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access  
to justice  
for all



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# Limited Scope Representation Toolkit

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*Updated 7/2019*

The purpose of this toolkit is to assist attorneys who are licensed in Illinois and seeking to offer limited scope representation as one of their service offerings to potential clients who have civil matters in Illinois trial court. The toolkit includes the following:

## CONTENTS

<b>INTRODUCTION: How to Use This Toolkit</b> .....	3
<b>OVERVIEW: Limited Scope Representation and Relevant Rules</b> .....	4
<b>CHECKLIST: Identifying Good Candidates for Limited Scope Representation</b> .....	6
<b>CHECKLIST: Discussing Limited Scope Representation with Potential Clients</b> .....	7
<b>CHECKLIST: Attorney and Client Task Assignment</b> .....	9
<b>SAMPLE AGREEMENT: Engagement Agreement for Legal Services</b> .....	11
<b>SAMPLE LETTER: Disengagement</b> .....	15
<b>APPENDIX: Court Forms and Other Resources</b> .....	16

This toolkit is a project of the Illinois Supreme Court Commission on Access to Justice, the Chicago Bar Foundation, Justice Entrepreneurs Project, The Lawyers Trust Fund of Illinois, and The Chicago Bar Association. These organizations would like to thank the following individuals for their assistance in the development of the toolkit: Jessica Bednarz, Samira A. Nazem, David Holtermann, Patricia Wrona, Sari Montgomery, Trisha M. Rich, Roya Samarghandi, Alyease Jones, and Sonny R. Thatch. If you have questions about the toolkit or limited scope representation more generally, please contact the CBF’s Director of Innovation & Training for the Justice Entrepreneurs Project Jessica Bednarz at [jbednarz@chicagobar.org](mailto:jbednarz@chicagobar.org) or (312) 554-8022.

## INTRODUCTION: How to Use This Toolkit

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This toolkit contains resources designed to aid attorneys in developing and managing a practice that includes limited scope representation. Attorneys are encouraged to read through all of the documents and consider modifying them to fit their needs.

The [Identifying Good Candidates for Limited Scope Representation](#) and [Discussing Limited Scope Representation with Potential Clients](#) Checklists can be used in conjunction with an attorney's initial consultation checklist or client interview forms.

The [Engagement Agreement for Legal Services](#) and [Attorney and Client Task Assignment Checklist](#) are designed to help attorneys develop engagement agreements that properly define the limited scope of the representation and outline who is responsible for each associated task. The two documents are intended to be used together. As a best practice, attorneys should walk through the checklist with the client, and both the attorney and the client should sign and date each document to memorialize their understanding of the division of tasks associated with the representation. Attorneys may also choose to incorporate the Attorney and Client Task Assignment Checklist into the Engagement Agreement for Legal Services. Once the attorney has completed the representation, the attorney should send a [Disengagement Letter](#) to the client.

The Court Forms have been approved by the Illinois Supreme Court and must be used when an attorney provides court-based assistance by making a limited scope appearance. The attorney must complete and file the [Notice of Limited Scope Appearance](#) when making such an appearance. Under Supreme Court Rule 13, the preferred method for ending a limited scope appearance is by oral motion to the court at a proceeding where the client is in attendance. If the attorney seeks to terminate the limited scope appearance outside the courtroom, the [Notice of Withdrawal of Limited Scope Appearance](#) must be filed with the court and served on the client (and all other parties of record), along with the form [Objection to Withdrawal of Limited Scope Appearance](#). The objection form is to be used by client litigants who believe the attorney has not completed the scope of representation identified in the Notice of Limited Scope Appearance.

The [Appendix](#) contains the Court Forms and some additional resources that may be helpful to attorneys as they build their limited scope practices.

**Please note:** This toolkit is intended as a practice aid to attorneys who seek to provide limited scope representation in civil matters in Illinois trial courts. Accordingly, it highlights ethics and procedural rules as well as best practices that relate to limited scope representation. An attorney's duty of care and obligations under the Rules of Professional Conduct in any legal representation extend beyond those discussed in this toolkit. Use of the toolkit is a supplement to, not a substitute for, the attorney's familiarity with the ethics rules and professional duties, and the attorney's exercise of judgment in providing representation.

