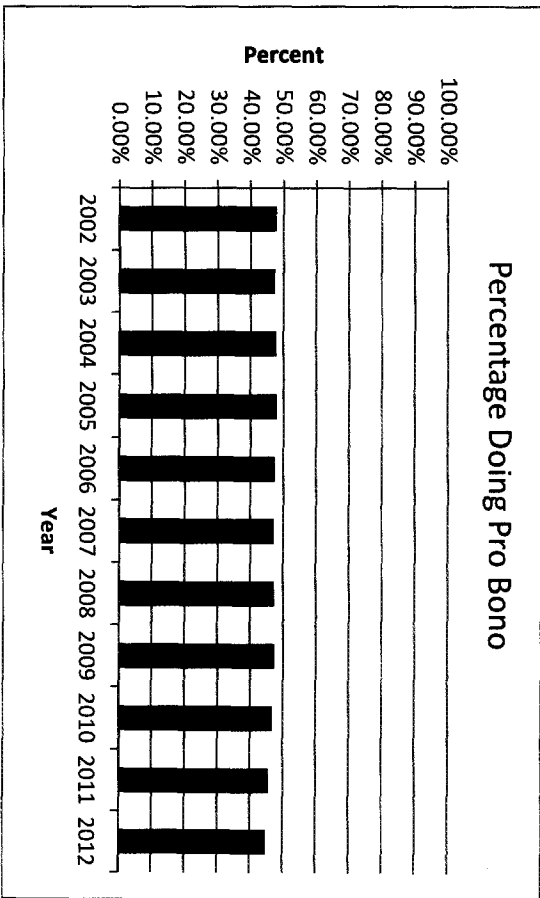
Year	Legal Services Orgs.	Public Interest Orgs.	All Lawyers
2005	465	515	31,752
2006	440	517	32,425
2007	482	530	32,923
2008	462	546	33,764
2009	505	572	34,327
2010	483	578	35,008
2011	534	568	35,935
2012	528	590	36,892
Average	487	552	34,128

Percent of All Lawyers

Year	Legal Services	Public Interest Orgs.
2005	1.50%	1.60%
2006	1.40%	1.60%
2007	1.50%	1.60%
2008	1.40%	1.60%
2009	1.50%	1.70%
2010	1.40%	1.70%
2011	1.50%	1.60%
2012	1.40%	1.60%
Average	1.45%	1.63%

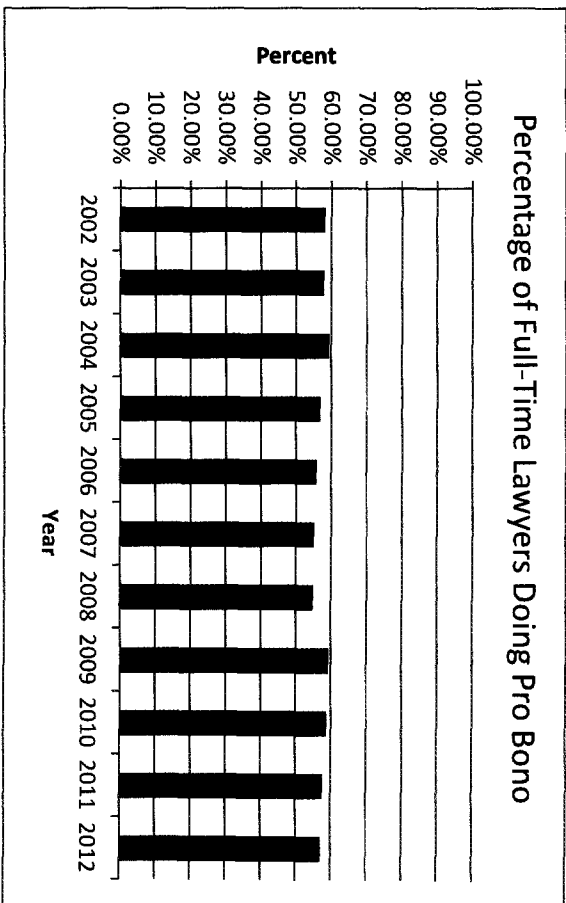
Percentage of All Lawyers Doing Pro Bono

Year	% Doing Pro Bono
2002	47.80%
2003	47.40%
2004	47.90%
2005	48.00%
2006	47.40%
2007	47.00%
2008	47.20%
2009	47.30%
2010	46.70%
2011	45.50%
2012	44.70%
Average	46.99%
Percent Decrease	-6.49%



