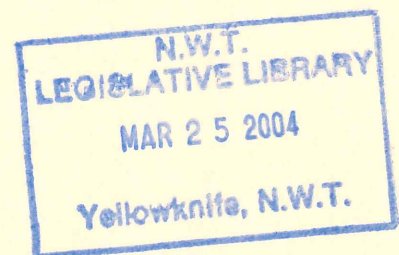


LEGAL SERVICES BOARD OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

2001-2002 ANNUAL REPORT



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A. History of Legal Aid

The provision of Legal Aid first became a territorial responsibility in 1971. This was the year the Federal Government transferred the responsibility for the administration of justice to the Northwest Territories. In 1971, the *Legal Services Ordinance* (now Act) established the Legal Services Board. The board is responsible for legal aid, court worker and public legal education and information services throughout the Northwest Territories. Legal services are provided, in an integrated program using staff lawyers, regional legal services clinics and private lawyers.

B. Legal Services Board

1. Established by Corporation of Law

The *Legal Services Act*, R.S.N.W.T. 1988, c.L-4 (as amended) establishes a corporation called the Legal Services Board of the Northwest Territories. The Board reports to the Minister of Justice. The Board is a public agency listed in Schedule A of the *Financial Administration Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c.F-11 (as amended).

The cost of administering the *Legal Services Act* and providing legal services and other programs under the Act is paid out of moneys appropriated for these purposes by the Legislature.

2. Address of the Board

The head office of the Board is the 3rd Floor of the Panda II Centre, Yellowknife, NT, with a postal address of Box 1320, Yellowknife, NT X1A 2L9.

C. Legislative Objectives

The objects of the Board, are stated under section 7, of the *Legal Services Act* and are as follows:

- (a) to ensure the provision of legal services to all eligible persons;
- (b) to ensure that the legal services provided and the various systems for providing those services are the best that circumstances permit; and
- (c) to develop and co-ordinate Territorial or local programs aimed at:
 - (i) reducing and preventing the occurrence of legal problems, and

- (ii) Increasing knowledge of the law, legal processes and the administration of justice.

D. The Board of Directors

1. Composite List

The members of the Board of Directors are appointed by the Minister of Justice of the Government of the Northwest Territories in accordance with section 3, of the *Legal Services Act*. The Board was composed of the following:

- (a) one lawyer appointed on nomination of the President of the Law Society;
- (b) one member of the public service;
- (c) one person who is not a member of the Law Society or public service; and
- (d) one person appointed or nominated from each regional committee.

2. Number of Meetings

In 2001/2002 the Board met on two (2) occasions:

- (a) September 14-15, 2001 in Yellowknife, NT; and
- (b) January 17-18, 2002 in Yellowknife, NT

3. Duties of the Board of Directors

The duties of the Board are prescribed under section 8, of the *Legal Services Act*. It states that the Board shall:

- (a) administer this *Act* and regulations;
- (b) make every endeavor to attain the objectives of the Board;
- (c) keep under review the legal services provided and performance of the regional committees;
- (d) co-ordinate the provision of legal services; and
- (e) publish details of the legal services available.

4. Mandate of the Board of Directors

The Board sets policies for the provision of legal services, arranges contracts with regional legal services clinics, hires the Executive Director, signs service contracts with lawyers who provide legal aid, maintains a panel of private lawyers for eligible clients for criminal, family, civil matters and hears appeals in cases where eligibility has been denied. The Board has additional prescribed powers under section 11, of the *Legal Services Act*.

