

Docket Call

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Patrick J. Austin, Esq., Editor
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Top Five Interview Tips for Young Attorneys

Jessica O'Connell

The legal job market remains fiercely competitive. Of 2013 class of law school graduates, only 64.4 percent had jobs that required passage of a Bar Exam, according to the National Association for Law Placement. The market is saturated with newly licensed attorneys, which means that if you land an interview, there is no room for error. Below are five important tips you should apply during your interview so you land that legal job.

1. Do your homework.

Before your interview, research the employer. Read your prospective employer's mission statement, company history, and anything currently in the news. Make sure you review the job description and understand exactly what the employer does and what type of work you will be doing at your level. If you are able to obtain the names of the interviewers ahead of time, which is always prudent to ask when scheduling the interview, read up on them too. If you can, speak with current or former employers about what it's like to work there and what the interview process is like. Don't know any? Try contacting your career services office to see if any alumni from your law school work or have worked there or use LinkedIn to see if you have any connections through friends. Getting the inside scoop will give you a competitive edge over other candidates.

2. Show prospective employers that you will be a good fit.

Interviews are rarely about your past experience and are almost solely about your soft skills. Among other things, interviewers want to know how well you communicate and work with others, if you have a strong work ethic, how well you take direction and criticism, if you are creative, and if you are willing to learn. They want to know if you're going to be the kind of person they want to work with every day. Essentially, interviews come down to personality, how well you will mesh with your coworkers, and if you will be a good fit. Be friendly, poised, polite, and confident. Smile, maintain good eye contact, sit up straight, and do not underestimate the power of a firm handshake. The more interviewers like your personality, the more willing they are to overlook your weaknesses and focus on your strengths.

3. Bring more than just your résumé with you.

Not only should you bring copies of your résumé with you, but you should also bring writing samples and a list of references with contact information. Bringing these materials with you shows interviewers that you think ahead and that you can back up your qualifications. Make sure you've asked people whom you list as references if you may do so, and

be sure to tell them the type of positions you are seeking. It may mean nothing to a prospective employer if your references go on about how well you work with others and how excellent your oral communication skills are if the position you are interviewing for consists of almost exclusively independent research and writing. Letting your references know the type of position you are seeking ahead of time will help them tailor their recommendations accordingly.

4. Show the interviewer that this job is your first choice and that you are in it for the long haul.

Convey to the interviewer why you want to work there over anywhere else and be able to explain why. Be enthusiastic. Demonstrate that this job is your number one

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choice (even if it is not), and ask thoughtful questions demonstrating that you are seriously interested in the position. Employers know that people who enjoy their jobs will be more invested in doing the best they possibly can. In a tough economy especially, candidates will show up for interviews when they really don't want the job. It is expensive to hire people, and employers spend valuable time and money recruiting qualified candidates and training new hires. If an employer thinks you are using the position you are interviewing for as a stepping stone or if they feel you aren't passionate about the work they do, they will be reluctant to hire you. Make sure you convey that you are interested in doing this job for many years, if not for your entire career. If you are interviewing for a position that

would require relocation, be able to explain your connection to and interest in working in that location.

5. Be prepared to answer difficult questions.

Don't be alarmed if any of your interviewers challenge you with difficult questions; they are probably doing so because something sticks out in your application materials and/or they want to see how you react under pressure. Participating in mock interviews and anticipating the difficult questions that could be thrown your way will help you prepare to calmly and concisely provide thoughtful answers and move on with the interview. For example, if you have gaps in your résumé, have job hopped, or had a completely different career prior to law school, expect interviewers to

ask about these things. Don't feel the need to over explain perceived weaknesses. Interviewees also often struggle with open-ended questions, such as "tell me about yourself," or "tell me about a time when." Have standard answers and examples rehearsed so you can answer difficult and open-ended questions with ease and, more importantly, with confidence.

Following these five tips won't guarantee you a legal job, but they will improve the likelihood of you getting a call asking, "When can you start?"

