

the Legal Reformer



HALT'S MEMBERSHIP NEWSLETTER • Fall 2003

New York Increases Access to People's Courts

Governor Signs Legislation to Increase Small Claims Court Dollar Limits Across Most of the State; HALT Urges Legislators to Extend the Reform to the Entire State

By Kristin Weber

New York Governor George E. Pataki signed a reform bill into law on September 30 that will open up the legal system for the people of New York. Senate Bill 1570, which easily passed both chambers of the New York legislature, will increase the jurisdictional limit in many of the state's small claims courts from \$3,000 to \$5,000.

"This bill will bring New York in line with the rest of the country by allowing many of its small claims courts to handle more than just dry cleaning disputes," said HALT Senior Counsel Tom Gordon. As part of its Small Claims Reform Project, HALT advocates for small claims jurisdictional increases on a state-by-state basis, with the eventual goal of all states increasing their limits to \$20,000.

When the New York legislation takes effect on January 1, it will raise

the dollar cap on most small claims in the state to the national median jurisdictional limit, which is \$5,000. The state previously had the eighth-lowest dollar limit in the nation. With dollar limits that low, many people with simple legal problems found themselves stranded in a legal no-man's land. Many people have been stuck

outside of the system because they have disputes worth more than the previous \$3,000 limit, but not worth enough to hire an attorney, whose fee would eat up any restitution.

HALT, which supported the legislation's sponsors, urged Governor Pataki to sign the bill by pointing out the ben-

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ABA Fraud Disclosure Rules—Too Little, Too Late

By the barest two percent margin, on August 12, the ABA's House of Delegates voted to take a minimal step forward to combat corporate fraud, changing its model ethics rules to allow—but not require—attorneys to turn in corporate clients, when the attorney's services are being used to further those clients' crimes or fraud.

On the heels of Enron, WorldCom and other corporate scandals, the new ABA rules provide lawyers with the option of going to the authorities and potential victims when corporate officials violate their obligations and cause substantial financial injury to the company.

"It shouldn't be such a big deal," stated HALT Executive Director Jim Turner. "Ethical lawyers do not aid, abet, conspire or collude with a client to commit fraud. Those who do have no place in the legal profession. Even if every state adopted the new ABA rules tomorrow, unethical lawyers who join with their clients in committing

fraud still have nothing to fear because they are allowed, but not required, to report the illegal activity."

The ABA's rule change might not have occurred but for considerable pressure by the federal government. New Securities and Exchange Commission rules recently took effect requiring attorneys who spot crime to report it to top executives and the boards of corporate clients. The SEC is also considering a stronger rule requiring lawyers who discover fraud to withdraw and mandating that corporate clients report the withdrawal to federal authorities.

Unfortunately, the ABA rule changes are too little, too late. Although ABA rules are not binding, most states draw on the model code to define lawyers' responsibilities. But in this case, the ABA trails behind the vast majority of jurisdictions. Thirty-eight states adopted permissive disclosure rules long

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Increased Access, Cont. from page 1 efits of small claims courts. HALT also submitted to the Governor findings from a new study that silences concerns—put forth by court administrators—that higher dollar limits would produce an onslaught of new cases, straining the system to its breaking point. Drawing on state-by-state caseload data, HALT conclusively proved that a rise in jurisdictional limit very rarely leads to a larger caseload.

While HALT applauds Governor Pataki's decision, further reform is still needed to ensure full access to the courts. Senate Bill 1570 will affect jurisdictional limits in almost all of New York's small claims courts, but it

excludes Justice Courts, which operate mainly in rural areas. "We hope that next year the legislature will raise the jurisdiction of Justice Courts to \$5,000 so that all New Yorkers have equal access to this valuable reform," says Gordon.

Small claims courts, which use simplified procedures and require plain language, have tremendous promise as a means of empowering ordinary people to take charge of their own routine legal needs. Realizing that reaching the \$20,000 mark will involve incremental change, HALT views Senate Bill 1570 as an excellent first step in refusing to stifle such potential with prohibitively low dollar limits. ■

ABA Fraud, Cont. from page 1

before the ABA considered changes to the model code—and four states have required much more than the ABA.

