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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA  
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT AT ANCHORAGE

STATE OF ALASKA, )  
)  
Plaintiff, )  
)  
v. )  
)  
ALASKA STATE EMPLOYEES )  
ASSOCIATION/AMERICAN )  
FEDERATION OF STATE, )  
COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL )  
EMPLOYEES LOCAL 52, AFL-CIO, )  
)  
)  
Defendant. )  
\_\_\_\_\_ )

Case No.: 3AN-19-9971 CI

**COPY**  
Original Received  
SEP 16 2019  
Clerk of the Trial Court

**COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY JUDGMENT**

Plaintiff State of Alaska, pursuant to AS 22.10.020(g) and Alaska R. Civ. Proc. 57(a), brings this action for declaratory relief against Defendant Alaska State Employees Association/American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees Local 52, AFL-CIO. Plaintiff alleges as follows:

**PARTIES**

1. Plaintiff State of Alaska ("State") has approximately 15,000 employees. Approximately 8,000 of these employees are represented in collective bargaining negotiations by Defendant. The State has entered into a collective bargaining agreement ("CBA") with Defendant. The CBA governs the employment terms and conditions of these employees.



1 orthodox in politics, nationalism, religion, or other matters of opinion or force citizens to  
2 confess by word or act their faith therein.” *West Virginia Bd. of Ed. v. Barnette*, 319 U.S.  
3 624, 642 (1943).

4  
5 8. Compelling a person to subsidize the speech of others raises similar First  
6 Amendment concerns. It is a “bedrock principle that, except perhaps in the rarest of  
7 circumstances, no person in this country may be compelled to subsidize speech by a third  
8 party that he or she does not wish to support.” *Harris v. Quinn*, 573 U.S. 616, 656 (2014).

9  
10 9. These important First Amendment principles are always at stake whenever  
11 a state subsidizes public sector unions through employee paycheck deductions.

12  
13 10. Such state actions receive heightened First Amendment scrutiny because  
14 the collective bargaining, political advocacy, and lobbying of public sector unions is  
15 directed at the government, and bargaining subjects (such as wages, pensions, and  
16 benefits) are important political issues. Public sector unions also engage in an array of  
17 other speech, including on issues related to state budgets, healthcare, education, climate  
18 change, sexual orientation, and child welfare.

19  
20 11. “Because a public-sector union takes many positions during collective  
21 bargaining that have powerful political and civic consequences,” the Supreme Court has  
22 held, “compulsory fees constitute a form of compelled speech and association that  
23 imposes a ‘significant impingement on First Amendment rights.’” *Knox v. SEIU, Local*  
24 *1000*, 567 U.S. 298, 310-11 (2012). Compulsory-fee requirements, therefore, “cannot be  
25 tolerated unless [they] pass[] exacting First Amendment scrutiny.” *Harris*, 573 U.S. at  
26 647-48 (citation omitted).  
27

1           **B.     The State’s Collective Bargaining Agreement with Defendant**

2           12.     The Public Employment Relations Act (“PERA”) authorizes public  
3 employees to “self-organize and form, join, or assist an organization to bargain  
4 collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and engage in concerted  
5 activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.”  
6 AS 23.40.080.  
7

8           13.     Under PERA, public employers must “negotiate with and enter into written  
9 agreements with employee organizations on matters of wages, hours, and other terms and  
10 conditions of employment.” AS 23.40.070.  
11

12           14.     Defendant, as a public sector union, engages in collective bargaining with  
13 the State over the employment terms and conditions of the employees it represents.  
14

15           15.     Through its collective bargaining and lobbying efforts, Defendant has  
16 advocated on political issues concerning wages, pensions, and employee benefits.  
17

18           16.     In accordance with PERA, the State has negotiated a collective bargaining  
19 agreement with Defendant (“CBA”). The CBA governs the employment terms and  
20 conditions of approximately 8,000 state and municipal employees in the General  
21 Government Unit.  
22