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Seminar for Newly Licensed Attorneys Offers Insight on How to Practice Law Effectively in the Commonwealth

Everett Bensten

You've passed the Virginia Bar and are about to be sworn in to practice law by members of the Supreme Court of Virginia. But what can, and should, you do after being sworn in? Unfortunately, a license to practice doesn't come with a roadmap or a list of best practices for effectively practicing law in the Commonwealth. That's where the Young Lawyers Conference (YLC) of the Virginia State Bar comes in and offers help.

Nearly 70 newly licensed Virginia attorneys attended the "First Day in Practice and Beyond" seminar at the Richmond Convention Center on December 2, 2014. The seminar was organized by the YLC and coincided with the swearing-in ceremony held the following day. The seminar, comprised of a morning session and afternoon session, offered practical advice to new attorneys

from seasoned Virginia lawyers and judges. The program covered basic practice tips, law-office management and courtroom expectations. It offered a glimpse into what life is like for a practicing Virginia attorney.

The seminar began with introductions by the following leaders of the Virginia State Bar:

- John Johnson, Chair of the Board of Governors, General Practice Section;
- David Irvine, member of the Board of Governors of the VSB Young Lawyers Conference and
- Elaina Blanks-Green, Chair of the VBA Young Lawyers Division

After introductions, the attendees broke out into concurrent training sessions on various practice areas including:

- Wills, Trusts and Estates
- Criminal Law
- Bankruptcy Law
- Family Law
- Technology and the Practice of Law
- Real Property Law
- Personal Injury
- Employment Law
- Discovery
- Contract Drafting

Speakers during the morning session included Thomas Jamerson, Edward Riley, IV, Lynn Tavenner, Paula Beran, Michael Ewing, Sharon Nelson, John Simek, Kay Creasman, Elizabeth Godwin-Jones, Philip Hart, Elliot Buckner, Randolph Sullivan, Hayden Lee and Anthony Bessette.

In the afternoon, Edward Davis spoke about how to avoid the

Keeping Up With the YLC

Maureen Danker



As spring is finally rounding the corner and bringing on the warm weather, I am reminded that the Bar year is quickly coming to a close at the end of June 2015. Despite what felt like a long winter, the Young Lawyers Conference (YLC) continued at full-speed with its programs and activities. Some, but certainly not all, of our upcoming events are highlighted below.

The Children & the Law Commission printed anti-bullying brochures for distribution to probation officers, school principals, guidance counselors, etc., throughout the Commonwealth to reach parents, as the target audience.

The Community Law Week program, which helps promote the public's awareness and appreciation of the role of law in America, will sponsor a booth at the Law Day Weiner Roast in Fairfax, Virginia on May 1. The booth is geared towards children to provide information and answer questions about the Magna Carta.

Melissa Little and Kristina Wolf, two of our Circuit Representatives from Fairfax and Alexandria, respectively, organized a **YLC Happy Hour** on March 18 in Alexandria to promote two events they planned for this Bar year. A collection of photos from the happy hour can be viewed on the YLC's Instagram account: <https://instagram.com/vsbylc>.

Ms. Little is organizing a local **book drive to promote summer reading**. This program seeks help from local area firms to donate books for children ages pre-K through fifth grade. The goal is to collect these

books by May 28 and provide them to an underprivileged elementary school in Alexandria. If you would like to get involved, please contact Melissa at melissa-little@comcast.net for more information.

Ms. Wolf is organizing a **No Bills Night** on May 1 at the law firm of Shoun Bach in Fairfax from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. This is a public service event held for the benefit of residents in Northern Virginia. Area residents will be able to call a designated telephone number with a legal question or problem. The calls are screened by subject area and routed to a volunteer attorney with experience in that specific field to direct the caller to legal and community services available in the resident's area. To volunteer your time at this event, please contact Ms. Wolf at KWolf@uscourts.cavc.gov for more information.

We added a new **social media** platform to our fleet this year—[Pinterest](#), which now serves as a collection of professional development resources. Some of our boards will be placed on Pinterest as a collection of resources for our users to take from the web site and hopefully drive more traffic.

