

## Richard Kranitz, business attorney in Wisconsin, continues "Paralegal" review series with focus on "Paraprofessionals"

There is an evolving group of Paralegals that ascend the professional ranks, similar to Nurse Practitioners in medicine, comments Richard Kranitz

GRAFTON, WISCONSIN, UNITED STATES, December 7, 2018 /EINPresswire.com/ -- Business attorney Richard Kranitz has published the next article in his four-part series on the paralegal profession, this time on the rise of "paraprofessionals." The complete articles will be published on the blog of Mr. Kranitz at https://richardkranitzblog.blogspot.com/

A New Trend: "Paraprofessionals" such as Licensed Legal Technicians or "Limited License Legal Technicians"

There may be an evolving group of Paralegals that ascend the ranks to act almost like attorneys, similar to Nurse Practitioners who in many cases diagnose and treat health conditions.

Richard A. Kranitz Attorney Profile Richard Kranitz Blog of Richard Kranitz, Attorney at Law, Wisconsin. https://advicoach.com Monday, September 3, 2018 About Me Richard Kranitz, Attorney in Wisconsin: In dispute over international Business Consulting Services, reviewing a complex defamation suit brought in the Ontario Courts. the Canadian Supreme Court unanimously rules View my complete profile Blog Archive ▼ 2018 (6) ▼ September (4) Richard Kranitz, Attorney in Wisconsin: In dispute... In dispute over international Business Consulting Services, reviewing a complex defamation in uspace over international business constituting evirces, reviewing a competitional suit brought in the Ontario Courts, the Canadian Supreme Court unanimously rules that neither considerations of personal jurisdiction over some U.S. defendants nor the greater weight of factors appropriate for forum non conveniens analysis warrants dismissal of the Canadian action for trial in the courts of Illinois Blog of Attorney Richard A Kranitz in Wisconsin

In civil law cases, there are proposals pending (or already implemented in certain States, as explained below) to address the day-to-day legal need of those unable or unwilling to hire a full-fledged Attorney. This includes the commonplace legal needs of low to moderate-income people

"

This access-to-justice
disparity has prompted
State Bars and court
systems to promote other
forms of nonlawyer
assistance to pro se parties,
including courthouse
navigators and facilitators"
Richard A. Kranitz, business
attorney

by authorizing limited practice by licensed non-lawyers, now known as "paraprofessionals." This is easy to understand. Many procedures or applications are difficult to understand for "normal" people who are not exposed to them on a daily basis. For example, even forms provided by Courts to make certain filings simpler and possibly enable people to file the forms or applications themselves without the assistance of an Attorney are quite difficult to understand that at least some explanation is still required. This concept has been gradually gaining acceptance. Unlike Paralegals, such paraprofessionals provide services without the direct supervision of an attorney. At this point, two state supreme courts have embraced the "licensed legal technician" concept, and other jurisdictions are

Given the high percentage of self-represented parties in courtrooms around the country, some advocates believe regulated legal paraprofessionals (charging lower fees) can help narrow the access-to-justice gap. That may one day be the case, but the paraprofessional model and its efficacy in addressing this disparity remain unproven, and ethical rules prevent such a system at least at present.

Washington State pioneered the "limited license" model. In 2013, after years of study, the Washington State Supreme Court adopted the concept of the "Limited License Legal Technician" (LLLT) to perform specific legal services in the area of domestic relations. LLLTs are subject to stringent requirements, which include obtaining an Associate's degree or higher and completing additional specified coursework; performing 3,000 hours of Paralegal work; passing three law and ethics exams, as well as a character and fitness review. Further, they must also complete a licensing program, satisfy financial responsibility requirements, as well as continuing legal education, and meet malpractice insurance requirements. LLLTs are subject to rules of professional conduct and a disciplinary process similar to those that apply to attorneys. The Board that oversees the LLLT program is now considering expanding the subject matter areas in which paraprofessionals may practice to include consumer debt law.



Richard A Kranitz, Business Lawyer in Wisconsin



Think Business Blog by Richard A Kranitz, Wisconsin sm

Several other U.S. States are now

following this example. The scope of permissible work for "limited license" paraprofessionals differs under these various models that have been proposed. It generally includes assistance to clients in understanding legal proceedings and completing court forms and other form documents, but does not include appearing for a client in court or at depositions, or taking on complex legal matters. For example, LLLTs in Washington currently may not represent a client in mediated negotiations, but they may do so in Utah.

One of the main reasons for this development is the realization that there is massive need for some form of representation in civil law areas for vast numbers of the population that are attempting self-representation due to limited access to attorneys (mostly due to financial restraints). This is in spite of legal aid societies as well as significant pro bono attorney services. A large number of individuals continue to represent themselves in these areas and could benefit

## from paraprofessionals.

This access-to-justice disparity has prompted State Bars and court systems to promote other forms of nonlawyer assistance to pro se parties, including courthouse navigators and facilitators (examples are Arizona, New York, California, and Washington), and legal document preparers (Arizona, California, and Nevada). Many other States are looking into other forms of permissible assistance ("judicially-authorized-and-regulated legal service providers") to help address the problem of unmet legal needs.



To be continued. - The complete articles will be published on the Blog of Mr. Kranitz at <a href="https://richardkranitzblog.blogspot.com/">https://richardkranitzblog.blogspot.com/</a>

## About Richard A. Kranitz

Richard Kranitz is an experienced attorney and business consultant in the areas of corporate, securities and tax planning for corporations, partnerships, joint ventures, limited liability companies, multi-unit enterprises, and a variety of different non-profit entities. In addition, he has counseled their owners and executives in compensation planning, estate plans, and asset protection.

Website: https://advicoach.com/rkranitz/

LinkedIn Profile: https://www.linkedin.com/in/richard-kranitz-63684b

Facebook: <a href="https://www.facebook.com/richard.kranitz.50">https://www.facebook.com/richard.kranitz.50</a>

Attorney Profile: <a href="https://solomonlawguild.com/richard-a-kranitz-esq">https://solomonlawguild.com/richard-a-kranitz-esq</a>

Blog: https://richardkranitzblog.blogspot.com/

News at: https://hype.news/attorney-richard-a-kranitz/n-16281b97-6a6a-4de2-be3e-

796f2da08677/stories

Richard A. Kranitz, Esq. Richard A. Kranitz, Esq. + +1 2623750625 email us here Visit us on social media: Facebook LinkedIn

This press release can be viewed online at: http://www.einpresswire.com

Disclaimer: If you have any questions regarding information in this press release please contact the company listed in the press release. Please do not contact EIN Presswire. We will be unable to assist you with your inquiry. EIN Presswire disclaims any content contained in these releases. © 1995-2018 IPD Group, Inc. All Right Reserved.