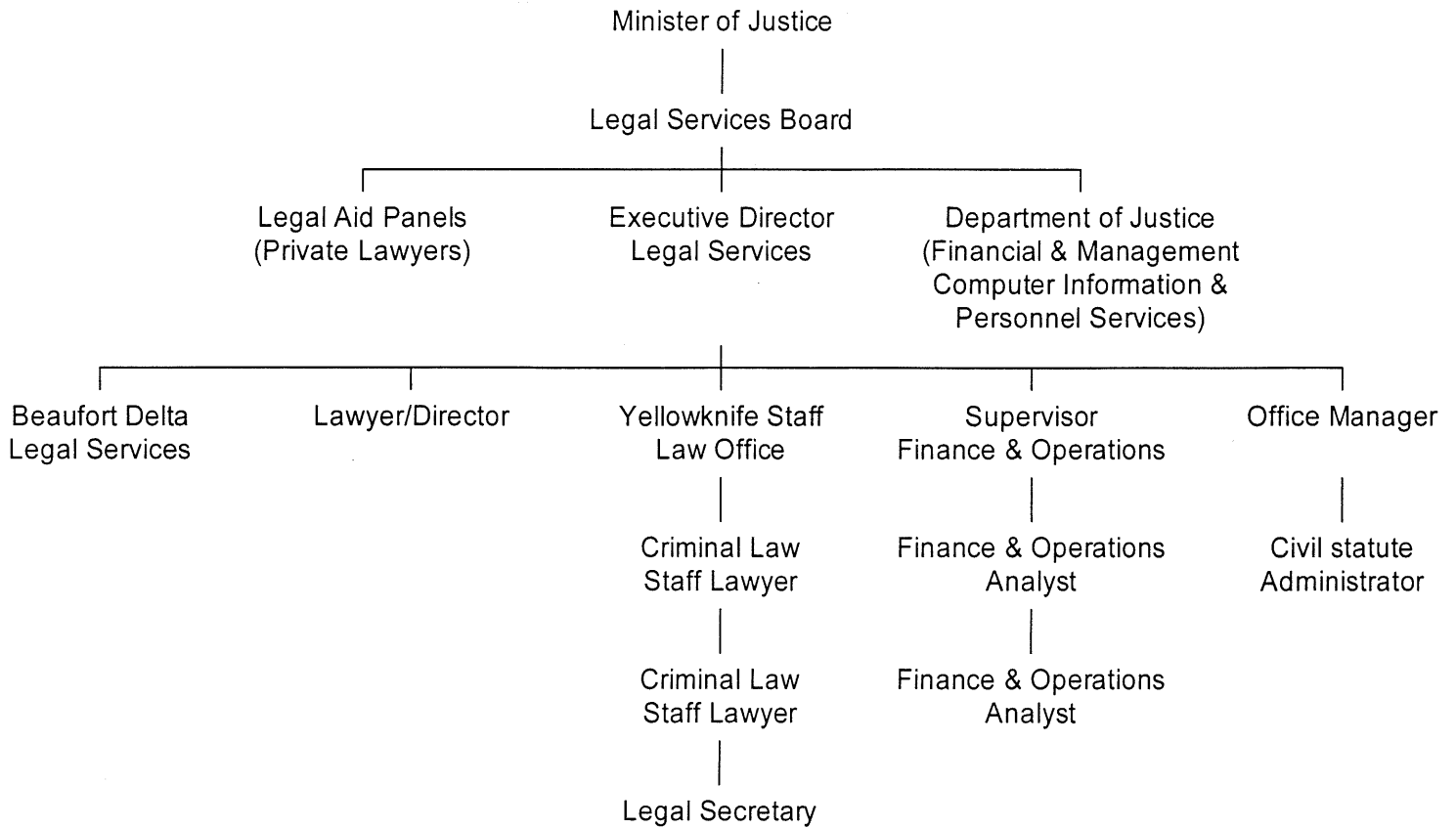
5. Names of the Board of Directors

2001-2002 Board of Directors

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| (1) Danny Beaulieu | A/Chairperson, Member from the South Slave Region |
| (2) Peter Esau | Member from the Beaufort Delta Region |
| (3) Elaine Bengts | Member from the NWT Law Society |
| (4) Reg Tolton | Member from the Public Service |
| (5) Shirley Kisoun | Member from the Beaufort Delta Region |

6. Organizational Chart of the Legal Services Board of the NWT

Legal Services Board of the NWT
Organizational Chart
March 31, 2002



7. Overview of the Legal Services Board for Fiscal Year 2001-2002

During this fiscal year the new firearms legislation enacted by the federal government raised concerns for subsistence hunters who were recipients of firearm prohibitions for minor person offences. Vigilance and awareness on the part of the legal professions who represent clients in situations like this to oppose court orders or seek exemptions was strongly encouraged. In addition, training Aboriginal Courtworkers was recommended so that they would help any firearm applicant complete the required documentation in order to obtain proper licensing for possession and registration of existing firearms.

