January 19, 2012
MVLC Brown Bag CLE

Ethical Considerations at the Marquette Volunteer Legal Clinic

Introduction

The Marquette Volunteer Legal Clinic (MVLC) is a limited legal advice and referral service performed by volunteer attorneys and Marquette law student volunteers. Limited scope representation (also termed limited or brief legal advice) is permitted by the rules governing the practice of law in Wisconsin. It is subject, though, to some unique provisions and, at times, gives rise to challenging questions of ethics. The purpose of this seminar is to address those rules governing the MVLC and to acquaint our volunteers with MVLC policies intended to ensure compliance.

I. Limited Scope Representation / Brief Legal Advice Permitted
a. The MVLC model involves limited representation where the volunteer attorney may, for example, agree with a client to draft a document in connection with a transaction, but not to negotiate the terms on behalf of the client.

b. Attorney-client relationship is created

c. Assumes attorneys are active members in Wisconsin Bar Association
   1. Includes registered in-house lawyers per SCR 10.03(4)(f)
   2. Please note that there is presently under consideration by the Legal Assistance Committee of the State Bar, amendments to SCR 10.03, which would grant pro bono publico status to various attorneys not otherwise licensed and active, allowing them to provide legal services with projects such as the MVLC

d. Students assist attorneys; all legal advice must be rendered by the attorney

e. This type of limited scope representation is addressed in Wisconsin’s Rules of Professional Conduct for Attorneys.

f. Specifically, the Rules Permit Limited Scope Representation
   1. SCR 20:1.2(c) reads as follows:
      “A lawyer may limit the scope of representation if the limitation is reasonable under the circumstances and the client gives informed consent.” The rule explicitly allows limited scope representation in certain circumstances, as indicated below.

II. Limited scope representation must be reasonable under the circumstances
a. It is the lawyer’s burden to determine whether the limitation is reasonable. That is, the limitation on the scope of the representation must not be such that the lawyer cannot provide competent representation. Comment 7 to SCR 20:1.2 explains:
   i. “If, for example, a client’s objective is limited to securing general information about the law the client needs in order to handle a common and typically uncomplicated legal problem, the lawyer and client may agree that the lawyer’s services will be limited to a brief telephone consultation. Such a limitation, however, would not be reasonable if the time allotted was not sufficient to yield advice upon which the client could rely. Although an agreement for a limited representation does not exempt a lawyer from the duty to provide
competent representation, the limitation is a factor to be considered when determining the legal knowledge, skill, thoroughness and preparation reasonable necessary for the representation. See Rule 1.1.

b. The MVLC is, by definition, limited to brief advice and referrals and is explicitly contemplated by the Supreme Court Rules

III. The client must give informed consent to the limited representation

a. SCR 20:1.2(c) requires that the client’s informed consent be provided before limiting the scope of a representation. SCR 20:1.0(f) defines informed consent and along with its comments lays out three essential elements:

i. Explanation of facts and circumstances: with limited scope representation, this obviously involves an explanation of what specific services the lawyer is agreeing to provide with respect to the matter. In some circumstances, it also may be wise to explicitly note what services the lawyer will not provide.

1. At the MVLC, our Explanation of Clinic services provided to every client states in pertinent part: "Our purpose is to provide you with basic legal information and appropriate referrals. The clinic cannot accept your case or represent you in any legal action in which you may be involved."

ii. An explanation of the material advantages and disadvantages of a proposed course of conduct.

1. Limited legal advice gives the client the advantage of decreased or eliminated legal fees, but this needs little or no explanation. Of more importance is providing an explanation of the risks of limited scope representation.

2. At the MVLC, the explanation of clinic services provided to every client says "it is usually a good idea to have an attorney represent you, and it may be difficult to proceed without one. We will provide as much assistance as we can today, but you may be more successful if you have an attorney."

iii. An explanation of available options and alternatives. Often, this is self-evident because in most cases the options will be limited representation or no representation. The MVLC explanation of clinic services states "If we are aware of any reasonable available alternatives to our service, we will refer you to them. We recommend that you contact any legal resources to which we refer you."