The YLC maintains an active social media profile. For example, photos from YLC events are posted to our [Instagram](#) feed. *Docket Call* articles and the other relevant content are uploaded to our [Tumblr](#) feed. Tweets are added to our [Twitter](#) profile multiple times per day and our [Facebook](#) and [Google+](#) pages are updated weekly. Please check these platforms to stay informed and up to date on all of our events and programs.

Lastly, I want to encourage everyone to come to the **Annual Meeting** this year in Virginia Beach from June 18 to June 20. Laura O'Brien, our Annual Meeting Athletics Chair, is busy organizing and planning for our **Run In the Sun 5K Race** on June 19 and our **Stitt Memorial Volleyball Tournament** on June 20. Andrea Davison, our CLE Chair, is busy with her committee planning another round of **Judiciary Squares**, which was selected as a showcase CLE program at the annual meeting and is scheduled to take place on June 20. This year's focus will be recent developments in the law. The annual meeting is a great opportunity for young lawyers to obtain CLE credits from our showcase CLE program, as well as others. It also affords young lawyers the opportunity to connect and network with attorneys from across the Commonwealth and enjoy the beauty of Virginia Beach. We hope to see you there!

Upcoming Events

- **May 1**—Law Day Weiner Roast in Fairfax
- **May 1**—No Bills Night in the law offices of Shoun Bach in Fairfax
- **June 18–20**—Virginia State Bar's 77th Annual Meeting in Virginia Beach

