

# The Tickler



A Monthly Publication of Douglas-Carson Legal Professionals

September 2020

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## President's Message



*For some legal professionals,* ethics are black and white. But for me, there has always been a lot of gray area. By studying the American Bar Association's Rules of Professional Conduct, I began to understand better what attorneys and non-attorneys must do, should do, and may do. But the longer I worked in the legal field, the more I realized that a legal professional must think about his or her ethical behavior on a daily basis. That behavior also extends beyond the end of the workday into our personal lives. When you think carefully about talking with a client, answering the phone, or drafting a document, you discover that ethical actions must be at the front of your thoughts every minute of the day. But when you leave the office, you can't forget them. You might see a client in a store or meet a colleague at a party, and then what should you do? Social media presents an even more tempting ethical situation. You need to know what the ethical standards are—not just for yourself but also because you are an example to everyone around you (both attorneys and non-attorneys). You might be surprised to know that attorneys often expect their staff to meet a higher level of ethical behavior than the attorneys themselves. (You really expect me to do that?) Nobody is perfect but by studying and discussing the many facets of our lives that involve ethics, we can aspire to become better career professionals.

—Mary Baldecchi, Emeritus PP, PLS, CLA



## DCLP Luncheon Meeting — September 2

*We'll be at Red's* on the back patio. They will accommodate social distancing for us. **Be sure to wear your mask.** Send your lunch order by 5 p.m. Tuesday to [nalsdclp@gmail.com](mailto:nalsdclp@gmail.com) or call Darci at 224-1444. View Red's [menu here](#). As a precaution, please check our Facebook page for any last minute updates or changes.



## Douglas-Carson Legal Professionals

Welcomes

### Yvonne M. Nevarez-Goodson, Esq.

Yvonne M. Nevarez-Goodson, Esq. is the Executive Director of the Nevada Commission on Ethics and has been with the Commission since 2011. Her duties include the direction and administration of the Commission, including its staff, budget, policy and legislation. She provides outreach and education efforts to Nevada's attorneys and public officers and employees regarding Nevada's Ethics in Government Law (NRS Chapter 281A), supervises and conducts investigations of ethics complaints and presents evidentiary and legal hearings before the Commission regarding alleged conflicts of interest by Nevada's public officers, and recommends and presents legislation and administrative regulations.

Prior to her tenure as the Executive Director, Yvonne served as the Commission's Legal Counsel. Yvonne drafted the Commission's opinions concerning the applicability of the statutory ethical standards to Nevada's public

officers and employees and guided, represented and defended the Commission's interests in all legal arenas, including administrative, legislative and judicial. Yvonne reshaped and modernized the legal representation and practice before the Commission.

Before her respective appointments to the Ethics Commission, Yvonne worked for several years in private practice, primarily engaged in government affairs and administrative and commercial litigation. Yvonne began her legal career working for the Nevada Legislative Counsel Bureau, drafting statutes and administrative regulations and advising various legislative committees. Yvonne attended the University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law earning her JD in 2001, and graduated in 1998 from Holy Names University in Oakland, CA.

*It takes less time to do things right than to explain why you did it wrong.*

*—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow*

**DCLP presents  
Cognitive Fitness**



Are you keeping mentally fit during COVID-19? DCLP aims to help. This month's Cognitive Fitness Puzzle is a wordsearch puzzle featuring words common in the litigation discovery phase.

Are you enjoying these puzzles? What kind is your favorite?

Please let The Tickler know by emailing [NALSdclp@gmail.com](mailto:NALSdclp@gmail.com)

Answer to the August 2020 Puzzle



**ETHICS**



Answer to the September puzzle will appear in the next issue.