23           17.     Section 3.04 of the CBA governs payroll deductions of state employees. It  
24 states: “Upon receipt by the Employer of an Authorization for Payroll Deduction of  
25 Union Dues/Fees dated and executed by the bargaining unit member which includes the  
26 bargaining unit member’s employee ID number, the Employer shall each pay period  
27 deduct from the bargaining unit member’s wages the amount of the Union membership

1 dues owed for that pay period. The Employer will forward the monies so deducted to the  
2 Union together with a list of bargaining unit members from whose wages such monies  
3 were deducted no later than the tenth (10th) day of the following calendar month.”

4  
5 18. Section 3.04 further states: “Bargaining unit members may authorize  
6 payroll deductions in writing on the form provided by the Union. Such payroll deductions  
7 will be transmitted to the Union by the state. The amount of voluntary contribution shall  
8 be stated on the authorization form, together with the bargaining unit member’s employee  
9 identification number.”

10  
11 19. Thus, it has been the State’s practice to take money from an employee’s  
12 paycheck and transfer it to Defendant when the State receives a payroll deduction  
13 authorization form from Defendant for that employee.

14  
15 20. According to Defendant’s payroll deduction authorization form, the  
16 employee is prohibited from withdrawing his financial support for the Union unless he  
17 gives “the Employer and the Union written notice of revocation not less than ten (10)  
18 days and not more than twenty (20) days before the end of any yearly period.”

19  
20 21. In other words, if the employee does not provide this notification to both  
21 the Union and the State during this ten-day window, the employee must continue to  
22 subsidize the Union’s speech for another year.

23  
24 **C. The Supreme Court’s Opinion in *Janus v. AFSCME, Council 31***

25 22. On June 27, 2018, the U.S. Supreme Court issued its opinion in *Janus v.*  
26 *AFSCME, Council 31*, 138 S. Ct. 2448 (2018).

1           23.     In *Janus*, an Illinois state employee (Mark Janus) challenged an Illinois law  
2 that required him to pay an “agency fee” to a union even though he was not a member of  
3 the union and strongly objected to the positions the union took in collective bargaining  
4 and related activities.  
5

6           24.     Janus argued that such a scheme violated his rights under the First  
7 Amendment, and the Supreme Court agreed.  
8

9           25.     The Court noted it had long recognized that “a significant impingement on  
10 First Amendment rights occurs when public employees are required to provide financial  
11 support for a union that takes many positions during collective bargaining that have  
12 powerful political and civic consequences.” These types of compulsory-fee provisions  
13 thus required heightened scrutiny under the First Amendment.  
14

15          26.     Applying heightened scrutiny, the Court concluded that neither of the  
16 rationales for the Illinois law—promoting “labor peace” and preventing “free riders”—  
17 could justify the serious burdens imposed on employees’ free speech rights.  
18

19          27.     The Supreme Court thus concluded that the Illinois law was unconstitutional  
20 because it violated Janus’ free speech rights by compelling him to subsidize private speech  
21 on matters of substantial public concern.  
22

23          28.     In finding this law unconstitutional, the Court made clear that its holding  
24 was not limited to the facts before it. *All* employees—not just non-members like  
25 Mr. Janus—had a First Amendment right not to be forced to subsidize the speech of  
26 public unions.  
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29. Going forward, the Court warned, public employers may not deduct “an agency fee nor any other payment” unless “the employee affirmatively consents to pay.”

30. The Court stressed that a waiver of First Amendment rights must be “freely given and shown by ‘clear and compelling evidence,’” and such a waiver “cannot be presumed.”

31. Thus, the Court explained, “[u]nless employees clearly and affirmatively consent before any money is taken from them, this [clear and compelling] standard cannot be met.”

**D. The State’s Response to *Janus***

32. Before *Janus*, the State’s collective bargaining agreement with Defendant (which has been superseded by the current CBA) required the State to deduct dues from employees who were members of the Union and deduct an agency fee (or “service fee”) from employees who were not members of the Union.

