

**Jurisdictions' Activity on Alternative Licensed Legal Professionals<sup>1</sup>  
as of July 1, 2015**

State/Jurisdiction	Description/Notes
Alabama	No activity.
Alaska	No activity.
Arizona	<p>Arizona certifies legal document preparers, who are non-attorneys who may help individuals and entities prepare documents. LDPs may provide general legal information but may not give legal advice.  <a href="http://www.azcourts.gov/cld/LegalDocumentPreparers.aspx">http://www.azcourts.gov/cld/LegalDocumentPreparers.aspx</a></p> <p>The Supreme Court's Access to Justice Commission is starting to study and make recommendations on innovative ways of promoting access to justice for individuals who cannot afford legal counsel or who choose to represent themselves in civil cases. There is no indication that alternative licensed legal professionals will be discussed, but the commission is still in progress.  <a href="http://www.azcourts.gov/cscommittees/ArizonaCommissiononAccesstoJustice.aspx">http://www.azcourts.gov/cscommittees/ArizonaCommissiononAccesstoJustice.aspx</a></p>
Arkansas	No activity.
California	<p>In February, 2015, the State Bar of California Civil Justice Strategies Task Forces issued its final report endorsing the use of licensed, trained legal practitioners to provide limited legal services to low-income individuals who cannot afford to hire attorneys for advice on civil legal matters. For more information contact Francisco Gomez State Bar of California 180 Howard Street, 10th Floor San Francisco, California 94105, <a href="mailto:francisco.gomez@calbar.ca.gov">francisco.gomez@calbar.ca.gov</a> and see Civil Justices Strategy Task Force Report and Recommendations, State Bar of California (2015), available at <a href="http://board.calbar.ca.gov/docs/agendaItem/Public/agendaitem1000013042.pdf">http://board.calbar.ca.gov/docs/agendaItem/Public/agendaitem1000013042.pdf</a> at pages 51-53.</p>
Colorado	<p>The Colorado Supreme Court Advisory Committee, Subcommittee of Limited License Legal Technicians has compiled materials to begin consideration of whether Colorado should adopt a program allowing licensed legal technicians to perform limited legal services for the public. For more information contact James C. Coyle, Attorney Regulation Counsel at 303-928-7780, <a href="mailto:j.coyle@csc.state.co.us">j.coyle@csc.state.co.us</a>.</p>

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<sup>1</sup> For purposes of this chart, an alternative licensed legal professional is a legal professional licensed to provide legal services or practice law without the supervision of a licensed lawyer, or who is authorized to provide representation or legal services and is subject to regulatory oversight by a State or Federal agency.

Connecticut	The Connecticut Bar Association Task Force on the Future of Legal Education and Standards of Admission released a report in June, 2014 recommending, among other things, that non-lawyers be allowed to perform some limited legal services. The report discussed the concept of a post-bachelor's degree training program; i.e. something more than a paralegal program but less than a JD program. For more information please see <a href="http://c.ymedn.com/sites/www.ctbar.org/resource/resmgr/CT_Lawyer_Volume_25_-_Public/Pages_from_March_15_-_Reform.pdf">http://c.ymedn.com/sites/www.ctbar.org/resource/resmgr/CT_Lawyer_Volume_25_-_Public/Pages_from_March_15_-_Reform.pdf</a>
Delaware	No activity reported.
District of Columbia	No activity reported.
Florida	The <a href="#">Admission Committee of The Florida Bar's Vision 2016 Commission</a> is looking at the issue. If the Vision 2016 Commission approves a proposal, then that proposal may be presented to the <a href="#">Florida Commission on Access to Civil Justice</a> .
Georgia	No activity.
Hawaii	No activity reported.
Idaho	No activity.
Illinois	No activity.
Indiana	No activity.
Iowa	No activity.
Kansas	No activity.
Kentucky	No activity.
Louisiana	No activity.
Maine	No activity.
Maryland	No activity.
Massachusetts	Access to Justice Commission and Supreme Court's Rules Committee are scheduled to have preliminary discussions about alternative licensed professionals some time in 2015.

