



Fed Tide

April 2014

The Newsletter of the Tidewater Chapter of the Federal Bar Association

Officers & Directors

President

Larry Dash
Assistant Federal Public
Defender

President Elect

Susan Blackman
Willcox & Savage

Vice President

Erin Ashcroft
STIHL Inc.

Treasurer

John Gardner
Gardner & Mendoza, PC

Secretary

Mark Warmbier
Kaufman & Canoles, P.C.

Membership Coordinator

Robert Stenzhorn

Newsletter Editor

Lauren Tallent Rogers
Kaufman & Canoles, P.C.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Larry Dash, Assistant Federal Public Defender

Welcome to the Spring 2014 edition of the Fed Tide. Last month we had our first meeting of the year and had a tremendous turnout. We were near maximum capacity. Thank you very much for your participation and if you were unable to join us last month, please mark your calendars for our next meeting currently scheduled for **June 12, 2014**. In addition to our next meeting, on **June 25, 2014** we will once again be sponsoring an Introduction to Federal Court seminar for summer associates and summers interns. If you or your firm will have summer associates or interns, please contact Erin Ashcroft or John Gardner for further information and to sign your folks up for the program. It's a great chance for these law students to hear from judges of the court as well as receive a briefing on virtually all of the players in the federal court.

In this edition, you will find a Q & A with District Court Judge Raymond Jackson. Thank you Judge Jackson for agreeing to this interview. Additionally, you will also see that one of our own members, Steve Jackson, is running for an elected officer position of FBA Director of Group 1 – Vice Presidents for the Circuits for the 2015 term, at the national level. Each member should be receiving a ballot, by email, from the FBA sometime in June. Please show your support for Steve and return your completed ballot.

We would love to have articles submitted. So if you have a topic you would like to write about and that you believe would be of interest to everyone, please submit them to our editor, Lauren Tallent Rogers.

Finally, a huge thanks goes out to Lauren for putting this newsletter together.

Larry

Strong Turnout at Spring Luncheon Featuring The Honorable Lawrence R. Leonard

Over 80 lawyers, judges and law clerks signed up for the Tidewater Chapter's informal luncheon on March 6, 2014 at Kaufman & Canoles. The Chapter was privileged to feature the Honorable Lawrence R. Leonard, United States Magistrate Judge, as our speaker. The luncheon turnout set a new attendance record and Judge Leonard offered insights from the bench and practice tips for attorneys appearing in federal court.

Prior to taking the bench in October of 2012, Judge Leonard served as a managing assistant United States Attorney in the Eastern District of Virginia. Before joining the United States Attorney's Office here in Virginia, Judge Leonard was a partner at a law firm in Kansas City, Missouri.



The Honorable Lawrence R. Leonard giving his remarks at the March 6, 2014 FBA luncheon



The Honorable Tommy E. Miller with Tidewater Chapter FBA President Larry Dash

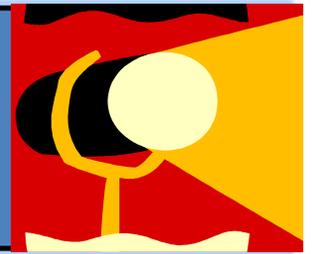


The Honorable Douglas E. Miller with Tidewater Chapter FBA President-elect, Susan Blackman



The newly appointed Tidewater Chapter FBA board members being sworn in by the Honorable Rebecca Beach Smith, Chief Judge of the Eastern District of Virginia

Tidewater Chapter Member Spotlight: Steve Jackson



Steve Jackson is a partner at Pretlow & Pretlow in downtown Suffolk. Steve is a Richmond native and has lived in Suffolk since 1989. He has practiced in the areas of complex products liability litigation and workers' compensation for over 25 years. He graduated from the University of Virginia *with distinction* in 1984 and from the University of Richmond School of Law in 1987. Upon graduation, he served as a law clerk to the Honorable David G. Lowe in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia and then as an associate and partner with Willcox & Savage, PC in Norfolk.

