

FEATURE

Practicing with Professionalism During COVID-19

Submitted by the Publications Committee of the Oregon Bench and Bar Commission on Professionalism

What does it mean to practice law with professionalism? The COVID-19 pandemic and its repercussions throughout society shine a new light on that important question. The Oregon State Bar (OSB) adopted a Statement of Professionalism in October 1990, and the statement, amended most recently in 2019, is a useful place to seek guidance about how to practice with civility and professionalism. The Publications Committee of the Oregon Bench and Bar Commission on Professionalism prepared a few thoughts on how some of the principles (in bold, below) from the Statement of Professionalism offer guidance during this time:

■ **I will promote the integrity of the profession and the legal system.**

Customs and procedures in legal practice have suddenly and dramatically changed, such as the abrupt transition to videoconferencing for hearings. Although clients may be attending important events remotely, civility and respect for judges and the process remain critical. You should counsel clients about the expectations for conduct in the new virtual environments, and work with them to help them feel comfortable in these new, unfamiliar environments.

■ **I will work to ensure access to justice for all segments of society.**

Much of the professional world’s response to the pandemic has been to turn to technologies for virtual communications. But not all parts of our population have any (or reliable) access to the technologies that other, more privileged people have. Be mindful of these limitations and consider ways to ensure that all



segments of society have access to the legal system in the new remote environments.

At a time like this, access to justice can be expanded through creative solutions. If an attorney’s workload is temporarily diminished by the impacts of COVID-19, consider contacting the OSB,

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the Campaign for Equal Justice, or a local bar association to offer volunteer services you may not otherwise have had time to do. As just one example, probate departments in courts sometimes appoint an attorney for a respondent in a protective proceeding, and they need volunteer attorneys who are willing to serve as a successor/interim guardian, conservator, administrator, or personal representative. Invest some downtime in indulging in creative thinking about longer-term projects to reach out to underserved populations. Even if you can't complete these projects yourself once the pandemic passes, good ideas can be channeled to other lawyers or organizations to implement when the time is right.

■ I will promote respect for the courts.

One aspect of professionalism is resisting the temptation to vent about frustrations with shortcomings of the justice system to anyone less familiar with it. At a time when the courts are struggling to balance competing obligations to protect citizens' legal rights and their health, litigants may be disappointed by delays, jurors may be disappointed that summonses for duty continue, and attorneys may be disappointed by diminished communication from reduced court staff. Professionalism calls upon attorneys to stay abreast of positive efforts being made by the courts, including continuing to hear restraining order and child immediate danger matters, continuing to try cases in which incarcerated accused people have a right to a speedy trial, and continuing to hear civil commitment matters, while prioritizing health and safety through measures that range from remote technology to creating distance between jurors in court. The more you learn about the positive efforts courts make, the more you can help citizens develop balanced perspective about the courts' commitment to justice and safety.

■ I will support a diverse bench and bar.

The interruptions in daily and professional life caused by the pandemic have particular effects on newer lawyers, who are in the stage of their careers in which they benefit from mentoring and support from experienced practitioners. Despite remote working environments, you can endeavor to continue to mentor newer lawyers, using newer communication technologies to include newer lawyers in your work as a more experienced lawyer.



■ I will support the education of the public about the legal system, and

■ I will support pro bono activities.

Another option for focusing on professionalism during downtime caused by pandemic restrictions is to visit the website of the Classroom Law Project (<https://classroomlaw.org/>) and familiarize yourself with all the ways it works to advance civics education in Oregon. Or search for one of the many other organizations that offer pro bono services or provide education. There may be programs you've forgotten about (or were too busy to discover) that ignite your enthusiasm. If so, consider how you can contribute yourself, or who else you know who might be a valuable contributor to their mission.

■ I will work to achieve my client's goals, while at the same time maintain my professional ability to give independent legal advice to my client.

Many lawyers are enduring diminished levels of productivity due to social distancing measures required by the pandemic. This reduction in workload is coupled with concerns that businesses and individual clients will struggle to pay for legal services on a timely basis. Resist the temptation to work on matters for clients likely to pay, to the detriment of clients you perceive as at greater financial risk. Conversely, do not perform unnecessary "busywork" for financially secure clients for the purpose of increasing revenue.

■ I will always advise my clients of the costs and potential benefits or risks of any considered legal position or course of action.

