

LIMITED LICENSE LEGAL TECHNICIAN (LLLT) BOARD

UPDATE: January 2019

Outreach & Press

Press:

- December 5, 2018: [In published article, attorney K. Todd Wallace reviews the development of Paralegal "Paraprofessionals"](#)
- December 7, 2018: [Bar Orgs In The Crosshairs After Justices Revive Dues Case](#)
- January 7, 2019: ['Painful' changes to legal industry set to affect lawyers' training and operations: Chief Justice](#)

Recent Events:

- January 10, 2018: Q&A Session at University of Washington with Sara Niegowski (WSBA), Sarah Bove (LLLT) and Jennifer Ortega (LLLT)

Upcoming Events:

- January 26, 2019: Career Day at Portland Community College
- February 21, 2019 – February 23, 2019: Career and Employment Services Counsel winter meeting, Lake Washington Institute of Technology
- February 25, 2019: LLLT Exam
- February 27, 2019 – March 1, 2019: Washington School Counselor Association Conference
- May 8, 2019: Career and Employment Services Counsel spring meeting, Walla Walla Community College

Statistics & Other Events

- Number of current LLLTs: 39
- 4 LLLTs are inactive

Meetings

Recent:

- December 11, 2018: LLLT Board Meeting, New Practice Area Workgroup Meeting and Board Development Committee Meeting

Upcoming:

- February 11, 2019: LLLT Board Meeting



Draft for Discussion and Comment:

Consumer, Money, and Debt Law
Proposed New Practice Area for Limited License Legal Technicians

Summary

The Limited License Legal Technician (LLLT) Board invites comment on a proposed new practice area: Consumer, Money, and Debt Law. This new practice area is designed to provide economic protection for the public and to provide legal assistance for certain financial matters, with a focus on consumer debt issues and other problems which contribute to consumer credit problems. For example, LLLTs licensed in this practice area would be able to assist clients with issues related to legal financial obligations, debt collection and garnishment defense, identity theft, preparing for small claims court, and filing protection orders.

Introduction

The practice area was developed by a New Practice Area Committee of the LLLT Board in a workgroup chaired by LLLT Board member Nancy Ivarinen. The workgroup is requesting input from other interested parties prior to formalizing the request to the Supreme Court.

While researching new practice areas for LLLTs, the workgroup considered:

- whether the new practice area would increase access to justice for potential clients with moderate or low incomes;
- whether there is a demonstrable unmet legal need in that area;
- whether it's possible to include consumer/client protection for those who use LLLTs;
- whether the new area would provide a viable practice so LLLTs can afford to maintain a business;
- whether the substantive practice area classes can be developed and taught by the law schools in a three-class series, one per quarter, for five credits each; and
- whether there are experts available to help develop the curriculum and teach the classes.

In order to appropriately vet the potential new practice areas, the workgroup considered:

- statistics and reports discussing the legal need;
- comments by invited subject matter experts who explained what the practice areas entail;
- comments by these experts on what the LLLT could potentially do;
- committee discussion about the LLLT being properly trained in a limited scope within the practice area; and
- whether the practice area could be regulated appropriately so that the needs of the clients would be met, while also assuring that the clients would be protected.

The Better Business Bureau (BBB), the Attorney General's Consumer Protection Division, the Federal Trade Commission, and some organizations funded by United Way offer services related to consumer debt, such as debt management, debt renegotiation; and changing the behavior of businesses that prey upon low and moderate income consumers.

These services have been in existence for decades, and yet the demonstrated need in the Civil Legal Needs Study clearly shows that consumers with debt related legal issues are unaware of these services, do not believe these organizations can or will help them, have not been helped when using these services, or have needs that exceed the scope of the services these organizations can provide.

The proposed practice area is intended to help meet these significant unmet legal needs while giving LLLTs additional practice area options for expanding their businesses.

Evidence of Unmet Need

The starting point of the workgroup's analysis was identifying the unmet need that could be addressed by LLLTs licensed in a consumer law practice area. The workgroup found convincing evidence supporting the existing legal need for consumer law assistance in studies conducted at both the state and national levels. The workgroup also looked at statistics received from county-based volunteer legal services providers and the statewide Moderate Means Program, which demonstrated a consistent legal need in the consumer law area among low and moderate income people.