You've Got Mail ... To Delete

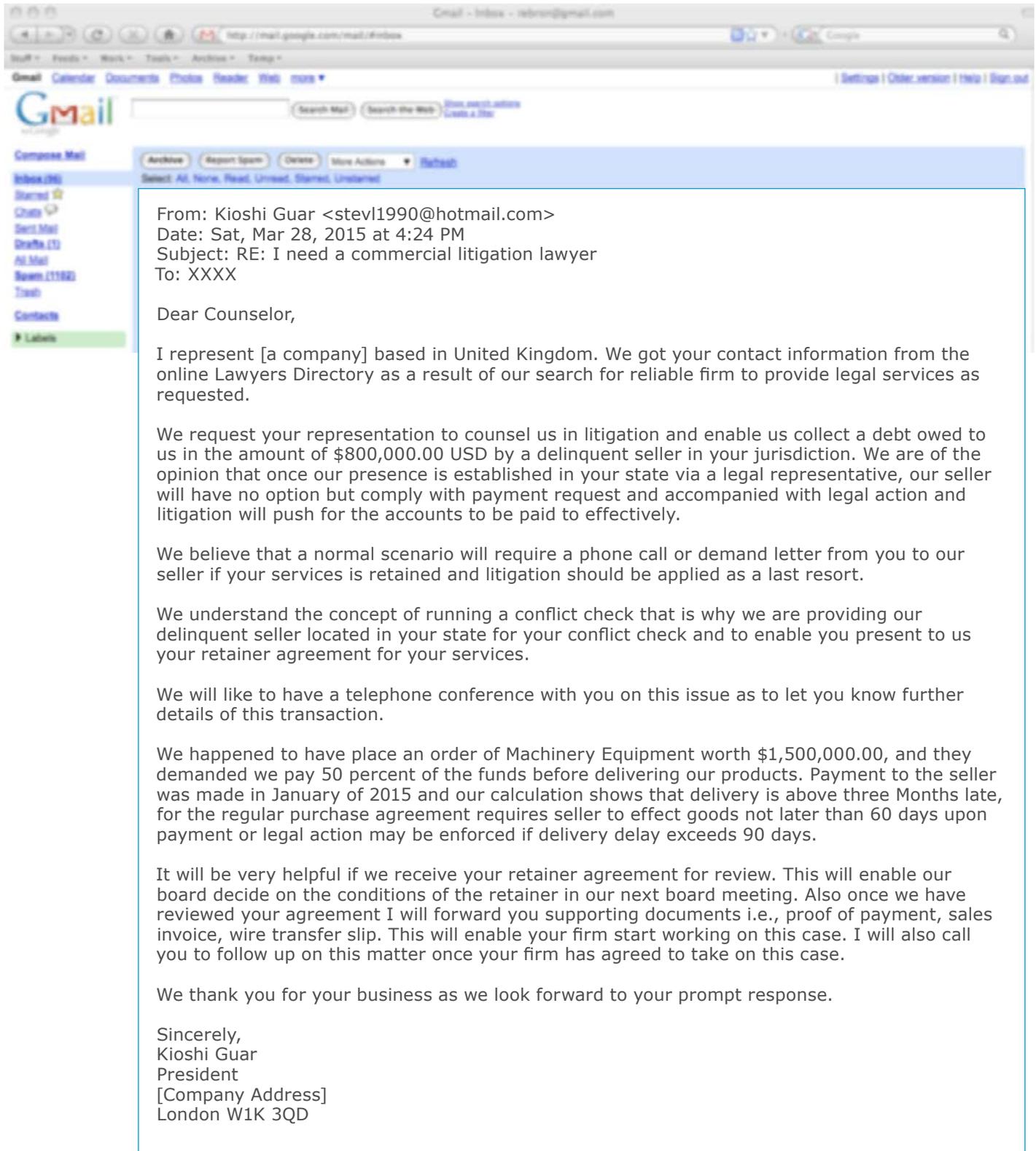
Patrick J. Austin

You open your inbox and discover an e-mail from a stranger requesting your legal services for a breach of contract action or a dispute related to a property settlement agreement. Most attorneys wisely click the delete button and go about their day. Unfortunately,

there remain many practitioners who fall victim to a variety of e-mail-based scams directed at attorneys.

The Infamous "Nigerian Email Scam"

Here's a prototypical email falling under this category:



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Unfortunately, a lawyer based in Houston, Texas was the victim of this exact type of email scam just a few years ago. The attorney, who specialized in collections, reportedly received an email from a Japanese company claiming that it was trying to collect money from clients based in the United States. To provide an aura of legitimacy, the scammer sent this attorney a check for nearly \$400,000, allegedly collected from one of their debtors in exchange for his collections work, which would be performed on a contingency fee basis. The attorney then wired \$182,500 to the "company." The attorney discovered later that the nearly \$400,000 check was fraudulent and his firm had lost the \$182,500.

Before you judge this attorney for failing to see the myriad red flags of being contacted, out of the blue, by a foreign company looking for a single attorney to handle six-figure collections work, keep in mind that, according to a study by Google and the University of California, San Diego approximately 45 percent of email-based "phishing" scams actually work. Yes, you read that number correctly – 45 percent. That means when a scammer sends out one of their deceptive emails, they have almost a coin's flip chance of luring an unwitting individual to provide sensitive private data or, even worse, wire the scammer money.

Warning Signs That The Email You're Reading is From a Scammer

- The e-mail you receive is addressed to "Dear Counselor" or "Dear Attorney" rather than your name;
- The sender is an individual or company based overseas;
- The requested representation typically involves debt

collection, breach of contract, or a family law matter;

- The scammer needs you to wire funds to a non-U.S. based bank account.

Scams Are Getting More Advanced

As people become wise to particular email scam, the scammers don't simply close up shop. Instead, they devise an even more complex scam to try and swindle you out of your hard-earned money. For example, a new scam involves simply clicking on an attachment in a generic e-mail from the U.S. Postal Service or another law firm. For example, a San Diego attorney clicked on an email attachment and wound up losing \$289,000 to hackers who appear to have installed a virus that recorded his keystrokes, according to an article by Debra Weiss.

