

BENCHERS' DIGEST



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March, 2004

ISC Liason Committee

by Lee Mountain, Chair

Since the Land system has been computerized members of the Saskatchewan bar have been encountering difficulties with the system, run by Information Services Corporation. In June of 2003 the Law Society established a Liaison Committee to collect concerns that lawyers across the province have with the new Land system. Approximately once a month the Committee has been meeting with ISC staff to make recommendations on improvements and changes to the Land system. ISC staff have been very receptive and co-operative in our meetings.

Initial contact of the bar was done by email. An email database from the Law Society, with additions from the Canadian Bar Association Legal Directory was used to notify firms that input could be forwarded to committee members. To date concerns have been received from over 51 firms, individuals and both provincial and federal government departments across Saskatchewan and Alberta. The issues have been

compiled into an ISC Issues List, which currently identifies 69 issues that the Committee is raising with ISC. To assist lawyers in knowing what concerns are being addressed so far, and knowing what issues we have received, the list will be added to the Law Society Web page in the Members Only area shortly. A copy of the list may also be emailed to you at your request. If you have a concern that is not on the list please forward same by email to mountain-lawoffice@sasktel.net or fax 306-642-5848.

Once issues were received, the Liaison Committee categorised them into 3 main areas, Torrens system issues, (the most vital issues to have dealt with as soon as possible), legal issues, and procedural issues. The issues within each area were also prioritised so that the most vital issues were raised first. For the first meeting with ISC a prioritised list of the top 30 issues were raised.

The first issue dealt with was the "deeming" provision in Section 197(1)(a) of *The Land Titles Act*,

2000, that could be interpreted to allow an interest missed at conversion being added later, to the detriment of parties. Amendments have since been made to the Regulations, retroactive to the commencement of conversion to deal with this issue.

Other vital issues raised have been the change of priority in that packets are not registered on a first in first out basis, particularly packets that are escalated to the supervisor's queue. As a result of our input ISC procedure has been changed. Packets escalated now have the titles affected locked so that other later submitted packets cannot gain priority in registration by being in a faster queue.

Other issues raised have been;

- lapse procedure
- registrations for conditional interest registrations not having wide enough options when land being affected has different conditional registration requirements
- the requirement for submitting multiple copies of Letters Pro-

ISC Liason Committee continued

- bate for transmission of multiple titles, and submitting multiple Death Certificates for applications by Surviving Joint Tenants
- interest amendments not showing on title
 - registration quality and inconsistency
 - lack of priority for error corrections
 - inconsistent advice from ASK ISC and from ISC staff

- re-instituting full discharges by IR number only
 - Delay in many areas including mineral certification, correcting conversion or registration errors, registering transforms, raising new titles, complicated packets, untying unnecessary ties, name corrections, and unlocking locked titles has been discussed.
- Considerable improvement has been made in some areas already,

particularly in regard to the speed of mineral certification.

The Law Society Liaison Committee members are Lee Mountain, Randy Rooke, Randy Sandbeck, Randy Baker, Keith Boyd, Brent Gough, (former member Rob Gibbings) and Kirsten Logan. Input may also be given directly to any committee member.

Highlights of the Meeting of Benchers held February 5th and 6th, 2004

Equity Ombudsperson

The Equity Diversity Committee has retained Judy Anderson, B.S.W., M.S.W., R.S.W. to provide equity ombudsperson services to the Law Society for 2004. Ms. Anderson is an organizational consultant practicing in Saskatoon. As Equity Ombudsperson, Ms. Anderson will provide neutral and confidential assistance to lawyers, articling students and support staff working for legal employers to assist in resolving complaints of discrimination or harassment. Ms. Anderson will also provide educational sessions to firms on issues of discrimination, harassment and respectful workplaces. Ms. Anderson can be contacted toll free at: 1-866-444-4885.