Statistics from State and Federal Studies

- The 2003 (Statewide 0-400% of Federal Poverty Level) and 2015 (Statewide, 0-200% of Federal Poverty Level) Civil Legal Needs Studies identified Consumer, Financial Services, and Credit among the three most prevalent problems that people experience and seek legal help to address. There was an increase in legal need in this area from 27% to 37.6% between 2003 and 2014.
- The Legal Services Corporation June 2017 Report: The Justice Gap (National, 0-125% of Federal Poverty Level) identified consumer issues as the second highest problem area for people at this income level.

Moderate Means Program Data

- The WSBA Moderate Means Program (Statewide, 200-400% of Federal Poverty Level) identified consumer issues as the second highest problem area. In addition, data provided by the program showed that consumer law represented 10% of the 2,321 requests for service from October 26, 2016 to October 27, 2017. Of the 233 consumer law requests, 74 related to bankruptcy or debtor relief and 71 were in collections, repossession, and garnishment.
- Data from the Moderate Means Program on requests for service from January 1, 2015 through May 1, 2017, show 523 of 3,062 requests for service in consumer law matters, about 17% of the total requests over that 28 month period.

Statistics from Volunteer Legal Service Providers

- The King County Bar Association’s Neighborhood Legal Clinics 2016 data showed that 15% (1,298 of 8,259) of legal issues addressed at the clinic were consumer law related.
- From 2012-2017 the King County based Northwest Consumer Law Center received 2,499 requests for service, all directly related to consumer law needs.
- Over the last three years, the Tacoma-Pierce County Bar Association Volunteer Legal Services had an average of 160 clients per year visit their Bankruptcy Clinic and an average of about 43 clients per year attend the Foreclosure – Home Justice Clinic.

How LLLTs Can Meet the Legal Need

When reviewing the Civil Legal Needs Studies, the workgroup noted that it was unclear whether or not legal assistance would materially address the consumer law problems the subjects were reporting, and if so, whether that assistance could be provided through some method other than direct representation exclusively by a lawyer.

The workgroup discussed many examples of consumer legal problems that may not have a legal remedy, such as a debt collection lawsuit where the money is owed. While discussing each example, the workgroup saw advantages to providing the consumer with legal advice, even if there did not appear to be a legal resolution to the issue. For example, in a debt collection lawsuit, the statute of limitations on collection of the debt may have passed, so the debtor may not be obligated to pay even though the debt is owed. For those debtors who do have defenses or where collection agencies are attempting to collect a legitimate debt in an unfair or illegal manner, a LLLT could be a valuable consumer protection tool. Even for consumers who have no defense to a lawfully pursued debt collection lawsuit, having the assistance of a LLLT throughout the process of responding to a lawsuit would speed judicial efficiency, as the defendant would understand the procedures and be able to respond in an appropriate and strategic way.

The extensive collection of self-help resources offered on washingtonlawhelp.org regarding consumer debt confirms that many consumers already face this issue pro se, and would undoubtedly benefit from consulting with an affordable provider of legal services in this area.

The workgroup enlisted the advice of practitioners and other experts in the various areas of law to identify the legal work which could be effectively performed by LLLTs and provide an economically sustainable practice area. The workgroup identified that Consumer, Money and Debt Law LLLTs should be able to:

- offer advice regarding all identified topics
- fill out certain forms
- engage in limited negotiation in regard to particular issues
- attend specific hearings to advise the client and assist in answering procedural questions

- attend depositions
- prepare paperwork for mediation, and
- attend any administrative proceeding related to the practice area.

The workgroup carefully weighed the pros and cons of each of the above actions and determined that allowing this range of actions would greatly increase the quality of service that LLLTs could provide to their clients.

Target Clients and Scope

The target clients of this practice area are moderate and low income people with consumer debt or credit problems, or those to whom a small amount of debt is owed. The workgroup narrowly prescribed the focus of the recommended scope in order to provide a maximum benefit to these clients. The workgroup also identified limitations designed to ensure that LLLTs will provide service to consumers who currently do not have resources in this area.