Percentage of Full-Time Lawyers Doing Pro Bono

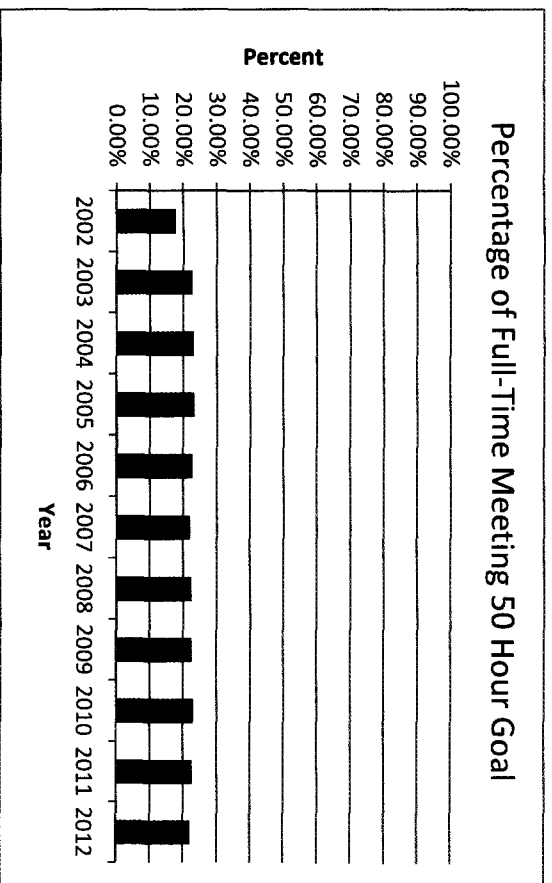
Year	% Doing Pro Bono
2002	58.30%
2003	57.90%
2004	59.40%
2005	56.80%
2006	55.90%
2007	55.00%
2008	54.90%
2009	59.30%
2010	58.80%
2011	57.60%
2012	57.20%
Average	57.37%
Percent Decrease	-1.89%



While all lawyers are required to report on their pro bono activity, the aspirational standard of 50 hours per year articulated by MRPC 6.1 applies only to those who practice law full-time. This table and chart reflect the percent of lawyers who report they did any pro bono during the reporting period.

Percentage of Full-Time Lawyers Meeting 50 Hour Goal

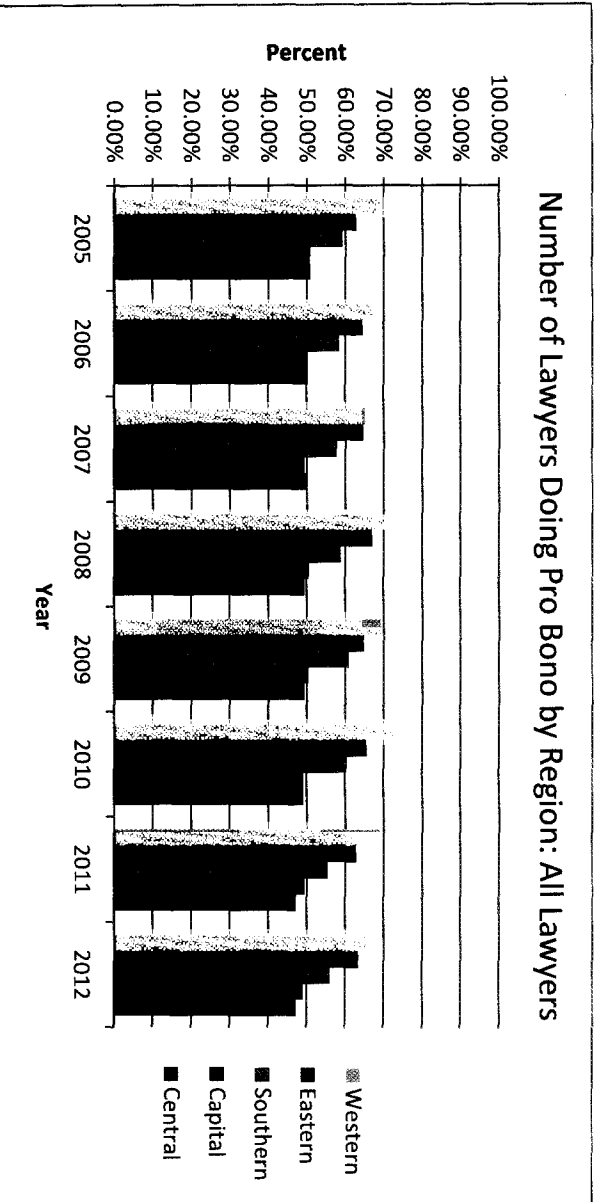
Year	% Meeting 50 Hour Goal
2002	17.70%
2003	22.90%
2004	23.10%
2005	23.30%
2006	22.80%
2007	22.00%
2008	22.40%
2009	22.60%
2010	23.10%
2011	22.70%
2012	22.20%
Average	22.25%
Percent Increase	25.42%



While all lawyers are required to report on their pro bono activity, the aspirational standard of 50 hours per year articulated by MRPC 6.1 applies only to those who practice law full-time. This table and chart reflect the percent of lawyers who report they are engaged in the full-time practice of law who met the aspirational goal of 50 hours for the year.