## OVERVIEW: Limited Scope Representation and Relevant Rules

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Limited scope representation, often referred to as “unbundling,” allows attorneys to help potential clients for part of a case rather than seeing it through from beginning to end. This type of assistance is permitted under Illinois Rule of Professional Conduct 1.2(c) so long as it is reasonable under the circumstances and the client gives informed consent.

Limited scope representation allows potential clients who cannot afford to pay for full representation to still hire an attorney for what the potential client, with the attorney’s counsel, determines to be the portion(s) of the matter for which an attorney is most needed. Limited scope can be used for both discrete tasks, such as drafting pleadings or providing advice and coaching on an issue, and particular issues in a case, such as the custody portion of a dissolution case. Unbundling also allows the attorney to charge a fixed fee by task or phase of a case. Fixed fees help attorneys distinguish themselves in the market and allow them to focus on providing value rather than on billing time. They also provide clients with predictability and certainty with respect to legal fees, creating a win-win for both attorney and client.

Examples of how attorneys can limit the scope of their representation include, but are not limited to:

- Providing legal advice during a one-time consultation;
- Drafting and/or reviewing documents for a self-represented litigant to file;
- Coaching a self-represented litigant on presenting a case in court; and
- Appearing in court on behalf of a self-represented litigant on a one-time or ongoing basis pursuant to a limited scope appearance.

Additional examples can be found in the [Attorney and Client Task Assignment Checklist](#).

Contrary to popular belief, attorneys who have incorporated limited scope representation into their practices have not seen corresponding increases in their malpractice insurance premiums. Instead, many malpractice carriers support limited scope representation because the limited nature of the representation requires attorneys to carefully document the details of each representation in writing and to stay in constant communication with their clients, typically resulting in strong, positive attorney-client relationships.

Attorneys offering limited scope representation to potential clients should familiarize themselves with the following rules which address the provision of unbundled services by Illinois attorneys, including civil matters litigated in state trial courtrooms:

- [Illinois Rule of Professional Conduct 1.2\(c\)](#) permits attorneys to limit the scope of the representation if the limitation is reasonable under the circumstances and the client gives informed consent.

- [Illinois Rule of Professional Conduct 4.2](#) clarifies when attorneys may communicate with a person represented by counsel on a limited basis.
- [Illinois Rule of Professional Conduct 5.5](#) clarifies that attorneys may counsel self-represented litigants without filing an appearance in the case.
- [Illinois Supreme Court Rule 11](#) requires that the opposing party or counsel serve all documents on both the attorney and the party while a limited scope appearance is in effect.
- [Illinois Supreme Court Rule 13](#) allows an attorney to make a limited scope appearance on behalf of a party in a civil court proceeding pursuant to Illinois Rule of Professional Conduct 1.2(c) when they have entered into a written agreement with the party to provide limited scope representation.

An attorney can withdraw from the limited scope appearance by oral motion or written notice to all parties of record. The notice shall advise the client that they have 21 days after the entry of the order of withdrawal during which to either retain another attorney or to file a supplementary appearance with the clerk of the court. At the end of the 21-day period, the representation will automatically terminate. See the form [Notice of Withdrawal of Limited Scope Appearance](#).

- [Illinois Supreme Court Rule 137](#) allows attorneys to assist self-represented litigants by preparing and reviewing pleadings, motions, and other documents without signing the pleading or filing an appearance.

**Note:** The procedural rules described above pertain only to limited scope representation in civil matters in Illinois trial court.

## CHECKLIST: Identifying Good Candidates for Limited Scope Representation

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While limited scope representation is a helpful option for many clients, it is not appropriate for every client and legal problem. Attorneys who want to offer unbundled legal services should determine whether they know the area of law well enough to limit their representation to specific issues or tasks, and to explain those limitations to their clients. Assuming they do, attorneys then need to determine whether limiting the scope of the representation in any particular matter would be *reasonable under the circumstances* and *obtain the client's informed consent* pursuant to [Illinois Rule of Professional Conduct 1.2\(c\)](#).