IV. The rules require that the representation be competent

a. Supreme Court Rule 20:1.1 provides as follows:

A lawyer shall provide competent representation to a client. Competent representation requires the legal knowledge, skill, thoroughness and preparation reasonably necessary for the representation.

b. ABA comments to the rule shed light on what this means:

[1] In determining whether a lawyer employs the requisite knowledge and skill in a particular matter, relevant factors include the relative complexity and specialized nature of the matter, the lawyer's general experience, the lawyer's training and experience in the field in question, the preparation and study the lawyer is able to give the matter and whether it is feasible to refer the matter to, or associate or consult
with, a lawyer of established competence in the field in question. In many instances, the required proficiency is that of a general practitioner. Expertise in a particular field of law may be required in some circumstances. (Emphasis added.)

[2] A lawyer need not necessarily have special training or prior experience to handle legal problems of a type with which the lawyer is unfamiliar. A newly admitted lawyer can be as competent as a practitioner with long experience. Some important legal skills, such as the analysis of precedent, the evaluation of evidence and legal drafting, are required in all legal problems. Perhaps the most fundamental legal skill consists of determining what kind of legal problems a situation may involve, a skill that necessarily transcends any particular specialized knowledge. A lawyer can provide adequate representation in a wholly novel field through necessary study. Competent representation can also be provided through the association of a lawyer of established competence in the field in question. (Emphasis added.)

c. The lawyer must provide competent representation within the limits of the representation, i.e. limited scope representation.

1. The Subcommittee on Limited Scope Representation of the Planning and Policy Advisory Committee (PPAC) of the Wisconsin Supreme Court issued its Phase I report on Limited Scope Representation in August of 2011. The full report can be found at http://www.wicourts.gov/courts/committees/ppac.htm. [PPAC accepted the final report and recommendations and has authorized Phase II of the subcommittee to begin work.]

2. This subcommittee’s report, while broad in scope, addresses many issues relevant to the MVLC. It is recommending, among other things, that several rules be changed.
   a. It recommends amending SCR 20:1.2(c), pertaining to limited scope representation, to require that informed consent be in writing and to create a presumption that the representation is limited to the services described in the writing and that the attorney does not represent the client generally. Current practices of the MVLC comport with this recommended rule change.
   b. The report also recognizes that education and training is critical. Phase II of the study will address this. However, the report states that “The subcommittee further suggests that no rule require a lawyer to complete training before providing limited scope representation as such a requirement may serve as a barrier to improving access to justice and may burden administrators monitoring educational compliance.” (Emphasis added.)
   i. The MVLC already recognizes the importance of training and education and offers many opportunities:
      1. Attorney orientation session which addresses ethics rules and scope of representation issues prior to commencement of work at the clinic
      2. Monthly Brown Bag trainings offering continuing legal education credits on substantive topics seen at the clinics (archived on our website)
      3. Development of extensive resources for use at clinics, together with specialized trainings focused on the resources
4. Presence of clinic supervisor to assist during clinic hours

V. Limited scope representation & brief legal advice require observation of all ethical duties

In addition to the requirement that a lawyer providing limited scope representation be competent (SCR 20:1.1), all other rules apply as well. As Attorney Tim Pierce, ethics counsel for the Wisconsin State Bar says: “Limited scope representation doesn’t mean limited ethical responsibility.”

a. Confidentiality

   1. Supreme Court rule 20:1.6 provides: A lawyer shall not reveal information relating to the representation of a client unless the client gives informed consent, except for disclosures that are impliedly authorized in order to carry out the representation, and except as stated in paragraphs (b) and (c).