Many clients are facing new personal and professional challenges during these unique times. Desperate clients may be tempted to utilize unethical tactics in their businesses or personal lives, and may urge their lawyers to employ such tactics while negotiating transactions or

during litigation. Counsel clients against such tactics and, if necessary, withdraw from representing clients who insist on inappropriate conduct.

■ I will communicate fully and openly with my client, and I will use written fee agreements with my clients.

We are all being bombarded with mixed messages from our elected leaders, law enforcement, the media, our colleagues, and our communities. More than ever, clients will benefit from lawyers' sound advice and counseling. Consistent communication is reassuring and welcomed during difficult times. Return phone calls and emails from clients on a timely basis, and set clear expectations regarding the scope of representation, billing procedures, and realistic timelines for dispute resolution in light of trial and hearing postponements made necessary by the pandemic.

■ I will not employ tactics that are intended to delay, harass, or drain the financial resources of any party, and

■ I will be courteous and respectful to my clients, to adverse litigants and adverse counsel, and to the court.

Many lawyers are working remotely, and some, because of family commitments, may be doing so in difficult circumstances, with children or aging relatives at home while the lawyer is working. And everyone is contending with the stress and anxiety

caused by the confluence of a historic public health crisis and widespread economic fallout. Consider requests for extensions of time and schedule communications and events with due regard for the unusual time we are in.

Further, professionalism is sometimes tied more to what we refrain from doing than to what we do. For some attorneys, there is a temptation to misuse the opportunity to delay court proceedings by dropping out of conversations with opposing counsel, abandoning email communication to troubleshoot immediate conflicts, and requesting unnecessary continuances to gain advantage. Often, it is what we do when no one is watching that truly defines our commitment to professionalism. Rise above temptation and, whenever possible, act in ways that honor the belief that "justice delayed is justice denied."

■ I will explore all legitimate methods and opportunities to resolve disputes at every stage in my representation of my client.

Despite limitations on the ability to participate in in-person events, continue to explore all legitimate methods to resolve disputes. These methods could include mediation or settlement conferences by videoconference technologies, or broadened and more persistent efforts to resolve cases or disputes through direct negotiations between counsel.

The full text of the Statement of Professionalism is available on the Professionalism Commission's web page at <https://www.osbar.org/professionalism>. ■

PLF and OAAP Resources

We understand that these are very difficult times for many Oregon lawyers, and we want to remind you that the Professional Liability Fund is here to help and has numerous resources available to assist you.

We have three practice management attorneys (PMAs) available to assist you by phone, email, or video conference. For contact information and background, visit our website at www.osbplf.org or call 503.639.6911.

If you are concerned that you have made an error in one of your cases, you can also reach a PLF claims attorney by calling 503.639.6911.

PLF UPDATES

The Oregon Attorney Assistance Program (OAAP) attorney counselors are available to help 24 hours a day, and remain available to members of our community by phone, email, or videoconference. You can reach an attorney counselor at 503.226.1057. You can find additional information about OAAP resources at <https://oaap.org>.

If you have other questions or need assistance, please call us at 503.639.6911. We will direct your call to the staff member who can best help you. Please reach out so we can be of assistance during this challenging time. ■

Claims Corner – Calling a Claims Attorney

By Heather Bowman, PLF Claims Attorney

PLF claims attorneys are available to help covered parties deal with claims situations. Every business day, claims attorneys answer calls from lawyers across the state in all practice areas to help address and avoid claims. Read on for tips for how to maximize this valuable resource.

A. Reasons to call a claims attorney

1. Contact the PLF if someone has made a claim against you.

The most obvious reasons to call the PLF are because you were served with a legal malpractice lawsuit alleging claims against you, you have learned that such a lawsuit has been filed against you, or someone has notified you that he or she is making a claim against you. If you were sued for an alleged error in representing a client or you learn that a lawsuit has been filed alleging claims against you, call the PLF right away. Have a copy of the lawsuit handy so that you can identify the parties and the case number. If the claim is a covered claim, the PLF will hire counsel to defend you in the action.

You should also contact the PLF immediately if you are contacted by someone alleging a claim against you based on an alleged error in representing a client. Sometimes such claims are presented to the covered attorney by a current or former client or by an attorney representing the current or former client. These claims sometimes are accompanied by a demand for compensation or a demand for curative or repair action. If you receive notice of a claim such as this in writing, it is helpful if you have the written demand available when you call the PLF so that you can forward it to the claims attorney who is addressing your call.