Michigan	No activity.
Minnesota	The Minnesota State Bar Association (“MSBA”) task Force on the Future of Legal Education has recommended that the MSBA establish a separate task force to study the viability of certifying Limited License Legal Technicians (“LLLT”) with authority to provide supervised legal services in defined practice areas. This recommendation suggests that the new task force should consist of representatives from the state court administrative office, civil legal services and pro bono programs, private practices from diverse practice settings throughout the state, potential clients, and institutions of higher education (including, but not limited to law schools). After conducting its analysis, this task force would prepare a recommendation to the MSBA Assembly on the question whether to submit a petition to the Minnesota Supreme Court to establish an LLLT practitioner rule by June 2016. For more information please see <a href="http://beforeitsnews.com/science-and-technology/2015/06/minnesota-bar-task-force-supports-licensing-non-lawyers-2769316.html">http://beforeitsnews.com/science-and-technology/2015/06/minnesota-bar-task-force-supports-licensing-non-lawyers-2769316.html</a> .
Mississippi	No activity.
Missouri	No activity.
Montana	No activity reported.
Nebraska	No activity.
Nevada	Non-lawyer document preparers are allowed pursuant to statute enacted in 2013. At the direction of a paying client, document preparers are allowed to prepare or complete pleadings, applications or other documents for clients, translate an answer to a question posed in such a document, secure supporting documents, such as birth certificates, in connection with a legal matter and submit completed documents to a court or administrative agency. Document preparers are required to register with and are regulated by the Nevada Secretary of State. For more information please see <a href="http://nvsos.gov/index.aspx?page=1346">http://nvsos.gov/index.aspx?page=1346</a>
New Hampshire	No activity.
New Jersey	No activity.
New Mexico	In January, 2015, the New Mexico Access to Justice Commission formed a working group to study the suitability of an alternative licensure program in New Mexico. The discussion and research are in the initial stages. Contact Elizabeth McGrath (505) 244-1101 or William Slease (505) 842-5781 for more information.
New York	As reported in Richard Zorza’s Access to Justice Blog in February, 2014 (available at <a href="http://accesstojustice.net/2014/02/11/new-york-chief-judge-lippman-announces-court-navigator-program-in-state-of-judiciary/">http://accesstojustice.net/2014/02/11/new-york-chief-judge-lippman-announces-court-navigator-program-in-state-of-judiciary/</a> ) in 2014, New York Chief Judge Jonathan Lippman “announced the launch of a pilot project of Court Navigators to

	<p>help unrepresented litigants in Housing Court cases in Brooklyn and consumer debt cases in the Bronx and Brooklyn.” According to the Court’s website, the Court Navigator Program trains college students, law students and other persons to assist unrepresented litigants, who are appearing in Nonpayment Proceedings in the Resolution Part of Housing Court or in the Consumer Debt Part of the Civil Court. Nonpayment proceedings are cases where landlords sue tenants to collect rent. Consumer debt proceedings involve credit card companies, hospitals, banks or any other person or company to whom a litigant may owe money. The Program operates in partnership with LawHelp, and in Kings County Housing Court with the non profit organizations University Settlement, and Housing Court Answers. The goal of the Court Navigator Program is to help litigants who do not have an attorney by offering non-legal support. Participating volunteers work in the courtroom under the supervision of a Court Navigator Program Coordinator and are provided the opportunity to interact with judges, lawyers and litigants, and to gain real-world experience. For more information please contact: <a href="mailto:courtnavigator@nycourts.gov">courtnavigator@nycourts.gov</a> and see <a href="http://www.courts.state.ny.us/courts/nyc/housing/rap_prospective.shtml">http://www.courts.state.ny.us/courts/nyc/housing/rap_prospective.shtml</a>.</p> <p>Additionally, in June, 2013 the New York City Bar Committee on Professional Responsibility issued a report discussing the role of nonlawyers serving as courtroom aides to assist litigants in proceedings before selected courts and agencies. The Committee further recommended that the New York Bar consider adopting a legal technicians model similar to Washington State for services outside of judicial and administrative hearings and that nonlawyers’ roles should be expanded to fill a growing justice gap. For more information please see <a href="http://www2.nycbar.org/pdf/report/uploads/20072450-RolesforNonlawyerPractitioners.pdf">http://www2.nycbar.org/pdf/report/uploads/20072450-RolesforNonlawyerPractitioners.pdf</a>.</p>
North Carolina	No activity.
North Dakota	No activity.
Ohio	No activity.
Oklahoma	No activity.
Oregon	<p>In December, 2014, the Oregon Legal Technicians Task Force agreed to submit a proposal to the Oregon State Bar Board of Governors suggesting that the BOG consider the general concept of a limited license for legal technicians as one component of the BOG’s overall strategy for increasing access to justice in Oregon. For more information please contact the Task Force Chair, Theresa L. Wright at 503-620-0222, <a href="mailto:twright@osbar.org">twright@osbar.org</a> or refer to the Task Force’s Final Report at <a href="http://bog11.homestead.com/LegalTechTF/Jan2015/Report_22Jan2015.pdf">http://bog11.homestead.com/LegalTechTF/Jan2015/Report_22Jan2015.pdf</a></p>
Pennsylvania	No activity.