**FIND THESE WORDS:**

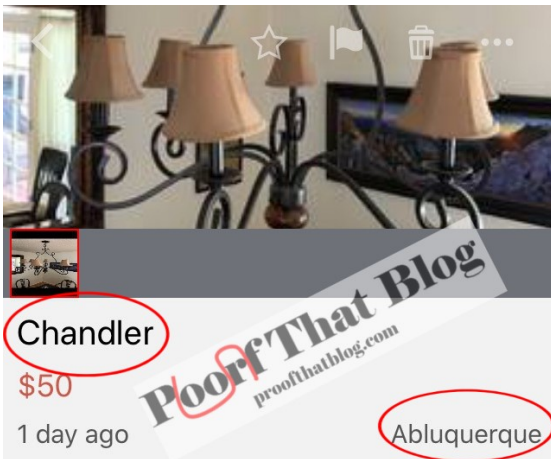
ETHICS	WRONG	CONFIDENTIALITY
CONDUCT	MODEL RULES	FIDUCIARY
INTEGRITY	COMPLIANCE	LEGAL
PRINCIPLES	DISBARMENT	
RIGHT	PROFESSIONAL	



## PROOFREADING! It matters.

Reprinted with permission from Proofthatblog  
by Kathy Sieckman, PP, PLS, ACP

My daughter sent this to me from her local Facebook Marketplace and it took me a minute to figure it out. I had trouble because we have a city here named “Chandler,” so that word didn’t trigger anything until I looked at what they were selling. It should be “chandelier,” so there are a few letters missing. And then I saw the name of the city. There was no winning with this ad.



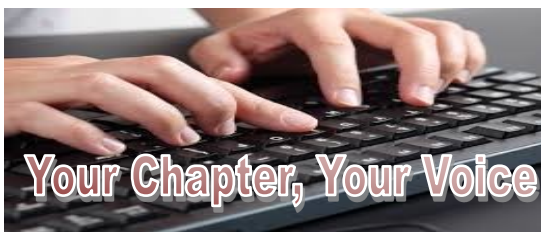
A friend sent this to me and while I assume it was taken from another someplace on the internet, I’m using it anyway. If you read ANYTHING about the pandemic, you should know how to spell “quarantine.” And if you don’t know, you probably have access to a dictionary on your phone, so use that.



I’ve seen this error before and I think have even posted a previous Grammar Giggle with this same issue, but this was in my local Facebook Marketplace recently. It should be WROUGHT iron—which is one of two types of iron, the other being cast iron.

Rod iron mirror  
\$10  
Located at [redacted] Posted in more than one place will delete when sold.





By Dee Beardsley, Emeritus PP, PLS

A friend recently brought to my attention that there are companies who scour the Internet looking for the unauthorized use of copyrighted images. They usually issue a demand letter (take down) and/or demand payment for the use of said image.

This friend—a writer—has a blog. She is diligent about giving photo credit to any image she uses in her blog posts. She recently received a demand for payment for an image she used (and attributed) three years ago in a post that generated 22 hits. It turns out that the person she gave credit to had used an unauthorized copyrighted image (a greeting card). The letter demanded ≈\$700 to avoid a lawsuit. She received another demand letter for a second copyright violation that demanded ≈\$1300. She is reviewing whether to pay to avoid litigation or to fight it.

Frankly, there is no defense.

**Unauthorized use of a copyrighted image is copyright infringement.** Even if applied, the Fair Use Doctrine is a murky area and each court has a different idea of what constitutes fair use.

Why should I care about this? We all should. I would venture that most of us have posted pictures on Facebook. Or reposted someone else's pictures.

Unless you take the picture yourself, you do not own the copyright and any use of someone else's image is a violation of copyright, even if you give credit to them.

**But everyone does it.** Yes. And I hear my mother from the grave now saying, "and if someone jumped off a bridge, would you do it?"

The point is, we've become desensitized in this digital age as to copyright laws and, in particular to the ethics of our behavior on social media.

[Dbs/Interactive](#), a digital content creator agency says there are six myths about copyright. This information is reprinted with permission from the creator:

### **Myth #1: Content found on social media is in the public domain.**

You may think the content in your Facebook News Feed is exempt from copyright violations, but you'd be wrong. **Sharing content you find online is a violation of copyright law**, unless you've been expressly given permission by the original content creator. If you found a funny video online and uploaded it to Facebook or some other social media network, that is very likely an infringement of someone else's copyright.