33. In response to *Janus*, the State, under the administration of then-Governor Bill Walker, stopped deducting agency fees from non-members’ paychecks. The State also reached agreement with a number of unions, including Defendant, modifying the terms of the collective bargaining agreements to account for *Janus*.

34. The State, however, failed to take sufficient steps to comply with *Janus*’s requirements. In particular, the State did not ensure that the First Amendment rights of *all* employees (both members and non-members) were protected.

35. Shortly after taking office, Governor Michael J. Dunleavy requested a legal opinion from Attorney General Kevin G. Clarkson as to whether the State had fully

1 complied with its obligations under *Janus*. The Governor sought this opinion to ensure  
2 that the State’s employee payroll-deduction process complied with the First Amendment  
3 in light of *Janus*.  
4

5 **E. The Attorney General Opinion**

6 36. On August 27, 2019, Attorney General Clarkson issued a legal opinion in  
7 which he concluded that “the State’s payroll deduction process is constitutionally  
8 untenable under *Janus*.”  
9

10 37. Although the plaintiff in *Janus* was a non-member who was objecting to  
11 paying a union’s agency fee, the Attorney General recognized that the “the principle of  
12 the Court’s ruling ... goes well beyond agency fees and non-members.” The Court had  
13 held that the First Amendment prohibits public employers from forcing *any* employee to  
14 subsidize a union, whether through an agency fee or otherwise.  
15

16 38. The Attorney General explained: “Members of a union have the same First  
17 Amendment rights against compelled speech that non-members have, and may object to  
18 having a portion of their wages deducted from their paychecks to subsidize particular  
19 speech by the union (even if they had previously consented).” Thus, “the State has no  
20 more authority to deduct union dues from one employee’s paycheck than it has to deduct  
21 some lesser fee or voluntary non-dues payment from another’s.” In both cases, “the State  
22 can only deduct monies from an employee’s wages if the employee provides affirmative  
23 consent.”  
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26 39. That was why, as the Attorney General further explained, “the Court in  
27 *Janus* did not distinguish between members and non-members of a union when holding

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that ‘unless *employees* clearly and affirmatively consent before any money is taken from them, this standard cannot be met.’”

40. Following Supreme Court guidance governing the waiver of constitutional rights in other contexts, the Attorney General concluded that an employee’s consent to have money deducted from his or her paycheck was constitutionally valid only if it met three requirements. The employee’s consent must be (1) “free from coercion or improper inducement”; (2) “knowing, intelligent[, and] done with sufficient awareness of the relevant circumstances and likely consequences”; and (3) “reasonably contemporaneous.”

41. In light of these constitutional requirements, the Attorney General identified three overarching problems with the State’s payroll deduction process.

42. First, because unions design the form by which an employee authorizes the State to deduct his or her pay, the State cannot “guarantee that the unions’ forms clearly identify—let alone explain—the employee’s First Amendment right *not* to authorize any payroll deductions to subsidize the unions’ speech.” Nor could the State ensure that its employees knew the consequences of their decision to waive their First Amendment rights.

43. Second, because unions control the environment in which an employee is asked to authorize a payroll deduction, the State cannot ensure that an employee’s authorization is “freely given.” For example, some collective bargaining agreements require new employees to report to the union office within a certain period of time so that a union representative can ask the new employee to join the union and authorize the deduction of union dues and fees from his or her pay. Because this process is essentially a

1 “black box,” the State has no way of knowing whether the signed authorization form is  
2 “the product of a free and deliberate choice rather than coercion or improper  
3 inducement.”  
4