You can also now report a claim through the PLF website at <https://www.osbplf.org/claims/reporting-claims.html>. After you report a claim, you will be contacted by a claims attorney.

2. Contact the PLF if you were served with a subpoena for your file or testimony.

If you were served with a subpoena, or you are

contacted by a third party for information about representation of a client or former client, contact the PLF. Contact the PLF before providing any materials or agreeing to testify. Similarly, if you receive a request for information in a post-conviction relief matter, even if the request is made by your former client, we recommend that you contact the PLF. The PLF has the discretionary authority to retain counsel to represent covered parties in discovery matters, including requests for a lawyer's deposition, trial testimony, or file materials. The PLF may retain counsel to help you in navigating issues such as client confidentiality and privilege, and may help avoid causing larger problems.

3. Contact the PLF if you made an error representing a client.

If you made an error in representing a client, contact the PLF. Under the PLF Primary Coverage Plan, you have a duty to report if you become aware of facts or circumstances that reasonably could be expected to be the basis of a claim. The Plan requires that you provide written notice to the PLF as soon as practicable of the specific act, error, or omission; any damages or injury that have resulted or may result; and the circumstances under which you first became aware of the act, error, or omission. See 2020 PLF Primary Coverage Plan VIII.B (available on the PLF website at <https://www.osbplf.org/coverage/primary-coverage-plan.html>).

Aside from your duty to report potential claims to the PLF, doing so as soon as possible can be helpful in terms of avoiding a claim. Sometimes the PLF is able to engage in a repair in an effort to get the case back on track. Other times, a PLF claims attorney may be able to advise you about steps you can take to either avoid a basis for a claim or to mitigate the client's loss. Repairs are discretionary and depend on a variety of factors, but no repair is possible if you fail to report the issue.

If you made an error that you are thinking about fixing on your own, call the PLF first. Self-repair may be the best approach if your client provides informed consent, but you must still report the claim. Additionally, the PLF claims attorney will likely assist you in addressing any obligations to disclose certain information to a client about the situation.

If you think you might have made an error, but you are not sure, or if your client or opposing counsel accused you of making an error, contact the PLF. Even

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if no claim has been made, you have a duty to report the potential claim to the PLF.

4. You can contact the PLF with questions.

PLF claims attorneys receive many calls from lawyers who have questions about substantive or procedural legal issues. We are always willing to discuss a situation with you or brainstorm ideas, but the opinion of a claims attorney holds no sway with the courts and we cannot perform legal research for covered parties. If you find yourself in unfamiliar legal territory, you may wish to associate co-counsel experienced in that area of law to help.

Claims attorneys also receive many calls from lawyers who are dealing with challenging clients. We cannot intervene in your attorney-client relationship, but we can discuss ideas and strategies for working through your issues, or, if necessary, strategies for terminating your attorney-client relationship to minimize exposure for a malpractice claim.

PLF claims attorneys receive many calls seeking ethics advice. Your call to a PLF claims attorney should be related to a claim of malpractice or an attempt to avoid malpractice. If you are seeking free ethics advice, you should call the OSB Ethics Helpline at 503.431.6475. If you require confidential ethics advice, you should retain private counsel.

B. Preparing for your call

If you have previously worked with or otherwise know a claims attorney and want to work with that attorney, you are welcome to call that person directly. Alternatively, you can call the PLF's receptionist, who will direct your call to one of the claims attorneys who is handling informational calls that day.

Your communications with the PLF about claims or potential claims are privileged as long as you protect that privilege, so be sure to call from a private location. You may wish to have other involved attorneys on the call as well, but do not include your client in the call. Make sure you are somewhere you will be able to provide details about the issue and answer questions.

Be sure to have all relevant information available, including the names of the parties and counsel, the case number for a matter in litigation, and all relevant dates.

PLF claims attorneys are here to help covered parties respond to and avoid malpractice claims. Give us a call at 503.639.6911! ■

Stay tuned for the next edition of Claims Corner, where we will cover the claims process.

Excess Coverage – Is Now the Time?

PLF UPDATES

If you have not considered Excess Coverage for your firm previously, now is a great time. Although applications are accepted all year, the PLF is now accepting applications for coverage in 2021.