Rhode Island	No activity reported.
South Carolina	No activity.
South Dakota	No activity.
Tennessee	No activity.
Texas	No activity.
U.S. Virgin Islands	No activity.
Utah	The Utah Bar currently has a Futures Commission that is investigating the future of the practice of law and legal education. A subcommittee of the Futures Commission is investigating and reporting on alternative legal service providers. The Futures Commission is slated to issue a report and recommendation on its findings at the Utah Bar's annual convention in July, 2015. Additionally, Utah Bar leadership has met with the Utah Supreme Court to seek permission to investigate Washington's LLLT program as something Utah might consider. The Court granted permission and the Utah Bar Commission is determining whether to move forward with an additional committee or to wait on the report of the Futures Commission. For more information please contact Elizabeth A. Wright, General Counsel, Utah State Bar, (801) 297-7047.
Vermont	In March, 2014, the Vermont Bar formed the Vermont Joint Commission on the Future of the Legal Profession. The Commission consists of four sub-committees: (1) Technology Committee; (2) Court processes Committee; (3) Legal Services Committee; and (4) Committee on the Future of Legal Education/Future of the Profession. The Future of Legal Education/Future of the Profession Committee plans on issuing a final report in summer, 2015. The Committee is likely to recommend education and training programs for the certification or licensing of nonlawyers who are authorized to provide specific, limited legal services under the supervision of an attorney. Loosely called a "paralegal plus" these professionals will be subject to rules of professional conduct and continuing legal education rules. For more information please contact Michael Kennedy, Bar Counsel, 32 Cherry Street, Suite 213, Burlington, VT , 0540, (802) 859-3004.
Virginia	The Virginia State Bar's Committee to Study the Future of Legal Practice is looking at a variety of issues, including limited license legal technicians. <a href="http://www.vsb.org/site/publications/valawyer/april_2015">http://www.vsb.org/site/publications/valawyer/april_2015</a>
Washington	In 2012 the Washington State Supreme Court adopted the Limited License Legal Technician Rule. The rule authorizes new legal professionals in Washington State, who meet certain educational and experience requirements, to provide a limited range of legal services to clients in specific approved practice areas. Presently, Washington's Limited License Legal Technicians ("LLLTs") are approved to provide