The ABA should have adopted the SEC's mandatory or "noisy" withdrawal requirement. "Obviously, noisy withdrawal is the only rule with real teeth," stated Suzanne Mishkin, Director of HALT's Lawyer Accountability Project. "Given the choice between overlooking fraud that has no effect on him personally and losing a lucrative job, not to mention develop-

ing a reputation as a snitch, which option do you think the lawyer is likely to pick? We shouldn't have to cross our fingers and hope that a lawyer exercises his moral conscience and makes the right choice—it should simply be a requirement by which all attorneys must abide."

The reporting responsibilities of corporate lawyers were a hot topic at HALT's recent board meeting in San Francisco, where HALT developed its position in favor of mandatory withdrawal and disclosure. Stay tuned! ■

HALT Launches eJournal

HALT is pleased to announce that it has recently launched its first electronic-only publication, the HALT *eJournal*. This twice-monthly publication is written to inform members and other legal reformers about happenings at HALT and all across the country. In a recent issue, readers got a look at topics ranging from unauthorized practice of law battles in Kentucky and Georgia to lawyer discipline

reforms in D.C. We hope that the *eJournal*, filled with legal reform news, upcoming legislative efforts, HALT activities and judicial developments, will prompt members to get involved in the issues that affect them. To join the free HALT *eJournal* mailing list, visit our Web site at www.halt.org and enter your e-mail address into the box provided. ■



Legal Reform News

NORTH CAROLINA LAWYERS FLEXING MUSCLE

According to the North Carolina Bar, the practice of law includes preparing legal documents, giving legal advice of any kind and advertising the ability to provide legal services.

Based on this sweeping definition, North Carolina has decided to prosecute a California-based legal document service called We the People for practicing law illegally. The lawsuit, filed on July 22, 2003, in Wake County Superior Court, says the company advertises itself as a substitute for a lawyer capable of preparing valid legal documents for consumers.

According to We the People's General Counsel Jason Searns, before opening its office in Raleigh, the company appeared before the bar's committee on the unauthorized practice of law and was approved by a 17-2 vote.

Bonnie Weyher, chair of the committee, did not dispute Searns' statement, but now claims that the state bar has decided to file the complaint "in order to protect the public of North Carolina."

TROUBLE IN TEXAS, TOO

The Texas Unauthorized Practice of Law Committee is at it again. Having sued financial planners and publishers of self-help books and software in recent years, Texas is now attacking the state franchise of We the People, the national chain of document preparation services.

The committee claims that non-lawyers at We the People are providing customers with legal advice. We the People responds that customers fill out a workbook answering questions regarding the document they need prepared. A legal assistant then enters the answers from the workbook into forms created by a We the People lawyer.

The lawsuit, filed in Dallas County, is *UPLC v. Alight Inc. d/b/a We the People Texas Inc.* It seeks a temporary injunction preventing We the People from providing legal advice or selecting and preparing forms. We the People has about 130 offices in 27 states.

UTAH WANTS INCREASED LEGAL ACCESS

Negotiations are continuing in the attempt by Utah legislators to increase access to the civil justice system in the state. Representative Steven Urquhart, a Utah lawyer himself, sponsored the recently-enacted House Bill 349, which defines the practice of law as representing another person in court or holding oneself out as a lawyer. The law is scheduled to take effect on May 3, 2004, and has served as an incentive for the Utah State Bar to negotiate with legislators on allowing greater access to the legal system.

HALT has been working with Representative Urquhart in support of his efforts to increase access. Higher jurisdictional limits for small claims courts, more opportunities for nonlawyer representation and expanded resources for *pro se* parties are among the items being discussed.

MANDATORY LEGAL MALPRACTICE IN NEW JERSEY?

In the upcoming session of New Jersey's Assembly, Assemblyman Jon Bramnick plans to introduce legislation that requires a minimum of \$100,000 in legal malpractice insurance for all

lawyers practicing in New Jersey.

Although most states require limited liability firms to carry malpractice insurance, only Oregon requires all practicing attorneys to have malpractice insurance and only South Dakota, Alaska, Ohio and Virginia require various forms of professional liability coverage disclosure. For example, in South Dakota, lawyers must disclose on their business letterhead whether or not they carry malpractice insurance. In Virginia, consumers can find out whether a particular lawyer carries legal malpractice insurance through the state bar association's Web site.