   a. Paragraph b: a lawyer shall reveal info relating to the representation of a client to the extent the lawyer reasonably believes necessary to prevent the client from committing a criminal or fraudulent act that the lawyer reasonably believes is likely to result in death or substantial bodily harm or in a substantial injury to the financial interest or property of another.

   b. Paragraph c: A lawyer may reveal information relating to the representation of a client to the extent the lawyer reasonably believes necessary to prevent reasonable likely death or substantial bodily harm; to prevent, mitigate or rectify substantial injury to the financial interests or property of another that is reasonably certain to result or has resulted from the client’s commission of a crime or fraud in furtherance of which the client has used the lawyer’s services; to secure legal advice about the lawyer’s conduct under these rules; to establish a claim or defense on behalf of the lawyer in a controversy between the lawyer and the client; ... to establish a defense...; to comply with other law or court order.

   2. At the clinic locations, this also means remembering to keep your voice down in the conference areas, office and hallways to prevent others overhearing.

b. Conflict free representation (SCR 20:1.7 & 20:6.5)

   1. A special rule has been created for limited legal services programs, like the MVLC:

      a. SCR 20:6.5 Nonprofit and court-annexed limited legal services program. (a) A lawyer who, under the auspices of a program sponsored by a nonprofit organization, a bar association, an accredited law school, or a court, provides short-term limited legal services to a client without expectation by either the lawyer or the client that the lawyer will provide continuing representation in the matter: (1) is subject to Rules 1.7 (conflict with current clients) and 1.9(a) (duties to former clients) only if the lawyer knows that the representation of the client involves a conflict of interest; and (2) is subject to Rule 1.10 (imputed disqualifications) only if the lawyer knows that another lawyer associated with the lawyer in a law firm is disqualified by Rule 1.7 or 1.9(a) with respect to the matter. (b) Except as provided in paragraph (a) (2), Rule 1.10 is inapplicable to a representation governed by this Rule.

b. This rule provides lawyers who want to participate in advice-only legal clinics or hotlines with protection from unintentional conflicts of interest. This is in recognition of the difficulty of checking for conflicts under such circumstances. This rule, however, does not obviate the need to obtain the client’s informed consent to limited scope representation (SCR 20:1.2).
c. Ghostwriting

1. Ghostwriting is the practice of a lawyer drafting pleadings, briefs, or other documents to be filed with the court by a pro se litigant, without disclosing who drafted the document.

2. This practice is permitted in some jurisdictions; others regulate it
   a. When opposed, it is on the grounds that ghostwriting is unfair. Pro se litigants are afforded latitude that represented parties do not receive, and to not disclose the role of an attorney may violate the attorney’s responsibilities to the court. It is considered deceptive and violates the duty of candor to the court.
   b. Other courts that have addressed the issue of ghostwriting do not regard all assistance by an attorney as constituting ghostwriting; only substantial and undisclosed assistance is cause for concern.

3. Wisconsin has no rule governing ghostwriting and there are no ethics opinions addressing it. Timothy Pierce, State Bar of Wisconsin ethics counsel and liaison to the State Bar Professional Ethics Committee states “Given that the large weight of authority holds that a lawyer should disclose substantial assistance in the preparation of pleadings or other documents, prudence would dictate that the lawyer obtain the client’s consent to such a disclosure as a condition of accepting the engagement.” He states further “Some lawyers, particularly in federal court, may wish to use extra caution and disclose the lawyer’s name and bar number.” See New Rules of Conduct for Limiting Representation, Wisconsin Lawyer, Volume 80, No. 3, March 2007.