Rule Amendments

Western Bar Admission Course

The Benchers approved amendments to Rules 149, 159, 160, 171 and consequential amendments to Rules 125, 153, 820 and Schedule 1.

The most significant amendments deal with the change in format of the course to an eight module on-line program. Participation in all of the on-line and personal segments is mandatory and must be completed consecutively. Students who have not satisfactorily complete the program must repeat it and will be allowed only one opportunity to repeat the course. The consequential amendments deal with the change of terminology from Bar Admission Course to Bar Admission Program.

Application Forms

In keeping with the spirit of PIPEDA, several Law Society forms were reviewed to determine whether non-essential personal information was being obtained. It was determined that the questions regarding applicants' residence history was not required and those questions were therefore removed from Forms A-1 and A-12.

Bar Admission Course (Program) Supplemental Policy

The new Bar Admission Program will require students to complete and submit a number of assignments throughout the duration of the Program as well as to complete competency assessments for each of the eight modules of the Program. The Admissions & Education Committee is of the opinion that if a student were unsuccessful in all of the assignments and assessments and sought a supplemental for each one, there would be a significant question about that student's competence. Therefore, the policy has been set which would limit the number of supplementals of assignments a student may take to four out of thirteen. With regard to the eight competency assessments, the Committee agreed that a student would be permitted a supplemental on two of the eight and one of the examination.

Catastrophe Insurance

The Special Fund is defined in section 12 of *The Legal Profession Act, 1990*. Its purpose is to “reimburse persons who suffer pecuniary loss as a result of a member’s misappropriation or wrongful conversion of monies . . .” For many years, the Law Society has maintained catastrophe insurance on the fund to cover situations where a large claim would deplete the current fund which stands at approximately 2.2 million dollars. At one time, the insurance limit was ten million dollars, however, for the last several

years the coverage was four million dollars over a one million dollar retention. In 2003, the premium for that coverage was \$37,000. The 2004 premium increased to \$88,000 and the insurers were not prepared to negotiate.

The Finance Committee was of the opinion that the premium was too high for the coverage provided and elected not to renew the insurance. The insurer then offered lesser amounts of coverage. In the end, the Finance Committee agreed to purchase one million dollars of coverage over a two million dollar retention at a cost of \$40,000.

During the upcoming year, the Finance Committee will obtain information regarding the fund, including appropriate levels and insurance options including the possibility of a national Special Fund Insurance Program, similar to CLIA, for professional liability insurance.

On occasion, the Law Society receives requests for lawyers who speak a language other than English. If you speak another language and would like to be contacted, please notify the Law Society at (306) 569-8242.

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In Memory Of

HARVEY RANDALL of Regina passed away on February 9th, 2004 have a brief illness at the age of 60 years. Mr. Randall grew up in Eston, Saskatchewan and upon graduation from law school in Saskatoon, spent over thirty years as a lawyer in Regina. He will be greatly missed by his colleagues and clients alike.

Mr. Randall is survived by his wife, Barbara, two children, two step-children, and numerous grandchildren.



JAMES EDWARD PETRO passed away on February 18th, 2004. Mr. Petro was admitted as a member of the Law Society of Saskatchewan in October, 1992 and retired in November of 2002.

Principals

This is a reminder that pursuant to Rule 152, members must notify the Law Society office of their intention to act as a principal in order that they may be given approval.

Amending Documents

by Allan Snell, Q.C.

Recently the Law Society has seen a number of situations involving the amendment or the completion of documents by lawyers following their execution. It has given rise to some confusion as to when such amendment or completion is permissible and when it is not.

By and large documents, including contracts, affidavits, transfers of land, etc., exist to evidence the stated wishes, recollections and undertakings of the signatories. Sometimes, as in the case of contracts, they are meant to clarify an agreement between the signatories only. Sometimes, as in the case of a land transfer, they are intended to be acted upon by third parties (i.e. ISC). Sometimes they are meant to be representations to the world at large, such as an affidavit presented as evidence in court or a will.