Leaving the insurance decisions to attorneys has left clients bearing the consequences of legal malpractice. In May 2002, uninsured New Jersey attorney Milton Diamond died after years of committing legal malpractice, leaving no money in his estate to pay the hundreds of thousands of dollars that New Jersey Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection estimates he owes to clients.

"Lawyers carry a great responsibility to their clients," said Bramnick. "This legislation ensures that the citizens of New Jersey will be protected if their lawyers do not live up to this responsibility."

Should the bill pass, all lawyers in the state must either carry malpractice insurance or stop practicing in New Jersey.

Compiled by Tom Gordon, Fenlene Hsu and Blaire Russell.



Visit
HALT's website
WWW.HALT.ORG

At HALT's Urging, D.C. Court Begins to Clean Up Attorney Discipline Mess

by Sarah Hutcheon

On the heels of widely publicized ethical abuses by court-appointed guardians and a grave resources crisis that threatens to mount in the nation's capital, the District of Columbia Court of Appeals raised bar dues by 25 percent, effective next year, to improve the District's badly broken attorney discipline system. HALT praised the court's action, noting that this lift in the dues ceiling is necessary to responsibly address a rapidly building backlog of attorney discipline cases and an office paralyzed by an acute lack of staff and space.

Currently, the D.C. Bar has 75,915 members, but membership dues have been so low that they have prevented the District from hiring more than six full-time staff members and a few dozen un-

supervised volunteer lawyers to manage an overwhelming caseload. This overburdened staff has been crowded into small office space, and as a result, disciplinary cases could not be handled in a timely manner. Last year, only six percent of complaints resulted in Board of Professional Responsibility decisions.

A \$40 annual dues increase will raise enough money to meet some of the most pressing needs of the District of Columbia's attorney discipline system.

"The district's failure to adequately fund its attorney discipline system has been a black mark against the legal profession in the nation's capital," said HALT Executive Director Jim Turner.

"The shameful state of our attorney discipline system, with its growing backlog of cases, endless delays and slap-on-the-wrist sanctions, demands thorough assessment and reform."

These revenues will amount to an additional \$2 million a year and will allow the District to hire more support staff for the Board on Professional Responsibility

and the Office of Bar Counsel, which oversee the attorney discipline system. In addition, the agency will now be able to acquire necessary office space, fund responsive online services and publicize more effectively.

HALT urges the court to go further than a dues increase alone. In comments to the court, HALT suggested three major reforms for D.C.'s lawyer discipline program: increased non-lawyer participation in the disciplinary processes, more even-handed procedures and the imposition of firm deadlines. Turner explained, "We hope that the Court of Appeals takes this opportunity to begin a long overdue process of crafting a system that investigates promptly, enforces real deadlines and publicly sanctions lawyers whose misconduct victimizes vulnerable consumers."

By increasing the ceiling on bar member dues, the Court of Appeals has created a foundation upon which a more effective system of lawyer discipline can exist in the District. The only question now is whether the nation's capital will build upon this foundation with necessary reforms.

Sarah Hutcheon is interning with HALT this fall. She graduated from Cornell in May 2003.



HALT Welcomes New Staff



Amy Dieterich, left, and Kristin Weber, right, have joined HALT's team.

HALT is proud to announce the hiring of new Program Assistants Amy Dieterich and Kristin Weber. The position of Program Assistant is a new one at HALT, and it will allow program staff to expand our access and accountability work and explore new involvement areas for HALT. The roles and responsibilities

of the Program Assistants include coordinating HALT's Legal Information Clearinghouse, conducting research in support of advocacy and education programs, managing HALT's media outreach and regularly contributing to *The Legal Reformer* and other HALT publications.

Before joining HALT, Amy was most recently a Peace Corps Small Business Volunteer in Morocco, where she worked with local craftspeople to improve their businesses. She received her B.A. with honors in Economics from Bryn Mawr College in 2002. Kristin recently received her B.S. with honors in Journalism from Northwestern University. She has previously worked for *National Geographic Adventure* and several other trade magazines. ■

HALT Releases New Study in Defense of Small Claims Court Reforms

By Amy Dieterich

Settling the argument once and for all, HALT recently unveiled the first nationwide study on the effect of increasing small claims court payouts at a recent meeting of the California Law Review Commission. The commission is currently discussing a proposal to increase the ceiling on small claims court payouts to \$10,000—doubling the current limit of \$5,000—and had been concerned about the effect this would have on the courts' caseloads. No more. HALT's groundbreaking study finally lays to rest concerns raised that higher dollar limits would produce an onslaught of new cases, straining the system to its breaking point.