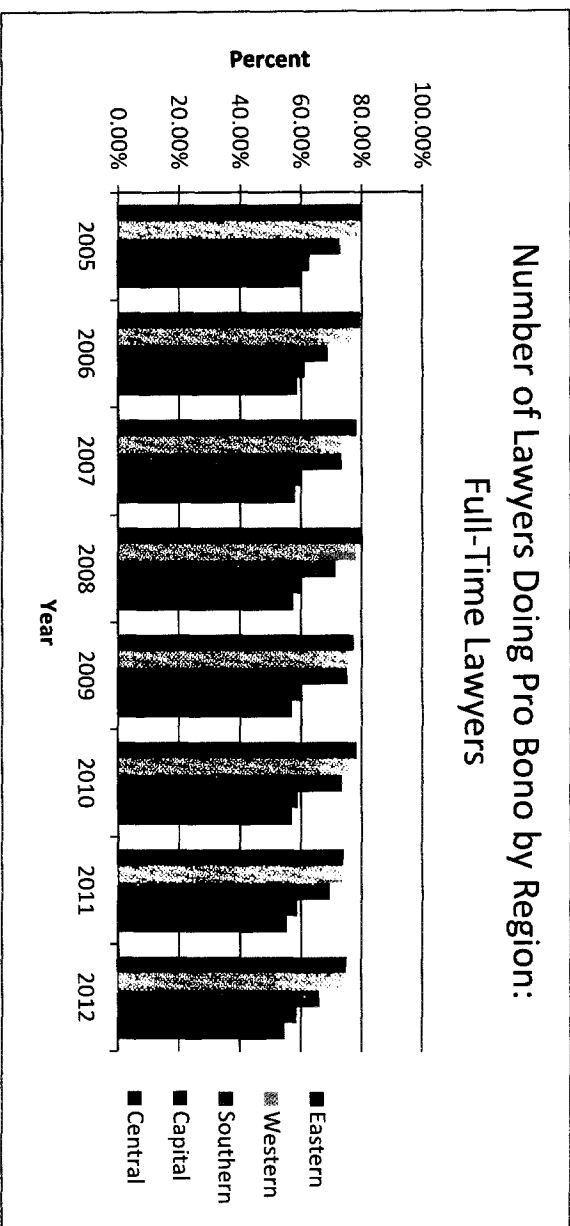
Number of Lawyers Doing Pro Bono by Region: All Lawyers

Year	Central	Capital	Western	Eastern	Southern
2005	50.90%	50.80%	69.30%	62.90%	59.30%
2006	49.80%	50.20%	68.70%	64.60%	58.40%
2007	49.70%	49.40%	65.20%	64.70%	57.80%
2008	49.40%	50.40%	70.10%	67.00%	58.80%
2009	49.30%	50.40%	69.30%	65.00%	61.00%
2010	49.10%	49.10%	72.70%	65.50%	60.30%
2011	47.20%	49.30%	68.80%	62.90%	55.50%
2012	47.20%	48.90%	67.00%	63.40%	56.00%



Number of Lawyers Doing Pro Bono by Region: Full-Time Lawyers

Year	Central	Capital	Western	Eastern	Southern
2005	60.40%	62.70%	79.00%	80.40%	72.90%
2006	58.90%	61.10%	77.60%	79.50%	68.80%
2007	58.10%	59.70%	73.80%	78.30%	73.40%
2008	57.60%	59.70%	78.20%	80.10%	71.50%
2009	57.00%	60.30%	76.00%	77.30%	75.50%
2010	56.90%	58.90%	76.40%	78.30%	73.50%
2011	55.30%	58.90%	73.50%	74.20%	69.40%
2012	54.80%	58.60%	75.00%	75.10%	66.20%



Total Hours of Pro Bono Service Provided

Year	Total Hours Provided
2002	995,615
2003	1,031,216
2004	1,071,968
2005	1,098,609
2006	1,097,662
2007	1,069,666
2008	1,109,686
2009	1,139,866
2010	1,181,028
2011	1,163,859
2012	1,162,232