The 2015 *Civil Legal Needs Study* noted that the average number of legal problems per household has increased from 3.3 in 2003 to 9.3 in 2014. In addition, the legal problems that low-income people experience are interconnected in complex ways. Consumer debt, for example, can be exacerbated by landlord/tenant issues, divorce, identity theft, lack of access to benefits, problems with an employer, lack of exposure to options such as bankruptcy, and domestic violence and other protection orders.

The workgroup thought holistically about this range of issues which often go hand in hand with consumer debt and credit problems and identified a range of actions which could appropriately be performed by a LLLT in the areas of protection orders, bankruptcy education, wage theft, and identity theft. Including these areas as part of the consumer law relief a LLLT will be able to provide will allow LLLTs to proactively help their clients to break the cycle of debt creation.

Proposed Consumer, Money, and Debt Law LLLT Practice Area

Scope	Proposed Permitted Actions & Proposed Limitations
Legal Financial Obligations (LFOs)	Proposed Permitted Actions: Assistance filling out forms (e.g., Motion for Order Waiving or Reducing Interest on LFO, Order to Waive or Reduce Interest on LFO)
Small Claims	Proposed Permitted Actions: Assistance preparing the Notice of Small Claim, Certificate of Service, Response to Small Claim, Small Claims Orders, Small Claims Judgment, and counterclaims Preparation for mediation and trial Obtaining and organizing exhibits

Commented [JP1]: Workgroup supportive of LLLTs working within the area of Legal Financial Obligations (LFOs).

Commented [JP2]: Concerns raised regarding LLLTs crossing into being considered a debt collector. Also, this area is highly regulated and some SMEs had concerns LLLTs would not be able to comply with all regulations.

Student Loans	<p>Proposed Permitted Actions: Negotiation of debt or payment plans Modifications, loan forgiveness and debt relief Discharge</p>
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Commented [JP3]: Workgroup has determined to limit this area to federal loans only.

Debt Collection Defense and Assistance	<p>Proposed Permitted Actions: Negotiation of debt Assistance filling out Complaints, Answers and Counterclaims Affirmative Defenses including Statute of Limitations defenses Reporting Fair Debt Collection Act violations, including statute of limitations and state collection agency statute violations Reporting to Regulatory Agencies</p> <p>Proposed Limitations: LLTs can assist only with debts valued at less than the jurisdictional limits set by the District Court (\$100,000)</p>
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Commented [JP4]: Within the workgroup some SMEs expressed opposition to LLLTs negotiating settlements and raised concerns about LLLTs falling under the debt adjustor act.

Garnishment	<p>Proposed Permitted Actions: Negotiation Voluntary Wage Assignments Assistance filling out forms (Application for Writ of Garnishment, Continuing Lien on Earnings, Return of Service, Notice Exemption Claim, Release of Writ of Garnishment, Motion and Cert. for Default Answer to Writ of Garnishment, Application for Judgment, Motion/Order Discharging Garnishee, Satisfaction of Judgment) Exemption Claims, including assistance at court hearings</p> <p>Proposed Limitations: LLTs can assist only with debts valued at less than the jurisdictional limits set by the District Court (usually \$100,000) LLTs may render legal services for debt collection only when there is a direct relationship with the original creditor and may not act as or render legal services for collection agencies or debt buyers as defined under RCW 19.16. No prejudgment attachments No executions on judgments</p>
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Commented [JP5]: The workgroup has determined this would be helpful to LLLTs who are currently practicing within family law. A few SMEs have raised concerns about complexity of regulations in this area and do not support LLLTs completing garnishments.