Due to the acute shortage of private legal practitioners carrying out wrongful dismissal litigation the LSBNWT agreed to extend legal services coverage on a case by case basis for this type of tort.

Collaborative law concepts which are designed to resolve family law matters without resorting to court litigation was introduced to the LSBNWT. This new innovative way of dealing with family breakdowns has a lot of potential that may lead to significant savings to the legal aid program with far less time, money and resources spent on "actual court time". The LSBNWT endorsed the use of this new innovation of conflict resolution and encouraged all lawyers to become familiar with the principles and concept of collaborative law and actively pursue this non-adversarial approach to settle divorces, child maintenance, child custody and other family breakdown related disputes.

Most significantly during this fiscal year, the Minister of Justice was successful in raising the legal services hourly tariff for lawyers who work on legal aid cases. The raised tariff for fees came into effect on October 1, 2001. By raising the tariff the LSBNWT who had been noticing fewer private bar lawyers were taking on legal aid matters would reverse this trend.

E. Legal Aid

1. General Statement

Pursuant to the *Legal Services Act*, section 30, "no person other than an individual is eligible to receive legal services". This provision precludes privately incorporated companies, businesses (incorporated or not) from receiving coverage under the Act.

2. Legal Aid Applications

This is the first point of contact between the applicant and the Legal Services Board of the NWT. A standard application form is normally and most frequently completed with the assistance of one of our many Aboriginal Court Workers. If

the form is completed to the best of the applicant's abilities and no further information is required, coverage is extended relatively quickly. If the financial eligibility information is incomplete, approval is held in abeyance until the applicant provides the prescribed financial information.

When an applicant is determined to be able to make a contribution, a conditional authorization for legal aid is given to the applicant.

3. Financial Eligibility for Legal Aid

- a. Disclosure by an applicant of their assets, liabilities, income, expenses, including that of their spouse and dependents (if applicable) is required before determination can be made about legal aid coverage. After the above noted prescribed financial information has been assessed by the Board and it has been determined that the applicant can afford to pay for the legal services of a lawyer, their application will be denied pursuant to Legal Services Regulation, Schedule C;
- b. Subject to the *Legal Services Act* and Legal Services Regulations, an applicant who receives all or most of his /her income from social assistance (income support) is eligible for legal aid coverage;
- c. Where legal services rendered outside the plan would reduce an applicant's income to a level whereby he or she would become eligible for social assistance, legal aid coverage may be extended with the provision that the applicant makes a contribution for those costs. However, no contribution shall be in an amount so large as to reduce the income of the applicant to a level where he or she would be eligible for social assistance.

4. Criteria Used to Ascertain Contribution by Applicant

The ability or inability of an applicant to contribute to the cost of the legal services applied for or provided and the extent of the ability to contribute shall be determined with reference to the assets and liabilities and the income and expenses of the applicant, his or her spouse and his or her dependants and, where the applicant is an infant, those of his or her parents or guardians.

In determining whether there should be a contribution and, if so, the amount of the contribution, the following matters shall be considered, namely:

- (a) whether the applicant can contribute without his or her dependants' suffering undue financial hardship such as

incurring substantial indebtedness or being required to dispose of modest necessary assets;

- (b) whether the applicant, his or her spouse and dependants have income after deduction of expenses allowed to them, available for contribution or use;
- (c) whether the applicant has liquid assets available after considering the amount of debts and liabilities that must be paid from the liquid assets;
- (d) with respect to an interest owned by the applicant, his or her spouse or dependants in a chattel, whether the applicant has available any portion of the value of that interest that would exceed the needs of the applicant, his or her spouse and dependants;
- (e) with respect to an interest owned by the applicant, his or her spouse or dependants in real property, whether the applicant has available for contribution any portion of the value of that interest that would exceed his or her needs after deducting from it the value of all encumbrances on the real property; and
- (f) whether it is administratively economical to seek recovery of a contribution if determined, and if so, the extent to which this is the case.