5 44. Third, because unions often add specific terms to an employee’s payroll  
6 deduction requiring the payroll deduction to be irrevocable for up to twelve months, an  
7 employee is often “powerless to revoke the waiver of [his] right against compelled  
8 speech” if he disagrees with the union’s speech or lobbying activities. This is especially  
9 problematic for new employees, who likely have no idea “what the union is going to say  
10 with his or her money or what platform or candidates a union might promote during that  
11 time.” An employee, as a result, may be forced to “see [his] wages docked each pay  
12 period for the rest of the year to subsidize a message [he does] not support.”  
13  
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15 45. To remedy these First Amendment problems, the Attorney General  
16 recommended that the State implement a new payroll deduction process to bring the State  
17 into compliance with the Supreme Court’s *Janus* decision.  
18

19 46. First, the Attorney General recommended that the State require employees  
20 to provide their consent directly to the State, instead of allowing unions to control the  
21 conditions in which the employee consents. The Attorney General recommended that the  
22 State implement and maintain an online system and draft new written consent forms.  
23

24 47. Second, the Attorney General recommended that the State allow its  
25 employees to regularly have the opportunity to opt-in or opt-out of paying union dues.  
26 This process would ensure that each employee’s consent is up to date and that no  
27 employee is forced to subsidize speech with which he disagrees.

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**F. Defendant Threatens to Sue the State**

48. Within hours of the release of the Attorney General’s legal opinion, Defendant threatened to sue the State.

49. Defendant’s Executive Director, Jake Metcalfe, told *Alaska Public Media* that the Attorney General’s opinion was antagonistic and “legally incorrect.” Metcalfe warned: “If [the Governor] follows through with an administrative order, then we’re going to go to court and fight him from beginning to end on this.” Metcalfe similarly told the *Anchorage Daily News* that if the State implements an annual opt-in program, “we will sue.”

50. In an Alaska AFL-CIO press release, Metcalfe stated that the Attorney General’s opinion was “an attack on all of us, and we’ll challenge it in the courts at every step of the way to protect the Constitutional rights of Alaska’s public employees in the workplace.”

51. On its website, Defendant stated that the Attorney General’s recommendations are “obviously illegal” and “ASEA won’t let this happen. ASEA and all the other Alaska public employee unions are prepared to fight this unconstitutional power grab at every stage.”

52. In an article entitled “Unions Pledge Legal Fight After State Announces Plans to Intervene in Union Membership Process,” the *Midnight Sun* wrote: “Alaska’s organized labor is pledging to take the Dunleavy administration to court if it implements what they say will be one of the harshest implementations of the U.S. Supreme Court ruling that found government employees can’t be forced to pay union dues.” According

1 to the article, Defendant “will plan to fight the implementation of any changes through  
2 the courts.”

3  
4 53. Joelle Hall, operations manager for AFL-CIO, told the *Anchorage Daily*  
5 *News*: “I believe this would be the most aggressive and interventionist interpretation of  
6 [*Janus*] in the country. Obviously, we will be taking action to prevent this from taking  
7 place.”

8  
9 **G. Employees Contact the State Seeking an End to Their Paycheck**  
10 **Deductions**

11 54. Following the release of the Attorney General’s Opinion, many state  
12 employees contacted the State to ask it to stop deducting money from their paychecks to  
13 give to Defendant.

14 55. According to one employee: “At the time when I started with the State in  
15 October, I was told the dues were not optional, and it was only yesterday that I learned  
16 that was not the case. I would like these deductions to cease immediately.” The employee  
17 continued: “In the time since I started, I have also told two new employees that these  
18 dues were not optional, acting on the information I had been given by the union. If they  
19 would also like to opt out at this time, can I let them know to contact you?”

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22 56. Another employee told the State: “After I was hired I received what I felt  
23 was a threatening letter from the Union saying that I had TEN DAYS, in caps and  
24 underlined, to contact the union office within the time specified or failure to do this may  
25 result in dues arrearage.” The employee requested: “I want my payroll deductions to  
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GGU to stop and want back the dues that were deducted without my permission from 2/10/19 to this date.”

57. Another employee told the State that he had informed Defendant that he wanted to resign his membership in the Union and to no longer have dues deducted from his paycheck. The employee “requested to be provided with the timeframe for revocation of [his] signed and executed GGU Authorization for Payroll Deductions.” The Union, however, never provided this information nor granted his request to resign from the Union.