In each of these circumstances, whether amendment of the original document following its execution is permissible will depend on to whom the information in the document is being represented. For example, in a simple contract between two parties, obviously the unilateral amendment by one party will not be binding upon the other. Leaving aside from a moment legal impediments such as Statute of Frauds,

however, the parties may well wish to make amendments following their initial execution and provided there is agreement to that, clearly that is their option. No one would suggest that it would be improper for parties to a contract to jointly amend it.

Similarly, a document submitted to ISC is intended to be acted upon by ISC. The representation is that this transfer, for example, has been executed and represents the wishes of the transferor who signed it and furthermore, that it was signed by the transferor in the form in which it is presented to ISC. Therefore, any amendments following the execution, even with the approval of the transferor, would be a misrepresentation to ISC and therefore, unethical. In order to restore the efficacy of the document, it would be necessary to have the transferor actually initial any amendments.

Having said that, most of us have had experience under the old land titles system of being called by Land Titles personnel to come in as witness to the transfer and initial a minor amendment in order to facilitate registration. If this is done with the consent (actual or implied) of the transferor and with the knowledge and consent of ISC, then there is no ethical breach. Again, there

may be legal or statutory impediments to maintaining the efficacy of such a document, but as long as there is no misrepresentation apparent on the face of it, there has not been an ethical breach.

Obviously in the case of documents such as wills or affidavits which are presented to the world at large, it is very difficult to amend a document following execution because in order to avoid an ethical breach, one would have to be certain that all potential readers of the document are made aware of the circumstances surrounding the amendment. For example, a court would likely not allow such an amendment to an affidavit because it would obviate the entire purpose of the affidavit, that it is the testimony of the affiant.

Similarly, signing a jurat in the absence of the affiant is a false representation. The jurat quite clearly says "Sworn Before Me".

In all cases, it is by far the safest procedure not to amend documents following their execution. In certain circumstances such as noted above, it may not be unethical and may serve a practical purpose, however, there must not be any question that anyone is or could be misled by it.

Stuart Eisner Memorial Golf Tournament

A golf tournament commemorating Stuart Eisner will be scheduled for a date in September and will be held at the Melfort Golf & Country Club.

Stay tuned for further details!!

Peta Bates celebrates 25 years with Law Society Libraries

by Susan Baer

On February 5, 2004, Peta Bates celebrated her 25th anniversary with the Law Society of Saskatchewan. In honour of the occasion a luncheon was held at Innovation Place with President Brent Gough, Q.C., past President Rob Gibbings, Q.C., Allan Snell, Q.C. past and present Saskatoon library staff, Pat Kelly, Laurie Wing, Sheila Ann Whiteway, Maxine Seeley from Regina, and the Library Director. As the head of the Saskatoon library, Peta has and continues to make significant contributions to the Law Society and legal bibliography in Canada.

Peta had been working for the prestigious Toronto law firm, Blake, Cassels & Graydon when the opportunity arose to work with the Law Society of Saskatchewan in the Saskatoon library. The previous librarian Sheila Ann Lidster, had already moved on to her new position and the Saskatoon library had remained unstaffed for almost two months. As a result, she was greeted by mountains of books scattered around the library. Such a daunting beginning did not deter Peta and she quickly set to work organizing the library.

To Saskatchewan's benefit, Peta has used her creative talents to help produce the most innovative databases created by a law society in Canada. At a time when very little was published commercially on Saskatchewan jurisprudence, the Law Society library provided digests of case law, indexes to Saskatchewan legislation and regulations, and indexes to continuing legal education materials. The foresight of previous library directors and Peta Bates' expertise have been

key in developing the extensive databases available in the members' section today.