Senior Counsel Tom Gordon presented the report to the commission and testified that, in most cases, a dollar-limit hike causes caseloads to change very little, if at all. On average, a court experiences only a 5.4% increase in caseload during the first year after a dollar-limit increase, which is within the range of average variation in a normal year. Furthermore, five years after the jurisdictional increase, the caseloads of five out of six courts return to their pre-increase size. In short, whatever small increase there is initially, it will dissipate quickly and have little effect on the courts' caseloads or resources.

The study bolsters HALT's stance on the necessity of small claims court reforms. These courts—the real People's Courts—allow the public to settle their routine legal problems without having to hire an expensive lawyer, in a court that uses simplified procedures, communicates in plain English, provides consumer aids and often prohibits lawyers.

However, the dollar limit set in small claims courts has been so low in many states that they are of no use to consumers. Imagine Mary, a home-

owner in Michigan, who hires a plumber to fix a leaky pipe. Unfortunately, while welding the leak, the plumber starts a fire that causes \$6,000 worth of damage and refuses to pay for the repairs. Michigan limits small claims cases to \$3,000 or less, so Mary can recover only half of her damages in small claims court. And if she can find an attorney to take her case to civil court, which is unlikely given the small amount of money to be won, the attor-

ney's fees will eat up any recovered cost above the \$3,000 she could get in small claims court.

As problems in the small claims court system have been exposed, momentum for higher-dollar ceilings has started to swell around the country, and court administrators—among others—have argued that raising the dollar limits threatens to overburden small claims court systems. The HALT study silences this argument. ■

Using the Law Library— Don't Tackle the Law Without It

Yours Free When You Renew Your Membership

By Kristin Weber

When you handle a legal matter without a lawyer, the array of self-help materials available should allow you to accomplish almost everything using books, Web sites and software. But if your legal problem is particularly tricky, or if you want to know even more about the issues involved, then your next step—like it or not—is making a trip to a nearby law library and digging into the law itself. If this news dampens your do-it-yourself spirit, rest assured that you are not alone.

Law libraries, with their endless volumes of information, confusing systems and often unwelcoming admissions policies, are indeed daunting. Since its first publication in 1982, HALT's *Using the Law Library: Your Guide to Legal Resources In (and Outside) the Law Library* has demystified the typical non-lawyer fear surrounding the law library. This fall, HALT will release a newly revised and expanded version of the manual, which makes law libraries accessible to the general public instead of just lawyers and law students.

Working with Senior Reference Law

Librarian Jennifer Sekula of William & Mary, the new edition has been brought

up to speed to include information about online tools and changes in law library locations or resources. The manual takes you through the entire process of conducting legal research at a law library. With the help of easy-to-understand and well-organized chapters that include helpful graphics, you will learn to find, read, update and use the law or laws you need to understand your legal problem or to win your case. The manual also features several appendices including a state-by-state directory of law libraries open to the public.

Members who renew their membership for 2004 with a contribution of \$25 or more will receive a free copy of *Using the Law Library* this fall. Don't miss out—get your free copy while supplies last. ■



Kentucky Blocks Lawyer Monopoly of Real Estate Closings

Georgia Will Soon Settle a Similar Dispute Over State Bar Unauthorized Practice of Law Opinions

By Kristin Weber

In a major victory for legal consumers, a ruling by the Supreme Court of Kentucky in late August struck down a Kentucky Bar Association opinion stating that real estate closings must be handled by lawyers alone. The decision resonated with a nationwide

trend toward protecting consumers against a lawyer monopoly over services that do not demand a lawyer.

The case was brought by several organizations of nonlawyers who held a stake in Kentucky real estate closings. “Lay closing agents”—who include real estate agents and mortgage

lenders—argued that they were capable providers of closing services. The court agreed, stating that the “ministerial” and “administrative” acts involved with real estate closings in no way required specific legal knowledge.

“It was absurd of the Kentucky Bar Association to declare that a recent law school graduate is more competent to administer a closing than an employee of a title company who has supervised closings for 20 years,” said Tom Gordon, Senior Counsel of HALT.