	<p>services in family law matters, including dissolution and separation petitions, support modification actions, parenting plans and support, domestic violence matters, and paternity actions. For more information contact Paula Littlewood at 800-945-9722 or visit <a href="http://www.wsba.org/licensing-and-lawyer-conduct/limited-licenses/legal-technicians">http://www.wsba.org/licensing-and-lawyer-conduct/limited-licenses/legal-technicians</a>.</p> <p>Additionally, pursuant to Rule 12 of the Admission to Practice Rules, Washington State authorizes Limited Practice Officers (“LPO”) who, although not a lawyer, can select, prepare and complete documents in prior approved forms for us in closing loans, extensions of credit, and the sale or other transfer of real or personal property. For more information see <a href="http://www.wsba.org/Licensing-and-Lawyer-Conduct/Limited-Licenses/Limited-Practice-Officers">http://www.wsba.org/Licensing-and-Lawyer-Conduct/Limited-Licenses/Limited-Practice-Officers</a>.</p>
West Virginia	No activity.
Wisconsin	No activity.
Wyoming	No activity.
<b>U.S. Government Entities/Agencies</b>	
United States Bankruptcy Courts	Pursuant to Federal Bankruptcy laws, individuals who are not licensed attorneys can only enter information into bankruptcy forms on behalf of individuals filing for bankruptcy. Preparers are prohibited from providing legal advice and cannot sign documents on behalf of the bankruptcy petitioner. For more information please see <a href="http://www.justice.gov/ust/r05/docs/general/guidelines/bank_pet_prep.pdf">http://www.justice.gov/ust/r05/docs/general/guidelines/bank_pet_prep.pdf</a> .
United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	Individuals who are not licensed to practice law may appear in a representative capacity on behalf of a claimant with the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (“EEOC”). Such individuals may appear at mediations and hearings but are not entitled to fees should the EEOC make a finding adverse to the employer. For more information please see <a href="http://www.eeoc.gov/">http://www.eeoc.gov/</a> .
United States Internal Revenue Service	The following individuals are authorized to practice before the United States Internal Revenue Service: (1) Attorneys. Any attorney who is not currently under suspension or disbarment from practice before the IRS and who is a member in good standing of the bar of the highest court of any state, possession, territory, commonwealth, or the District of Columbia may practice before the IRS; (2) Certified public accountants (CPAs). Any CPA who is not currently under suspension or disbarment from practice before the IRS and who is duly qualified to practice as a CPA in any state, possession, territory, commonwealth, or the District of Columbia may practice before the IRS; (3) Enrolled agents. Any enrolled agent in active status who is not currently under suspension or disbarment from practice before the IRS may practice before the IRS; (4) Enrolled retirement plan agents. Any

	<p>enrolled retirement plan agent in active status who is not currently under suspension or disbarment from practice before the IRS may practice before the IRS. The practice of enrolled retirement plan agents is limited to certain Internal Revenue Code sections that relate to their area of expertise, principally those sections governing employee retirement plans; (5) Enrolled actuaries. Any individual who is enrolled as an actuary by the Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries who is not currently under suspension or disbarment from practice before the IRS may practice before the IRS. The practice of enrolled actuaries is limited to certain Internal Revenue Code sections that relate to their area of expertise, principally those sections governing employee retirement plans; (6) Low Income Taxpayer Clinic Student Interns. Under certain circumstances, a student who is supervised by a practitioner at a law school or equivalent program providing tax services for low income taxpayers may request authorization to represent a taxpayer before the IRS. For more information, see <a href="#"><i>Authorization for Special Appearances</i></a>, later; (7) Unenrolled return preparers. An unenrolled return preparer is an individual other than an attorney, CPA, enrolled agent, enrolled retirement plan agent, or enrolled actuary who prepares and signs a taxpayer's return as the paid preparer, or who prepares a return but is not required (by the instructions to the return or regulations) to sign the return. Unenrolled return preparers may represent taxpayers only before revenue agents, customer service representatives, or similar officers and employees of the Internal Revenue Service (including the Taxpayer Advocate Service) and only during an examination of the tax returns they prepared and signed prior to December 31, 2015. Unenrolled return preparers may not represent taxpayers before appeals officers, revenue officers, counsel or similar officers or employees of the Internal Revenue Service or the Department of Treasury. Unenrolled return preparers may not execute closing agreements, extend the statutory period for tax assessments or collection of tax, execute waivers, or sign any document on behalf of a taxpayer. If an unenrolled return preparer does not meet the requirements for limited representation, a taxpayer may authorize the unenrolled return preparer to inspect and/or request the taxpayer's tax information by filing Form 8821. Completing Form 8821 will not authorize the unenrolled return preparer to represent the taxpayer before the IRS. See Form 8821. For more information please see <a href="http://www.irs.gov/publications/p947/ar02.html#en_US_201410_publink1000148593">http://www.irs.gov/publications/p947/ar02.html#en_US_201410_publink1000148593</a></p>
<p>United States Patent and Trade Office</p>	<p>Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 2(b)(2)(D), the United States Patent and Trade Office (“USPTO”) authorize patent agents to practice before the USPTO. Patent agents are allowed to prepare and file patent applications, prepare and file amendments to applications, and render opinions as to the patentability of inventions. Agents cannot advise as to ownership of an invention when a question arises from an employment agreement, advise as to other forms of legal protection (e.g. anti-trust), or advise or represent a client in connection with trademark rights or liabilities. For more information please see <a href="http://www.uspto.gov/learning-and-resources/ip-policy/becoming-practitioner">http://www.uspto.gov/learning-and-resources/ip-policy/becoming-practitioner</a></p>
<p>United States Social Security Administration</p>	<p>Section 206(a)(1) of the Social Security Act provides that non-attorneys may represent claimants before Social Security Administration. Representative can act on behalf of a claimant by obtaining information from the claimant's SSA file, assisting</p>