As anyone who has dealt with Peta knows, she quietly and efficiently goes about her work, providing quality reference service to our members. Without fanfare, Peta has been involved in the development of two of Canada's legal research tools. The seeds for the *Index to Canadian Legal Literature*, published by Carswell for the past twenty years, were sown in Saskatchewan on an old Tandy Radio Shack computer. At the time that Peta created this index, the Law Society of Saskatchewan library sold subscriptions from Victoria to Halifax. In that same era, the Canadian Law Information Council (CLIC) with a mandate to increase Canadian legal publishing, was looking into producing a Canadian legal periodical index. Peta sat on the CLIC Board establishing the collection network across the country to create the entries for the index and Carswell offered to publish. The rest is history.

The Canadian Abridgment is one of Canada's major legal researching tools. As the second edition of the Abridgment developed in the late 1980's, publishing the seventh permanent supplement to the Canadian Abridgment created an eruption of epic proportions at the Canadian Association of Law Libraries conference. The Canadian Abridgment Editorial Advisory Board was established to help Carswell determine a simpler method of updating the topical volumes. Peta was chair of the Canadian Abridgment Editorial Advisory Board from 1993 to 1995. During her tenure,

the two-step updating procedure was implemented, the online version Canadian Law Online was launched, the Canadian Case Citations set was published, and the CD-ROM format was in Beta-testing.

Law librarians of Peta's caliber are rich with knowledge of materials, developments in the law, and expertise in searching in all media. In 1984, Peta received an informal job performance evaluation from Director Doug MacEllven, wherein he stated "... you have been an outstanding Law Society employee for more than five years. The legal profession has benefited from your management of the Saskatoon library, your reference/research work, and your innovative computer applications." The only difference in an evaluation today would be that the legal profession across the province is able to benefit from her work through use of the website.

For 25 years, Peta has been developing the collection in Saskatoon, providing research and reference service to our members, conducting training sessions for the library and SKLESI, conducting orientations to law school students and Bar Admission Course students. She has written several book reviews for Canadian Law Libraries, written content for CLIC publications, chaired special sections of the CALL conferences, helped to host two CALL conferences, prepared innumerable bibliographies, co-authored papers, and has recently completed a two-year term as secretary for the Canadian Association of Law Libraries (CALL).

Peta continues to create and evaluate databases, write content for all

areas of the website, and prepare current awareness services that are delivered through the Law Society's website, which she organized and created in 1998 with very little assistance. Her creative and innovative

style is one of many strengths she brings to her work with the Law Society. Her concern for members' issues and her dedication to the legal profession are evident in everything she does. It is an honour and

privilege to work with one of the top law librarians in the country. We look forward to many more years of excellence, innovation and outstanding service.

One Hundred Years Young

by Susan Baer

As the final step to becoming a lawyer, every member of the Law Society of Saskatchewan has handled and signed the Roll of members. The Roll is a large book of off-white vellum leaves, presently with 4,312 entries. The vellum pages are worn and stained from handling over 97 years, with some signatures and dates fading beyond recognition. Scanning the pages of the Roll, names from Saskatchewan legal profession are sprinkled across the pages: Haultain, Balfour, Hall, Grayson, Mackenzie, McDougall, Cuelenaere, Shumiatcher, Hnatyshyn. The signature by J.G. Diefenbaker, number 698, on June 30, 1919 remains distinctly legible. Isaac Pitblado's signature now over 100 years old has stood the test of time, readable and only slightly faded. One member signed the Roll twice, once in 1960 and again in 1969.

The present Roll has the capacity to be used for 300 more years to record the entry of future members to the Law Society of Saskatchewan. While the Roll is only a list of the signatures of members, there should be pause for reflection before signing, not only because of the hard work involved in this achievement, but to reflect on a lifetime of service to the public and community. When researchers view the Roll in the year 2204, will your name be readable? Will there be cause to search for your name?