Attorneys must determine whether it is reasonable to limit the scope of representation based on the circumstances at the time of the engagement. This requires attorneys to consider both the complexity of the legal matter and the capabilities of the client.

### Complexity of the Legal Matter:

- Is the case simple enough substantively, strategically, and procedurally to be broken down into discrete steps that can be easily divided between the attorney and the potential client?

### Capabilities of the Client:

- Does the potential client have realistic expectations about their ability to handle all or parts of the case on their own?
- Does the potential client have the mental, physical, and emotional capacity to handle parts of the case on their own? When making this determination, an attorney should consider many factors including, but not limited to, disability status, English proficiency, and whether the potential client is a victim of trauma.
- Is the potential client capable of appearing independently in court?
- Does the potential client have the ability to follow instructions?
- Does the potential client have access to the technology needed to comply with e-filing and other court requirements and do they know how to use it?

If the answer to any of the above questions is “no,” the attorney should consider carefully whether limiting the scope of representation will be reasonable. However, the attorney should also keep in mind that reasonableness does not require the lawyer to predict that the client will prevail in the matter with limited scope assistance, but merely that there is a reasonable chance the litigant will do so.

## CHECKLIST: Discussing Limited Scope Representation with Potential Clients

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During the initial consultation, it is important that the attorney discuss the following items with the potential client before entering into a limited scope representation.

- **The differences between limited scope representation and full representation.** The attorney should identify the differences between the two models to the potential client. The attorney also should explain why limited scope representation would be reasonable in the potential client’s case and make sure the client fully understands his or her role and responsibilities associated with limited scope. The attorney needs to make the limitations of the representation clear (e.g., “If you hire me to only draft and review court documents, this means I will not go to court with you.”). Attorneys can use the [Attorney and Client Task Assignment Checklist](#) to facilitate this discussion with the potential client. Having this conversation will help the attorney satisfy the informed consent requirement in Rule 1.2(c).
- **Apportion tasks in writing.** If the client agrees to limited scope representation, using a document like the [Attorney and Client Task Assignment Checklist](#) will clarify the division of tasks associated with the representation, and memorialize the understanding of both the attorney and client. This checklist can also be incorporated into the [Engagement Agreement for Legal Services](#).
- **Discuss and document changes in the scope of the representation.** The scope of the representation in a case may change for a variety of reasons including, but not limited to, the client later deciding that they would like the attorney to handle additional tasks associated with the matter. If this happens, the best practice is for the attorney and the client to complete, sign, and date a new [Attorney and Client Task Assignment Checklist](#) and [Engagement Agreement for Legal Services](#). *If an attorney fails to document changes in the scope of a representation, they risk assuming responsibility for the entire case.* Because changes in the scope of the representation are common, attorneys should consider having a conversation about this with potential clients who are considering limited scope representation in an effort to manage expectations and reduce surprises down the road.
- **The proper filing and service of pleadings and deadlines.** During the initial consultation, the attorney should provide specific instructions to the potential client regarding proper filing and service of pleadings, including e-filing requirements, and advise them of the importance of deadlines and their responsibility to keep track of them.

