

Continuing Legal Education (CLE) Classification

Certified Paralegals must complete a total of 50 hours of continuing legal education (CLE) programs, including a minimum of five hours of legal ethics and not more than 10 hours of non-substantive, during each five-year recertification period.

All CLE for the recertification period must be entered into the NALA system prior to the certification expiration date. For instructions, <u>click here</u>.

Below are examples of the three CLE categories that are required to maintain the CP/ACP credential:

Substantive Law Credit

Generally, programs that are from reputable companies, feature attorneys or attorney/paralegal teams, and are on subjects that are of a substantive nature will qualify for CLE credit.

- 1. Admiralty Law
- 2. Adoption & Surrogacy
- 3. Advertising
- 4. Agricultural Law
- 5. Antitrust/Unfair Competition
- 6. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)/Arbitration/Mediation
- 7. Aviation/Aerospace
- 8. Banking/Financial Services
- 9. Bankruptcy
- 10. Biotechnology
- 11. Constitutional Law
- 12. Construction
- 13. Consumer/Consumer Protection
- 14. Contracts/Commercial Law
- 15. Corporations/Business Entities
- 16. Criminal Law
- 17. Cybersecurity
- 18. Data Privacy
- 19. Debtor/Creditor/Collections

- 20. Disability/SSDI Claims
- 21. Drug/Pharmaceutical
- 22. Elder Law/Nursing Home
- 23. Employment/Labor
- 24. Energy/Natural Resources
- 25. Entertainment
- 26. Environmental Law
- 27. Family Law
- 28. Food Handling/Safety
- 29. Franchises/Franchising
- 30. Gaming Law
- 31. Gambling & Sweepstakes
- 32. Government Contracts
- 33. Guardianships/Conservatorships
- 34. Gun Laws
- 35. Healthcare/Medical
- 36. Hospitality Law
- 37. Immigration
- 38. Information Governance
- 39. Insurance Law/Insurance Coverage

- 40. International Law/Trade
- 41. Internet/E-Commerce
- 42. Intellectual Property (patents/trademarks/copyrights)
- 43. Land Use
- 44. Law Enforcement
- 45. Legal Research & Writing
- 46. Licensed Paralegal
 Practitioner/Licensed
 Paralegal/Limited Licensed Legal
 Professional
- 47. Libel/Slander/Defamation
- 48. Liquor Licensing/Liability
- 49. Litigation¹
- 50. Loans/Secured Transactions
- 51. Lobbying/Elections & Political Law
- 52. Marijuana/Cannabis Law
- 53. Maritime Law
- 54. Media Law
- 55. Medical Liens
- 56. Medical Malpractice
- 57. Medicare/Social Security
- 58. Mergers & Acquisitions
- 59. Money Laundering

- 60. Privacy Law (e.g., GDPR, CCPA, CPRA, state-specific data privacy regulations, etc.)
- 61. Probate/Wills/Estates/Trusts
- 62. Real Estate/Property Residential
- 63. Real Estate/Property Commercial
- 64. Regulatory/Compliance
- 65. Securities/Corporate Finance
- 66. Sports Law
- 67. Subpoenas/Warrants
- 68. Tax
- 69. Technology** (see note below)
- 70. Telecommunications
- 71. Torts/Liability
- 72. Toxic Torts
- 73. Transportation/Logistics
- 74. U.S. Legal System
- 75. Utility Law
- 76. Veterans Legal Issues
- 77. White Collar Crime
- 78. Workers' Compensation
- 79. Workplace

Harassment/Discrimination

80. Zoning/Land Use

Non-Substantive Credit

Non-substantive credit is law office management, computer programs or applications, communications, office technology, self-help, mental health, or prevention of substance abuse courses. (Up to 10 hours of non-substantive credit per term is allowed for recertification purposes.)

- 1. Law office management
- 2. Document management
- 3. Self-improvement and self-care
- 4. Professionalism
- 5. Paralegal certification
- 6. Mental/emotional health
- 7. Internet investigation

- 8. Personal branding
- 9. LinkedIn and social media presence
- DEI
- 11. Software demonstrations
- 12. Career path
- 13. Disaster and Emergency Response training (5-hour limit per term)

subpoenas, mock trials, remote court proceedings, mediation, settlement strategy, crime scene investigations

¹ Substantive litigation topics include but are not limited to: discovery, e-discovery, trial practice, motion practice, appeals, working with judges and court personnel, depositions,

Legal Ethics Credit

Legal ethics presentations must incorporate one or more elements of the NALA Code of Ethics, the American Bar Association (ABA) Model Rules of Professional Conduct, or the equivalent code of a specific state.

- 1. Unauthorized practice of law (UPL)
- 2. Working under the supervision of an attorney; responsibilities as a nonlawyer (ABA Model Rule 5.3)
- 3. Ethical issues related to working as a freelance paralegal
- 4. Conflicts of interest
- 5. Confidentiality; privilege
- 6. Ethical issues related to pro bono services and public service
- 7. Solicitation of clients
- 8. Attorney misconduct and disciplinary proceedings
- 9. Ethics for limited licensed paralegals/legal professionals

**Technology Presentations:

To qualify for <u>substantive</u> credit, technology presentations must include content regarding laws or procedural rules about data or technology. Examples: cybersecurity, e-discovery, data privacy, litigation holds

Examples of <u>non-substantive</u> technology presentations: technology for the law office, presentations of specific software by a vendor or provider, Word/Excel/PowerPoint/Outlook tips and tricks, remote notary software, managing your inbox, social media/internet investigation, apps for trial practice

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact us at 918-587-6828 or cle@nala.org.