Steve is a past President (2003-2004) and board member of the Tidewater FBA Chapter. He served as a Vice-President for the Fourth Circuit and as the Chairman of the Circuit Vice Presidents. He has also served on the national FBA Board of Directors since 2007 and was appointed by Presidents Robert DeSousa and Gustavo Gelpi to serve as General Counsel to the Federal Bar Association. Steve is also a Fellow of the Foundation of the Federal Bar Association. He recently was elected to serve as the President of the Historical Society of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, which published *From Marshall to Moussauoi: Federal Justice in the Eastern District of Virginia* by John O. Peters. In 2010, he was recognized as a member of Virginia's Legal Elite by *Virginia Business Magazine* and as a Virginia Super Lawyer in 2013.

Steve is currently nominated for the position of FBA Director of Group 1 – Vice Presidents for the Circuits for the 2015 term. Ballots for the national FBA positions will be distributed to all FBA members in good standing on June 15, 2014. Ballots must be returned by August 1, 2014. The Tidewater Chapter encourages its members to offer their support to our fellow Tidewater Chapter member and to participate by filling out and returning your ballots later this summer.

For a full list of candidates for the 2015 national FBA leadership positions and for more information about how you can get involved at the national FBA level, visit <http://www.fedbar.org/Leadership/Nominations-and-Elections.aspx>

National FBA Highlights - an update from Steve Jackson

The Federal Bar Association held its Mid-Year Meeting in Arlington in March, with a variety of programs and group meetings of the various sections and divisions as well as chapters from across the country. The program included a panel discussion of the 50th Anniversary of the Civil Rights and Criminal Justice Acts. A number of chapters from around the country are sponsoring programs celebrating these important legislative milestones and their evolution since 1964.

In April, the FBA held its annual Leadership Training program. This event was attended by chapter presidents-elect and other chapter officers from across the country, including our own Erin Ashcroft and Robert Stenzhorn. Over the course of two days, chapter leaders discussed programming issues and other challenges facing their chapters. The program is designed to help incoming chapter presidents become familiar with the resources available to them from the Federal Bar Association. Participants in the program also had the opportunity to visit Capitol Hill, as part of the FBA's Government Relations delegation, to meet with members of Congress to discuss issues faced by the federal judiciary.

*The Annual Meeting is scheduled for **September 4-6, 2014** in Providence, Rhode Island. The Providence Chapter has planned a great mix of CLE and social events set in this historic city. More information on the FBA's upcoming programs, including webinars, is available at www.fedbar.org.*

Insights from the Bench – A Q&A with The Honorable Raymond A. Jackson, United States District Judge

1. Best advice you received about how to be an effective judge:

A judge must be an active listener. Too frequently one hears what is being said without actively processing what is being said. A judge must do critical listening and thinking to have a clear understanding of the communication. And by all means, a judge must be prepared. Being prepared will certainly facilitate an understanding of what is being communicated.

2. What advice would you give a young lawyer starting a legal career?

There are many suggestions I would give a young lawyer starting a legal career. Among them, I recommend that a young lawyer find a mentor to provide solid legal and personal guidance. An effective mentor will aid the lawyer in avoiding a variety of pitfalls. Secondly, to promote professional growth and reduce stress, I suggest that a new attorney allow time in his or her schedule to participate in some family, community and/or bar association activities. The natural tendency may be to dedicate every hour to professional work to the exclusion of even adequate family interaction. It may be easier to get another job than to rebuild frayed family or other relationships. Finally, I recommend that a new lawyer maintain an open mind about career choices. You may find professional satisfaction in a career choice far different from the career choice(s) planned in the first few years out of law school.

3. What constructive comments would you provide to assist lawyers practicing before you?

My comments are obvious but important. I have found that some counsel do not follow the obvious. Be punctual for court and be prepared. Moreover, it will improve counsel's advocacy to have a firm understanding of the Federal Criminal and Civil Rules of Procedure, Federal Rules of Evidence, and the Local Rules of Court.

