

Chapter 1 : Can licensed legal paraprofessionals narrow the access-to-justice gap?

*Lawyers and paraprofessionals in Hungary: Report to topic 12 of the International Congress on the Law of Procedure (Ghent,) [Janos Nemeth] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Legal Question in Employment Law in Georgia I have been a paraprofessional teacher assistant for 8 years. I have a document that states that I am paid for 6 hours per day and work days per year. In this past year, I was told to begin clocking in and out each day with no more than 7 minutes over per day which I have no problem with. I have been required to work 8 hours on the days of registration and only paid for 6 hours. I have signed altered time sheets to show that I only work the 6 hours on my document. Administrators began holding meetings for paraprofessionals at 3: When I did not attend my name was counted as not appearing. When I asked about clocking back in to attend these meetings I was told that no I am not to clock back in to attend the meeting. Later in the year I received the below email. For example, faculty meetings, staff development, etc. I look forward to seeing you next Wednesday. I work from 8: I was told to come in and work on a Sat. I have several emails that pertain to this. Am I wrong to only want to work when I am clocked in and being paid? In fact, your employer may be in violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act for its practice. Feel free to contact my firm to discuss the matter, including some steps you can take to protect your interest. Although I am an attorney, absent a signed retention and engagement letter, I am not your attorney. There are no exceptions to this rule. Moreover, you shall not rely on the information I am providing you, as it is only for your general knowledge and educational purposes so that when you do contact an attorney, you will have some knowledge of the subject matter at hand.

Chapter 2 : How lawyers are integrating paraprofessionals into practice

How lawyers are integrating paraprofessionals into practice. In the months since my first article on Washington limited license legal technicians, I expanded my research to other states' progress on paraprofessional programs.

Paraprofessionals often work alongside fully qualified professionals, but they also sometimes work more independently, such as in the case of the health care paraprofessionals who provide home visits to the disabled, ill or elderly. Requirements for the education and training of paraprofessionals vary depending on the field.

Basic Characteristics In general, paraprofessionals lack the education and training of the professional counterparts in their fields. A relatively high percentage of paraprofessionals work part time. For instance, approximately 37 percent of paraprofessional educators -- also called teacher assistants -- work part time, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Similarly, the Paraprofessional Healthcare Institute notes that 49 percent of health care paraprofessionals work either part time or full time for only a portion of the year.

Health Paraprofessional Health paraprofessionals provide a mixture of basic health care services in settings such as hospitals, health clinics, schools, physician offices, nursing care facilities and patient homes. Health paraprofessionals often work directly with patients, serving an important role as a provider of care and a collaborator with physicians and nurses. Paraprofessionals perform tasks such as minor first aid and taking blood pressure and temperature. They also frequently work in physical and occupational therapy environments, helping patients navigate exercises and other activities. State regulations, which vary across the country, limit the types of health care services that paraprofessionals can provide, as well as determine the training that they must have.

Education Paraprofessional Education paraprofessionals serve as teacher assistants, helping teachers manage the classroom and their students. Paraprofessionals can help supervise students and provide one-on-one guidance with their lessons. They also can help teachers prepare lessons and grade papers, tests and homework. In some cases, paraprofessionals serve as additional resources for special education students, ensuring that they receive the extra attention they need to engage with their lessons. Some also have tests or assessments that prospective paraprofessionals must pass before beginning work with students in schools.

Other Fields Although health and education are two of the more common and visible fields in which paraprofessionals work, they are found in many other employment categories. For instance, a paralegal is a type of paraprofessional. Paralegals cannot practice law themselves, but they help lawyers work on cases, preparing documents and conducting research. Paraprofessionals also are abundant in the library field. According to the American Library Association, the roles of paraprofessionals and librarians sometimes blur, and they vary from library to library. Common areas of work for paraprofessionals in libraries include copy cataloging, inter-library loans and managing circulation.

Chapter 3 : Best Lawyers for Litigation in Hungary | Best Lawyers

The above demonstrates how non-lawyer services can be both integrated with firm offerings and operated as a separate offering ethically and for the client's advantage.