- **Ancillary issues outside the scope of representation.** Attorneys should be aware that the court decisions in several states, including Illinois, have held that there is a duty to inform clients of issues that fall outside the scope of representation. See for example *Keef v. Widuch*, 747 N.E.2d 992, 321 App. 3d 571, 254 Ill. Dec. 580 (Ill. App., 2001), which found that an attorney whose representation was limited to a workers’ compensation matter nonetheless had a duty to advise the client of the possibility of third-party claims and applicable statutes of limitation. This “peripheral” duty to advise does not require proactive representation by the attorney, and should not discourage attorneys from offering limited scope services when appropriate. There are several steps a practitioner can take to more effectively manage the duty to advise:
  - Attorneys should stick to areas of law with which they are familiar when providing limited scope representation. Knowledge and expertise in a practice area makes it easier to spot related issues that may fall outside the scope of representation.
  - Use a checklist or other screening document to ensure that initial client interviews include inquiries about commonly occurring ancillary issues.
  - Make sure discussions with clients about limiting representation address any ancillary issues and the risks of leaving those issues outside the scope of representation.
  - Document any advice given to clients about ancillary issues.
- **Communication with opposing counsel on matters outside the limited scope representation.** The attorney should advise the client that the client will need to communicate directly with opposing counsel on matters outside the scope of the limited representation. Outlining the scope and type of such communications on the [Attorney and Client Task Assignment Checklist](#) can be one helpful way to prepare the client for this. Once a limited scope appearance has terminated, the attorney may find it helpful to communicate that in writing to both the Circuit Clerk’s office and the opposing counsel to ensure future case communications are directed to the correct person. If the attorney receives filed documents pertaining to matters outside the limited scope representation (or after the limited scope representation has terminated), the attorney has a duty to deliver such documents to the client in a timely manner.
- **Confirm the limited scope representation has ended.** Once the limited scope engagement ends, a best practice is for the attorney to send the client a [Disengagement Letter](#) to memorialize the end of the representation.

## CHECKLIST: Attorney and Client Task Assignment

You can [download this checklist as a word document](#).

This checklist is designed for an attorney to use during an initial limited scope representation consultation to explain to clients the various tasks that their case will entail and to visually outline how responsibility for those tasks will be allocated between the attorney and the client. A best practice would be to attach the completed checklist to the Engagement Agreement for Legal Services, especially in cases where attorneys are handling multiple tasks in a case. This will make clear to the client what the attorney will and will not be handling for them. The checklist is not designed for any particular practice area and the list of tasks within it is not exhaustive. Attorneys should therefore consider tailoring the checklist to fit their respective practices.

When using this checklist, offer a detailed description about any tasks to be completed by attorney. To the extent possible, avoid using legal jargon or other terminology that may be unclear to the client (this is particularly important because limiting the scope of the relationship requires informed consent). Make sure that the checklist is updated if the scope of representation changes after its initial completion.

SERVICES TO BE PERFORMED (TASKS)	ATTORNEY TO DO	CLIENT TO DO
<b>Legal Advice</b>		
Provide advice about legal rights, responsibilities, procedures, and/or strategy on a one-time basis. <i>Describe:</i>		
Provide advice about legal rights, responsibilities, procedures, and/or strategy on an ongoing basis. <i>Describe:</i>		
<b>Document Preparation</b>		
Draft documents on behalf of client. <i>Describe:</i>		
Review documents prepared by client. <i>Describe:</i>		
Draft discovery requests on behalf of client. <i>Describe:</i>		
Review discovery requests on behalf of client. <i>Describe:</i>		
Draft or review correspondence. <i>Describe:</i>		
File and serve documents. <i>Describe:</i>		

<b>Case Preparation and Investigation</b>		
Conduct a factual investigation (e.g. contact witnesses and/or expert witnesses, obtain documents, public record searches). <i>Describe:</i>		
Prepare discovery responses on behalf of client. <i>Describe:</i>		
Review discovery responses prepared by client. <i>Describe:</i>		
Take or defend depositions. <i>Describe:</i>		
<b>Settlement Negotiations</b>		
Review an outstanding settlement offer or agreement. <i>Describe:</i>		
Negotiate specified issue(s) for settlement. <i>Describe:</i>		
<b>Trial Preparation</b>		
Draft or review subpoenas for trial. <i>Describe:</i>		
Draft or respond to motions for trial. <i>Describe:</i>		
Outline witness testimony and/or argument for trial. <i>Describe:</i>		
<b>Court Appearances</b>		
Appear in court on a one-time basis. <i>Describe:</i>		
Appear in court on an on-going basis. <i>Describe:</i>		
Represent Client at trial. <i>Describe:</i>		
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Other (describe):		
Other (describe):		

Any other task not set out in this Checklist is the responsibility of Client.

