

Implementation of the Legal Services Task Team Recommendations

January 2022



THE LAW SOCIETY IS IMPLEMENTING RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE LEGAL SERVICES TASK TEAM FINAL REPORT

LEGAL SERVICES TASK TEAM RATIONALE

- Access to legal services especially in underserved markets / locations
 - Affordability
 - Rural and remote communities

 - Services in own language / culture
- More consumer choice
 - Range of competent service providers
- Effective regulation of legal services
 - Clarity regarding unauthorized practice of law
 - Consideration for services not posing a risk
 - Greater flexibility in regulation and delivery of legal services

LAW SOCIETY OF SASKATCHEWAN STRATEGIC PLAN 2019-2022

- Demonstrate a commitment to improving access to legal services in regulatory structure, policies, and initiatives and support the provision of accessible legal services by Saskatchewan firms, lawyers, legal service providers, and other legal organizations
 - Reduce barriers to access to legal services caused by the Law Society's regulatory framework
 - Increase support to Saskatchewan firms, legal organizations, lawyers and legal service providers to diversify the service delivery methods used to provide legal services to underserved segments of the public
 - Increase collaboration with stakeholders to develop novel ways to address unmet legal needs







THERE ARE THIRTEEN RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

GOVERNMENT

- 1 Modernize the legislation regulating the provision of legal services
- 2A Define "practice of law" in the legislation; Provide the Law Society with the authority to define "legal information" in the Law Society Rules
- 5B Amend the Act to relocate the list to the Rules so that the Law Society can amend the list
- 6A Amend the Act to allow for the creation of new categories of membership in the Law Society
- 7A Amend the Act to: i) allow service providers to practise law with a limited license on a caseby-case basis; and ii) provide the Law Society with licensing authority

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- 2B Create guidelines to help the public
- 3 Other than the provision of legal information, continue to regulate all other legal services to some degree
- 4 Examine the restrictions on direct supervision requirements for staff
- 5A Expand the list of exceptions [sic] to the prohibition against practicing law

JOINT

- 6B Enact subordinate legislation to create new categories of membership
- 7B Enact principles to guide licensing
- 8 Enact Rules, subject to Ministerial approval, to create a limited licensing process with appropriate and proportional licensing requirements
- 9 Conduct or support pilot projects to experiment with certain types of limited licenses



A SERIES OF PRINCIPLES GUIDE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS

FUTURE OF LEGAL SERVICES INITIATIVE - GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Serve the public interest, minimizing risk to the public

Promote access to legal services, recognizing different types of expertise and qualifications

Address areas of legal need

Adopt proportionality between licensing requirements, services, and risks

Encourage innovation



THE RECOMMENDATIONS CREATE REGULATORY SPACE TO ADVANCE ACCESS TO LEGAL SERVICES

 Strict regulatory framework without a flexible structure

PAST – WHERE WE WERE



 Staged implementation of deregulation and reregulation to expand the scope of available legal service providers using risk-based assessment and review

PRESENT – WHERE WE ARE

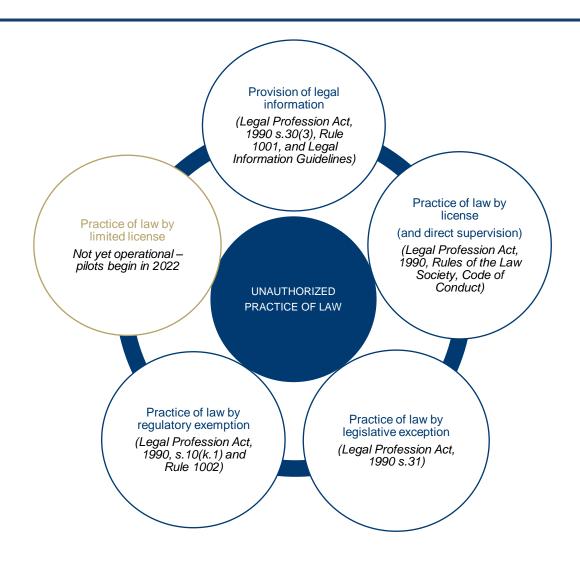


- 4 categories authorizing the practice of law
- Lawyer + direct supervision
- Exceptee
- Exemptee
- Limited Licensee
- + Legal Information Provider