**The Reality:** When you feel tempted to share a funny video, proper Internet etiquette would dictate that you do a little sleuthing and try to **verify the original source** of the content. Rather than upload and repost their content as if it were your own, you should instead share a link to the original content.

### **Myth #2: If it doesn't have a copyright notice, it's not copyrighted.**

False. Anyone's work is protected under copyright as soon as it's created, and copyright law protects that work for your lifetime, plus 70 years.

This applies to any literary, artistic, or musical material. In fact, the [Digital Millennium Copyright Act \(DMCA\)](#) passed in 1998 actually strengthened

the penalties for copyright infringement on the Internet.

**The Reality:** Absence of a copyright notice has **no effect** on the protection of someone's content under copyright law.

**Myth #3: Crediting the content creator protects you from liability.**

This might be the biggest pet peeve of content creators. The regularity with which **credit (in the form of a byline or link) is offered as a replacement for compensation or permission** is astounding, and it shows how many people fundamentally misunderstand copyright law.

**The Reality:** If you do not own the content, you must either **ask for permission** to share it, or **pay the copyright holder** to license it.

**Myth #4: "I gave them free advertising."**

Despite what you may think, **copyright violations are not a "victimless" crime**. Yes, it's possible you helped grow a content creator's page by exposing your audience to them. It's also possible that **sharing their content had monetary repercussions** for them. In cases where those victims are aware of their rights, they will seek damages.

To illustrate these damages, let's look at a specific example: Suppose you run a very successful Facebook page. Over the course of many years, you've developed a large following, due to your reputation of posting the funniest videos from across the Internet. While surfing one day, you identify what you think is the next big viral video, posted by an undiscovered YouTube talent. You then download the video, add your logo as an intro, and post it on your Facebook page.

The above scenario is what we call **"freebooting."** Even though you have not profited from the video in any way, you are stealing impressions and ad revenue from the original creator, who will never be able to get those views and ad revenue back.

To give you an idea of viral content's monetary value, YouTube pays out approximately \$5-\$8 per 1,000 views on a video monetized by rollout ads; so a video that goes viral and racks up 1,000,000 views is worth \$5,000-\$8,000 in ad revenue. Anyone who earns that revenue without consent from the original content creator is taking that money right out of their wallet.

**The Reality:** Regardless of whether it's free or not, "promoting" someone else's content **does not excuse or forgive your initial copyright infringement**.

**Myth #5: "I've removed your copyrighted material" protects you from consequences of copyright infringement.**

As the example above illustrated, there are often monetary damages that the original content creator cannot recoup when you post their copyrighted content. As a consequence, it's quite common for content creators to use a **Cease and Desist** as the first step towards having their copyrighted content removed—but don't be surprised if an invoice follows.

**The Reality:** Simply **removing their content cannot absolve you of liability** for infringing on someone's copyright.

**Myth #6: "This content is protected by fair use."**

Fair use is a large enough subject to dedicate an entire blog post to it, but I'll give you the highlights of why **fair use is not a silver bullet excuse** to get out of a copyright violation:

[Fair Use](#) is a legal doctrine that permits limited use of copyrighted material without acquiring permission from the rights holders.

There have been many U.S. court rulings that define what constitutes Fair Use, but its protections are largely reserved for reviews, parodies, and educational content.

As an example, it is often Fair Use to use small sections of a copyrighted work while creating a derivative work, such as a movie trailer review that includes clips of original content that add to its commentary; but in that example, showing the *entire* trailer in the review would no longer be protected by Fair Use.

**The Reality:** Fair Use copyright protections **only apply to certain forms of content**, and unique exceptions are evaluated by U.S. courts on a case-by-case basis.

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Whew! All of this information got me to thinking about my own behavior on Facebook. While I don't post often, and when I do it's primarily my own created content, I have on occasion reposted a friend's content rather than share.