Average
Increase over Time 1,101,946
16.74%

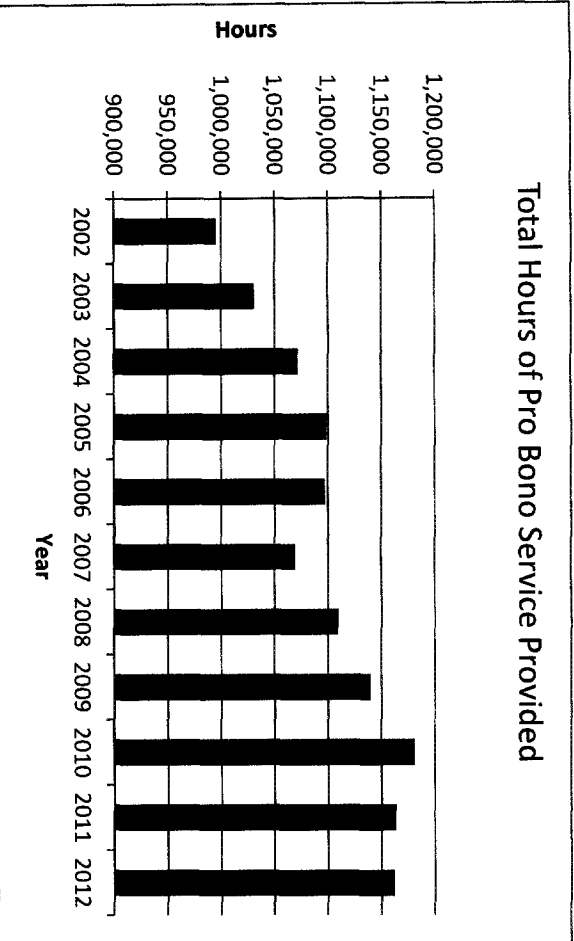
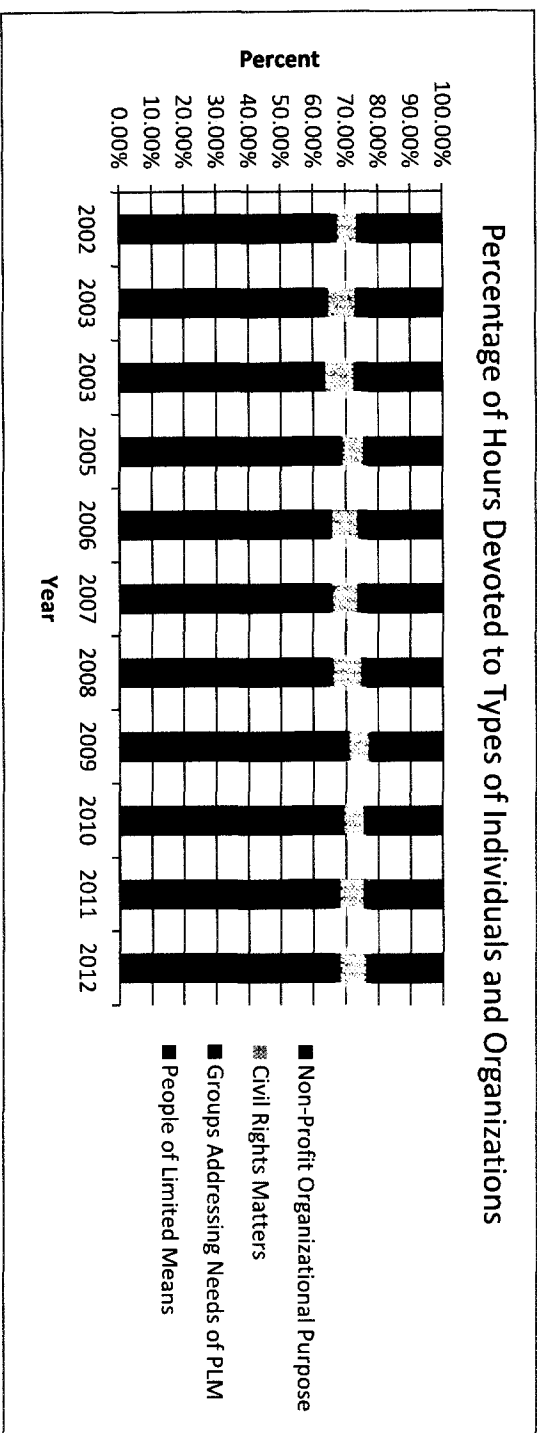