58. On September 9, 2019, the Department of Administration emailed Mr. Metcalfe in order to provide him “courtesy notice that the following individuals have reached out to the State to cease their membership dues deductions effective immediately.” The Department informed Mr. Metcalfe that it had processed these employees’ requests and that the changes should be reflected on the next payroll.

59. The next day, Mr. Metcalfe responded to the Department. He stated that if the State stopped deducting dues from these employees it would be in violation of the CBA and Alaska law. Mr. Metcalfe stated: “If you do not immediately notify me that you have ceased and desisted the action described in your email, we will notify our attorney and initiate legal action.”

60. The State continues to receive requests from employees who wish to no longer have their paychecks deducted to subsidize the Union’s speech.

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**CLAIM FOR RELIEF  
(Declaratory Judgment)**

61. Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 60 as if fully stated herein.

62. Alaska Statute 22.10.020(g) (the "Declaratory Judgment Act") grants to superior courts the power to issue declaratory judgments in cases of actual controversy.

63. It states in relevant part: "In case of an actual controversy in the state, the superior court, upon the filing of an appropriate pleading, may declare the rights and legal relations of an interested party seeking the declaration, whether or not further relief is or could be sought."

64. Declaratory judgments are rendered "to clarify and settle legal relations, and to 'terminate and afford relief from the uncertainty, insecurity, and controversy giving rise to the proceeding.'" *Lowell v. Hayes*, 117 P.3d 745, 755 (Alaska 2005).

65. The State has received numerous requests from state employees to stop deducting money from their paychecks to transfer to the Union.

66. The State has concluded that the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and the Supreme Court's decision in *Janus v. AFSCME, Council 31* require the State to honor these employees' requests and stop deducting funds from their paychecks to transfer to the Union.

67. The Union, however, has threatened to sue the State if the State honors these employees' requests.

68. Accordingly, an actual controversy has arisen and now exists between the State and the Union regarding whether the First Amendment requires the State to stop

1 deducting dues and/or fees from an employee's paycheck when the employee informs the  
2 State that he or she no longer wishes to subsidize the Union's speech.

3  
4 69. To resolve this legal uncertainty, the State is entitled to a declaratory  
5 judgment that (1) the State, in accordance with the First Amendment, cannot deduct dues  
6 or fees from an employee to give to the Union unless the State has clear and compelling  
7 evidence that an employee has given his or her consent to subsidize the Union's speech;  
8 and (2) the State must timely stop deducting dues or fees from an employee's paycheck  
9 when the employee informs the State that he or she no longer wishes to subsidize the  
10 Union's speech.

11  
12 **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court:

13  
14 (1) Declare that the State cannot deduct dues or fees from an employee to give  
15 to the Union unless the State has clear and compelling evidence that an employee has  
16 freely given his or her consent to subsidize the Union's speech;

17  
18 (2) Declare that the State must timely stop deducting dues or fees from an  
19 employee's paycheck when the employee informs the State that he or she no longer  
20 wishes to subsidize the Union's speech;

21  
22 (3) Award the State its costs and attorney's fees to be paid by the defendant  
23 pursuant to Alaska Civil Rules 79 and 82; and

24 (4) Provide such other and further relief as this Court deems just and equitable  
25 under the circumstances.