The attorney received an email where the sender's address ended in "usps.gov." It looked legitimate. So, the attorney clicked on the attachment that accompanied the email. Later, the attorney tried to access his law firm's trust account online. He was transferred to a web page requesting his PIN. This raised a red flag, but the attorney also received a call from someone claiming to be an employee of the bank. This "employee" claimed that the bank noticed this attorney was having difficulty accessing his firm's account and requested he type in his PIN, along with a number that turned out to be a wire transfer code. Suddenly, a web page appeared saying the bank's web site was down for maintenance. A couple days later, the attorney discovered that \$289,000 was transferred from his law firm's account to a Chinese bank.

As you can see, scammers are becoming much more sophisticated. It's no longer just

a blast email with a random "Dear Counselor" in the subject line. The San Diego attorney was the victim of a much more elaborate scheme that is growing in popularity – legitimate looking emails with an attachment that enables a scammer to record your keystrokes and redirects you to fake web pages.

Tips to Combat This New Email Scam

- If you receive a random email from a sender you do not know and have never contacted that is accompanied by an attachment, do not click the attachment.
- If a bank "employee" or other representative calls you out of the blue asking for your PIN, do not provide it. Always remember that most banks do not simply call clients randomly without you first contacting the bank.
- When you identify one of these scam emails, be sure to mark it as "spam" so your email provider is notified. This can help prevent similar emails winding up directly in your inbox in the future.

As communication continues to become more digitized and attorneys get inundated with hundreds of emails each day, it's important to take a step back and exercise caution when responding to a random email. Just because it's in your inbox does not mean the email is legitimate or demands a response. Trust your internal skeptic.

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The General Assembly's Scattershot 2015 Session

Alexander T. MacDonald

In some ways, Virginia's government resembles its federal big brother in miniature: a liberal chief executive struggles with a conservative legislature in a sharply divided, highly partisan political climate. But the comparison is an ill fit in at least one respect: while Congress continues to set records for inactivity, the General Assembly has been on a legislative tear. During the 2015 session alone (January 15 to February 28), the Assembly approved new campus-sexual-assault-prevention measures, limited police surveillance techniques, reformed the Alcohol Beverage Control Board, adopted a regulatory scheme for Uber and Lyft, banned "palcohol" (i.e., powdered alcohol), and legalized industrial hemp.

Yet in lawmaking, volume isn't everything. The 2015 session also saw the General Assembly try to tackle a number of thorny and controversial issues with less success. Here are a few of the highlights (and lowlights):

Ethics reform redux

For the second time in two years, Virginia's legislators tried to shore up the Commonwealth's notoriously lax public ethics rules. This latest effort, approved unanimously in the session's waning minutes, caps gifts from lobbyists and their clients at \$100. It also expands the definition of "gift," which will now include "nontangible" items such as food, travel, and entertainment. Finally, it creates an advisory, nine-member ethics council, whose members will include four active legislators.

Ostensibly, this new package of reforms was designed to patch over the holes in last effort. The 2014 bill, which capped gifts at \$250 per year, was itself a reaction to

the scandal then swirling around former Governor Robert McDonnell. Governor McDonnell and his wife, Maureen McDonnell, were convicted on federal corruption charges in September 2014 for allegedly taking roughly \$165,000 in gifts and favorable loans from Jonnie Williams, the owner of a dietary-supplement company. But the General Assembly's response to that scandal, the 2014 bill, was almost immediately derided as too weak. In particular, critics pointed to its failure to cover "intangible" items, such as free food and travel.

On its face, the 2015 bill is a stronger measure. It lowers the gift threshold by more than half and includes "intangible" items within its limits. But already, many have questioned whether the bill actually improves on its predecessor. Six Democratic lawmakers, all of whom voted for the bill, wrote a public letter to Governor Terry McAuliffe the day after the vote asking him to either veto or amend the bill. They claimed that they would have voted against the bill if they'd known more about it. They blamed Republican House Speaker William Howell for using "hardball" tactics to ram the bill through, leaving them with too little time to review its particulars. The press also attacked the bill as being too lax. The Washington Post, Daily Press, and Richmond Times Dispatch all published editorials calling out some of the bill's shortcomings.