Leveraging an LLLT or paraprofessional, who serves a specific segment of the market, allows firms access to additional clients and increases the options for those in need. The comparison between LLLTs and recent law graduates does not make sense because LLLTs are more qualified in family law than any recent graduate, particularly with their 3, practical hours. I believe there is a place in firms and in collaboration with firms for the unique LLLT offering at a price point less than attorneys. Also, as I discussed last time, collaboration between attorneys and LLLTs can generate more business for both. I think they realize that law firms will benefit because they will be able to use additional trained staff to serve clients. The benefits to the general public are clear. These are potentially folks who would be pro se and would do the plans and orders without understanding them at all. In this way, they can have plans and orders that are enforceable and that reflect their thinking of their relationship with their children. Billie has an interesting perspective because she not only owns the law firm but also runs a legal document preparation company, Access Legal, that both uses technology and employs a CLDP. The idea is to create a variety of offerings using the different levels of attorneys and paraprofessionals. First, tell us a bit about your practice. Did you know that you wanted to practice family law when you went to law school? Shortly before law school, my parents went through a messy divorce. Based on this very personal experience, I knew that family law was raw, real, and it mattered. I knew I wanted to do something that impacted people, not push paper, so I went in knowing this was the area of law I wanted to practice. Can you explain the CLDP scope of practice? The legal document preparer program certifies nonattorney legal document preparers in Arizona who provide document preparation assistance and services to anyone not represented by an attorney. Legal document preparers may provide general legal information but may not give legal advice. CLDPs are not confined to family law; many help with estate planning, bankruptcy, landlord tenant law or other consumer or small business issues. They can provide legal information, which is exactly what Access Legal seeks to do. As a CLDP cannot go to court, can you explain your offerings? And the impact on access to justice? As background, I was obsessed with the business of law and various business model options. As soon as I learned the nuts and bolts of practice, I began experimenting with limited scope models, contract attorneys, pricing and delivery alternatives. I was convinced that by streamlining practice, we could provide a lower-cost service to the public. Even then, the access-to-justice gap was massive and clear. The mission of my firm was to increase access to justice with a low-cost, pay-as-you-go model. As time went on, the model provided tremendous lessons in consumer behavior, lawyer behavior and the economics of running even a lean law firm, but the model needed to adapt to become more economically viable. To retain our commitment to increasing access to justice, we relied on the use of technology to deliver information and materials that could be delivered and digested to the public without the use of a lawyer. The firm created a legal document technology that could be used to both automate the firm and deliver documents to the public. That technology became its own company, Access Legal, a licensed certified legal document company. Additionally, a paralegal with a CLDP license needed to be available to oversee the documents. How does this work for the average client? When people need help and they cannot afford Modern Law, we direct them to Access Legal, other attorneys who may charge less money, and all the free resources out there to assist them. Access to justice is improved not just by increasing access to attorneys but also by increasing access to useful information and technology that allows people to better represent themselves. Can you share your thoughts? For many people, a trained, experienced and licensed paraprofessional could offer guidance and advice through the family court system. Billie is triaging clients based on needs and ability to pay with the CDLP filling a niche in both her practice and technology company. Creating a tiered system of legal services is an important step to improve access to justice. She is always looking for success stories where technology has been used to bridge the justice gap, from pro-bono through low-bono to non-traditional legal services delivery.

Chapter 4 : doeLegal Journal: Global Litigation Rates: The US is Not the Leader

Criminal Lawyers in Budapest, Hungary +36 70 Lorik Law Office is a criminal defense lawyer located in Budapest, Hungary. Our practice areas include criminal law proceeding representation for defendants, an aggrieved person or another participant, defense for drunk driving (DUI), and assisting illegal entry (people smuggling).