Client Initials \_\_\_\_\_ Attorney Initials \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# SAMPLE AGREEMENT: Engagement Agreement for Legal Services

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You can [download this agreement as a word document](#).

## Engagement Agreement for Legal Services

This agreement (Agreement) is made between Client, \_\_\_\_\_ (Client), and Attorney, \_\_\_\_\_ (Attorney). Attorney only represents Client. Attorney does not represent any other person in this matter.

**1. The Client’s Goals.** Client has engaged Attorney to help them achieve certain goals. Client’s goals in this case include:

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

**2. The Scope of the Representation.** To accomplish Client’s goals, Attorney will provide legal services that are limited to the following (describe scope of representation – be specific):

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*Client and Attorney have discussed the difference between full representation and limited scope representation and agree that limited scope representation is an appropriate option for Client at this time based on Client’s case, abilities, goals, and budget.*

**3. Attorney Responsibilities.**

- a. **Assigned Services.** Client and Attorney have completed the Attorney and Client Task Assignment Checklist (Checklist) and attached it to this document. Attorney is only responsible for completing the services marked “Yes” in the “Attorney To Do” column of the Checklist. Client is responsible for completing all other tasks, including, but not limited to, those tasks marked “Yes” in the “Client To Do” column of the Checklist. *[Note: It is a best practice to complete the Checklist and append it to the Agreement. If an attorney chooses not to do this, the attorney should outline in the Agreement which tasks they will and will not be responsibility for during the engagement.]*
- b. **Additional Services.** If Attorney is requested or required to provide additional services, Attorney and Client will complete and sign a new Checklist and Engagement Agreement for Legal Services. Client will pay additional fees (to be agreed upon by Client and Attorney) for additional services.

**4. Client Responsibilities and Control.** Client will handle all parts of the case except those that are assigned to Attorney in the Checklist. Client will be in control of the case and will be responsible for all decisions made during the case. Client agrees to:

- a. Cooperate with Attorney and Attorney’s staff by promptly giving them all information they reasonably request about the case.
- b. Promptly tell Attorney anything they know about the case, including any concerns they have, and to update Attorney as new information or concerns arise.
- c. Promptly provide Attorney with copies of all court documents and other written materials that Client receives or sends out about the case.
- d. Immediately provide Attorney with any new court documents, including pleadings or motions, received from the other party or the other party’s attorney.
- e. Keep all documents related to the case together and organized in a file for Attorney to review as needed.
- f. Maintain an active phone number and email address by which Attorney can communicate with Client about the representation and where Client can receive documents and notifications from Attorney and the circuit clerk’s office in litigated matters. Client will check their voicemail and email account at least once every couple of days. If there are circumstances that prevent Client from doing this, Client will decide what the best way for Attorney to communicate with Client is and will provide written notice to Attorney of their decision.

**5. Method of Payment for Services.**

a. **Legal Fees.** In exchange for the legal services provided by Attorney, Client agrees to pay a fee of \$\_\_\_\_\_. Client has initialed the payment option below that works best for them.

\_\_\_\_\_ Client will pay the entire flat fee listed above when this Agreement is signed.

\_\_\_\_\_ Client will pay a partial fee of \$\_\_\_\_\_ when this agreement is signed. Client will pay the remaining \$\_\_\_\_\_ by or before\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ Client will pay off the flat fee listed above in installments as described here:

\_\_\_\_\_

\*A best practice is to offer flat fee and other pricing options that provide potential clients with predictability and certainty. Attorneys have the option of offering other fee arrangements to clients, including, but not limited to, offering their services pro bono, and if they do so, they should customize this provision to reflect that pricing model.