There are plenty of shortcomings to call out. For example, although the new bill ostensibly lowers the maximum-gift cap, it effectively now allows for unlimited gifts: one lobbyist could give a single legislator an endless stream of \$100 gifts. Moreover, while the bill creates an ethics council, it gives

the council no subpoena power or formal enforcement authority. Perhaps most glaringly, the bill covers some "intangible" gifts, but leaves out sweetheart loans of the type that the McDonnells were convicted of taking from Williams.

Perhaps Virginians should expect little better. When you let the foxes guard the henhouse, you can hardly expect tight security.

Discount degrees

In perhaps an aspirational gesture, the General Assembly approved a bill directing the Commonwealth's universities to offer bachelor's degrees for \$16,000. The bill does not create a new degree program, per se. Instead, the bill instructs the state secretary of education and the State Council of Higher Education to develop a plan for offering such degrees. The administrators are required to report back with their plan by October 1, 2016.

The bill itself offers the administrators little definitive guidance. It doesn't explain how they should achieve the desired savings, nor does it include any quality-control measures. It also doesn't make the \$16,000 figure a hard requirement: at the last minute, legislators inserted the words "or such cost as is otherwise achievable."

Nevertheless, it does provide some outlines for the program. It suggests that the universities save money by mixing on-campus courses with online and community-college classes. It also allows the schools to count each participating student as 1.5 students for state-aid purposes.

Every little bit of aid will help, as \$16,000 is significantly less than

the schools currently receive in tuition, even from in-state students. For comparison, the University of Virginia currently receives about \$13,000 per year in tuition and fees from in-state students, for a four-year total of \$52,000. Virginia Tech rakes in about \$12,000 per year, or \$48,000 for four years. Norfolk State, the cheapest four-year institution in Virginia, gets \$7,500 per year, which works out to \$30,000 for a four-year stint. Of course, every dollar not collected by the schools is a dollar saved by the students. At a cost of \$4,000 per year, the new program would save students a minimum of \$14,000 over four years.

Those savings couldn't come at a better time. Adjusted for inflation, tuition and fees at four-year universities across the country have roughly doubled since 1981. Then, the average yearly bill at a public college was \$6,439. Now, it's over \$14,000. Unsurprisingly, student debt has also soared. In 2014, total student debt in the United States topped \$1.1 trillion, up from just over \$300 million a decade before.

The new discount-degree program won't take its final shape until at least October 2016. There's no indication regarding when students will actually be able to enroll. However, for students and parents

now drowning in a sea of debt, the date can't come soon enough.

Gun control misfire

The 2015 session was notable for the sheer volume of its legislative accomplishments, but it was also notable for what it failed to accomplish - Governor McAuliffe's proposed gun-control reforms.

The governor proposed his slate of reforms before the session even began. His proposals included reinstating the one-handgun-a-month rule, which was repealed in 2012. The governor also proposed to revoke the concealed-carry permit of anyone delinquent on his or her child-support payments, to bar anyone convicted of a domestic-abuse-related crime from owning a handgun, and to prohibit unlicensed gun dealers from advertising their ability to sell guns without a background check. He pitched these proposals as moderate, common-sense measures, which he said were supported by a majority of Virginians.

Not among that majority, evidently, were Republican legislators. Staunchly opposed to any limits on gun ownership, Republicans shot down the proposals one-by-one. Indeed, rather than meet the governor half way, they passed several bills expanding gun rights. In one such bill, passed on the

same day they killed the one-handgun-per-month rule, Senate Republicans voted to allow guns on school property after school hours. They also voted to override local ordinances against carrying loaded shotguns and rifles.

While this likely wasn't the response the governor was hoping for, he should be accustomed to it. The gun-control fiasco was only his latest defeat on a signature issue. As a candidate, he pledged to both roll back unfettered access to guns and expand Medicaid coverage. Like his gun-control reforms, the governor's Medicaid expansion went down last year in a blaze of partisan acrimony. It appears the 2015 session was a sequel with the Governor frustrated in an attempt to achieve a top legislative priority. His frustration will almost certainly continue as long as he faces a legislature dominated by conservative Republicans. Likewise, Virginians can continue to take comfort in knowing that their right to binge shop for firearms is in safe hands.