Exhibit B

Percentage of Total Hours Devoted to Types of Individuals and Organizations

Year	People of Limited Means	Groups Addressing Needs of PLM	Civil Rights Matters	Non-Profit Organizational Purpose
2002	54.10%	13.40%	5.70%	26.70%
2003	50.20%	14.50%	8.00%	27.00%
2003	48.90%	14.80%	8.70%	27.60%
2005	53.20%	15.90%	6.20%	24.70%
2006	49.40%	16.30%	8.00%	26.30%
2007	49.80%	16.10%	7.50%	26.50%
2008	49.50%	16.60%	8.50%	25.40%
2009	54.00%	17.20%	5.70%	23.20%
2010	53.40%	16.20%	5.80%	24.70%
2011	51.90%	16.20%	7.30%	24.60%
2012	52.20%	16.20%	7.60%	24.10%



Lawyers are asked to report the number of hours of pro bono legal service they donated to various types of individuals and organizations. This table and chart reflect the percent of hours reported in service to each type.

Percentage of Pro Bono Hours Spent in Matters Referred From a Pro Bono or Legal Services Agency

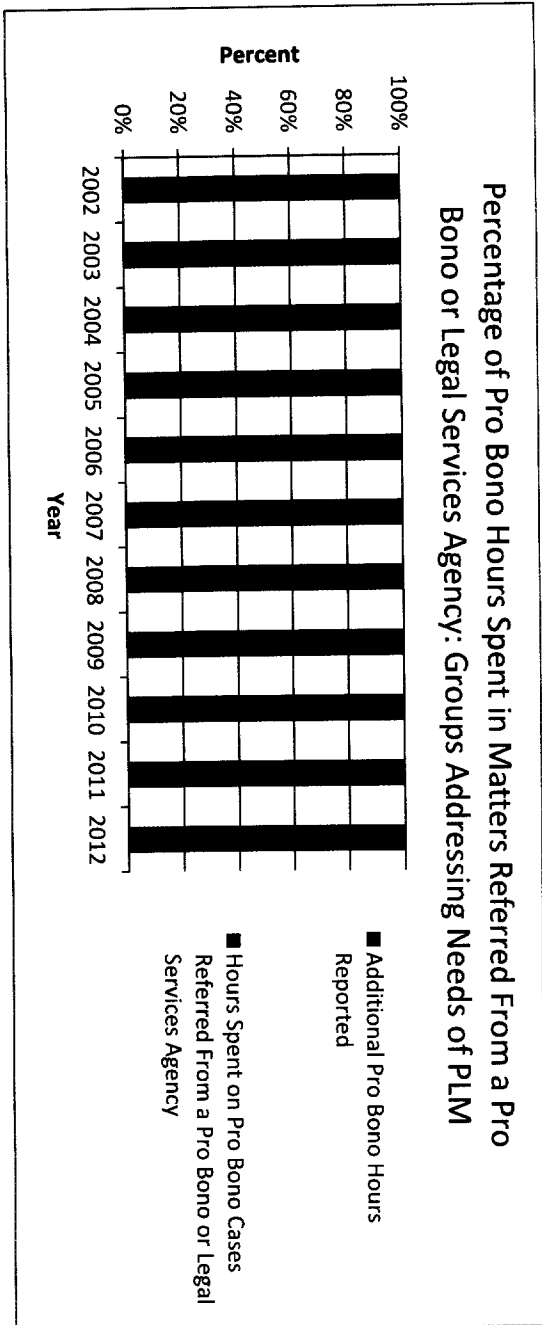
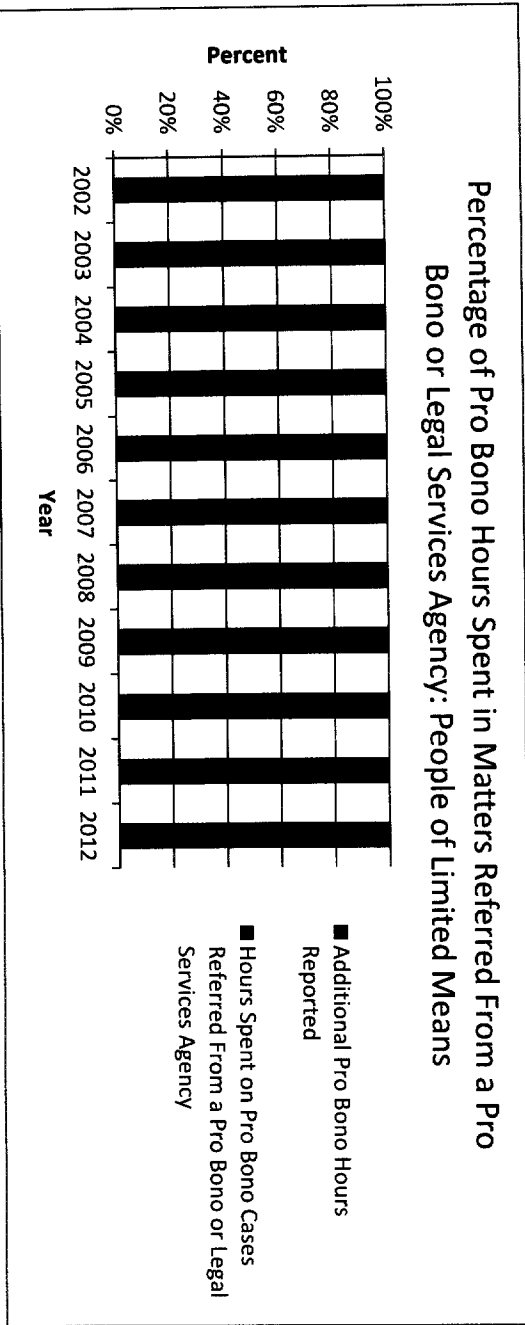
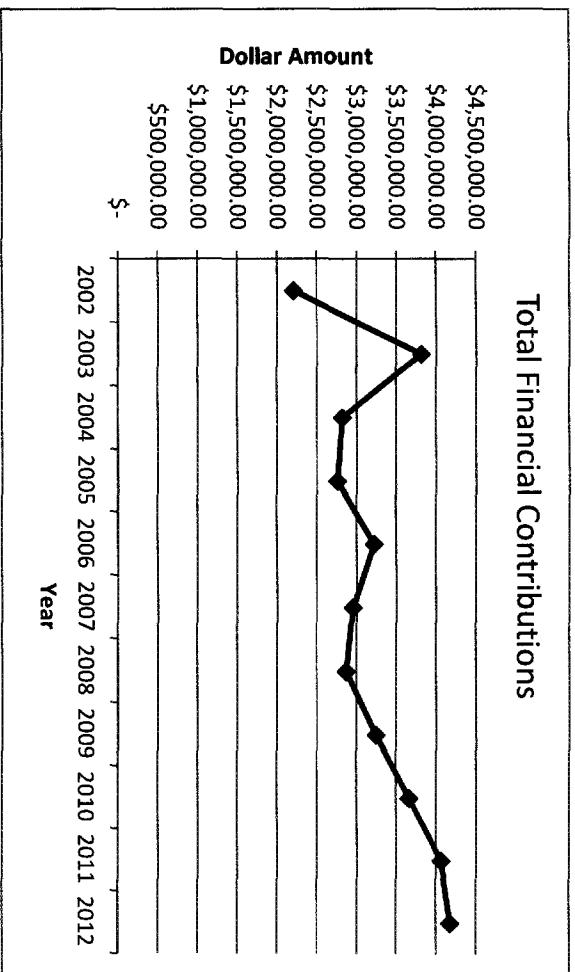