What happened almost 100 years ago when the Roll was first established? The Law Society of Saskatchewan was created in 1907 after Saskatchewan and Alberta became provinces in 1905. The story begins years prior with the incorporation of the Law Society of the North-West Territories in 1898 when 55 people were admitted as lawyers. Over the years, that number grew to 186 members. The minutes of the Law Society of the North-West Territories provide few hints regarding the emergence of two new law societies. In the second to last meeting of the Law Society of the North-West Territories held in Banff on July 6, 1907, the Rules of the Law Society were amended to accommodate the two new law societies, replacing "an advocate in the North-West Territories" from section 14 with "a barrister, advocate, solicitor, writer to the signet or other practitioner before the superior courts of any of His Majesty's Dominions". The first meeting of the Law Society of Saskatchewan was held on December 19, 1907 in Regina where three committees were established (Finance and Library, Examining and Legislation, and Reporting, Printing and Discipline), the Saskatchewan Law Reports were established as a new series, and correspondence was initiated with the Law Society of Alberta to arrange an "equitable method of admitting stu-

dents enrolled under the old Law Society of the North-West Territories" to the bar of each province and to review the division of fees between the societies. The committee responsible for the rules also undertook to prepare a consolidation of the Rules of the Law Society of Saskatchewan.

The Roll for the Law Society of Saskatchewan was commissioned in 1912. Names were entered into the Roll in pencil and all members were encouraged to come sign the roll. The date entered beside the name is the date they were called to the Bar of the North-West Territories (or another jurisdiction), so there are several entries with dates from the 1800's. Over 100 names remain in pencil, as those members for various reasons did not have the opportunity to sign Saskatchewan's roll. "Died" with or without a date is penciled beside some names, whether from the flu epidemic, the First World War, or other causes unknown. Penciled names and dates are fading from handling and daylight, and cannot be discerned by the naked eye.

Saskatchewan's first Lieutenant Governor, Amedee Emmanuel Forget is the first entry in the Roll. He became a lawyer on January 12, 1886, practicing in Battleford. Before becoming the Lieutenant Governor for Saskatchewan, he also held the position of Clerk of the Council for the North-West Territo-

ries and subsequently the last Lieutenant Governor for the Territories.

So, who is the only member to appear in the Roll twice? Asa Milton Harradence has other more auspicious claims to fame, as the light heavyweight boxing champion of Saskatchewan and appointment to the Court of Appeal of Alberta in 1979. On June 28, 1960, Milt Harradence was entered into the Roll as a special admission for one case only. The Rules of the Law Society at the time did not permit occasional practice. Being an excellent defense counsel from Alberta, we can only speculate that the one appearance in 1960 was to bring his expertise to the defense of Mr. Boyd. I have gleaned the pages of a candidly written memoir of A.M.

Harradence by C.D. Evans entitled *Milt Harradence: the western flair* (Call number KF 345 .Z9 H29 .E92 2001) for any clues to the case in Saskatchewan with no luck. Clyne Harradence may know details of this one appearance and the mystery can be solved. There may be no story here, but the journey has been serendipitous.

The Public Relations Committee believes there are many interesting stories, anecdotes, memorabilia, and amazing facts just waiting to be told by our members. Our 100th anniversary is only a few years away. We want the stories and ideas of our members on what to do, what to cover, how to do it. We already have a draft manuscript of the history of the Law Society of

Saskatchewan as prepared by Iain Mentiplay, Q.C. A section of the website will be devoted to our history and celebrating our 100 years. A Centennial Subcommittee consisting of Ron Kruzeniski, Beth Bilson, and Susan Baer has been created to develop a plan to celebrate this historic event. At this early stage in our preparation, please email or call us with your ideas and stories. Watch for a construction sign on the website for the 100th Anniversary where there will be more information about contacting the Subcommittee. You can reach us at centennial@lawsociety.sk.ca, 569-8020, or toll-free at 1-877-989-4999.

Legal WebCites

By Peta Bates

[Due to space constraints this article was not included in the January 2004 issue of the *Bencher's Digest*. It has been updated to reflect recent developments.]

The Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act, S.C. 2000, c. 5 (PIPEDA) was implemented in stages. On January 1, 2001 the law applied to personal information of employees and clients in the federally regulated private sector and to organizations that disclose personal information for consideration outside a province or the country. On January 1, 2002 the law also applied to personal health information for organizations already covered in the first stage. On January 1, 2004 the law was extended to cover every organization that collects, uses or discloses personal information in the course of business, not just federally regulated organizations.

Previous articles in the *Bencher's Digest* (V.16 No. 3 (May 2003) p.[4], V.16 No.5 (Oct 2003) p.[4]) have discussed the implications of PIPEDA for law firms. This article focuses on practical sources of information on the Internet to help you understand and implement the Act. These include federal and provincial governments, law society and other professional web sites.

Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act and Regulations

<http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/P-8.6/index.html>

The Federal Justice web site has the text of the Act and regulations. Part 1 of the Act establishes the right to the protection of personal information and sets out principles governing collection, use and disclosure. Parts 2-5 cover the use and legality of electronic documents

and signatures. The regulations specify investigative bodies and publicly available information.

Privacy Commissioner of Canada

http://www.privcom.gc.ca/index_e.asp

The Privacy Commissioner has published a PIPEDA “E-Kit for Businesses”. The kit defines personal information and sets out responsibilities under the Act. Also available on this web site are fact sheets explaining the application of PIPEDA to charitable and non-profit organizations and to employee records, and explaining privacy in the workplace. Case summaries of the Privacy Commissioner’s decisions under the PIPEDA are also available. Links are provided to compliance tools and resources developed by other organizations.

Industry Canada

<http://privacyforbusiness.ic.gc.ca/epic/internet/inpfb-ccc.nsf/vwGeneratedInterE/hc00000e.html>

The Strategis business web site of Industry Canada has a PIPEDA page with FAQ’s and links to other privacy web sites.

“Substantially Similar” Provincial Legislation

Personal Information Protection Act, S.A. 2003, c. P-6.5

<http://www.psp.gov.ab.ca/legislation/pipa/index.html>

Personal Information Protection Act, S.B.C. 2003, c. 63

http://www.qp.gov.bc.ca/statreg/stat/P/03063_01.htm

The federal government may exempt organizations in provinces that have adopted privacy legislation that is similar to the federal law. To date Quebec is the only provincial jurisdiction with legislation that has been deemed substantially similar. On January 1, 2004, Alberta’s Personal Information Protection Act, S.A. 2003, c. P-6.5 and British Columbia’s Personal Information Protection Act, S.B.C. 2003, c. 63 came into force. It is expected that the federal government will find these provincial private sector privacy laws are also substantially similar.

Industry Canada published their guidelines on how provincial privacy legislation applying to the private sector will be judged to be “substantially similar” to PIPEDA. The guidelines are available in Canada

Gazette Part I, V.135 No.38 (September 22, 2001) p.3618. <http://canadagazette.gc.ca/partI/2002/20020803/html/notice-e.html#i10>

Alberta Government. Information Management, Access and Privacy Branch

<http://www.psp.gov.ab.ca/>

This Alberta government web site offers guidelines for implementing the provincial act and model privacy codes.

Canadian Bar Association. National

<http://www.cba.org/CBA/Home.asp>

The Jan/Feb 2004 issue of the CBA National contains an article by Priscilla Platt about compliance with PIPEDA. From the home page select the “Publications” link, then the “National Magazine”.

Canadian Bar Association. National Privacy Law Section

<http://www.cba.org/CBA/Sections/privacy/Newsletter.asp>

Recent newsletters of the Privacy Law Section of the CBA discuss the implications of overlapping provincial and federal privacy legislation.

Law Society of British Columbia

<http://www.lawsociety.bc.ca/>

Under British Columbia’s Personal Information Protection Act law firms are required to adopt privacy policies. The Law Society offers two model privacy policies that make reference to the BC legislation but can be adapted to the federal legislation.

Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants

http://www.cica.ca/index.cfm/ci_id/17150/la_id/1.htm

The Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (CICA) has devoted a section of its web site to the implications of PIPEDA (select the “Privacy” link under the “Research & Guidance” heading on the CICA home page). Located under the heading “Solutions for Today’s Privacy Issues” is a guide entitled Privacy Compliance: A Guide for Organizations & Assurance Practitioners that describes how to implement a privacy compliance regime and how to prepare privacy policies and procedures.

Bar Admission Program

by Bruce Wiwchar

The Saskatchewan bar admission course in its present form will disappear after this spring. A new regional professional licensing program that blends new and traditional forms of pre-call education will replace it. Educators from Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba developed the new program, which will be administered through the new Canadian Centre for Professional Legal Education – “CPLED”. Students seeking admission to the Saskatchewan Bar must apply for admission, attend and successfully complete all the requirements of Saskatchewan’s CPLED Program.

This circular provides information about the 2004-2005 CPLED Program. Saskatchewan Legal Education Society Inc. delivers the CPLED Program on behalf of the Law Society of Saskatchewan. It is the Law Society, however, that administers applications for admission as a student-at-law and the requirements of articling.

The CPLED Program

The CPLED Program is a five-month session consisting of a one-day introductory class and eight modules. Three of the modules will take place in a classroom setting and five modules will be online. Content of the first seven modules is common among the participating provinces. The final module addresses issues specific to Saskatchewan.

During the five online modules, students will read materials and prepare assignments and competency evaluations that they will submit online. They will participate in these modules while working at their articles. They will need access to high speed internet, a current web browser, a sound card and speakers and acrobat reader (which can be downloaded from the internet).

Principals will need to ensure that students have sufficient time in their regular office schedules to devote approximately 8 hours per week to the Program when working

on a module. Please note that the modules do not run continuously during the entire term of the Program.

The CPLED Program will maintain the use of face-to-face small group instruction during the introductory session and three modules. During the face-to-face sessions, students will be required to read material, complete assignments, competency evaluations and examinations and generally prepare for face-to-face sessions held over short periods of time.

The emphasis of the CPLED Program is on building, developing and assessing the skills that research has shown are essential for a lawyer in the first five years of practice. Students will be expected to develop lawyering skills and to apply the law through solving the problems of ‘virtual’ clients. These skills will be set in the context of practice activities and will be based on fact scenarios in various substantive law areas. Students will be responsible for the substantive law.

The tentative dates and schedule for the 2004 - 2005 Saskatchewan CPLED Program are as follows:

August 3, 2004	Introductory face-to-face session	College of Law (Saskatoon)
August 4 - 27, 2004	Module 1	Online
August 30 – September 3, 2004	Module 2 – face-to-face session	College of Law (Saskatoon)
September 13 – October 8, 2004	Module 3	Online
October 18 – November 12, 2004	Module 4	Online
November 15 – December 10, 2004	Module 5	Online
January 10 – February 4, 2005	Module 6	Online
February 14 – February 18, 2005	Module 7– face-to-face session	College of Law, Saskatoon
February 21 – February 25, 2005	Module 8– face-to-face session (Saskatchewan issues session, examinations)	Location to be announced

Face-to-face sessions, including the Introductory session on August 3, 2004 and Modules 2 and 7, will be held in Saskatoon at the College of Law, University of Saskatchewan. Students will be advised as to the location of Module 8 (February 21 - 25, 2005) at a later date. Because many students must travel to attend the Program, information regarding lodging options on campus will be included in the Saskatchewan CPLED Program Handbook.