Identity Theft	<p>Proposed Permitted Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise regarding identity theft Best practices for protecting information Contacting credit bureaus Reporting to law enforcement and other agencies such as Federal Trade Commission
Wage complaints and Defenses	<p>Proposed Permitted Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representation in negotiations or hearings with Labor and Industries Accompany and assist in court Advice and reporting regarding Minimum Wage Act Advice and reporting regarding Fair Labor Standards Act Actions permitted under RCW 49.48 (Wages-Payment-Collection) Actions permitted under RCW 49.52 (Wages-Deductions-Contributions-Rebates) <p>Proposed Limitations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LLTs may not represent clients in wage claims which exceed the jurisdictional limit set by the District Court (\$100,000)
Loan Modification & Foreclosure Defense and Assistance	<p>Proposed Permitted Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accompany and advise in mandatory mediation process Assist with non-judicial foreclosure actions and defenses under RCW 61.24.040 Advise regarding power of sale clauses and the Notice of Sale Right of Redemption <p>Proposed Limitations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LLTs would be prohibited from assisting with non-judicial foreclosures if the LLLT does not meet the requirements of RCW 61.24.010. No judicial foreclosures
Protection Orders	<p>Proposed Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selecting and completing pleadings for Protection Orders for domestic violence, stalking, sexual assault, extreme risk, adult protection, harassment, and no contact orders in criminal cases
Bankruptcy Awareness and Advice	<p>Proposed Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the options, alternatives, and procedures as well as advantages and disadvantages Refer to budget & counseling agency Refer to bankruptcy attorney <p>Proposed Limitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No assistance with bankruptcy filing in court

Commented [JP6]: The workgroup is supportive LLLTs practicing within the area of Identity Theft.

Commented [JP7]: The workgroup has determined the need to limit this area to L&I claims.

Commented [JP8]: The workgroup decided to remove this area from the proposed scope.

Commented [JP9]: The workgroup supports LLLTs practicing within the area of protection orders.

Commented [JP10]: The workgroup is supportive of this area with the requirement that LLLTs do not provide bankruptcy advice and refer clients to a bankruptcy attorney.

The LLLT Board will coordinate with the Washington law schools in the development of the Consumer, Money, and Debt Law

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practice area curriculum and ensure that appropriate faculty is available to teach the curriculum. The LLLT Board may modify the proposed practice area based on:

1. consideration of public comments;
2. issues discovered during the drafting of new practice area regulations; and
3. issues that arise during the law schools' development of the practice area curriculum.

Please provide comments to the LLLT Board via email to LLL@wsba.org by July 16, 2018.

DRAFT

From: Horace White
To: [Limited License Legal Technician](#)
Subject: LLLT (Feedback) - US Veteran
Date: Friday, November 16, 2018 3:58:15 AM

Dear LLLT Board,

As the Washington State Bar moves forward with implementing the first LLLT program in the nation, I hope that you will allow JD graduates of approved US Department of Education online law schools to obtain a LLLT license.

Currently, allowing the ABA to monopolize legal education in America, or permit a foreign attorney (e.g., in Japan) where the Japanese legal system favors only Japanese is discriminatory on its face when an American veteran from an approved US Department of Education is unable to apply for a LLLT license.

Again, I hope that you will allow JD graduates of approved US Department of Education online law schools to obtain a LLLT license.

Respectfully,

H. White

January 2, 2019

Clerk of the Supreme Court
P.O. Box 40929
Olympia, WA 98504

Re: Order No. 25700-A-1249 Rescinding and Republishing Suggested Amendments to APR28

Dear Clerk of the Supreme Court:

First and foremost, the Limited License Legal Technician Board (LLLT Board) strongly believes that every individual in this state - and beyond - deserves quality and affordable legal services. This belief is what drives LLLT Board members to meet every month and spend countless hours working on potential practice areas of law for LLLTs, enhancing the existing scope, and supporting the LLLT license in general. As such, the LLLT Board vehemently commends the Court's decision to adopt the suggested amendments with the filing of Order No. 25700-A-1246 on November 1, 2018, enhancing the services that LLLTs can provide. The LLLT Board also appreciates the Court's thoughtful decision to publish a reformatted version of the suggested amendments for comment, after the subsequent discovery of formatting issues in the previously published amendments.

After reviewing the reformatted suggested amendments, the LLLT Board concluded that the vast majority of the changes were appropriate. The LLLT Board found that a few of the changes are problematic as they significantly impact the meaning or purpose of the rule. Therefore, the LLLT Board respectfully requests that the Court carefully review and consider the LLLT Board comments attached to this letter.

Finally, because the LLLT Board strong believes that protection of the public should be at the forefront of any decision impacting the delivery of legal services, the LLLT Board would like to take this opportunity to ask that the Court consider entering an order to make abundantly clear that existing LLLTs must complete the mandatory supplemental continuing legal education to be developed by the LLLT Board prior to engaging in the enhanced scope of practice.