The Kentucky ruling was in step with HALT’s advocacy of a continuum of legal services to match the continuum of legal consumer needs. This not only connects consumers with the most qualified service provider, but it promotes an atmosphere of competition and consumer choice. The nonlawyer organizations called the bar’s position an attempt to thwart such healthy competition in order to protect lawyers.

Filing an *amicus curiae* brief in support of the lay closing agents, the Department of Justice stated, “[The Kentucky Bar Association statute] likely will cause costs for all Kentucky consumers to rise while providing them no more protection than they currently receive. On the other hand, there is no demonstrated harm from the lay closings that have [already] taken place in Kentucky.”

The Kentucky court’s decision echoes legislation in Virginia and a Supreme Court of New Jersey decision that permit nonlawyer real estate closings. The state of Georgia is next in line to answer the question of nonlawyer closings. The Supreme Court of Georgia heard oral arguments on September 22 on a state bar advisory opinion—much like that of the Kentucky Bar Association—that limits the right to conduct real estate closing transactions to lawyers alone. ■



HALT in the Media

- *Texas Lawyer* interviewed HALT Executive Director Jim Turner for “Slow-Speed Case; After Nearly Three Years, Disciplinary Suit Still in Limbo,” an article on the inexcusable sluggishness of attorney discipline cases in Texas. (September 22, 2003)

- *Texas Lawyer* ran an opinion piece authored by Executive Director Jim Turner and Associate Counsel Suzanne Mishkin. The piece, “Create Discipline Systems That Engender Trust and Respect,” urged reform of the Texas attorney discipline system. (September 15, 2003)

- *Legal Times* published an article by Executive Director Jim Turner and Associate Counsel Suzanne Mishkin entitled “Time for a Whopping,” which discussed urgently needed attorney discipline reforms in the District of Columbia and across the United States. (August 18, 2003)

- *The Chicago Tribune* quoted Executive Director Jim Turner in the article “Low Cost Web Divorces Under Fire.” (July 5, 2003)

- *Legal Times* interviewed Associate Counsel Suzanne Mishkin for an article about the budget crisis the D.C. Board on Professional Responsibility faces. (June 23, 2003)

- *The Washington Post* published an editorial written by Executive Direc-

tor Jim Turner and Associate Counsel Suzanne Mishkin titled “A Better Way to Discipline Lawyers,” which outlined three of HALT’s fundamental attorney discipline reform objectives. (June 22, 2003)

- *The Washington Post* cited HALT’s National Lawyer Discipline Report Card in the article “Cases Against Accused Attorneys Drag On,” the second article of a two-part series. (June 16, 2003)

- *The ABA Journal* published Executive Director Jim Turner and Associate Counsel Suzanne Mishkin’s letter to the editor on the inadequacy of client compensation funds. (June 2003).

- *Gazette.Net* interviewed Senior Counsel Tom Gordon for an article on small claims court reform in Maryland. (May 7, 2003)

- *Miami Daily Business Review*, *Palm Beach Daily Business Review* and *Broward Daily Business Review* all featured the article “Standard of Proof at Issue for Malpractice in Deals,” which quoted Associate Counsel Suzanne Mishkin and referenced HALT’s *amicus* brief in the case *Viner v. Sweet*. (April 7, 2003)

- *The Philadelphia Inquirer* featured an article about HALT’s National Lawyer Discipline Report Card in an article called “Case Closed.” (January 3, 2003)

ABA Committee Endorses HALT-Proposed Reforms

By Amy Dieterich

HALT has scored a major victory in the ABA's recent report on improving "Access to Justice" for people of modest means.

Testifying before the ABA Standing Committee on the Delivery of Legal Services, HALT Senior Counsel Tom Gordon said, "The increasing exclusion of all but the very wealthy from our civil justice system is a crisis that harms tens of millions of Americans each year."

The ABA's Committee concurred, finding that there is an undeveloped

market for personal civil legal services for those of low- to moderate-incomes. Following Gordon's recommendations, the committee proposed reforms that would create a system based on a "continuum of need."

Under this approach, consumers could choose legal services appropriate for their level of knowledge and financial situation. These choices could include using traditional attorney representation, hiring a legal document preparer for specific needs or taking advantage of online resources to pre-

pare a case. The committee proposed that state regulations should be modified to accept and regulate this variety of legal services, so that a consumer has access to resources that correspond to the amount of help necessary.