Since his admission to practice law, Mr. He is AV rated by Martindale Hubbell and is admitted to practice before all state and federal courts in California and the U. His practice has included work with many diverse companies, including extensive involvement with the food, hospitality, film, hospital and transportation industries. He currently serves as managing partner of the firm. Blitstein Partner Lee A. He graduated from Southwestern Law School in After working in the entertainment industry, Mr. He served the State of California and the public at large from January through September Blitstein stepped down from the bench to join the firm in October Blitstein became a name partner in August of Berman Attorney Kenneth R. He graduated from Loyola Law School in and was admitted to practice law in California and in the Federal courts in This has included tailoring strategies unique to those industries. Arnold Attorney Donald E. While working at the insurance carriers, Mr. The Law Review eventually selected Mr. The article can be found at 28 Southwestern University Law Review Arnold has represented both insured and self-insured employers, and his experience includes trial and appellate work on complex medical and legal issues. Dykstra Attorney Mark E. Following graduation, he joined the U. He began his legal career representing applicant cases with Anthony J. Katz Attorney Mark S. He graduated from the University of San Fernando Valley College of Law in and was admitted to practice law in California that same year. Katz was initially involved in civil practice as both self-employed and as in-house counsel for an insurance company, handling subrogation litigation. Katz has wide-ranging experience in the field of worker compensation defense litigation working with Korte, Crane and Heisler, Jacobs and Solomon, and Jacobs and Associates. Garrett Attorney Mitchell A. Garrett obtained his JD degree from Glendale University College of Law in and was admitted to the bar the following year. Early in his career, Mr. Garrett worked on behalf of injured workers. He has extensive litigation experience including the handling of many complex trials. He has argued cases at the District Court of Appeal and has a published opinion. He is admitted to practice before all state and federal courts in California and the U. The firm was later known as Goldstein, Gurvitz, Marlowe and Miller. Goldstein has had extensive appellate court experience and has argued 12 cases before the appellate courts of the State of California, all of which are reported in California Compensation Cases. The case with which he is most frequently associated is Franklin vs. During the course of his extensive legal career, Mr. Martin Attorney Diane E. Martin received her undergraduate degree from California Polytechnic State University, graduating summa cum laude. Prior to becoming an attorney, Ms. Martin raced stock cars at Santa Maria Speedway as a hobby. Martin and her husband were missionaries to Romania, assisting with the development of an orphanage, Caminal Felix in Oradia, Romania. Presently, she is active in the rescue of feral cats and horses. Young Attorney Paul W. Young was admitted to practice before all state and federal courts in California and the U. Young initiated his legal career working on behalf of injured workers; specializing in the representation of sworn personnel. Young has extensive experience with the handling of complex litigation cases involving high exposure, multiple defendants, a discrimination claims as well as serious and willful misconduct allegations. He has been able to utilize his considerable medical background, and medical-legal experience, in developing and implementing case management and litigation strategies to maximize early case resolution or mitigation of exposure in a variety of cases.

Chapter 5 : Attorneys – Altman & Blitstein

Find Best Lawyers for Litigation in Hungary or filter down to a specific location by using the navigational links.

Patrick McGlone Proposals for addressing the commonplace civil legal needs of low- and moderate-income persons by authorizing limited practice by licensed nonlawyer paraprofessionals have been gaining acceptance. Unlike paralegals, such paraprofessionals provide services without supervision by an attorney. Two state supreme courts have embraced the licensed legal technician concept, and other jurisdictions are closely studying it. 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 that gap remain unproven. Washington state pioneered the limited license model. In , after years of study, the Washington State Supreme Court adopted Admission and Practice Rule 28 , which authorized nonlawyer limited license legal technicians to perform specific legal services in the area of domestic relations. LLLTs are subject to rules of professional conduct and a disciplinary process similar to those that apply to lawyers. 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. Newly promulgated rules that will govern LPPs will become effective Nov. Licensing of the first LPPs is expected to occur next year. Oregon is the most recent jurisdiction to move toward this model. The OSB has created an implementation committee charged with developing a specific paraprofessional proposal. The scope of permissible work for limited license paraprofessionals differs under these various models. 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 matters. LLLTs in Washington currently may not represent a client in mediated negotiations, but they may do so in Utah. This access-to-justice disparity has prompted bars and court systems to promote other forms of nonlawyer assistance to pro se parties, including courthouse navigators and facilitators Arizona, New York, California, and Washington , and legal document preparers Arizona, California, and Nevada. About the series It is too soon to judge definitively the effectiveness and sustainability of the licensed legal paraprofessional structure. But the study noted significant educational, regulatory and business challenges that may readily arise in other states that adopt similar programs. Law schools and colleges are hard-pressed to invest in assembling a faculty and developing a curriculum without confidence that student enrollments will eventually repay the investment. Similarly, initial regulatory costs to develop licensing, oversight and disciplinary structures will not be recovered through modest license fees, at least in the early years. Some jurisdictions have considered and rejected the licensed paraprofessional model. Other state bar study groups have rejected the paraprofessional or legal technician concept. Among the concerns raised: Washington state, Utah and other jurisdictions are to be commended for experimenting with new models of delivering at least limited legal services by nonlawyers, subject to certain educational requirements and disciplinary oversight. After a period of refinement and growth, the licensed legal technician model may mature into a potent solution to the access-to-justice gap. In some jurisdictions, the model may grow to the point of sustainability and complement the services available from lawyers, legal aid providers, law school clinics, court-based self-help resources, navigators and other sources of assistance on civil legal problems. In other states, the model may not be an effective solution, but given the persistence of the access-to-justice challenge, we must remain open-minded about this innovative approach. Patrick McGlone is the senior vice president, general counsel and chief compliance officer at Ullico Inc. He is the immediate-past president of the District of Columbia Bar.

Chapter 6 : Paralegal Schools in Tulsa, Paralegal Colleges in Tulsa

Law Firm in Hungary Offering Cutting Edge Know-How and Matching Legal Solutions to Business Needs. Call +36 (1) Budapest, Hungary Dr. Donat Ebert Law Office.