Respectfully,

Stephen R. Crossland
Chair, Limited License Legal Technician Board



OVERVIEW OF AND COMMENTS ON REVISED APR 28, LAWYER RPC, AND LLLT RPC AMENDMENTS

APR 28(8)(4)

Court: The omitted last sentence "The legal technician does not represent the client in court proceedings or negotiations, but provides limited legal assistance as set forth in this rule to a pro so client" is included and stricken through.

Comment: Agree that this change should be made.

APR 28(F)

Court: Corrected strike through and underlines to reflect correct proposed additions and deletions according to existing language.

Comment: Agree that this change should be made.

APR 28(F)(5)

Court: Corrected the word "side" to "party".

Comment: The current rule (both online and within the 2019 Washington Court Rules book) uses the word side. The LLLT Board intentionally used the word "side" in suggesting this rule language initially, because the Board believed that the word "party" could be too narrowly construed.

APR 28(G)(2)

Court: The unchanged language of subsection (2) is included because subsection (2)(a) is modified.

Comment: No objections.

APPENDIX APR 28(G)(3)

Court: Omitted subsection (G)(3) is included but unchanged.

Comment: No objections to making this change, but subsection 28(G)(3) should be listed after subsections 28(G)(2)(a)-(g). The caption should not include the word "Appendix" because this is part of APR 28 itself, not the Appendix.

APPENDIX APR 28 REGULATION 2(B)(1)(c)

Court: The addition of "parentage or paternity" is underlined.

Comment: Agree that this change should be made.

APPENDIX APR 28 REGULATION 2(B)(2)(d)

Court: Qualified Domestic Relations Order replaces "QDRO" the first time the acronym is used.

Comment: Agree that this change should be made.

APPENDIX APR 28 REGULATION 2(B)(3)

Court: Corrected the errant strike through to APR 28(H)†

Comment: Agree with the correction but note that the 2019 Washington Court Rules book cites to APR 28IT, not APR 28(H).

APPENDIX APR 28 REGULATION 2(B)(3)(b)(viii)

Court: Changed the replacement of domestic with committed.

Comment: We are uncertain why the word domestic appears in this reformatted proposed amendment. Domestic is not used within the current rule and was not used within the LLLT Board's suggested amendments that were sent to the Court in February of 2018. If the Court decides to continue using the word "committed" there is no need to strikethrough "domestic" as it does not appear in any published version of the current rule and was not part of the LLLT Board's suggested amendments.

RPC 1.0B Washington Comments

Court: Removed underline and incorporated existing language "(1-3)".

Comment: Agree that this change should be made.

RPC 1.17 Comment

Court: Removed underline from the title "Comment".

Comment: Agree that this change should be made.

RPC 1.17 Comment 19

Court: Removed underline from the word "sale" as it is existing language.

Comment: Agree that this change should be made.

RPC 4.3 Comment

Court: Removed underline from the title "Comment". Changed references to the section to reflect "Comment" and "Additional Washington Comment" sections.

Comment: Agree that this change should be made.

RPC 5.8 Comment

Court: Replaced underlined "Washington Comment" with "Comment" as existing language.

Comment: The current rule (both online and within the 2019 Washington Court Rules book) reads "Washington Comment" – changing it to "Comment" would be incorrect since this is not an ABA Model Rule Comment.

RPC 8.1 Comment

Court: Removed underline from the title "Comment".

Comment: Agree that this change should be made.

LLLT RPC PREAMBLE

Court: Added back the words "AND SCOPE" as existing language.

Comment: Agree that this change should be made.

LLLT RPC 1.16 Comment 1

Court: Corrected strike through and underlines to reflect correct proposed additions and deletions according to existing language.

Comment: Agree that this change should be made.

LLLT RPC 1.17

Court: The unchanged language prior to subsection (a) is included.

Comment: Agree that this change should be made.

Additional Comments:**RPC 4.3 Comment 6**

Reference to APR 28 should not have been changed to APR 2. "...[I]mposed on the LLLT by APR 28..." is existing language.

APR 28(F)

Should read "If it is not" rather than "It if is not".