4. What are some of your pet peeves that you see occasionally or fairly consistently in written filings, during oral argument, or otherwise?

The following are some of the occurrences that concern me:

- It is unacceptable to file a memorandum of law in support of a dispositive motion or a substantive non-dispositive motion without citing a single case, statute or regulation, that is, without providing any authority.
- It is inappropriate for counsel, a paralegal or other counsel staff to seek what is clearly legal guidance from a judge's law clerks on matters of trial litigation (for example, asking whether the judge wants a motion filed).
- In criminal cases, the Court is delayed when counsel is reviewing a plea agreement or other document with the Defendant at the time Court is to start. This delay may be avoided by the early arrival of counsel or a visit with the Defendant the day before the hearing.
- It is inappropriate when counsel does not control his or her facial expressions or bodily responses when displeased with a witness, opposing counsel or the Court.

5. Are civility and professionalism as strong today as they were 10 years ago?

Generally, civility and professionalism remain as strong as they were ten years ago. This is so because steady emphasis has been put on the need for civility and professionalism. An exception may be found for counsel who frequently appear in federal court in a certain civil practice area. They are often uncivil, combative, and unprofessional with each other. Although the clients and/ or counsel may be able to absolve any monetary sanctions the Court may impose, the Court condemns this conduct and it will deploy innovative and effective ways to curb this lack of civility and professionalism of counsel.

**Insights from the Bench – A Q&A with
The Honorable Raymond A. Jackson, United States District Judge (continued)**

6. What is the best part of being a judge? What is the worst or hardest part?

There are many noteworthy aspects of being a judge. Among them is the opportunity to resolve or participate in the resolution of some of the most complex and challenging legal issues of our day with the assistance of some of the most intellectually able members in the profession. One of the most challenging tasks is the imposition of a sentence that is just and fair in cases where my judicial discretion has been circumscribed by the requirement that I impose a mandatory minimum and/or consecutive sentence. In these instances it is clear that a mandatory minimum sentence and/or a consecutive sentence will not yield a sentence that is “sufficient but not greater than necessary” as mandated by the Sentencing Reform Act. These two statutory mandates occasionally conflict.

7. What memory or event from your early years motivated you to study law?

One of the primary factors which stimulated my interest in learning much about the law and eventually to study law were the injustices my family and others endured because of our racial classification. During my primary and secondary years of education, I was puzzled by the legal system’s professed egalitarian principles, yet its predictably biased treatment of Blacks. I wanted to be a lawyer who used egalitarian principles to justly resolve conflict.

8. What, if anything, do you miss about being on the other side of the bench as a practicing lawyer?

Before I became a judge I had been a member of the Executive Committee of the Virginia State Bar, Bar Council, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Lawyer Discipline, President of the Old Dominion Bar, and an active member of other bar associations and community organizations. As a judge, I am prohibited by the Code of Judicial Conduct from fund raising, potential conflicts and any appearances of impropriety. So, I miss the depth of comradeship derived from bar activities.

9. Identify a most unusual/humorous moment in your courtroom:

On one occasion I was conducting individual examination of jurors in a criminal case in the jury room with the defendant and counsel while other prospective jurors were seated in the courtroom. After I questioned each juror I said, “You are excused” for them to return to the courtroom until the individual examinations were over. When I returned to the courtroom, I discovered the jurors had left the courthouse. I then realized that I failed to tell them they were excused to return to the courtroom. I do not make that mistake anymore.

10. What changes have you seen in the practice of law since taking the bench?

I have seen several major changes since I became a judge. In the criminal area, in 2005, the United States Supreme Court held that the federal sentencing guidelines are advisory, a tremendous relief for defendants and the judges who must sentence defendants. In the civil area, there is the advent of e-discovery which expands and complicates civil discovery. Additionally, litigation moves much more quickly with the advent of electronic case filing. Counsel can file complaints and motions 24/7. But also as a judge I am able to electronically rule on motions thereby decreasing the turnaround time for disposition of motions. Finally, I have observed a dramatic decrease in the number of criminal and civil trials. More defendants are accepting guilty pleas in criminal cases and more civil cases are being resolved through mediation, arbitration, settlements with Magistrate Judges or other means.