Exhibit B

Total Financial Contributions

Year	Total Financial Contributions
2002	\$ 2,208,001.00
2003	\$ 3,812,263.00
2004	\$ 2,821,759.00
2005	\$ 2,759,360.00
2006	\$ 3,220,691.00
2007	\$ 2,957,450.00
2008	\$ 2,872,919.00
2009	\$ 3,244,816.00
2010	\$ 3,661,518.73
2011	\$ 4,060,551.14
2012	\$ 4,174,712.34
Average	\$ 3,254,003.75
Increase over Time	89.07%



In 2003, the top 5 contributions totaled more than 42% of the total contribution amount. The large amount of contributions for this year may be attributable to multiple individuals reporting firm contributions.

Exhibit B

Percentage Making Financial Contributions

Year	Percentage Making Financial Contributions
2002	15.70%
2003	16.00%
2004	18.20%
2005	17.70%
2006	17.80%
2007	17.50%
2008	17.10%
2009	19.20%
2010	16.60%
2011	19.40%
2012	18.00%

Increase	2.30%
Relative Increase	14.60%

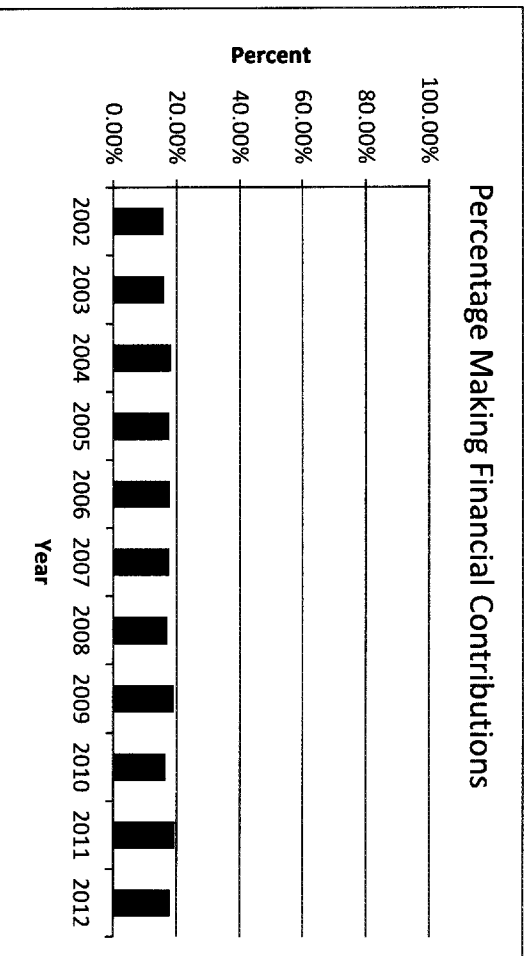


Exhibit B

**Total Hours and Percentage of Pro Bono Lawyers Providing Assistance
Through the Foreclosure Prevention Pro Bono Project**

Year	Total Hours	% Providing FPPB Assistance
2008	13,737	5.70%
2009	23,826	7.20%
2010	20,778	5.90%
2011	12,985	4.60%
2012	11,791	4.10%

Total Donations Made Through Donations Page

Year	Total Donations
2011	\$ 59,291.00
2012	\$ 70,952.00

Beginning in the 2011 reporting cycle, lawyers were given an opportunity to make a one-time, voluntary contribution to a Maryland legal services provider after completing their online pro bono reporting. Amounts are unverified as lawyers were then directed to a separate webpage set up by the organization they chose, where they could confirm and finalize their donation payment. Neither the vendor nor the Administrative Office of the Courts had access to those separate payment pages, any monies that were collected, or data verifying payment.



Exhibit C
BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY
of the
SUPREME COURT OF TENNESSEE
10 Cadillac Drive, Suite 220
Brentwood, TN 37027
(615) 361-7500

All of the pages in this packet and your fee payment must be received by the Board of Professional Responsibility (BPR) by the first day of your birth month, either via regular mail or online through the Attorney Portal at www.tbpr.org.

NAME:

BPR No.:

STATUS: Active

Email:

20XX FEE: \$220.00

Due Date:

Fee Summary

		<u>Amount</u>
<u>1.</u>	<u>BPR Registration Fee</u>	<u>\$170.00</u>
<u>2.</u>	<u>Access To Justice Contribution (See page 4)</u> <i>To opt-out or donate a different amount, strike through the \$50.00 and enter a different amount.</i>	<u>\$50.00</u>
	<u>TOTAL AMOUNT PAID</u>	<u>\$</u>

Pursuant to Supreme Court Rules 9, 25 and 33.

Please pay and register online at www.tbpr.org using MasterCard or Visa. If not paying and registering online, please return this completed packet with a check made payable to "Board of Professional Responsibility" to the address above.

To use the Attorney Online Portal: Go to www.tbpr.org In the upper right-hand corner of the webpage click on the 'Attorney Portal' link.

W-9 is available online.

BPR cards are issued every two weeks. Your BPR card will be mailed to you after your XXXX Registration process has been completed.

NAME:

BPR No.:

NOTE: Pursuant to Rule 9, Sec. 20.5, you must provide written notification to the Board of Professional Responsibility within 30 days of any change in contact information.

BUSINESS CONTACT INFORMATION:

(If your business address has changed, please provide your new address below):

Firm Name: _____

Physical Street Address: _____

**You must provide a physical address, which will be displayed on the Board's website.*

PO Box: _____

City: _____ ST: _____ Zip Code: _____

Telephone: _(_____) _____ Fax #: _(_____) _____

RESIDENCE CONTACT INFORMATION:

(If your residence address has changed, please provide your new address below):

Physical Street Address: _____

Apt No.: _____ PO Box: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Telephone: _(_____) _____ Mobile #: _(_____) _____

PRIMARY ADDRESS PREFERENCE FOR MAILINGS: Business: _____ Residence: _____

**You must provide a physical address, which will be displayed on the Board's website.*

E-mail address:

New email address (only one): _____

I certify that the information provided in this Registration Packet is accurate and complete.

(Signature)

(Date)

To avoid penalties and possible suspension, ALL lawyers with a Tennessee license MUST complete and submit this information either using this paper form OR on the Attorney Portal.