### How can I make sure the content I post to Facebook (Instagram) doesn't violate copyright law?

Under Facebook's [Terms of Service](#) and [Community Standards](#), you can only post content to Facebook that doesn't violate someone else's intellectual property rights. The best way to help make sure that what you post to Facebook doesn't violate copyright law is to **only post content that you've created yourself**. It's possible to infringe someone else's copyright when you post their content on Facebook, even if you

- Bought or downloaded the content (ex: a song from iTunes)
- Recorded the content onto your own recording device (ex: a song playing in the background

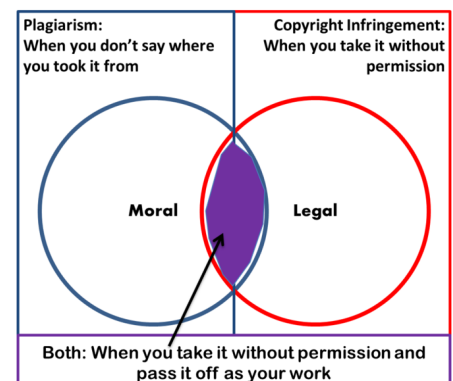
during a party, concert, sporting event, wedding, etc.)

- Gave credit to the copyright owner
- Included a disclaimer that you didn't intend to infringe copyright
- Didn't intend to profit from it
- Modified the work or added your own original material to it
- Found the content available on the internet
- Saw that others posted the same content as well
- Think the use is a [fair use](#)

Before you post content on Facebook, you may want to ask:

- Did I create all of the content myself?
- Do I have permission to use all of the content included in my post?
- Does my use of the content fall within an [exception to copyright infringement](#)?
- Is the content protected by copyright (ex: is it a short phrase, idea or public domain work?)

It's generally a good idea to get written permission from the author of the work before posting content on Facebook. You might be able to use someone else's content on Facebook if you've gotten permission from them, such as through obtaining a license. You also may be able to use someone else's content if it's in the public domain, is covered by fair use or there is another exception to copyright law.



This image is licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 License](#).



# Birthdays of the Month

No September Birthdays, but let's have cake anyway!



This image is licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution 2.0 Generic](#) license.



**Our Black Marble** balance is around \$50. One half can be yours if you pull the black marble. The bag is light (only 4 marbles left). Get your tickets at the September 2 meeting.



## NALS Code of Ethics & Professional Responsibility

Members of NALS are bound by the objectives of this association and the standards of conduct required of the legal profession. Every member shall:

- Encourage respect for the law and administration of justice
- Observe rules governing privileged communications and confidential information
- Promote and exemplify high standards of loyalty, cooperation, and courtesy
- Perform all duties of the profession with integrity and competence
- Pursue a high order of professional attainment

Integrity and high standards of conduct are fundamental to the success of our professional association. This Code is promulgated by NALS and accepted by its members to accomplish these ends.

**Canon 1.** Members of this association shall maintain a high degree of competency and integrity through continuing education to better assist the legal profession in fulfilling its duty to provide quality legal services to the public.

**Canon 2.** Members of this association shall maintain a high standard of ethical conduct and shall contribute to the integrity of the association and the legal profession.

**Canon 3.** Members of this association shall avoid a conflict of interest pertaining to a client matter.

**Canon 4.** Members of this association shall preserve and protect the confidences and privileged communications of a client.

**Canon 5.** Members of this association shall exercise care in using independent professional judgment and in determining the extent to which a client may be assisted without the presence of a lawyer and shall not act in matters involving professional legal judgment.

**Canon 6.** Members of this association shall not solicit legal business on behalf of a lawyer.

**Canon 7.** Members of this association, unless permitted by law, shall not perform legal functions except under the direct supervision of a lawyer and shall not advertise or contract with members of the general public for the performance of paralegal functions.

**Canon 8.** Members of this association, unless permitted by law, shall not perform any of the duties restricted to lawyers or do things which lawyers themselves may not do and shall assist in preventing the unauthorized practice of law.

**Canon 9.** Members of this association not licensed to practice law shall not engage in the practice of law as defined by statutes or court decisions.

**Canon 10.** Members of this association shall do all other things incidental, necessary, or expedient to enhance professional responsibility and participation in the administration of justice and public service in cooperation with the legal profession.