EDVA CLERK'S CORNER

*Practical Tips and Announcements
from the Norfolk and Newport News
Divisions Clerk's Offices*



- As of July 15, 2013 all submissions to the Norfolk or Newport News Divisions must be filed electronically, unless the document is excluded from e-filing, such as a sealed document.
- A new docketing event called “Exhibit” has recently been added to both the civil and criminal events under the category “Other Documents.” This event will allow filing users to file additional exhibits to filed documents.
- Online ECF training opportunities are available at <http://www.vaed.uscourts.gov/ecf/Training.html>.
- Signing for another attorney – as a reminder it is never permissible for a secretary or paralegal to sign an attorney’s name on a document filed in the Norfolk and Newport News Divisions. It is permissible for an attorney in your firm to sign for you as long as that attorney is admitted to practice and registered with the Court; the name of the signing attorney should be clearly indicated in typed form below the signature. However, it is not permissible in this division for an attorney to sign for opposing counsel or an attorney representing another party, even if the signer has the permission of the other attorney.

Upcoming National FBA Opportunities

- 2014 Immigration Law Seminar – Memphis, Tennessee, May 16-17, 2014. Go to <http://www.fedbar.org/Education/Calendar-CLE-events/Immigration-Law-Section-2014-Immigration-Law-Seminar-.aspx> to register
- 26th Annual Insurance Tax Seminar – Washington, D.C., May 29-30, 2014. Visit <http://www.fedbar.org/Education/Calendar-CLE-events/26th-Annual-Insurance-Tax-Seminar-.aspx> to register
- FBA’s Inaugural Women in the Law Conference, Washington, D.C., July 11, 2014 . This inaugural conference will address the topic of women in the law broadly from both a historical perspective and how the law impacts women. To register, visit <http://www.fedbar.org/Education/Calendar-CLE-events/Women-in-the-Law.aspx>
- 2014 Annual Meeting and Convention, Providence RI, September 4-6, 2014. To Register, go to <http://www.fedbar.org/Education/Calendar-CLE-events/2014-Annual-Meeting-and-Convention.aspx>

UPCOMING FBA WEBINARS : to find out more information about the below webinars visit <http://www.fedbar.org/Education/Webinars.aspx>

- The Clean Air Act - May 7, 2014
- Federal White Collar Crimes – May 21, 2014
- Complex Civil Litigation - June 4, 2014
- Perishable Agricultural Commodities – August 6, 2014

Judge Hannah Lauck nominated for EDVA

Vacancy – United States

District Judge James R. Spencer is set to take senior status this spring 2014. On December 13, 2013, President Obama nominated Eastern District of Virginia United States Magistrate Judge Hannah Lauck to fill this open district court judgeship. This nomination is still pending confirmation by the full Senate.

Judge M. Hannah Lauck has been a United States Magistrate Judge in the Eastern District of Virginia since 2005. Previously, she worked as a Supervising Attorney at Genworth Financial, Inc. from 2004 to 2005. From 1994 to 2004, she was an Assistant United States Attorney in the Eastern District of Virginia. Judge Lauck worked in private practice at Anderson Kill Olick & Oshinsky from 1992 to 1994 and began her legal career as a law clerk for Judge James R. Spencer of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia from 1991 to 1992. She received her J.D. in 1991 from Yale Law School and her B.A. *magna cum laude* in 1986 from Wellesley College.

FOURTH CIRCUIT JUDICIAL VACANCY

Judge Andre M. Davis, Circuit Court Judge for the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit stepped down from active service on the bench, taking senior status on February 28, 2014. Judge Davis is the first of six Obama appointees to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals to take the step, which creates a new Maryland vacancy to be filled by the President.