The PLF offers excess coverage to Oregon law firms on an optional underwritten basis. Limits of coverage are available up to \$9.7 million. The Excess Coverage plan follows the PLF's Primary Coverage Plan, with few differences. The PLF's Excess Program is 100 percent reinsured with top-rated reinsurers.

New firm applicants can apply for up to \$1.7 million in coverage. After a firm has maintained \$1.7 million in coverage for one full calendar year (with the PLF or another carrier), the firm can apply for coverage up to \$4.7 million. A firm will need to have excess coverage at the \$4.7 million level for two full years (with the PLF or another carrier) before applying for \$9.7 million in coverage.

Included automatically in PLF Excess Coverage is an endorsement providing law firms with additional coverage for cyber liability and breach response claims. These types of claims are excluded under the PLF Primary and Excess Plans, so the automatic endorsement added to all Excess Plans is a great benefit to help protect your firm.

To apply, visit the PLF website and create an account on the Excess Portal. All applications are now online, so create an account to start the application process. Each application is reviewed, underwritten, and priced individually. Quotes are typically provided within 10 days of application submission. For more information visit <https://www.osbplf.org/excess-portal/create-account.html>. ■

Chief Justice Orders in Response to COVID-19

CJO 20-027 (7-21-20): Extending Statutory Time Periods and Time Requirement in Certain Tax Appeals

In CJO 20-027, Chief Justice Walters ordered that, in the Oregon Tax Court, for any time period or time requirement limiting the period for commencing appeals, all time periods and time requirements are extended during the COVID-19 state of emergency and continuing for 60 days after the declaration of that state of emergency or any extension is no longer in effect.

The Chief Justice further ordered that, in the Oregon Tax Court, after the initiation of any case, action, or proceeding, to any extent not already authorized, for statutory time periods and time requirements that apply post-case-initiation, the tax court judge may extend any such period or requirement that applies during the COVID-19 state of emergency and continuing for 60 days after the declaration of that state of emergency or any extension is no longer in effect, including by holding cases in abeyance. The tax court judge may order such an extension as to any category of case, action, or proceeding, or any particular case, action, or proceeding.

If the tax court judge extends a statutory time period or time requirement under this order, a party to the case, action, or proceeding may file a motion requesting that the tax court judge impose a reasonable time period or time requirement in lieu of the extension. After the parties have had an opportunity to be heard, the tax court judge may impose a reasonable time period or time requirement, upon a determination of a need to

proceed, imminent harm, or other good cause. The reasonable amount of time shall not be less than the time period or time requirement imposed by statute or Tax Court Rule as determined without regard to this order.

This order takes effect immediately. The authority granted by this order terminates 60 days after the declaration of the COVID-19 state of emergency or any extension is no longer in effect, or on further Chief Justice order, whichever occurs first.

CJO 20-028 (7-21-20): Directing or Permitting Appearances at Arraignments by Remote Means

In CJO 20-028, Chief Justice Walters ordered, notwithstanding ORS 131.045(2) and (3), ORS 135.030(3), and ORS 135.360(3), a presiding judge may direct or permit any arraignment or category of arraignment to be conducted by remote means. The authority granted in this order includes the authority to direct the manner of remote means for any arraignment or category of arraignment, e.g., telephone, video, or any other form of simultaneous electronic transmission within the meaning of ORS 131.045(1)(c).

This order takes effect immediately. The authority granted by this order terminates 90 days after the declaration of the COVID-19 state of emergency or any extension is no longer in effect, or on further Chief Justice order, whichever occurs first. ■

To view the CJOs, visit <https://www.courts.oregon.gov/courts/Pages/coronavirus.aspx>.

Increased Liability Limits for Public Bodies

Oregon's Office of the State Court Administrator (OSCA) has increased the limits of liability for state and local public bodies in cases involving personal injury or death and property damage or destruction.

OSCA adjusts the limits annually, as required by statute. The new amounts took effect on July 1; they apply to all causes of action arising on or after July 1, 2020, and before July 1, 2021.

Based on OSCA's calculations, the new limits are:

- \$2,307,500 for injury or death claims against a state body that involve a single claimant. The old limit was \$2,247,000.
- \$4,615,000 for injury or death claims against a state body that involve multiple claimants. The old limit was \$4,494,000.