Headline News From **Lowering the Bar**  
 Legal Humor. Seriously. By Kevin Underhill

## Comical Case Names

*Costanza v. Seinfeld*, 693 N.Y.S.2d 897, 181 Misc. 2d 562 (Supreme Court N.Y. County June 21, 1999) (rejecting plaintiff's claim that unflattering depiction of character with same last name defamed him: "While a program about nothing can be successful, a lawsuit must have more substance"); *aff'd*, 719 N.Y.S.2d 29, 279 A.D.2d 255 (2001).

*United States v. 11 1/4 Dozen Packages of Articles Labeled in Part Mrs. Moffat's Shoo-Fly Powders for Drunkenness*, 40 F. Supp. 208 (W.D.N.Y. 1941) (holding product misbranded because it was not in fact a cure or treatment for drunkenness).

*Robin Hood, et al. v. US Gov. Banking Industry, et al.*, No. 3:12-cv-1542-EDL (N.D. Cal. filed Mar. 27, 2012).

*Easter Seals Society for Crippled Children v. Playboy Enterprises*, 815 F.2d 323 (5th Cir. 1987).

*Fortner v. ATF Agents Dog 1, Cat 2, and Horse 3*, No. 06-cv-02148, 2011 WL 11489 (D. Colo. Jan. 4, 2011).

*Brake v. Speed*, 605 So. 2d 28 (Miss. 1992) ("Speed rear-ended Brake — how else could it have happened?!").

*Batman v. Commissioner*, 189 F.2d 107 (5th Cir. 1951), *cert. denied* 342 U.S. 877 (1951).

*Schmuck v. United States*, 489 U.S. 705 (1989).

*Terrible v. Terrible*, 534 P.2d 919 (Nev. 1975) (denying ex-husband's petition to split up property he and ex-wife owned as tenants in common).

*Angst v. Angst*, FS 18-0081, 2018 ONSC 7128 (Ontario Super. Ct. Nov. 29, 2018) (divorce).

*Juicy Whip v. Orange Bang*, 185 F.3d 1364 (Fed. Cir. 1999).

*United States v. An Article Consisting of 50,000 Cardboard Boxes More or Less, Each Containing One Pair of Clacker Balls*, 413 F. Supp. 1281 (E.D. Wis. 1976).

*United States v. One Lucite Ball Containing Lunar Material (One Moon Rock) and One Ten Inch by Fourteen Inch Wooden Plaque*, 252 F. Supp. 2d 1367 (S.D. Fla. 2003).

*Nebraska v. One 1970 2-Door Sedan Rambler (Gremlin)*, 215 N.W.2d 849 (Neb. 1974).

*South Dakota v. Fifteen Impounded Cats*, 785 N.W.2d 272 (S.D. 2010).

*4 Exotic Dancers v. Spearmint Rhino and the Wild Goose, et al.*, No. CV 08-4038 ABC, 2009 WL 250054 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 29, 2009) (denying plaintiffs' motion for leave to proceed pseudonymously).

*United States v. Approximately Thirteen Unoccupied Burial Plots Situated at Forest Lawn Memorial Park's Hollywood Hills Cemetery Located in Los Angeles, California*, No. CV 17-08979 (C.D. Cal. filed Dec. 14, 2017).

*Association of Irrigated Residents v. United States Environmental Protection Agency*, 632 F.3d 584 (9th Cir. Feb. 2, 2011).

*Wang v. Poon*, 302 DLR (4th) 679, 84 BCLR (4th) 199, 2008 BCCA 442 (B.C. Court of Appeal Nov. 7, 2008).

### And finally:

*Death v. Graves*, CGC-06-451316 (San Francisco Super. Ct. filed Apr. 17, 2006) (complaint alleging that the defendants' vehicle crashed into plaintiff Alan Death's motorcycle; Death lived).