FUTURE – WHERE WE ARE HEADED



THE RECOMMENDATIONS OUTLINE A FRAMEWORK THAT INCLUDES FUTURE LIMITED LICENSING





RECOMMENDATIONS ARE IMPLEMENTED IN A RESPONSIBLE & SUSTAINABLE MANNER IN STAGES

2014-2018

Government review of legal services commences

•2016: Consultation with

Minister of Justice

report and recommendations adopted

2019-2020

Government & Law Society accept recommendations

2021 **Implementation** progression

2022 Implementation progression

2023-2024 Updated Regulatory Structure

public and lawyers

•2017: Legal Services Tack Team appointed by

•2018: Legal Services Task Team releases

•2019: Stage 1 -Legislative and rule changes; Notice of Discovery Period

•2020: Stage 2 -Discovery Period active: rule changes

•2021: Progress on

•Guidelines (legal information)

 Restrictions (direct supervision)

•Exemptions (policy, unauthorized practice)

 Limited Licenses (Discovery Period) •2022: Stage 3 - Limited Licensing Pilot and continued progress on

•Guidelines (legal information)

 Restrictions (direct supervision)

•Exemptions (policy, unauthorized practice) •2023-2024: Stage 4 -Flexible Regulatory Structure

Informed by: Legal Needs Assessment, Canadian Legal Problems Survey, and Discovery Period



STAGE 1: DEFINITION OF PRACTICE OF LAW AND EXEMPTIONS TO UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE

- A key Task Team recommendations was to clarify the definition of the practice of law and identify what represents unauthorized practice
 - Effective January 1, 2020, amendments to The Legal Profession Act, 1990 include a clearer definition of the practice of law which can be found here
- Recognizing that some groups and individuals who are not lawyers would fall within the new definition of the practice of law, the Law Society amended its rules, identifying certain groups and individuals who are exempted from the unauthorized practice provisions, and in the public interest, can continue to provide limited legal services without becoming a lawyer
 - Effective January 1, 2020, Rule 1002(1) contains a list of exemptions to unauthorized practice which can be found here



STAGE 2: DISCOVERY PERIOD

- The legislative and rule amendments in stage 1 were important steps requiring further study, evidence and due diligence to develop principled approaches to the future of legal service regulation in the public interest
- In January 2020, the Law Society initiated a two-year Discovery Period to identify through a Notice Form process groups and individuals who did not fall within existing legislative provisions or exemptions to inform the development of new or expanded exemptions where appropriate and, in other cases, to provide the foundation for consideration of a new category of limited licensee.
 - Throughout the Discovery Period, regulatory assessment and responses included:
 - o Provision of legal information or outside of scope
 - Exceptions (existing)
 - Exemptions (existing or new)
 - Pilot project participation for limited licensing
 - Unauthorized practice of law



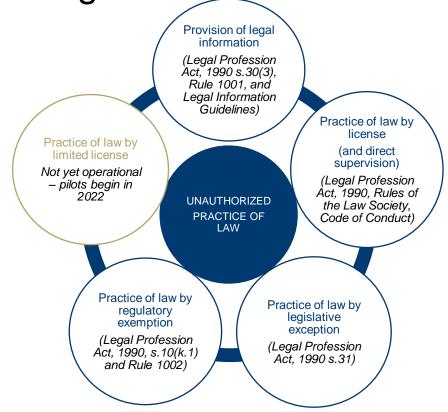
STAGE 3: LIMITED LICENSING PILOT

- The Discovery Period in stage 2 collected important information. As alternative (or non-lawyer) legal service providers identified themselves to the Law Society, risk to the public could be assessed and the level of risk informed the level of Law Society regulation in relation to specific service providers
- In January 2022, the Law Society initiated a Limited Licensing Pilot to support development of appropriate rules and regulation to extend a limited authority to practice law to alternative (non-lawyer) legal service providers on a case-by-case basis through limited licensing



STAGE 4: FLEXIBLE REGULATORY STRUCTURE

 The final stage will be a flexible regulatory structure that authorizes the practice of law in several ways and with varying levels of regulation based on risk assessment





INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE ON THE LAW SOCIETY WEBSITE