- \$769,200 for injury or death claims against a local body that involve a single claimant. The old limit was \$749,000.
- \$1,538,300 for injury or death claims against a local body that involve multiple claimants. The old limit was \$1,498,000.
- \$126,200 for property damage or destruction claims against a state or local body that involve a single claimant. The old limit was \$122,900.
- \$630,800 for property damage or destruction claims against a state or local body that involve multiple claimants. The old limit was \$614,300. ■

A list of past and current limitations on liability of public bodies can be found on the Oregon Judicial Department (OJD) website at <https://www.courts.oregon.gov/Pages/tort.aspx>.

House Bill 4212 – A Melting Pot

Summary: HB 4212 makes changes to various statutes to address the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, including local government and special government body public meetings and operations, garnishment modifications, judicial proceeding extensions and electronic appearances, emergency shelter approval, notarial acts, enterprise zone termination extensions, individual development account modifications, race and ethnicity data collection and reporting, and physician assistant practice authorization. Following are a few of the sections addressed in the house bill.

Local Government and Special Government Body Public Meetings and Operations: HB 4212 allows local governments to hold all meetings of their governing bodies, including taking public testimony, by telephone or video conference, provided a method is made available for the public to listen or observe the meeting. It requires recording of meetings, to be made available to the public, if technology allows. It specifies that meetings held in person must maintain social distancing. It clarifies meeting notice requirements. It specifies that quorum requirements exclude persons unable to attend because of illness due to COVID-19. Finally, it authorizes reasonable expenditures if local government is unable to comply with local budget law during the Governor's declared state of emergency.

Garnishment Modifications: HB 4212 protects CARES Act recovery rebate payments from garnishment. It applies to garnishments issued on or before September 30, 2020.

Judicial Proceeding Extensions and

Electronic Appearances: HB 4212 authorizes the Chief Justice to extend or suspend a time period requirement relating to the initiation of a court case or proceeding requirement related to a pending court case during a state of emergency declaration issued by the Governor related to COVID-19. It permits the Chief Justice to extend or suspend timelines to continue for 90 days after the declaration is no longer in effect. It allows orders to appear for criminal citations issued to be more than 30 days after the date of issue. It authorizes the extension of pre-trial custody of defendants beyond statutory limits if a court makes certain findings relating to the dangerousness of the individual. It includes within the definition of “good cause” for extension of custody or postponement of trials caused by COVID-19. It extends expiration of period to commence or give notice of civil action by 90 days from the end of Governor-declared COVID-19 state of emergency if expiration of claim or period for notice falls within the time period of the emergency declaration. It applies to civil claims, wrongful death actions, tort claims against public bodies, or any other civil cause of action. It excludes time periods for commencement of criminal actions, appeals to Tax Court or Court of Appeals, or initiation of cases or proceedings before the Supreme Court. Repeals provisions on December 31, 2021.

Notarial Acts: HB 4212 establishes a pilot program for remote notarization services. It allows notary public to perform notarial acts, including taking acknowledgments, administering oaths or affirmations, witnessing or attesting a signature, or certifying or attesting copies of documents, with individuals who are not in the physical presence of the notary. It requires technology that allows simultaneous sight and sound, or appropriate adaptive technologies, between notary and individual. It requires personal knowledge of the identity of the remote individual, a recorded oath or affirmation from a credible witness of the identity of the individual, or identity proofing. It requires the notary to make audiovisual recording of the performance of the notarial act and retain the recording for a period of at least 10 years. It requires the Secretary of State to establish remote

notarization rules. It allows a notary public to charge up to \$25 per remote notarial act. Repeals provisions on June 30, 2021.

Race and Ethnicity Data Collection and

Reporting During COVID-19 Pandemic: HB 4212 requires licensed or certified health care providers to collect data on race, ethnicity, preferred spoken and written languages, English proficiency, interpreter needs and disability status (REALD) during the provision of health services related to COVID-19. It defines “COVID-19,” “encounter,” “telemedicine,” and “health care provider.” It directs the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) to adopt rules requiring health care providers to collect and report data using existing standards (ORS 413.161), specifies timelines for data collection, and allows OHA to provide incentives to health care providers to comply with requirements. It clarifies that data collected by providers is confidential and subject to federal and state laws limiting any disclosure of health information. It grants enforcement authority to OHA, the Department of Human Services (DHS), and professional regulatory boards beginning December 31, 2020. It clarifies that insurers cannot use collected data to deny, limit, cancel, refuse to renew, or increase premiums for an insurance policy. ■

This summary is excerpted from the Staff Measure Summary by the Joint Committee on the First Special Session of 2020. You can view the enrolled HB 4212 at https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws.