69th Annual Conference  
Saturday, September 26, 2020

## Legal Professionals Excel Virtually

### Cost:

- Member (Live Conference Only) - \$99
- Member (Live Conference + Session Recordings) - \$149
- Non-Member (Live Conference Only) - \$199
- Non-Member (Live Conference + Session Recordings) - \$249

### Opening Keynote - Advancing the Cause of Racial Justice as Legal Professionals NOW: From Emmett to Floyd & Freedom

*Terrell Strayhorn, PhD*

Citizens are calling for the elimination of racial injustice in the United States after incidents involving Emmett Till, Trayvon Martin, and George Floyd, among others. Dr. Strayhorn will help you:

- Understand the roles and obligations of legal professionals in social justice/equity work, especially in the area of civil rights.
- Identify ways to actively engage in advancing racial justice in the country.
- Learn, find inspiration, and be ready to act!

### Freelance Isn't Free: How to Start Your Own Successful Freelance/Virtual Paralegal Business

*Wil Antonides, J.D., NALS of West Michigan*

This session, based on personal experience and lessons learned, will provide the how-to's of starting a freelance paralegal business. You will learn how to get (and keep) your own clients, define who your "client" is, find out how to avoid the dreaded "unauthorized practice of law," and learn about the serious considerations needed before starting out on your own.

### How COVID Changed the American Workplace

*David M. Buday, Esq., Miller Johnson*

COVID has impacted every aspect of our lives. This session will discuss what is the new normal for our workplaces and the lasting changes COVID has triggered.

## Diversity in the Workplace

*Aaron Burrell, Esq., Dickinson Wright*

## Overview of U.S. Immigration Issues

*Reginald A. Pacis, Esq., Butzel Long*

Immigration laws is a rapidly changing field. In this session you will learn essential concepts of U.S. immigration issues, including what a visa allows, what an immigration status allows, and the implications of lawful versus unlawful presence.

## The Michigan Innocence Clinic

*Imran Syed, Esq., University of Michigan Law School Innocence Clinic*

Learn from the first exclusively non-DNA innocence clinic in the country. Founded 11 years ago, the MIC has won the successful release from prison of 23 clients, who served anywhere for a few months to several decades in prison for crimes they did not commit. This session will describe the intake, evaluation, investigation and litigation components of this unique law school clinical program, before closing with stories of a couple of the Clinic's most recent cases.

## Conducting Remote Depositions with Ease

*Shaun Fitzpatrick, Fortz Legal Support, LLC*

Legal professionals are learning to work virtually but handling remote depositions can be challenging. During this session you will learn:

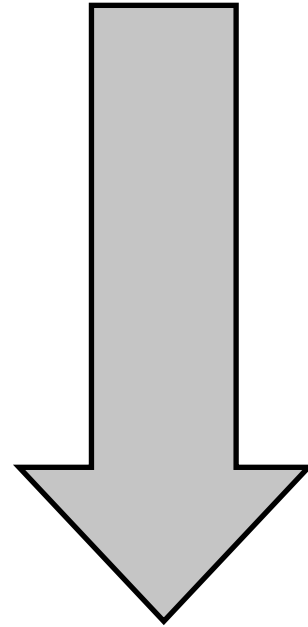
- An overview of video conference features
- Requirements of each participant
- How to easily introduce exhibits during the deposition
- How to record a video conference deposition

## Closing Keynote - Choosing a JoyPowered® Life

*JoDee Curtis, PurpleInk LLC*

Whether you call it work-life balance, work-life integration, or work-life choices, the JoyPowered® philosophy helps organizations and individuals understand how to improve relationships and environments by focusing on their strengths and bringing out the best in others and themselves. Focus on what is "right!"

[REGISTER HERE](#)



## COMPANY MEMBERSHIP

1. Promotes the NALS mission to engage, inspire, enhance, and promote professionals from all across the legal industry by giving them the opportunity to join as members through their companies.
2. Offers discounts for membership on a per-member basis. This discount is equivalent to 20% of an individual membership, saving money on member fees for each person under the company account.
3. Simplifies the process for companies who wish to sign up multiple employees. Joining under a company membership means that your company receives one invoice and can make a single payment for all members, rather than paying for each individually.