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DATED: September 16, 2019

KEVIN G. CLARKSON  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By:   
Tregarrick R. Taylor  
Deputy Attorney General  
Alaska Bar No. 0411081

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EMPLOYEES LOCAL 52, AFL-CIO, )  
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Defendant. )  
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Case No.: 3AN-19-9971 CI

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I certify that on this date true and correct copies of the **Summons and Notice to Both Parties of Judicial Assignment, Complaint for Declaratory Judgment**, and this **Certificate of Service** were served via process server on the following:

Jake Metcalfe  
Executive Director, ASEA  
2601 Denali Street  
Anchorage, AK 99503

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Kelly M. West Date 9/14/19  
Law Office Manager

DEPARTMENT OF LAW  
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PHONE: (907) 269-5100

**CASE DESCRIPTION – SUPERIOR COURT**

Case Number: 3AN-19-

Type of Action	For Court Use Only	
Check the box that best describes the case. Mark <b>one</b> box only. For district court cases, use form CIV-125D.	Case Type	Action Code
	<b>Domestic Relations</b>	
Divorce With Children (or Pregnant)	Div or Cust w/Children	CISDVC
Divorce Without Children	Divorce Without Children	CISDIV
Uncontested Divorce With Children (or Pregnant)	Div or Cust w/Children	CISUDVC
Uncontested Divorce Without Children	Divorce Without Children	CISUDIV
Custody (Unmarried Parents)	Div or Cust w/Children	CISCUS
Uncontested Custody (Unmarried Parents)	Div or Cust w/Children	CISUCUS
Visitation by Person Other than Parent	Domestic Relations Other	CIVIS
Property Division – Unmarried Partners	Domestic Relations Other	CISPROP
Legal Separation With Children (or Pregnant)	Legal Separation	CICLS
Legal Separation Without Children	Legal Separation	CISLS
Annulment	Domestic Relations Other	CIANNUL
Uncontested Legal Separation with Children (or Pregnant)	Legal Separation	CIUCLS
Uncontested Legal Separation Without Children	Legal Separation	CIUSLS
Paternity - Establishment	Domestic Relations Other	CISPAT
Paternity - Disestablishment	Domestic Relations Other	CIDPAT
Genetic Testing - Failure to Comply with Order for Testing	Domestic Relations Other	CIOSCP
Administrative Child Support Order – Modification or Enforcement	Domestic Relations Other	CIPCS
PFD or Native Dividend Case	Domestic Relations Other	CIPND
Foreign Support Order - Registration, Modification or Enforcement under AS 25.25	Domestic Relations Other	CIUIFSA
Foreign Custody Order – Registration, Modification or Enforcement under AS 25.30	Domestic Relations Other	DR483
Both Foreign Custody & Support Order – Registration, Modification or Enforcement under AS 25.30 and AS 25.25	Domestic Relations Other	CIFCS
Foreign Domestic Relations Order (Not Custody or Support) – Registration, Modification or Enforcement	Domestic Relations Other	CIDRFJ
<b>Landlord/Tenant</b>		
Eviction (May Include Rent or Damages)	Eviction-Superior Court	CISFED
Other Landlord/Tenant (No Eviction)	Civil Superior Court	CISLT
<b>Debt/Contract</b>		
Debt Collection	Civil Superior Court	CISDEB
Claim by Buyer Against Seller of Goods/Services	Civil Superior Court	CISCLAIM
Employment – Discrimination	Civil Superior Court	CISEMPD
Employment – Other Than Discrimination	Civil Superior Court	CISEMP
Other Contract	Civil Superior Court	CISOCT
<b>Real Property Actions</b>		
Condemnation	Civil Superior Court	CISCNDM
Foreclosure	Civil Superior Court	CISFOR
Quiet Title	Civil Superior Court	CISQIT
Real Property Tax Foreclosure	Superior Court Misc Petition	CISTAX
Other Real Estate Matter	Civil Superior Court	CISREM
<b>Foreign Judgment</b>		
Registration of Foreign Judgment – SEE DOMESTIC RELATIONS FOR FOREIGN <b>SUPPORT/CUSTODY</b> ORDERS	Foreign Judgment Superior Ct	CISFOJ