5. Meaning of Expenses Incurred by an Applicant

Furthermore, the following additional information must be provided to the Board by an applicant for legal aid in order to determine financial eligibility:

“expenses” means

- (a) basic living allowances for food, clothing, shelter and household supplies;
- (b) taxes, pension and unemployment insurance contributions;
- (c) utility costs;
- (d) transportation costs necessary for the earning of a livelihood or to enable the applicant or his or her children to attend school;

- (e) medical, dental and hospital costs;
- (f) installment payments on debts incurred before making an application for legal aid; and
- (g) any other expenses allowed by the Board or Executive Director.

6. Financial Eligibility for Youth, Minors and Infant Children

- (a) In determining whether a youth as defined by the *Young Offenders Act*, (Canada) (12 years of age but less than 18 years of age) or a minor within the meaning of the *Age of Majority Act*, the Legal Services Board does and must consider the financial eligibility criteria of the youth's parents or guardians. The Board does, however, apply flexible rules and policies when making a determination. For example, if a youth or minor's interests conflict with that of the parent(s) then the Board will extend coverage;
- (b) The Legal Services Board has an arrangement with the Superintendent of Child and Family Services to recover the costs of appointing legal counsel for infant children in the event that the infant children require separate independent legal counsel;
- (c) The criteria used to access a contribution or a recovery is limited by the information provided by the applicant when he or she supplies the Board with financial eligibility information documentation;
- (d) Contributions and recoveries are deposited into the Government of the NWT Consolidated Revenue Fund and are not available to the Department of Justice or the Legal Services Board.

F. Types of Cases Assigned Legal Aid Coverage

1. General Statement

The legal aid needs of the NWT resident population is financially supported by the Federal Government's Access to Justice Agreement, the *Legal Services Act* R.S.N.W.T., 1988, c.L-4 (as amended), and by Legal Services Regulations, R.R.N.W.T. 1990, c.L-8 (as amended).

2. Young Offenders Act (Canada), Young Offenders Act (N.W.T)

- i. Legal services are provided to eligible youth who are charged with offences under the *Criminal Code* and who are required to make an appearance before a Territorial Youth Court Judge. On occasion, legal aid coverage may be extended to cover matters in the Justice of the Peace Court. Furthermore, legal aid coverage may also be extended for matters that are brought before the Supreme Court of the NWT when appeals are filed touching upon a sentence, a conviction or both. As stated earlier, legal services are contingent upon the applicant maintaining financial eligibility criteria;
- ii. The Youth Court Judge, on occasion, may order the appointment of legal counsel for a youth that is unrepresented;
- iii. Legal aid coverage is not provided in criminal or other statutory offences where the matter (s) are proceeding by way of summary conviction unless:
 - a. There is a reasonable possibility that upon conviction the youth may be incarcerated by way of open or closed or secure custody;
 - b. There is a reasonable possibility that upon conviction, the youth's livelihood may be prejudiced; or
 - c. There exists in the opinion of the Executive Director, special circumstances.
- iv. All criminal charges involving a youth are deemed to be summary convictions until or unless the Crown elects to proceed by way of indictment against the youth.

3. Criminal Code – Adult Matters

- (a) As stated earlier legal aid coverage for adults may be provided to them if they are financially eligible in accordance with the *Legal Services Act* and Legal Services Regulations;
- (b) Subject to the discretion of the Board or Executive Director, legal aid coverage will not be provided in circumstances where it involves the following matters:

- a. First offence impaired driving charges unless there are combined *Criminal Code* charges;
- b. Offences under the *Motor Vehicle Act* unless the charges are second or subsequent offences for careless driving;
- c. Summary conviction offences where the accused has already been approved for legal aid three times for summary conviction offences during the past year;
- d. Summary conviction offences where the accused has been ordered by the Board to contribute to the cost of legal aid and has not done so; and
- e. For the offence of consuming liquor by a minor under the *Liquor Act*, unless there are charges under the *Criminal Code* or *Liquor Act* arising out of the same set of circumstances.