Noteworthy Decisions from the Fourth Circuit and EDVA

- **Fourth Circuit to Hear Marriage Equality Case --** In February of this year the Eastern District of Virginia, following the trend of many other district courts across the United States, found that the Marshall-Newman Amendment to the Virginia Constitution which defines marriage as a union between a man and a woman and prohibits gay and lesbian couples from receiving the legal benefits of marriage violates that Equal Protection and Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution.

The Fourth Circuit has granted a motion from the American Foundation for Equal Rights for an expedited briefing schedule and has allowed intervention in the case from Lambda Legal and the ACLU. Oral argument in this case is set to be heard on May 13, 2014 at 9:30 a.m. The Fourth Circuit will post a link to the audio file of the oral argument on its Listen to Oral Arguments page by 2:00 p.m. on Tuesday, May 13, 2014.

The Fourth Circuit's decision in *Bostic* has the potential to impact similar state laws currently in place in North Carolina, South Carolina and West Virginia. ***Bostic v. Schaefer*, 14-1169, 14-1173.**

- **Fourth Circuit Reaffirms Importance of Transparency in Federal Courts and the Public's Right of Access to Judicial Records** – In *Company Doe v. Public Citizen*, a report of an allegedly unsafe product made by Company Doe, which was linked to a child's death, was labeled "materially inaccurate" by a Maryland federal district court in 2012. Company Doe had filed suit in the United States District Court for the District of Maryland under the Administrative Procedure Act to enjoin the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission from publishing this report online. However, the district court permitted the entire litigation to be sealed and to occur behind closed doors; in fact, all documents filed and activity in the case was not even reflected on the public docket. The district court's sealing order was an attempt to avoid unfairly damaging the company's reputation by releasing the report.

The Fourth Circuit reversed the trial court's sealing ruling and ordered all case files unsealed and unredacted, including the report at issue, the docket sheets and the district court's written opinions. Specifically the Fourth Circuit held that: "the district court's sealing order violates the public's right of access under the First Amendment and the the district court abused its discretion in allowing Company Doe to litigate pseudonymously. Accordingly, we vacate in part, reverse in part, and remand to the district court with instructions to unseal the case in its entirety." (continued below)

Tidewater Chapter Membership

Our Chapter's Membership Chair is Robert Stenzhorn, and he can be reached at rstenzhorn@4000law.com.

We ask our current members to encourage their colleagues or associates to join the FBA. Please contact Robert with any membership questions!

Fed Tide is a publication of the Tidewater Chapter of the Federal Bar Association. Any opinions or views published in *Fed Tide* do not necessarily imply approval by the FBA, the Tidewater Chapter or any agency or firm with which the editors or authors are associated. All copyrights are held by the Tidewater Chapter of the FBA unless otherwise noted by the author.

Members of the Tidewater Chapter are encouraged to submit articles or news information of interest for possible publication in the *Fed Tide*. Please submit any proposed articles or news information to the Editors at the e-mail addresses listed below. The Editors reserve the right to decide on publication, and any articles accepted for publication are subject to editing.

Contact Us:

Lauren Tallent Rogers
Newsletter Editor
ltrogers@kaufcan.com

Larry Dash
Chapter President
Larry_dash@fd.org

The *Company Doe* decision also made clear that “the right of public access, whether arising under the First Amendment or common law, ‘may be abrogated only in unusual circumstances.’ . . . [p]ublic access promotes not only the public’s interest in monitoring the functioning of the courts but also the integrity of the judiciary.” *Id.* at 37-38 (internal citations omitted).

