

Limited License Legal Technician Program




ABA National Summit on Innovation in Legal Services

Stanford Law School

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2003 Civil Legal Needs Study

Task Force on Civil
Equal Justice Funding



Study into civil legal needs
of low-income populations



Revealed glaring unmet
need for legal services in
the low-income population
(defined as families with
incomes below 125% of the
Federal Poverty Level)



Legal practice areas of
greatest need for low- and
moderate-income
individuals and families:
housing, family, and
consumer law

Serve & Protect the Public: A 2 Track Approach

- Access to Justice

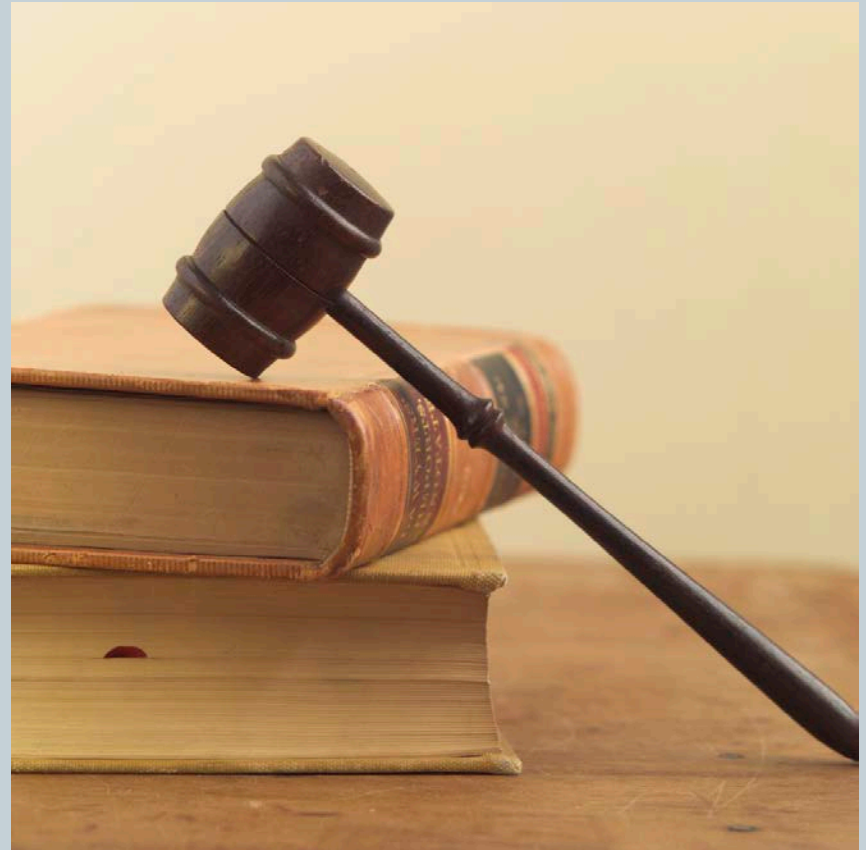


- Consumer Protection



Supreme Court Order

June 15, 2012: Supreme Court issues order adopting LLLT Rule, stating “[w]e have a duty to ensure the public can access affordable legal and law related services, and that they are not left to fall prey to the perils of the unregulated market place.” Order at 5-6.



Initial Practice Area



Family law
chosen as first
practice area



Approved by
Supreme Court
in March 2013

Legal technicians shall:

Be at least 18 years of age

Have a minimum associate level degree

Meet education, examination, and experience requirements

Show proof of financial responsibility

Show proof of continuing legal education courses

Abide by a code of ethical conduct (LLLT RPC)

Be subject to discipline

Business Models

Joint LLLT/Lawyer Firms – LLLTs May *Not*:

- Direct a lawyer's professional judgment
- Have direct supervisory authority over a lawyer
- Possess a majority interest or exercise controlling managerial authority

Other Possible Models

- Stand-Alone Practices
- Civil Legal Aid Providers and Volunteer Lawyer Programs

Access to Justice Must be a Reality for All