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eFiling and Service: Entry of Service Contact Information

*By Rachel Edwards,
PLF Practice Management Attorney*

At the time of preparing your first electronic filing in an action, UTCR 21.100(2)(a) requires you to enter your service contact information in the form of a name and email address, which is then designated as a service contact on behalf of an identified party in the action. By eFiling documents, you have consented to electronic service. This implied consent allows opposing parties to electronically serve you with documents in response to the filing, aside from a few exceptions to eService, such as those documents that require personal service or service under ORCP 7.

Unfortunately, the Odyssey File and Serve program doesn't require you to enter service contact information before moving forward with the filing. This omission makes it appear as though entering the information is an option, even though it is a



requirement under the UTCRs. As a result, many people have failed to enter their service contact information, forcing responding parties to serve documents conventionally despite the other party having already eFiled. And, unfortunately, you cannot create a service contact for an opposing party, even if you know the correct information used.

According to Sam Dupree, assistant general counsel at the Oregon Judicial Department, the eCourt system's failure to require entry of service contact information is the number one complaint his office receives about eCourt. His office is working with Odyssey to update the system and make entry of service contact information a requirement before moving forward with a filing. Yet currently there is no timeline for completion. So until a change is made, remember this requirement and enter service contact information when initiating a filing. ■

Oregon eCourt Resources

As a reminder, the PLF has several practice aids to help you with filing and serving in Oregon eCourt. Visit www.osbplf.org, go to Forms under Practice Management, and select the eCourt category. At right is a list of the practice aids available:

- How to Auto-Forward Oregon eCourt Messages
- Oregon eCourt – Questions and Answers from Oregon eCourt Update CLE
- Oregon eCourt Resources
- Oregon eFiling Checklist for First Time eFiler

Oregon's Remote Online Notarization Is Here – But Only Temporarily

By Hong Dao, PLF Practice Management Attorney

Notarization in Oregon became a bit challenging when COVID-19 forced people to stay home and keep a physical distance. Many lawyers came up with clever ways to notarize their clients' documents in person while still maintaining a safe distance. For example, the lawyer, client, notary, and witnesses would meet in their individual vehicles at the lawyer's office parking lot. The notary and witnesses would sit in their cars and watch the client sign the document through the windshield. Then documents would be physically exchanged with limited contact. This parking lot transaction may appear a bit shady to a passerby.

Fortunately, the Oregon legislature recently passed and the Governor signed HB 4212 that makes these parking lot transactions or in-person notarizations unnecessary. Part of this bill (which addresses many other issues) legalizes Remote Online Notarization (RON) through June 30, 2021.

RON allows the notarization of documents to be conducted remotely using a secure online platform designed for remote online notarization. This means that the signer and witnesses do not have to be in the same physical space as the notary to perform the notarial act. This is a much-needed relief, not only for lawyers, but also for many other professions and industries that routinely notarize documents.

Before lawyers rely on remote notarization, it's important to understand what the process entails and ensure that the notary has complied with all

the RON requirements. The Secretary of State (SOS) has more information on RON available here: <https://sos.oregon.gov/business/Pages/remote-online-notarization.aspx>. The SOS has also put together a useful video on YouTube to explain RON and its requirements: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kAFhzjqUrM>.

Be aware that RON may not be adopted by every notary in Oregon. And for those who still prefer the traditional way, there is always the parking-lot-transaction option. ■

This article originally appeared on the inPractice blog, July 14, 2020.

Tips, Traps, and Resources

The Multnomah Law Library Is Moving Across the Street

This month, the Multnomah Law Library will move to its new location across the street from the old courthouse. The new location, the Sixth+Main Building, 1050 SW 6th Avenue, Suite 180, is in the heart of downtown Portland. (Please note that the new library space is not at the new courthouse.) The Multnomah Law Library offers services remotely, including curbside checkout, and will continue to operate from the old courthouse building until the library moves this month. Reach out to the law library staff for answers to research questions, to obtain electronic documents, and to explore other library services at librarian@multlawlib.org, 503.988.3394, or www.multlawlib.org. The library staff remains available to assist you even during these constantly changing times! ■



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