	<p>the claimant in obtaining medical records to support a claim, accompany a claimant to interviews, conferences and hearings before the SSA, request reconsideration of SSA determinations, and assist in and question witnesses at SSA hearings. Representatives also receive copies of SSA determinations. For more information please see <a href="http://www.socialsecurity.gov/representation/index.htm">http://www.socialsecurity.gov/representation/index.htm</a> and <a href="http://www.ssa.gov/pubs/EN-05-10075.pdf">http://www.ssa.gov/pubs/EN-05-10075.pdf</a>.</p>
<p>Department of Justice (Executive Office for Immigration Review – Immigration Courts and Board of Immigration Appeals) Department of Homeland Security (United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Customs and Border Protection)</p>	<p>Individuals who are not licensed as attorneys can represent aliens in immigration proceedings when accredited to do so by the Board of Immigration Appeals. Accredited representatives may assist aliens before the Executive Office for Immigration Review’s immigration courts and Board of Immigration Appeals (“Board”), or before the Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”), or both. Some accredited representatives may assist aliens only before DHS. All accredited representatives must be designated by an organization that is recognized by the Board. Organizations must apply to the Board for recognition as well as accreditation of their representatives. The rules for qualifying organizations, requests for recognition, withdrawal of recognition, and accreditation of representatives can be found in the Code of Federal Regulations, 8 C.F.R. § 292.2 and § 1292.2. For more information please see <a href="http://www.justice.gov/eoir/recognition-and-accreditation-program">http://www.justice.gov/eoir/recognition-and-accreditation-program</a>.</p>
<b>Non-U.S. jurisdictions</b>	
Ontario, Canada	<p>Licensed paralegals can perform a variety of legal services without an attorney’s supervision including representing clients in Small Claims Court and the Ontario Court of Justice for minor offenses such as traffic violations and trespassing, representing clients in summary conviction offenses where the maximum sentence does not exceed six months, representing clients in limited immigration matters, and representing clients in other minor matters before various administrative boards. For more information please see <a href="https://www.lsuc.on.ca/for-paralegals/resources-for-paralegals/">https://www.lsuc.on.ca/for-paralegals/resources-for-paralegals/</a></p>
England and Wales	<p>In addition to barristers and solicitors, legal services are provided by Chartered Legal Executive lawyers, who are regulated and paralegals who are not regulated. Most work under the supervision of and for solicitors. According to the National Association of Licensed Paralegals, “There are very few areas in a Solicitor's General Practice in respect of which a solicitor has a legislative monopoly. The main areas are: conduct of litigation, rights of audience in the main courts, certain aspects of a</p>

	<p>conveyancing transaction and the extraction of a Grant of Representation. However, in the vast majority of other matters, Paralegals have the right to conduct general legal business and also have absolute rights of audience in the Small Claims Court and in the majority of Tribunals. In addition, provided that they are representing their solicitor or qualified litigator employer, paralegals can have rights of audience on most interim application hearings and hearings in Chambers and in family case applications including hearings in chambers in both the High Court and the County Court other than reserved family proceedings. A most important concept in England and Wales is that unlike other countries (particularly America and to some extent Canada) there is no specific offence of the unauthorized practice of law (UPL).” For more information please see <a href="http://www.nationalparalegals.co.uk/nalp">http://www.nationalparalegals.co.uk/nalp</a></p>
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