Further, “the public and press enjoy a presumptive right of access to civil proceedings and documents filed therein, notwithstanding the negative publicity those documents may shower upon a company.” *Id.* at 47. Put simply, *Company Doe* failed to sufficiently demonstrate that release of the report at issue would cause it to suffer substantial and irreparable economic harm; “an unsupported claim of reputational harm falls short of a compelling interest sufficient to overcome the strong First Amendment presumptive right of public access.” *Id.* at 49. ***Company Doe v. Public Citizen, et. al., No. 12-2209 (April 16, 2013) (Floyd).***

- **Equitable Tolling and Section 2255** – The Fourth Circuit recently addressed equitable tolling in the context of Habeas Corpus Section 2255 review in *Whiteside v. United States*. *Whiteside* was classified as a career offender under North Carolina’s sentencing scheme before the Fourth Circuit’s decision in *Simmons* in 2011. *Simmons* rejected an approach which looked at a defendant’s maximum potential sentence based on an offender with the worst possible criminal history. Within a year of *Simmons*, but more than a year after his case had become “final,” *Whiteside* filed a § 2255 motion seeking to vacate his sentence. The district court dismissed the motion on the basis that it was untimely and that *Whiteside* had waived his right to appeal through his plea agreement. A deeply divided Fourth Circuit reversed the district court. “This case presents the question of whether a federal inmate may use a 28 U.S.C. § 2255 motion to challenge a sentence that was based on the career offender enhancement under the United States Sentencing Guidelines when subsequent case law reveals the enhancement to be inapplicable to him. We find that he may, and in so doing hold that the mistake results from a fundamental miscarriage of justice that is cognizable on collateral review.” *Id.* at 2.

Judge Gregory wrote the majority opinion and concluded that the language in *Whiteside*’s plea agreement did not waive his right to challenge his career offender status. Further, the Court concluded that although *Whiteside*’s motion was filed outside the usual one-year window, equitable tolling applied because extraordinary circumstances prevented *Whiteside* from filing the motion earlier. *Id.* at 13, 27. Specifically, the *Simmons* decision had not yet been issued. Thus, the Court concluded that a “petitioner may challenge his sentence on collateral review based on an incorrect application of the career offender enhancement” and vacated *Whiteside*’s sentence and remanded for further proceedings. *Id.* at 14.

Noteworthy Fourth Circuit Cases – continued

- **Whiteside (continued)**- Judge Wilkinson wrote a strong dissent in which he argued that the majority's decision was a "dramatic expansion of federal collateral review" that "makes shambles of the retroactivity doctrines that have long safeguarded the basic finality of criminal convictions." *Id.* at 35. The dissent took the position that Whiteside's sentence was not improper when it was applied and that no change in the law made it the kind of violation (specifically "a constitutional error or a fundamental defect resulting in a miscarriage of justice") that is reviewable in a § 2255 proceeding. *Id.* at 38. "[T]he majority confuses a change in the law favorable to a defendant with a fundamental breakdown in procedure or justice [T]o hold that Whiteside's situation warrants § 2255 relief implies that every change in the law creates a manifest injustice no matter how lawful the prior proceeding." *Id.* at 47-48. The dissent went on to accuse the majority of adopting a "naively Whig history of law as an unbroken march toward progress and enlightenment." (To which the majority responds that the dissent is "rank with the fearful mistrust of individualized decision-making inherent to traditional conservatism.").

Senior Judge Davis wrote a concurring opinion further responding to the Dissent's strong position stating: "The dissenting opinion is hopelessly pleased with itself. This is not surprising, as it prostrates itself at the alter of finality, draped in the sacred shroud of judicial restraint. . . . The dissenting opinion favors what's 'finished' over what's 'right' and thereby blinks at a profound miscarriage of justice. It is wrong to do so." *Id.* 33, 34. **Whiteside v. United States, No. 13-7152 (April 8, 2014) (Gregory) (Dissent J. Wilkinson)**

Reports Released on 2013 Federal Court Caseloads

The Administrative Office of the United States Courts issues its Federal Judicial Caseload Statistics (FJCS) every year after the Judicial Conference meets in March. According to the latest data (from fiscal year 2013), 2013 saw an increase in the district court caseloads overall and in the number of persons under supervised release. Filings in the courts of appeals and bankruptcy courts fell in 2013.