The skills in the CPLED Program are based on the competency profile adopted by the benchers of the law society of Saskatchewan in December 2001. Students will be required to demonstrate competence in each of the following skills areas:

- Problem solving
- Legal research
- Writing
- Drafting
- Interviewing and advising
- Advocacy and dispute resolution
- Personal practice management
- Office management
- Ethics and professionalism
- Timing of the CPLED Program

The CPLED Program will be offered once in Saskatchewan during the 2004 / 2005 articling year; from August 3, 2004 to February 25, 2005

During face-to-face sessions, classes are generally scheduled from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday to Friday.

Materials

As part of the Program registration fee students will receive access through their online password to the Saskatchewan Bar Admission Program resource materials.

Three-ring binders, printed tabs and spine tabs for these materials are available at an additional cost of \$70 plus GST. If students wish to order the binders/printed tabs/spinetabs package, they will indicate this in the appropriate section of the Application for Registration form. They will be invoiced at a later date for the \$70 plus GST.

Mandatory Attendance and Participation

Full-time attendance at, and participation in, all parts of the CPLED Program is one of the requirements to successfully complete the CPLED Program.

Conduct During the Program

Students participating in the Program are expected to conduct themselves with professional and academic integrity. A breach or suspected breach of CPLED's professional integrity policy will be taken very seriously and may result in suspension from the Program and involvement of the Law Society of Saskatchewan.

Assignments, Competency Evaluations and Examinations

During the Program, students will be required to successfully complete a number of assignments, competency evaluations and one or more examinations. They must achieve a grade of "competency demonstrated" on all assignments, competency evaluations and examinations.

Admission to the CPLED Program

Students must submit a completed CPLED application for registration form to Saskatchewan Legal Education Society Inc. The application deadline for the 2004 / 2005 Program is June 11, 2004. The 2004 / 2005 articling guide, which includes the application for registration is available from Saskatchewan Legal Education Society Inc.

Students do not need to have articles to begin the CPLED Program, although they will be required to have begun articles before the Program is completed. However, all requirements of the CPLED Program must be completed no more than two years after admission as a student at law or commencement of the Program, whichever comes first.

Tuition

The fee for the Saskatchewan CPLED Program is \$1,712 (\$1,600 plus \$112 GST). The first install-

ment of \$1,200 plus \$84 GST (for a total of \$1,284) is payable when students register for the Program. The balance of \$400 plus \$28 GST (for a total of \$428) is payable no later than January 21, 2005. Any fees received after January 21, 2005 will be subject to the late registration fee of \$50 plus \$3.50 GST).

Privacy

Student information may be exchanged between the Law Society of Saskatchewan and CPLED (including those persons who administer the CPLED Program in Saskatchewan) where the exchange of that information is made for the purpose of monitoring student performance, assisting in the operation of the CPLED Program or governing the articling process. In addition, the Law Society of Saskatchewan and principals will be advised of the students' grades.

Accommodation

The Law Society of Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan Legal Education Society Inc. are committed to ensuring that students with disabilities receive accommodation which assists them but which maintains the integrity of the CPLED Program and materials. Any accommodation requested must not compromise the public interest in ensuring lawyers are qualified to provide competent legal services.

Students requesting accommodation must do so when registering for the 2004 – 2005 Saskatchewan CPLED Program.

Admission to The Law Society of Saskatchewan

The Law Society of Saskatchewan administers the rules, regulations and procedures for articling students and principals. Students who want to article in Saskatchewan must seek admission

to the Law Society of Saskatchewan as a student-at-law. This is a separate requirement from the requirement to register for the CPLED Program.

Additional Information

For additional information about the CPLED Program, contact the Saskatchewan CPLED Program

Director at Saskatchewan Legal Education Society Inc.

Equity Ombudsperson

The Office of the Equity Ombudsperson is committed to eliminating both discrimination and harassment in the legal profession.

If you are a support staff, articling student or lawyer within a law firm, you can contact the Equity Ombudsperson, Judy Anderson, for advice, information and assistance. All information is confidential.

This office is not a lawyer referral service and cannot provide legal advice. Call toll free: **1-866-444-4885**. This office is funded by The Law Society of Saskatchewan.

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