4. This issue of ghostwriting was also addressed in the Phase I report of the Subcommittee on Limited Scope Representation of the Planning and Policy Advisory Committee (PPAC) of the Wisconsin Supreme Court issued in August of 2011. http://www.wicourts.gov/courts/committees/ppac.htm

5. Citing a formal opinion of the ABA Committee on Ethics and Professional Responsibility, regarding ghostwriting the report stated: The committee concluded that “there is no prohibition in the Model Rules of Professional Conduct against undisclosed assistance to pro se litigants, as long as the lawyer does not do so in a manner that violates rules that otherwise would apply to the lawyer’s conduct.” 30 The committee stated that “[I]tigators ordinarily have the right to proceed without representation and may do so without revealing that they have received legal assistance in the absence of a law or rule requiring disclosure.” 31 Nevertheless, the PPAC subcommittee is recommending the inclusion of a ghostwriting rule in Wis. Stat. §802.05 that would require documents to contain the statement that “This document was prepared with the assistance of a licensed attorney.”

6. In light of the anticipated change in the statute requiring the statement above, the MVLC will institute a policy regarding ghostwriting that comports with the expected changes
a. The MVLC will have available at each site a stamp with the necessary disclosure for use when needed
b. Only substantial assistance with non-standard forms or pleadings call for disclosure
c. Stamp will read: “Prepared with assistance of licensed attorney.”
   i. Will not identify the attorney or the MVLC
d. Most of the assistance with pleadings and other court filings prepared by MVLC attorneys are with standard court-approved forms, which are typically fill-in-the-blank forms, many of which include their own instructions in the margin—no disclosure required
e. Questions regarding this policy should be presented to the clinic supervisor

d. DE FACTO REPRESENTATION & REPEAT VISITS

1. Black’s Law Dictionary defines “de facto” as
   In fact, in deed, actually. Characterizes a state of affairs which exists actually and must be accepted for all practical purposes.

2. Context—The MVLC operates at 4 locations with rotating sets of volunteer attorneys. It is a brief legal advice and referral service and, therefore, is not intended to provide ongoing representation. If clients are returning repeatedly for advice on the same issue we run the risk of being their de facto attorney.

3. We have set up a number of safeguards to avoid this.
   a. Description of clinic in marketing materials—limited legal advice & referrals
   b. Frequency check as a screening tool
      i. Checked across a database for all clinics
      ii. Strive to do this before client is seen
      iii. “Explanation of Clinic Services” addresses the issue and clients sign off on it (See attachment)
      iv. Intake sheet asks for information regarding frequency and if client has been asked to return (See attachment)
      v. Recommendations sheet contains the statement: “Please remember that we cannot provide you with ongoing representation in this matter.”
      vi. A procedure exists for those instances when you suspect a client has not been identified as a repeat client, and is available and posted at the clinics (See attachment)

c. Are there circumstances when it is appropriate to invite a client back? Yes.
   i. We maintain a flexible approach in order to reach our goal of providing brief legal services.
   ii. Examples:
      Client has a question regarding eviction but did not bring lease to the clinic
      You have prepared a demand letter for return of the security deposit and client returns after demand has not been met for further recommendation
      You have advised a client how to commence a small claims case and they return before the hearing for assistance on presenting evidence.
VI. Additional Resources

4. State Bar of Wisconsin Ethics Hotline. Monday to Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. 1.800.444.9404 (ext.)6168.
Explanation of Clinic Services

The Marquette Volunteer Legal Clinic ("Clinic") is a legal information and referral center staffed by volunteer Marquette University law students working with and supervised by volunteer members of the Wisconsin Bar. Our purpose is to provide you with basic legal information and appropriate referrals if more extensive services are needed. The Clinic cannot accept your case or represent you in any legal action in which you may be involved. Our assistance is limited to our meeting with you today and does not create an ongoing attorney-client relationship.

It is usually a good idea to have an attorney represent you, and it may be difficult to proceed without one. We will provide as much assistance as we can today, but you may be more successful if you have an attorney. If we are aware of any reasonable available alternatives to our service, we will refer you to them. We recommend that you contact any legal resources to which we refer you.

Information that you share with us will be treated as confidential by the Clinic and will not be disclosed unless the Clinic is required to do so under applicable state law.