## A Day-by-Day Walk Through US Legal History: September

- 1 September 1942** The detention of Japanese in U.S. wartime internment camps during World War II is upheld by a federal judge in Sacramento, California.
- 2 September 1945** Japan formally surrendered, marking the end of World War II, with ceremonies aboard the USS Missouri.
- 3 September 1783** The Treaty of Paris is signed in Paris by representatives of Great Britain and of the USA, officially putting an end to the American Revolutionary War. The Treaty set out the existence of the USA as a sovereign country.
- 4 September 1957** Three years after the *Brown v Board of Education* decision formally desegregated public schools, the Governor of Arkansas, Orval Faubus, deployed the National Guard to prevent nine black students from entering Central High School in Little Rock.
- 5 September 1774** The Continental Congress assembles for the first time in Philadelphia to protest The passage of Coercive Acts passed by the British Parliament. Delegates from twelve of the thirteen colonies met, with Georgia declining to send delegates.
- 6 September 1870** Louisa Ann Swain of Wyoming becomes the first woman in the U.S. to legally cast a vote since 1807.
- 7 September 1916** The Federal Employees Compensation Act is passed, giving workers the right to claim workers compensation. This came after more than three decades of workers protesting for recognition and compensation for injuries received on the job.
- 8 September 1974** President Gerald Ford grants former President Richard an unconditional pardon.
- 9 September 1850** California joins the union, becoming the 31st state to do so.
- 10 September 1924** Nathan Leopold Jr. and Richard Loeb were sentenced in Chicago to life in prison for the “thrill killing” of 14 year old Bobby Franks.
- 11 September 2001** Four US commercial airliners were hijacked by terrorists, with two being flown into the World Trade Center Towers in New York City, and a third flown into the Pentagon in Washington DC. In the aftermath, the U.S. government tightened security measures, including passing the USA Patriot Act in October 2001.
- 12 September 1958** In *Cooper v Aaron*, the Supreme Court unanimously rejected a challenge to *Brown v Board of Education*. The Arkansas state government had challenged the authority of the courts to implement desegregation.
- 13 September 1788** The date for the first Presidential election in the United States is set by the Philadelphia Convention. The Convention selected New York City to act as the temporary capital.
- 14 September 1918** The socialist and labor activist Eugene Debs, who stridently opposed U.S. entry into World War I, is sentenced to ten years imprisonment for his opposition and for violating the Espionage Act.
- 15 September 1981** Sandra Day O’Connor is unanimously approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee, and becomes the first female justice of the Supreme Court.
- 16 September 1987** The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer was opened for signature. The Protocol phased out substances such as CFCs that were responsible for ozone depletion.

**17 September 1787** The United States Constitution is signed in Philadelphia.

**18 September 1850** U.S. Congress passes the Fugitive Slave Act. It was part of a compromise between the Southern slave-holding interests and Northern Free-Soldiers, and required that all escaped slaves that were captured be returned to their owners.

**19 September 1778** The first United States federal budget is passed by the Continental Congress.

**20 September 2011** The U.S. military's "don't ask, don't tell" compromise, which precluded gay and lesbian service members from serving openly, comes to an end.

**21 September 1996** The U.S. Congress passes as law prohibiting federal recognition of same-sex marriage. The Defense of Marriage Act allowed for individual states to define marriage as they saw fit.

**22 September 1862** President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. It declared that as of 1 January 1863, all slaves in rebel states would be free.

**23 September 1838** Victoria Clafin Woodhull Martin was born. She ran for the position of president of the United States in 1872. She was an activist for women's rights and labor reforms, and by most accounts the first woman to run for the presidency.

**24 September 1789** Congress passes the Judiciary Act of 1789 to establish the judicial courts of the US. The Act created a three-tiered federal judicial structure, with the Supreme Court presiding over the hierarchy.

**25 September 1789** The first Congress adopted the United States Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments to the Constitution. The Bill amended the Constitution to include guarantees of personal freedoms and rights, provide limits to government power and specify the distinction between state and federal government powers.

**26 September 1789** John Jay was commissioned as the first Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. He was nominated by George Washington on 24 September, and unanimously confirm by the Senate on this day.

**27 September 1964** The Warren Commission report is released, with the finding that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, killed President John F. Kennedy.