One way of enhancing access to justice addressed in the committee's report was the issue of increasing the jurisdiction of small claims courts, making them more useful for consumers. HALT has long advocated increasing this ceiling to \$20,000, a level where problems can be resolved without outside expertise. ■

Self-Help Review: Do It Yourself on the Internet

By Kristin Weber

Many people who hire attorneys to handle simple matters are plagued by the nagging feeling that they could probably have done it themselves—and saved themselves a chunk of change—if only they knew how. In many cases, they are right. And, with the help of the Internet, "learning how" is more manageable than you would expect. On the Web, you can access a wealth of cost-free information catered to the public rather than lawyers or law students. Here are a few of the most user-friendly, plain-English online resources available for legal do-it-yourselfers:

Nolo, the premier legal self-help publisher, offers comprehensive and easy-to-understand legal information on the Web at www.nolo.com. This site is a great choice for first-time legal researchers. Navigate this well-constructed site by choosing from a list of common do-it-yourself law topics, such as *Estate Planning & Wills* or *Debt & Bankruptcy*. After selecting a topic of law, start by reviewing the "Encyclopedia Articles"—a concise overview on the subject—and "Ask Auntie Nolo"—frequently asked questions on the topic.



If you find you need more in-depth or jurisdiction-specific information, the site also provides access to case law and statutes. (The site's legal dictionary will help you slog through this type of cumbersome reading.)

Once you've soaked up all of the site's free information, Nolo.com's bookstore lets you load up your virtual shopping cart with self-help books, software, downloads and legal forms.

Web sites like Nolo's tend to concentrate on the most common legal do-it-yourself needs. If your legal situation is more obscure or highly-specific, a law library might be a better bet for you. Check out www.washlaw.edu/lawcat/lawcat.html for a laundry list of the nation's law school law libraries. Scan the catalog for a location near you or click to link directly to a library's Web site.

Two particularly comprehensive and user-friendly law school Web sites are worth note. First, Cornell's online Legal Information Institute—at www.law.cornell.edu—boasts a high volume of traffic: the site gets 9 million hits a week and is the most-linked-to Web resource in the field of law. The site includes content on an extensive list of

law topics and subjects; the brief primer on legal research may be of particular use. After reading the synopsis of your legal subject, delve into relevant state or national Constitutions and codes, court opinions and jurisdiction-specific laws—all of which are accessible from the Institute's Web site.

Jurist—hosted by the University of Pittsburgh at www.jurist.law.pitt.edu—offers many of the same research tools as the Legal Information Institute, providing access to case laws and statutes. Go to the "For the Public" section to access the best resources for nonlawyers. Clicking on a specific "Law Guide" connects you with information tailored to your needs. For example, by clicking on Family Law, you are directed to news, books, law review articles, court cases and organizations that directly deal with family law. A unique feature of the Jurist site is its reference desk, which has a virtual law librarian to whom you can e-mail your research questions.

With such an array of straightforward legal information a mere click away, don't let the thought of handling your own legal affairs fill you with fear. Browse around; you'll be surprised at how simple it is to help yourself. ■

From the Mailbox



Dear HALT,

Who will be responsible for settling my estate after I die?

Query from Queens

Dear Query,

If you have a will, the person (or corporation) you named will be appointed as “executor” or “personal representative.” If you die without a will, the judge will appoint a personal representative to probate your estate, typically a surviving spouse, relative or a trusted friend, although a bank, a corporate trust company or a lawyer can also be appointed. So unless you don’t care, it’s wise to make sure you have created a legally valid will that names someone you know and trust.

If your estate plan is straightforward (i.e., it doesn’t involve a lot of tax ramifications or bequests that come with strings attached), most anyone with basic arithmetic skills and the ability to follow instructions can handle probate.

If your personal representative does decide to hire a lawyer, make sure that the lawyer’s fee is based on the actual work done rather than on a percentage of the value of the estate. Negotiating a contract that specifies an hourly rate, for example, could save thousands of dollars in legal fees.

Book Sale

To purchase any of the titles listed, mail in the **Publication Order Form** along with a check, money order or your credit card information to: HALT, 1612 K Street, N.W., Suite 510, Washington, D.C. 20006. Or, if it’s more convenient, call us toll-free at: (888) 367-4258 and charge your order. Please allow 4-6 weeks for delivery. D.C. residents add 6% sales tax.

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