Leveraging an LLLT or paraprofessional, who serves a specific segment of the market, allows firms access to additional clients and increases the options for those in need. The comparison between LLLTs and recent law graduates does not make sense because LLLTs are more qualified in family law than any recent graduate, particularly with their 3, practical hours. I believe there is a place in firms and in collaboration with firms for the unique LLLT offering at a price point less than attorneys. Also, as I discussed last time, collaboration between attorneys and LLLTs can generate more business for both. I think they realize that law firms will benefit because they will be able to use additional trained staff to serve clients. The benefits to the general public are clear. These are potentially folks who would be pro se and would do the plans and orders without understanding them at all. In this way, they can have plans and orders that are enforceable and that reflect their thinking of their relationship with their children. The same idea has been working for about 15 years in Arizona with certified legal document preparers. Arizona created the program in , and almost individual and entity providers are listed on 30 pages here. Billie has an interesting perspective because she not only owns the law firm but also runs a legal document preparation company, Access Legal, that both uses technology and employs a CLDP. The idea is to create a variety of offerings using the different levels of attorneys and paraprofessionals. First, tell us a bit about your practice. Did you know that you wanted to practice family law when you went to law school? Shortly before law school, my parents went through a messy divorce. Based on this very personal experience, I knew that family law was raw, real, and it mattered. I knew I wanted to do something that impacted people, not push paper, so I went in knowing this was the area of law I wanted to practice. Can you explain the CLDP scope of practice? The legal document preparer program certifies nonattorney legal document preparers in Arizona who provide document preparation assistance and services to anyone not represented by an attorney. Legal document preparers may provide general legal information but may not give legal advice. CLDPs are not confined to family law; many help with estate planning, bankruptcy, landlord tenant law or other consumer or small business issues. The CLDP cannot accompany someone to court, except as behind-the-scenes support. They can provide legal information, which is exactly what Access Legal seeks to do. As a CLDP cannot go to court, can you explain your offerings? And the impact on access to justice? As background, I was obsessed with the business of law and various business model options. As soon as I learned the nuts and bolts of practice, I began experimenting with limited scope models, contract attorneys, pricing and delivery alternatives. I was convinced that by streamlining practice, we could provide a lower-cost service to the public. Even then, the access-to-justice gap was massive and clear. The mission of my firm was to increase access to justice with a low-cost, pay-as-you-go model. As time went on, the model provided tremendous lessons in consumer behavior, lawyer behavior and the economics of running even a lean law firm, but the model needed to adapt to become more economically viable. To retain our commitment to increasing access to justice, we relied on the use of technology to deliver information and materials that could be delivered and digested to the public without the use of a lawyer. The firm created a legal document technology that could be used to both automate the firm and deliver documents to the public. That technology became its own company, Access Legal, a licensed certified legal document company. Additionally, a paralegal with a CLDP license needed to be available to oversee the documents. How does this work for the average client? When people need help and they cannot afford Modern Law, we direct them to Access Legal, other attorneys who may charge less money, and all the free resources out there to assist them. Access to justice is improved not just by increasing access to attorneys but also by increasing access to useful information and technology that allows people to better represent themselves. Can you share your thoughts? For many people, a trained, experienced and licensed paraprofessional could offer guidance and advice through the family court system. Billie is triaging clients based on needs and ability to pay with the CDLP filling a niche in both her practice and technology company. Creating a tiered system of legal services is an

important step to improve access to justice. In , Mary co-founded Evolve Law , an organization for change and technology adoption in the law. She is always looking for success stories where technology has been used to bridge the justice gap, from pro-bono through low-bono to non-traditional legal services delivery. Reach out to her on Twitter [maryjuetten](#).

Chapter 7 : Paraprofessional injury | Legal Advice

Paraprofessionals often find themselves doing much of the heavy-lifting associated with their fields. The hands-on work is rewarding, but it also poses hazards. Paramedics who ride in ambulances are at risk of crashing and suffering disabling injuries.

Chapter 8 : Teacher Dress Codes

'paraprofessional' in the sense that they are not fully qualified lawyers but still do the kind of work that a fully qualified lawyer would or could do in the same country or in any other country.

Chapter 9 : Translation of Paraprofessional in English

A legal paraprofessional is going to be someone who works in the legal department, figuring out various things and making sure that each of the different aspects of lawyers and attorney's cases go well. As a legal paraprofessional, you'll be doing various types of jobs, similar to those that a paralegal is going to be doing.