The median time interval to try a civil case in the Eastern District of Virginia is reported at 11.9 months — down slightly from the 11.3 average of 2012, and no longer the fastest in the country for civil cases as the District of Hawaii reported an average of 11.7 months. This is the first time in five years Eastern District of Virginia had not had the fastest civil docket. However, in 2013 the Eastern District of Virginia tried a total of 47 cases while the District of Hawaii tried just 19. Overall, Eastern District of Virginia has the second fastest civil docket in the country with the third fastest trailing by over four months (the Southern District of Florida had an average of 16.3 months).

Because most cases are not tried, it is also important to look at the average time to disposition for federal cases. The average time to disposition for civil cases is just 5.2 months in the Eastern District of Virginia, again the second fastest in the country, this time second to the Southern District of Florida which averaged 5 months flat. The national median average for disposition of a federal civil case in 2013 was 8.5 months.

All in all it remains clear that the Eastern District of Virginia is worthy of its "Rocket Docket" crown with one of the fastest trial dockets in the country.

LOOKING AHEAD

Tidewater FBA Chapter Luncheon on June 12, 2014

Mark your calendars, More info to come soon!

Introduction to Federal Court – June 25, 2014

An introduction to Federal Court for Summer Associates and Summer Interns

Richmond FBA Chapter is holding a
Civil Rights CLE and Reception Honoring the United States Court
of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit
on Wednesday, May 14, 2014

RSVP using attached form by **May 7, 2014.**



FED TIDE F.Y.I. -- New Federal Courts App

Federal Practitioners may be interested to know about the FedCourts Application for iPhone and iPad. Though this app is not formally sponsored by the US government, the app provides access to PACER, the federal rules of civil, criminal, bankruptcy, and appellate procedure, federal rules of evidence, local rules for EVERY federal court in the country, and the location of every federal courthouse with turn-by-turn navigation using GPS to each. If interested and for more information about how to download visit:

<https://itunes.apple.com/us/app/fed-courts/id550673161?ls=1&mt=8>

Members are encouraged to let us know if there are other applications or resources federal practitioners may find useful.



The Richmond Chapter of The Federal Bar Association

cordially invites you to attend a

Civil Rights CLE

and

Reception Honoring

**The United States Court of Appeals
for the Fourth Circuit**

Wednesday, May 14, 2014

3:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. – CLE

The Law, the Fourth Circuit, and the Last Fifty Years of the Civil Rights Movement

**Location: The John Marshall Ballrooms
101 N 5th St, Richmond, VA 23219**

5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. – Reception

Location: The John Marshall Ballrooms

In recognition of the 50th anniversary of the Civil Rights Act, this continuing legal education program presented by Professor Henry L. Chambers, Jr. of University of Richmond School of Law will provide a fast-paced exploration of the law related to the last five decades of the civil rights movement in the United States, with particular emphasis on cases related to Virginia and the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. Participants will also learn about the Federal Bar Association, the premier bar association serving the federal practitioner and the federal judiciary.

FEDERAL BAR ASSOCIATION, RICHMOND CHAPTER
Civil Rights CLE and Reception

Name: _____ Telephone: _____

E-mail: _____ FBA No.: _____

PLEASE MARK ONE:

_____ **CLE AND Reception**

Members: \$50.00 / Non-member: \$70.00 / Government Employee: \$40.00 (Member) or \$50.00 (Non-Member)

_____ **Reception ONLY**

Members: \$25.00 / Non-member: \$35.00 / Government Employee: \$20.00 (Member) or \$25.00 (Non-Member)

Make checks payable to FBA, Richmond Chapter

Please mail your check and registration form to Kathy Allen, Hunton & Williams, LLP, 951 East Byrd Street Richmond, VA 23219, by *Wednesday, May 7, 2014*. If you have any questions regarding the CLE or Reception, please contact Danielle Giroux at (804) 762-8006 or dgiroux@hccw.com.

(1.5 Hours of CLE Credit is Pending Approval for this Program)