While some persons may visit the Clinic on more than one occasion, each visit must stand on its own and does not establish an on-going attorney-client relationship. In addition, we reserve the right to refuse to see some returning individuals if it appears that their expectation for services is beyond the scope of our services—basic legal information and referrals.

Note: Because this is the courthouse and is open to the public there is the possibility that the other party in your matter will also seek services from this Clinic. Your information will not be shared with anyone else.
Today's Date:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Client Last Name</th>
<th>Client First Name</th>
<th>MI</th>
<th>Former Name (if any)</th>
<th>Date of birth</th>
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Please provide a phone number where you can be reached: ................................................................. Please circle: home / cell / work

E-Mail Address: ........................................................................................................................................

In the event we need to contact you, what means do you prefer? Please circle: Phone / mail / email / any/do not contact me

Confidentiality notice
Information gathered on this page is for statistical and referral purposes only and any personal information will be kept strictly confidential.

Gender: Male / Female

Marital Status: Single Married Divorced Separated Widowed Military/Guard: Yes No Veteran: Yes No

Race/Ethnicity: American Indian African American Asian Caucasian Pacific Islander Mixed Hispanic Other ________________

How many adults live in your household: __________ How many minor children live in your household: __________

Please circle any of the following that you receive: ................................................................. Income and public benefits information will help us to make appropriate referrals. You are not required to provide this information in order to receive our services.

- Food Stamps (Foodshare)
- Unemployment Compensation
- Child Support
- SSI or SSDI
- Worker's Compensation
- W2
- Other ________________
- C-Supp (additional SSI payments for children)
- Badgercare/Medicaid/Medicare
- VA Benefits

What is your monthly household income—please circle the most accurate range:

- $0-$1000
- $1000-$1500
- $1500-$2000
- $2000-$2500
- $2,500-$3,000
- $3000-$3500
- $3500-$4000
- Over $4000

Have you received assistance from the Marquette Volunteer Legal Clinic in the past? Yes No

If “yes,” at which location(s)? House of Peace | Hillview | Milwaukee Justice Center | Veterans Service Center

How did you learn of the Marquette Volunteer Legal Clinic? (Circle one)

- Brochure
- Website
- Friend/Family
- Law School
- Courthouse
- Spanish Center
- Church/Agency (specify): ________________
FREQUENCY CHECK: (Circle)
Results of frequency check
First time client | Previous client but on unrelated issue | Previous client on this issue

Note issues to be aware of if client returns:
Client seen but told not to return on this issue | Client told to return for follow-up. Reason

Provide Participant with Explanation of Clinic Services
➢ I have received the Explanation of Clinic Service and understand and agree to its terms.
➢ He recibido la Explicación de los Servicios de La Clínica Legal y entiendo y estoy de acuerdo con sus términos

Signature of Participant

LEGAL ISSUES SCREENING

Public Benefits:
Have you applied for and been denied, experienced difficulty in applying, or been cut-off of any public benefits within the last six months? Yes No (circle one)

If “yes,” a direct referral should be faxed to the Public Benefits Attorney at Legal Action of Wisconsin utilizing the Public Benefits referral form located in the “MVLC Resources” folder on the computer desktop (“Agencies and Referrals” subfolder).

Domestic Abuse: Please use your judgment in determining whether to ask this screening question. This question is intended to assist with appropriate referrals or to identify a legal issue. This question should be asked in a nonjudgmental manner and in strict confidentiality. **DO NOT ask this question in the presence of any persons other than the client, MVLC attorney, and law student.**

Are you currently in any relationship where you are physically hurt, threatened, made to feel afraid, or are being taken advantage of in any way?

Yes No (circle one)

If “yes” please provide the client with referral information for the Sojourner Family Peace Center (414-933-2722) or the Milwaukee Women’s Center (414-671-6140).