**CASE DESCRIPTION – SUPERIOR COURT**

Case Number: 3AN-19

Type of Action		For Court Use Only	
Check the box that best describes the case. Mark <b>one</b> box only. For district court cases, use form CIV-125D.		Case Type	Action Code
<b>Tort</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Wrongful Death	Civil Superior Court	CISPID
<input type="checkbox"/>	Automobile Tort (But Not Wrongful Death)	Civil Superior Court	CISIDA
<input type="checkbox"/>	Claim Against Owner of Real Property for Personal Injury	Civil Superior Court	CISPIO
<input type="checkbox"/>	Product Liability	Civil Superior Court	CISPL
<input type="checkbox"/>	Intentional Tort (e.g., assault, battery, vandalism)	Civil Superior Court	CISIT
<input type="checkbox"/>	Slander/Libel/Defamation	Civil Superior Court	CISSLD
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other Tort	Civil Superior Court	CISIDO
<input type="checkbox"/>	Approval of Minor Settlement – Civil Petition <i>May also be filed as probate case.</i>	Superior Court Misc Petition	CISPET
<b>Malpractice</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Legal Malpractice	Civil Superior Court	CISLMP
<input type="checkbox"/>	Medical Malpractice	Civil Superior Court	CISMMP
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other Malpractice	Civil Superior Court	CISOMP
<b>Other Civil</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Election Contest or Recount Appeal	Civil Superior Court	CISELE
<input type="checkbox"/>	Change of Name - Adult	Change of Name	CICON
<input type="checkbox"/>	Change of Name - Minor	Change of Name	CICONM
<input type="checkbox"/>	Confession of Judgment	Civil Superior Court	CISCONF
<input type="checkbox"/>	Structured Settlement – AS 09.60.200	Superior Court Misc Petition	CISSS
<input type="checkbox"/>	Administrative Agency Proceeding – Request for Court Assistance	Superior Court Misc Petition	CISWRNT
<input type="checkbox"/>	Arbitration - Action Under Uniform Arbitration Act	Civil Superior Court	CISAP
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fraud	Civil Superior Court	CISFRAUD
<input type="checkbox"/>	Unfair Trade Practice and Consumer Protection	Civil Superior Court Clerk: Issue form CIV-128	CISUTP
<input type="checkbox"/>	Writ of Habeas Corpus	Civil Superior Court	CIWHC
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fish & Game - Abatement & Forfeiture of Equipment	Superior Court Misc Petition	CISAF
<input type="checkbox"/>	Appointment of Trustee Counsel	Superior Court Misc Petition	CISTC
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Under Alaska Securities Act	Civil Superior Court	CISASA
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other Superior Court Complaint	Civil Superior Court	CISOCI
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other Superior Court Petition	Superior Court Misc Petition	CISPET
<b>Post-Conviction Relief to Superior Court</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Post-Conviction Relief	Post-Conviction Relief-Sup Ct	CISPCR
<b>Appeal to Superior Court - From Administrative Agency</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Election Contest or Recount Appeal – SEE OTHER CIVIL		
<input type="checkbox"/>	DMV Appeal	Appeal from Admin Agency	CIADDMV
<input type="checkbox"/>	Employment Security Appeal	Appeal from Admin Agency	CIADRESA
<input type="checkbox"/>	Administrative Agency Appeal - Other	Appeal from Admin Agency	CIADR
<input type="checkbox"/>	CSSD License Review Action	Petition for Review or Relief	CICSED
<input type="checkbox"/>	Petition for Review from Administrative Agency	Petition for Review or Relief	CIPRA
<input type="checkbox"/>	Petition for Relief from Administrative Agency – AS 44.62.305	Petition for Review or Relief	CIPRLF
<b>Appeal to Superior Court - From District Court</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Civil Appeal	Appeal from District Court	CIACI2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Criminal Appeal	Appeal from District Court	CIACRM
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor Offense Appeal	Appeal from District Court	CIAMO
<input type="checkbox"/>	Small Claims Appeal	Appeal from District Court	CIASC
<input type="checkbox"/>	Petition for Review from Civil, Criminal, or Minor Offense Case	Petition for Review or Relief	CIPRD2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Petition for Review from Small Claims	Petition for Review or Relief	CIPRSC