- b. **Costs.** The fee does not include costs and expenses incurred to provide those services. In addition to the fee above, Client agrees to pay any costs and expenses including, but not limited to, fees associated with filing the case, private investigators, expert witnesses, court reporters and transcripts, service of subpoenas, and travel expenses which Attorney considers necessary and proper for the preparation and execution of the Attorney's commitments. Attorney will seek Client's approval before incurring these costs and explain why these costs are necessary to accomplish Client's goals. Client agrees to pay costs within thirty (30) days of receiving an associated invoice.
6. **Right to Seek Advice of Other Counsel.** Client has the right to ask another attorney for advice and professional services at any time during or following this Agreement.
7. **No Guarantees.** Client agrees that Attorney has not made any promises or guarantees that their involvement in the case will cause a certain outcome or result.
8. **Termination.** Client and Attorney have entered into a voluntary relationship and may end that relationship at any time. Client may end the relationship for any reason. Attorney may end the relationship if Attorney learns that Client has misrepresented or failed to disclose material facts to Attorney, if Client fails to follow Attorney's legal advice, if Client fails to cooperate in the representation, if Client fails to make the agreed upon payment(s), or for any other reason allowed by the [Illinois Rules of Professional Conduct](#). If the relationship ends, Client has a right to request a copy of their file, which includes all of the information given by Client to Attorney and any legal work completed by Attorney on Client's behalf.

Client is responsible for payment of all outstanding costs and expenses incurred prior to termination and attorney shall have a right to keep an appropriate proportion of the fees paid or due based on the legal services provided to Client. In the event there is a disagreement over the fees owed to Attorney, Illinois law provides attorneys with the right to seek judicial relief for outstanding fees, including a retaining lien to enforce payment of the bill, *after* an attorney's withdrawal or a client's request for the attorney to withdraw.

9. **Withdrawal of Attorney.** Attorney's obligation to Client is over once Attorney has completed all of the services identified in the attached Checklist. If Attorney has made a limited scope appearance on behalf of Client, that appearance should be terminated or withdrawn in a timely manner. In addition, Attorney may withdraw from the representation at any time as permitted under [Illinois Rule of Professional Conduct 1.16](#). Even if Attorney withdraws, Client must pay Attorney for all services provided and must reimburse Attorney for all out-of-pocket costs incurred prior to the withdrawal.
10. **Release of Client's Papers and Property.** Once all of Attorney's services are performed, Attorney will return all original documents to Client. If Client requests that all paper and property be returned, Attorney will release all of Client's papers and property to Client within a reasonable period of time. If Client does not make this request or give other direction, Attorney may dispose of the papers and property after seven (7) years following completion of services.

**11.** Client has carefully read this Agreement and understands all of its provisions. Client agrees with the following statements by initialing each one:

- a.  Attorney has accurately described my goals in Paragraph 1.
- b.  I am responsible for my case and will be in control of my case at all times as described in Paragraph 4.
- c.  The services that I want Attorney to perform in my case are identified by the word “YES” in the “Attorney To Do” column of the Checklist that is attached to this Agreement. I take responsibility for all other aspects of my case, including, but not limited to, those tasks assigned to me under the “Client To Do” column in the Checklist.
- d.  Attorney discussed the difference between full representation and limited scope representation and I understand and accept the limitations on the scope of Attorney’s responsibilities identified in Paragraphs 2 and 3.
- e.  I will pay Attorney for services as described in Paragraph 5.
- f.  I understand that any amendments to this Agreement must be in writing as described in Paragraph 3.
- g.  I acknowledge that I have been advised by Attorney that I have the right to consult with another independent attorney to review this Agreement and to advise me on my rights as a client before I sign this Agreement.

**Client Signature** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Attorney Signature** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

## SAMPLE LETTER: Disengagement

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You can [download this letter as a word document](#).