4. Civil Related Matters

Under the *Act* the Executive Director may refuse to authorize legal aid if the aid requested is of a civil nature in which a lawyer would ordinarily act on a contingency basis. Furthermore, the *Act* authorizes the provision of legal aid services on a discretionary basis for all civil matters except civil cases that involve issues concerning: defamation; estates of living or deceased persons; incorporations, formation or dissolution of companies, societies or partnerships; real property transactions; realtor (a person or body claiming to be entitled to restrain interference with a public right) or representative actions; arbitrations or conciliations in respect of any matter; proceedings related to elections; and any other prescribed matter.

In addition, legal aid may be extended to an individual consisting of the commencement, defence or continuation of proceedings in a civil matter if a lawyer in a written legal opinion states that it is reasonable in the circumstances for the proceedings to be commenced, defended or continual. The requirement for a legal opinion may be waived in circumstances where immediate action is required.

A right of appeal lies to the Board where an application for legal services has been refused, as well as any decision made by the Executive Director.

Examples of civil related matters that have received legal aid coverage are: Worker's Compensation appeal; residential tenancy appeals, etc.

5. Family Law Matters

Generally, legal aid is provided to eligible applicants in matters that involve family breakdowns. However, legal aid coverage is not provided for a divorce when there are no associated issues concerning maintenance,

child custody of access or division of property unless there are exceptional circumstances.

Immediately after an application has been made for legal aid assistance involving a family law matter, a request goes out to one of our family/civil law panelists for a legal opinion. The opinion must advise the Legal Services Board about whether or not the family law matter has merit or not.

Some examples of family law matters that have received approval are: paternity declarations; child maintenance; access and custody of children; maintenance variations from the perspective of the custodial and non-custodial parents; divorces that are not exempted; and restraining orders to name a few.

G. Residency and Reciprocity

1. Eligibility

Subject to section 44, of the *Legal Services Act*, a person not ordinarily resident in Canada is not eligible for legal aid coverage.

An applicant who resides in the NWT may apply for legal aid in the event that he or she becomes involved in a matter in the Yukon or the Provinces. The legal aid application is processed in the NWT, then forwarded to the legal aid jurisdiction having charge over the matter. The Legal Services Board of the NWT is a participant in the Interprovincial Reciprocity Agreement that allows legal aid coverage to be extended to the applicant in the latter jurisdiction. As long as the Territory or Province covers the type of case our resident has in another jurisdiction, legal aid will provide him or her with legal services.

H. Appeals

1. Legal Services

An applicant has an automatic right upon refusal of legal aid services to appeal. A written letter addressed to the Executive Director stating the reasons for the appeal must be delivered to the Legal Services Board who shall then convene an appeal hearing.

2. Contributions

An applicant who is determined by the Executive Director to be able to make a financial contribution has an automatic right of appeal to the Legal

Services Board. The Board must then convene an appeal hearing and consider all options.

3. Financial Eligibility

The applicant has an automatic right of appeal to the LSB in the event that the applicant is deemed to be financially ineligible for legal services.

4. Lawyer Accounts

A lawyer has a right of appeal in the event that his or her statement of account has been taxed by the Executive Director.

I. Legal Aid Tariff (2001-2002)

<u>Experience</u>	<u>Hourly Rates</u>	<u>Daily Rates</u>
Before October 1, 2001		
Student at law	\$40	\$232
Less than 4 years	\$61	\$352
4-6 years	\$70	\$436
7-10 years	\$86	\$516
11 & more years	\$102	\$609
After October 1, 2001		
Student at law	\$46	\$237
Less than 4 years	\$70	\$405
4-6 years	\$81	\$501
7-10 years	\$99	\$593
11 & more years	\$117	\$700

The rates are the same regardless of the level of court.