**28 September 1787** The U.S. Constitution is voted on the by U.S. Congress to be sent to the state legislatures for their approval.

**29 September 1938** Congress authorized President Reagan to keep U.S. Marines in Lebanon for an additional 18 months, invoking the provisions of the War Powers Act for the first time.

**30 September 1964** The Nuremberg Trials, composed of Allied powers, finds 22 leaders of the Nazis guilty of war crimes committed during the Second World War.

—Compiled by Jeff Lancaster  
[JPL Process Service, LLC](#)

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## **Douglas-Carson Legal Professionals**

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Amanda S. Bureau, CAE, CVA

Board Support, Strategic Planning,

Staff Leadership

### **Certification and Education Manager**

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Rachel Daeger, CAE, IOM

Communications and Publications

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### **Events/Meeting Planner**

Emilie Perkins, CAE, CMP CMM, PMP

Annual conference planning, future

meeting date selection

[emilie@nals.org](mailto:emilie@nals.org)

### **Membership Manager**

Mark Lewis

Individual Member and Chapter Support

[mark@nals.org](mailto:mark@nals.org)

# Membership Application



engage  
inspire  
enhance  
promote

## Membership Application

Application Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Local Chapter Name: Douglas-Carson Legal Professionals  
Last Name \_\_\_\_\_ First Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Home Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_  
Employer: \_\_\_\_\_  
Position Title: \_\_\_\_\_  
Business Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_  
Preferred Mailing Address:  Home  Business  
Home Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Business Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Fax: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_  
Would you like to receive monthly legal education via email?  
 Yes  No  
Preferred Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

### Your Specialty Area: (required)

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Law Office Management   | <input type="radio"/> Criminal       |
| <input type="radio"/> Business/Corporate      | <input type="radio"/> Bankruptcy     |
| <input type="radio"/> Probate/Estate Planning | <input type="radio"/> Taxation       |
| <input type="radio"/> Court Personnel         | <input type="radio"/> Administrative |
| <input type="radio"/> Litigation              | <input type="radio"/> Government     |
| <input type="radio"/> Family                  | <input type="radio"/> Real Estate    |
| <input type="radio"/> Other (specify): _____  |                                      |

### Years Worked in the Legal Profession:

- 0-1  2-5  6-10  11-15  16-19  Over 20

### Lawyers in Office:

- 0-1  2-5  6-10  11-20  21-49  Over 50

### Type of Legal Office:

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Law Office                 | <input type="radio"/> Self-employed |
| <input type="radio"/> Corporate Legal Department | <input type="radio"/> Court System  |
| <input type="radio"/> Government Services        | <input type="radio"/> Other         |

### Membership Category

- \$207 International Membership (US Currency Only)  
 \$140 New Member Membership (National Dues)  
 \$140 Active Duty Military Membership **[All-Inclusive]**  
 \$85 Associate Membership (educators, judges, attorneys)  
 \$39 Student Membership (minimum 9 credit hours required)  
 \$ 5.00 Local Chapter Dues  
 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ ~~State Association Dues~~

Total Due \$ 145.00

### Payment Method

Payment must accompany application. There will be a \$20 charge for returned checks. Make checks payable to NALS.

- Check One:  Check or Money Order  Visa  
 MasterCard  Discover

Credit Card Number:

\_\_\_\_\_

Expiration Date: Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

Security Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature (credit card registrants only)

### Return This Form and Payment to:

~~NALS the association for legal professionals~~

~~Dept. 1170~~

~~P.O. Box 291483~~

~~Tulsa, Oklahoma 74178~~

~~or Fax To (918) 582-5907~~

Douglas-Carson Legal Professionals  
P.O. Box 2994  
Minden, NV 89423

### Questions?

Call (918) 582-5188 and ask for the member services department.

I agree to be bound by the *Code of Ethics and Professional Responsibility* and the bylaws/standing rules as adopted by NALS. (Visit [www.nals.org/aboutnals](http://www.nals.org/aboutnals) for details.)

Applicant's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

**Membership is nontransferable.**  
**Please send a copy of this application to your local membership chair.**