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Make waves with the YLC.

Online registration is open for the 77th VSB Annual Meeting, June 18-21, 2015.

[Register now](#), [download the app](#), and **find out more on the [Annual Meeting website](#).**

Recent Virginia Case Carries Major Implications for Fingerprint Passcodes and Self-Incrimination

Camille Stewart

The ever-evolving technological landscape elicits new and interesting questions of law. Privacy and data security are areas of contention and confusion for many. Why? Because privacy limits are unclear due to the reach of technology outpacing the evolution of the law. As cell phones have advanced, they have become essential to everyday life and are no longer merely a phone used to make and receive calls. Cell phones are minicomputers filled with personal, and mostly private, information including calendars, alarm clocks, books, videos, and photos. People store everything from grocery lists to banking information in phones. How do the laws that govern phones solely to make and receive calls apply to these new multifaceted devices? Courts and lawmakers are slowly answering that question.

In *Reily v. California*, the Supreme Court of the United States shed some light on privacy limits regarding cell phones.¹ The Court held that the police generally may not, without a warrant, search digital information on a cellphone seized from an individual who has been arrested. The Court characterized cell phones as minicomputers filled with massive amounts of private information, which distinguished them from the traditional items that can be seized from an arrestee's person, such as a wallet. This ruling is a necessary stride towards deciphering how the Fourth Amendment applies in this digital age but leaves a lot of unanswered questions.

After obtaining a warrant to search a phone, how will officers access the contents? Can officers compel

the accused to provide one's passcode or fingerprint? Existing laws do not apply smoothly and present an interesting question: Is producing one's passcode or fingerprint to allow access to digital information on a smartphone testimonial communication subject to the Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination?² This was the question answered in a Virginia case, *Commonwealth of Virginia v. Baust*.³

In *Baust*, the defendant David Baust was indicted on charges of assault.⁴ The victim alleged that video of the assault was on Baust's smartphone.⁵ The police obtained and executed a search warrant, retrieving (among other items) the smart phone.⁶ However, the phone was "locked" and could only be entered using a passcode or fingerprint.⁷ The court decided to review each method of entry separately under the Fifth Amendment and arrived at two different conclusions.

The court held that fingerprints and passcodes are different in the eyes of law because of the testimonial nature of providing a passcode, which violates the accused's right not to incriminate him or herself. The judge explained that Baust could not be compelled to provide his passcode to access the smartphone, but could be compelled to produce his fingerprint to access the phone.⁸ Producing the passcode would require the defendant to divulge knowledge—information from his own mind, placing it in the testimonial realm.⁹ However, the Judge concluded that a personal fingerprint does not require any similar knowledge—it is equivalent to a key that fits into a lock.¹⁰

This legal distinction will have a major impact on smartphone users, especially as providers market the increased security of alternate access mechanisms. Your fingerprint is advertised as a more secure method for accessing your phone but presents vulnerability if ever compelled to provide access to your phone. The legal differences may not be clear to users, as the passcode and the fingerprint are functionally equivalent. Should they really be distinguished under the law? Is there a distinction between telling police a passcode and typing in the passcode so that police may gain access to a phone? By typing the code, the individual does not have to provide any knowledge (testimony) directly to the police, although still providing access to data that is potentially criminally incriminating. Is the outcome or the means more important? Although it's not a verbal testimony, providing a fingerprint or writing a passcode may lead to incriminating information.

The *Baust* decision raises many questions. Determining privacy rights in our ever-evolving technological landscape will only get more difficult as breakthroughs continue to be made in the mobile realm. The court, tasked with assessing the functional and technological implications of new technology, will have to navigate through these challenges to help craft laws with those perspectives in mind. It is a difficult balance. Consistency will also be important to citizens as they seek to protect themselves within the bounds of the law. Most immediately, in Virginia, you

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should protect your phone using a passcode, not your fingerprint.