Description of Legal Matter & Information Discussed:
Include any information given regarding statutes of limitation or other potential time constraints. Attach additional notes, if appropriate.
Referrals Made  (note these are some of our more common referrals, but not an exhaustive list. See Legalhelpmilwaukee.org for additional referral options)

☐ Bankruptcy Pro Se Clinic  ☐ LRIS-Wisconsin (Bar Referral Service)
☐ Catholic Charities Immigration Services  ☐ Milwaukee County Courthouse Justice Center/Self Help Clinics
☐ Centro Legal  ☐ Non-Profit Legal Services of Southeastern Wisconsin
☐ Community Advocates  ☐ Sojourner Family Peace Center (former Task Force on Family Violence)
☐ Disability Rights Wisconsin  ☐ Other 1 _______________________
☐ Lagmann Legal Services  ☐ Other 2 _______________________
☐ Legal Action of Wisconsin  ☐ NONE
☐ Legal Aid Society
☐ LRIS-Milwaukee(Bar Referral Service)

Advice given:

Handouts given:

Informational Pamphlets

☐ Alternative Dispute Resolution: Answering Your Legal Questions
☐ Bankruptcy: Answering Your Legal Questions
☐ Custody and Placement: Answering Your Legal Questions
☐ Divorce: Answering Your Legal Questions
☐ Durable Powers of Attorney for Finances and Other Property
☐ Guardians ad Litem in Family Court: Answering Your Legal Questions
☐ Health Care: Answering Your Legal Questions
☐ Marital Property: Answering Your Legal
☐ Probate: Answering Your Legal Questions
☐ Wills/Estate Planning: Answering Your Legal Questions

Referral Handouts

☐ Family Law Referral handout
☐ Housing Law Referral handout
☐ LRIS (Bar Referral Service)
☐ NONE

Other Handouts (please list)

Category of case (check all that apply):

☐ Business and Contracts
☐ Civil Rights (e.g.: discrimination)
☐ Consumer Law: Bankruptcy
☐ Consumer Law: credit/debt/collections
☐ Consumer Law: insurance
☐ Consumer Law: Other
☐ Criminal: felony
☐ Criminal: Misdemeanor
☐ Elder Law
☐ Employment: Other
☐ Employment: Unemployment Compensation
☐ Employment: Wages/Benefits
☐ Employment: Workers Compensation
☐ Employment: Wrongful Termination/Discrimination

☐ Family: Child Support
☐ Family: Custody/Placement/Visitation
☐ Family: divorce/separation/annulment
☐ Family: domestic violence
☐ Family: Guardianship/Adoption/Foster Care
☐ Family: Other
☐ Family: Termination of parental rights
☐ Housing: Landlord/tenant
☐ Housing: Other
☐ Housing: Real Estate/Foreclosure
☐ Immigration: adjustment of status
☐ Immigration: Citizenship
☐ Immigration: detention/removal
☐ Immigration: Other/Non specified

☐ Intellectual Property: (eg. Patents, copyright)
☐ Other
☐ Probate, Trusts and Estates
☐ Public Benefits: Disability Benefits, SSDI, SSI
☐ Public Benefits: Other
☐ Small Claims: Property
☐ Tax and Unclaimed Property
☐ Torts: defamation (i.e., libel or slander)
☐ Torts: malpractice
☐ Torts: Other
☐ Torts: personal injury (e.g., automobile accident, slip and fall, dog bite)
☐ Traffic/License/Ordinance

Amount of time spent with client

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Policy and Practice for

Frequent Users of the MVLC

In the event that it appears an individual has come to the Clinic too many times for advice on the same issue, please do the following:

- If it appears that the client’s **number of visits may be excessive, bring this to the attention of the clinic facilitator or the supervising attorney** to determine if client should be seen that day or asked to leave.

- If there is **concern that this situation may be developing**, bring it to the attention of the supervising attorney. The student will note it in the “frequency of visit” section of the intake sheet, and attach a note to the top page of the group of intake sheets for that individual. A notation will be made on the client database for future reference, requiring a review if the client returns again.