J. Legal Aid Assignments

1. Panels

The *Legal Services Act* requires work to be assigned to members of the Panel in rotation on a fair and equitable basis. An applicant who is approved for legal aid is assigned a lawyer from the legal aid panel by the Executive Director. The eligible recipient does not have the right to choose a lawyer to represent them in most situations, but there are exceptions.

2. Choice to Counsel

The choice of counsel exception is a person who is charged with an offence for which the maximum penalty, if convicted, is life imprisonment. In this situation, an applicant can choose any lawyer resident in the Northwest Territories who is willing and able to take the case. There is no choice of counsel, however, where the applicant is charged with break and enter under the *Criminal Code* or a trafficking offence under the *Narcotic Control Act* where life imprisonment is the maximum sentence.

3. Rotation of Panelists (Roster System)

The Executive Director may depart from the rotation system if he or she is satisfied that operation of the rotation system would not be economically practical, the interest of the client would be prejudiced by operation of the rotation system, or the lawyer who would be assigned is not available, has a conflict of interest or does not have the experience, expertise or qualifications required.

Lawyers located in communities other than Yellowknife are given priority for legal aid assignments in their community and the surrounding area because it is economically practical to do so.

4. Circuit Counsel

The Legal Services Board is required under the *Legal Services Act* to have at least one lawyer (circuit counsel) accompany the Territorial Court on all circuits where a lawyer may be required for the delivery of legal aid on the circuit. In addition, duty counsel are assigned to the sittings of the Territorial Court in Yellowknife, Hay River, and Inuvik. Applicants for such services are subject to the same criteria as all other applicants who need legal services.

5. Contributions by the NWT Law Society Membership

The Legal Services Board is very appreciative of the contribution made by the members of the private bar. Private lawyers frequently work long hours for a fixed per diem rate. Many lawyers provide immediate assistance to individuals who are not subsequently approved for legal aid. Private lawyer volunteers serve on the Law Line operated by the Board. Many lawyers take telephone calls at all hours of the day and night from individuals who have been arrested or need other emergency advice. For this work, the Board thanks the members of the private bar.

In addition, our staff lawyers also avail themselves during non-business hours to provide legal advice. The Board appreciates their commitment and dedication in providing this service to the general public as well.

K. Regional Legal Services Centers /Clinics

1. Formation of Committees

The *Legal Services Act* provides that the Legal Services Board may appoint “regional legal services committees” to provide legal services and court worker services in the various regions of the Territories. These “committees” are known as legal services clinics, legal services centers, law centers or legal aid clinics.

The LSBNWT continued to provide a financial contribution payment to the Beaufort Delta Legal Services Clinic in Inuvik, NT in 2001/2002. The LSBNWT, however, acts in an oversight capacity for the operation of the clinic.

Policy dictates that the Legal Services Board hire the Lawyer/Director on direct contract to the Board and assign these lawyers to the regional legal services clinic. Recruitment and hiring is done in partnership with the clinic.

2. Financial Contributions by the Legal Services Board

Contribution payments are public funds for which there is full accountability to the Legal Services Board and the Department of Justice.

The Beaufort Delta Legal Services Clinic is an incorporated non-profit society with their own board of directors. This organizations employs their own court workers and administrative staff to carry out their mandated legal services and programs.

In the Northwest Territories, court workers provide a wide range of assistance to people who have legal and justice problems. Usually they deal with people in their own language. They provide information and referrals as well as assist people in applying for legal aid by filling out legal aid application forms and conveying them to the Legal Services Board. Court workers also act as paralegals and represent individuals who do not have a lawyer. They advocate in Justice of the Peace Court, Youth Court, and Territorial Court in bail hearings, guilty pleas, and sentencing and in some cases, trials.

3. Beaufort Delta Legal Services

As of June 1, 1996, the Beaufort Delta Legal Services was formed by the amalgamation of the Mackenzie Delta Services Committee and the Arctic Rim Law Centre Society. The society had court worker positions in Inuvik, Fort McPherson, Tuktoyaktuk and Holman.