Camille Stewart is a cyber-security and intellectual property attorney at Cyveillance, Inc., a world leading cyber-security company in Reston, VA. She also has a legal blog called TheDigitalCounselor.com that makes these issues accessible to everyone. Camille earned her Juris Doctorate from American University, Washington College of Law.

Endnotes

1. 134 S. Ct. 2473, 2477 (2014).
2. *Commonwealth of Virginia v. Baust*, No. CR14-1439, at 2 (Va. 2d Cir. Ct. Oct. 28, 2014).
3. *Id.* at 1.
4. *Id.*
5. *Id.*
6. *Id.*
7. *Id.*
8. *Id.* at 4.
9. *Id.* at 5.
10. *Id.*

Writers Wanted

We greatly appreciate the contributions from our team of volunteer writers, and we welcome new writers and new ideas. If you are interested in contributing to Docket Call, send an e-mail to docketcall@gmail.com.

disciplinary system and Mary Daniel educated attendees on how to charge and collect attorney's fees. Judge Margaret P. Spencer gave an in-depth discussion on appellate advocacy.

The seminar concluded with Judge Jacqueline F.W. Talevi and Judge Denis F. Soden leading a panel discussion on civility and courtroom etiquette.

Some lawyers may think that a full day seminar on these topics is overkill, but the stories conveyed

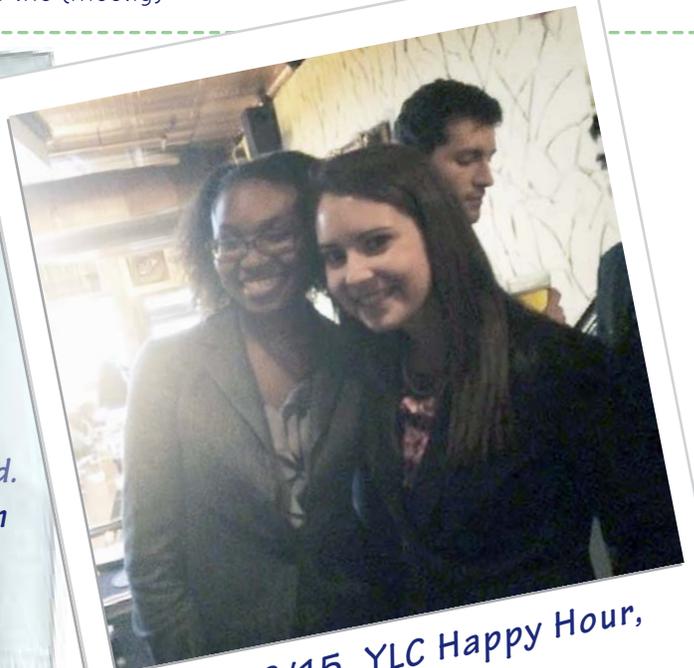
by experienced practitioners and judges shows that many attorneys fail to follow and apply these basic principles when they begin practicing. Hence, the emphasis placed on ensuring all newly licensed attorneys getting exposed to these fundamentals at the early stages of their practice. Additionally, attendees get the benefit of receiving Continuing Legal Education (CLE) credit for attending the seminar.

The Virginia State Bar YLC is pleased to welcome the (mostly)

new attorneys to the practice of law in the Commonwealth. The YLC offers its heartfelt gratitude to the passionate speakers who graciously donated their time and experience to our newest Virginia attorneys.

Everett Bensten is a 2007 graduate of Regent University School of Law and is currently a Senior Assistant City Attorney for the City of Hampton. He is also the Chair of the Virginia State Bar Young Lawyers Conference "First Day in Practice" Program.

Melissa Little and Kristina Wolf, pictured at right, two of our Circuit Representatives from Fairfax and Alexandria, respectively, promote two events they planned for this Bar year at a March 18 Young Lawyers Conference Happy Hour in Alexandria, which they also planned. The YLC has been active this year in organizing events like the No Bills Night and various happy hours.



03/18/15, YLC Happy Hour, Alexandria