- **If a decision has been made to not see the individual that day or that this visit will be their last**, you may ask the clinic facilitator or the supervising attorney to inform the client and escort them out, if necessary. Again, the student should note in the “frequency of visit” section of the intake sheet that the client was informed that they cannot be seen again on this issue.

- In either situation, the client will be tagged on the client data spreadsheet noting that this client is not to be seen again (at least for that issue).

Should you have any questions regarding this policy or have any suggestions, please feel free to contact the MVLC Steering Committee via Lori Zahorodny, Julie Darnieder, Dawn Caldart, or Angela Schultz with your comments or ideas. Thank you.
Available online at all Marquette Volunteer Legal Clinic Locations

- A Guide for Wisconsin Nonprofit Organizations
- Advising Older Clients and Their Families *Volume 1*
- Advising Older Clients and Their Families *Volume 2*
- Alcohol Beverages Regulation in Wisconsin
- Annual Survey of Wisconsin Law
- Appellate Practice and Procedure in Wisconsin
- Arbitration & Mediation of Business Disputes *Wisconsin Business Advisor Series: Vol. 10*
- Business Litigation *Wisconsin Business Advisor Series: Vol. 6*
- Business Organizations *Wisconsin Business Advisor Series: Vol. 7*
- Civil Procedure Before Trial
- Collections and Bankruptcy *Wisconsin Business Advisor Series Vol. 4*
- Commercial and Consumer Transactions *Wisconsin Business Advisor Series: Vol. 3*
- Commercial Real Estate Transactions in Wisconsin
- Condemnation Law and Practice in Wisconsin
- Condominium Documents, Drafter’s Guide to
- Contract Law in WI
- Critical Terms in Criminal Proceedings in Spanish & English
- Damages, Law of (Vols 1-3)
- Discovery Law and Practice
- Easements, Law of
- Eckhardt’s Workbook for Wisconsin Estate Planners
- Employment Discrimination Law, A Guide to
- Employment Law
- Employment Law *Wisconsin Business Advisor Series: Vol. 8*
- Environmental and Real Estate *Wisconsin Business Advisor Series: Vol. 2*
- Fair Dealership Law
- Family Law Casenotes and Quotes
- General Business Issues *Wisconsin Business Advisor Series: Vol. 9*
- Governmental Claims & Immunities
- Guardian ad Litem Handbook
- Hiring and Firing in Wisconsin
- Insurance Law
- Intellectual Property Law
- Wisconsin Business Advisor Series: Vol. 5
- LLCs and LLPs: A Wisconsin Handbook
- Marital Property Law in Wisconsin
- Organizing a Wisconsin Business Corporation
- Real Estate Transactions System
- Securities, Mergers, and Acquisitions
- Wisconsin Business Advisor Series: Vol. 1
- Seventh Circuit, Attorneys Guide to the
- System Book for Family Law
- The Marital Property Classification Handbook
- The Wisconsin Public Records and Open Meetings Handbook
- Traffic Law and Practice
- Trial Practice
- Voluntary Termination of Parental Rights and Adoption
- Wages & Hours Handbook
- WI Judicial Benchbook Vol I: Criminal/Traffic
- WI Judicial Benchbook Vol II: Civil
- WI Judicial Benchbook Vol III: Family
- WI Judicial Benchbook Vol IV: Juvenile
- WI Judicial Benchbook Vol V: Probate
- Wisconsin Attorney's Desk Reference
- Wisconsin Civil Litigation Forms Manual
- Wisconsin Condominium Law Handbook
- Wisconsin Construction Lien Law Handbook
- Wisconsin Criminal Defense Manual
- Wisconsin Ethics Opinions
- Wisconsin Juvenile Law Handbook
- Wisconsin Probate System Forms and Procedures Handbook
- Worker's Compensation Handbook