[Client Name]  
[Client Address 1]  
[Client Address 2]  
[Client Email]

[Date]

Re: Termination of Legal Services

Dear [Ms./Mr. Client's or Client Representative's Last Name]:

Thank you for allowing [Law Firm Name] to represent you in [Legal Matter]. [Enclosed/Attached] is a copy of [Relevant Document(s)—e.g., an order that was just entered]. I have completed the scope of legal representation agreed to in our Engagement Agreement for Legal Services. Accordingly, our attorney-client relationship has come to an end and I am no longer providing legal representation on your behalf. I am therefore closing your file. I will retain a copy of your file for seven (7) years after which I may destroy all documents in your file. You should keep all of your information and documentation concerning this matter in a safe place in case you need it in the future. If you would like to have copies of anything from my file, please let me know as soon as possible.

It has been a pleasure working with you. I hope this matter was concluded to your satisfaction. If you or someone you know needs legal assistance in the future, please feel free to contact my office to arrange a consultation. [Optional for mailed letter: I have included a few of my business cards.] I wish you the best of luck in your endeavors!

Best regards,

[Law Firm Name]

[Attorney's Name]

[Enclosures/Attachments]: [Relevant Document(s)]Resources

## APPENDIX: Court Forms and Other Resources

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### Court Forms

- [Notice of Limited Scope Appearance](#)
- [Notice of Withdrawal of Limited Scope Appearance](#)
- [Objection to Withdrawal of Limited Scope Appearance](#)

### Webinars

- M. Sue Talia/Practising Law Institute's (free) [Expanding your Practice Using Limited Scope Representation](#) (February 2018)
- The Chicago Bar Association's [Expanding your Family Law Practice through Unbundled Services](#) (March 2019)
- The Chicago Bar Association's [Unbundled Services to Expand your Practice](#) (April 2017)
- The Illinois State Bar Association CLE program [Limited Scope Representation: When Less Is More](#) (October 2016)

### Articles

- [Increasing Access to Justice Through Limited Scope Representation](#) (March 2019)
- [Limited Scope. \(Almost\) Boundless Opportunity](#) (January 2019)
- [New Resources Help Lawyers Build Business and Increase Access to Justice by Providing Limited Scope Representation](#) (November 2017)
- [Why Judges Should Embrace Limited Scope Representation](#) (April 2014)
- [Rule Changes Permitting Limited Scope Representation in Litigation: Increasing Access & Opportunity](#) (September 2013)

### Studies

- The National Center for State Courts' [The State of State Courts 2018 Public Opinion Survey](#)
- Sara Smith & Will Hornsby's [Unbundled Legal Services: At the Tipping Point?](#) (April 2018)
- The Institute for the Advancement of the American Legal System's (IAALS) [Cases Without Counsel: Research on Self-Representation in U.S. Family Court and Recommendations After Listening to the Litigants](#) (May 2016)
- Dr. Julie Macfarlane's [The National Self-Represented Litigant Project: Identifying and Meeting the Needs of Self-Represented Litigants – Final Report](#) (May 2013)
- American Bar Association's [Perspectives on Finding Personal Legal Services](#) (February 2011)

## Cases

- [People v. Gawlak](#), N.E. 3d (2019); 2019 IL 123182
- [Webb v. Holmes](#), 2018 IL App (3d) 170167 (2018); 115 N.E. 3d 389; 425 Ill. Dec. 834
- [Global Data Science Inc. v. Ogletree, Deakins, Nash, Smoak & Stewart](#), 2016 IL App (2d) 150141 - U
- *In re Jahring*, 514 B.R. 565 (2014)
- [In re WR](#), 966 N.E. 2d 1139; 2012 IL App (3d) 110179 (2012)
- *People v. Santiago*, 895 N.E. 2d 989; 384 Ill. App. 3d 784 (2008); 324 Ill. Dec. 274

## Other

- [The CBA/CBF Things to Do Before you Talk with a Lawyer Worksheet](#)
- The Illinois State Bar Association's Limited Scope Representation [Consumer Legal Guide](#)
- The American Bar Association's [Unbundling Resource Center](#)
- The Institute for the Advancement of the American Legal System's (IAALS) [Unbundling Legal Services Project](#)
- [Unbundled Law Facebook Group](#)
- The Chicago Bar Foundation's [Pricing Toolkit](#)