4. Yellowknife Legal Aid Clinic Staff Lawyers

In 2001/2002, a law office was maintained within the Board's office in Yellowknife. The Staff Lawyers provided legal aid services, mostly in criminal law, in the Yellowknife area, Rae-Edzo, Wha Ti, Rae Lakes, Snare Lake and Luksel'ke.

L. Native Court Workers Program

1. Federal Government Contribution

The federal government provides a major financial contribution for the Native Court Worker Program.

M. Public Legal Education & Information

Report on PLEI Activities for Year Ending March 31, 2002

Effective April 1, 1996, the Legal Services Board assumed responsibility for Public Legal Education and Information in the Northwest Territories. Since that time, public legal information has been disseminated in a number of manners, both formally and informally.

The most obvious manifestation of our efforts is the Law Line, a call-in information line staffed by local lawyers. The service operates Tuesday and Thursday evenings, from 6:00 to 8:30 pm and is available toll-free to residents of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. Volunteer lawyers are provided with a reference binder, and are asked to limit their responses to basic legal information, rather than providing legal advice.

Basic legal information is routinely provided by the staff and lawyers at our legal aid clinics, on an on-going basis. In addition, we publish a variety of pamphlets which provide information regarding individual rights and remedies, court proceedings, and local resources which are available to our clients.

In 2000 and 2001, our office was instrumental in organizing a justice symposium for delegates from communities across the north. For a week in March 2001, delegates from the Yukon, Nunavut and the Northwest Territories met in Whitehorse, YT, to discuss the particular needs facing communities in the north, as distinct from the rest of the country. Our efforts over the next months will focus on the recommendations resulting from that symposium, as we prepare materials and programs to respond to the needs identified by our clients and by symposium delegates.

N. Finance and Administration

1. Government of Canada and Government of NWT Agreement

The Access to Justice Agreement has three components to it:

- (a) Legal Aid Program;
- (b) Native Court Worker Program; and
- (c) Public Legal Education and Information Program.

The federal contributions under the AJA are placed on deposit in the Government of the NWT's Consolidated Revenue Fund and is consequently not available to the Department of Justice or the LSB.

2. Finance

In fiscal year, April 1, 2001 to March 31, 2002, the Government of Canada contributed funds in accordance with the AJ Agreement for the following services and programs:

- (d) Legal Aid Program;
- (e) Native Court Worker Program; and
- (f) Public Legal Education and Information Program (PLEI).

3. Personnel

The employees of the Legal Services Board are appointed and employed under the *Public Service Act* and are public servants in the Department of Justice. Consequently, the Legal Services Board is subject to the provisions of the Human Resources Manual of the Government of the Northwest Territories. Personnel services are provided to the Board by the Financial and Management Services Division of the Department of Justice. It is the responsibility of the Board to consider what employees are necessary for the proper conduct of the Board's business.

The staff lawyers employed by the Board, including the Executive Director, are contract employees of the Board.

4. Audits

Because the Board does not hold separate funds, it is not audited separately from the Department of Justice. The Territorial Audit Bureau audits both the Board and the Department of Justice for compliance with the Territorial/Canada legal services agreements.

O. Applications For Legal Aid Services

1. Number of All Applications and Areas of Legal Services for 2001/2002

Origin of Application	2000/2001	2001/2002
Provinces & Yukon	20	23
Beaufort Delta	270	240
Forth Good Hope	38	54
Fort Smith	67	82
Hay River	163	155
Kitikmeot Law Office	8	0
Keewatin Law Office	7	0
Maliiganik Tukiisiniakvik	39	0
Rae-Edzo	50	53
Fort Simpson	5	18
MacKenzie Court Workers	15	3
Yellowknife (all presumed eligible)	595	518
TOTAL	1277	1146
Type of Case		
Adult Criminal	503	479
Youth Criminal	48	57
Subtotal	551	536
Family	676	569
Civil	50	41
Sub-total	726	610
TOTAL	1277	1146