NAME:

BPR No.:

FIRM/ORGANIZATION NAME:

**MANDATORY STATEMENT
IOLTA Compliance Reporting
(TENN. SUP. CT. RULE 43, SECTION 14; and RPC 1.15)**

1. I/my firm hold(s) in an IOLTA account(s) pooled client or third party funds nominal in amount or expected to be held a short period of time, that cannot be made productive for the client or third party. (If your office is not in Tennessee, do not report out-of-state accounts; see 2D.)

List all IOLTA Accounts: (Enclose a separate sheet for more accounts.)

Financial Institution	Account Name	Account Number
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

2. If you are claiming an exemption, check ONE box only (mark the box that best fits).

A. I/my firm hold(s) no funds that are required to be deposited in an IOLTA account.

B. I am not engaged in the private practice of law in any jurisdiction.

C. Occupation: I am not engaged in the private practice of law. I serve in the following capacity:

- _____ Judge _____ Attorney General _____ Public Defender
- _____ U.S. Attorney _____ District Attorney _____ In-house counsel _____ Teacher of Law
- _____ On full-time active duty in the armed forces
- _____ Employed by state, local, or federal government in a capacity not listed above

D. I do not have an office in Tennessee (**Note: For the purposes of this Rule, a lawyer who practices as a principal, employee, of counsel, or in any other capacity with a firm that has an office in TN, shall be deemed to have an office in TN if the lawyer utilizes one or more offices of the firm located in TN more than the lawyer utilizes one or more offices of the firm located in any other single state.**)

E. Non-Earning Account(s) - Bank records must demonstrate that the account(s) did not accrue interest or dividends in excess of reasonable bank fees. (Enclose an explanation on a separate sheet.)

F. Location Proximity - I am exempt because no eligible financial institution is located within reasonable proximity of my office. (Enclose an explanation on a separate sheet.)

For additional information regarding mandatory IOLTA compliance, see www.tnbarfoundation.org

20XX ANNUAL REGISTRATION PACKET

Page 4

NAME:

BPR No.:

Pro Bono Reporting (Tenn. Sup. Ct. Rule 9, Section 10.10):

Many attorneys freely give their time and talents to improve our profession, our system of justice, and our communities. Gathering information about volunteer work done by attorneys is essential to efforts to obtain and maintain funding for civil and criminal legal services for the indigent and for promoting the image of the legal profession. ~~The Supreme Court of Tennessee requests that you estimate and~~ Please report the extent of your pro bono activities in the preceding calendar year. For further description of the categories described below, see Tenn. Sup. Ct. R. 8, RPC 6.1.

(1) I estimate that I worked the following hours in [year]

_____ Hours Providing Legal Services to Persons of Limited Means Without a Fee or at a Substantially Reduced Fee;

_____ Hours Providing Legal Services to Non-Profit Organizations Serving Persons of Limited Means Without a Fee;

_____ Hours Providing Legal Services to Groups and Organizations at a Reduced Fee when Payment of Standard Fees would create a Financial Hardship; and

_____ Hours Providing Legal Services to Improve the Law, the Legal System, or the Legal Profession.

(2) I voluntarily contributed financial support to organizations that provide legal services to persons of limited means:

_____ Yes; (Please do not disclose the amount.)

_____ No.

(3) Pursuant to Tenn. Sup. Ct. R.9, Section 10.10, this reported information remains confidential unless you waive it solely for purposes of public pro bono recognition by the Supreme Court.

I would like to have my reported pro bono hours submitted to the Supreme Court solely for the purpose of pro bono award recognition.

Optional Access To Justice Contribution: \$50.00*

There exists a growing legal needs gap in Tennessee. Indigent and working-poor families face more legal problems caused by unemployment, predatory loans, uninsured medical bills, domestic violence, evictions and foreclosures. In response to this growing need, the Tennessee Supreme Court has declared access to justice for all Tennesseans its number one strategic priority. As a part of the Court's Access To Justice Initiative, all Tennessee attorneys are asked to give a voluntary contribution which will be used to fund direct legal service providers across the state. This donation will help to provide access to justice for the over 1 million low-income Tennesseans who have civil legal problems.

A suggested voluntary donation of \$50.00 is included in your total amount due. If you wish to give a larger donation, strike through the \$50.00 in the fee summary on the first page and write a new amount. If you do not wish to donate at all, strike through the \$50.00 in the fee summary on the first page.

*This donation may be tax-deductible. Consult a tax expert.

If not registering/paying online at www.tbpr.org, you must forward this completed form with fee payment to:

BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY
10 Cadillac Drive, Suite 220
Brentwood, TN 37027