2. Financial Report 2001/2002

2001/2002 Financial Report

ITEM	Actual Expense	Revised Budget	Year Variance
Administration			
Staff Wages and Benefits	496,339	533,000	36,661
Executive Director - total costs	169,470	165,000	(4,470)
Total Office	65,345	168,000	102,665
Total Administration	731,154	866,000	134,846
Board Costs			
Honoraria	21,425		(21,425)
Travel, Accommodation, Meals Interpreters	24,168	70,000	45,832
Other			
Total Board Costs	45,593	70,000	24,407
Public Legal Education			
Lawline	9,615	10,000	385
Projects			
Other	2,954		(2,954)
Total Public Legal Education	12,569	10,000	(2,569)
Yellowknife Staff Lawyer Office			
Administration	63,119	65,000	1,881
Contributions to Clinics			
Maliiganik Tukisiiniakvik			
Keewatin			
Kitikmeot			
Beaufort Delta	300,000	300,000	
Mackenzie Court Workers Contribution Reserve			
Total Contributions	300,000	300,000	
Admin Support to Clinics	66,858	40,000	(26,858)
Staff & Clinic Lawyers	424,340	425,000	660
Legal Aid Fees & Disbursements	1,605,840	1,393,000	(212,840)
Unallocated Reserve			
SUB - TOTAL	3,746,721	3,737,000	(9,721)

PRESUMED ELIGIBILITY STATISTICS

2001/02	ADULT	YOUTH	FAMILY	CIVIL	SHOW CAUSE
Beaufort Delta – Staff	350	173	7	0	3
Lawyers	34	36	52	0	0
TOTAL	384	209	59	0	3
Yellowknife – Staff	139	51	0	0	0
Lawyers	81	26	0	0	1
TOTAL	220	77	0	0	1
Territorial Panel Lists	248	88	0	1	0
	116	27	0	0	0
	37	12	0	0	0
	60	39	1	0	0
	194	75	0	0	0
	15	2	0	0	0
	99	54	0	0	0
	42	10	0	0	2
	34	12	0	0	5
	4	2	0	0	0
	228	93	0	0	0
	53	54	0	0	0
	93	39	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	1223	507	1	1	7

3. Mission Statement and Responsibilities

A person in the NWT has the following rights:

- To apply for legal aid
- To a fair consideration of your application
- To a fair reading of the Legal Services Act and Regulations as they concern your case
- To appeal if you are denied legal aid
- To see information in your file in the legal aid office and in your lawyer's possession, as long as it will not harm anyone else
- To receive information about the Legal Services Act and Regulations and legal aid policies and ways of operating
- To have the information you give to any legal aid office or lawyer kept secret
- To proper service and behavior from your legal aid lawyer
- To complain to the Legal Services Board of the Law Society if you are not pleased with the service or behavior of your legal aid lawyer.
- To polite and fair treatment at any legal aid office

The person also has responsibilities:

- To give complete and true information to Legal Aid regarding your financial circumstances
- To keep Legal Aid informed of any change in your situation, including change of address
- To repay some or all of the cost of your case if you are able to do so
- To treat Legal Aid staff politely and fairly

4. Office Locations and Contact Names

OFFICE LOCATIONS AND CONTACTS

Legal Services Board of the NWT

P.O BOX 1320
Yellowknife NT X1A 2L9
TEL: (867) 873-7450
FAX: (867) 873-5320

Executive Director

Mackenzie Court Workers Services

Goga Cho Building
P.O BOX 2706
Yellowknife NT X1A 2R1
TEL: (867) 873-3678
FAX: (867) 873-9175

Executive Director/Lawyer

Beaufort Delta Legal Services

P.O BOX 1100
Inuvik, NT X0E 0T0
TEL: (867) 777-2030
FAX: (867) 777-3211

Lawyer/Co-Directors

Legal Aid Staff Lawyer Office

Goga Cho Building
P.O BOX 1320
Yellowknife NT X1A 2L9
TEL: (867) 920-6161
FAX: (867) 873-5320

Senior Staff Lawyer
Staff Lawyer

