

SCALL Newsletter

A Chapter of The American Association of Law Libraries

Nov. / Dec. 2013, vol. 41, no. 2

From the President ... by Paul Moorman



I love Thanksgiving! It's a fun holiday filled with friends, family, food and football—all of my favorite things. Thanksgiving is also a good time to give thanks to all the SCALL members who do so much to make our association a success. A volunteer organization cannot exist without volunteers, and SCALL members are great at stepping up to the plate when called to serve. Thank you for all you do.

Our fall meeting at Loyola Law School was a phenomenal success. The Programs Committee, **Michelle Tolley, Elyse Meyers**, **Patrick Sullivan**, and **Sarah Joshi** did an excellent job. Jessica Levinson's presentation about election law was both enjoyable and eye-opening. Also, I want to especially thank **Bob Ryan** for his moving words in remembrance of **Mary Dryden**. She will be missed.

The Programs Committee has also announced that the Holiday Party will take place at Blue Cow Kitchen in downtown Los Angeles on Tuesday, December 10, 2013. This should be a fun time for all with friends, good food and prizes. You won't want to miss it. Information about registration can be found on the SCALL website.

Speaking of important events, Vice President **Kelsey Chrisley** is busy planning next year's Institute scheduled for April 11-12 at the Ventura Beach Marriott, one of our favorite Institute venues. The topic is privacy, which is certainly timely and important. **Leonette Williams**, the Institute Committee Speakers Subcommittee Chair, recently sent out a call for suggestions on topics and speakers. She was thrilled with the response she received from the membership and is currently at work building the program. It promises to be an interesting and informative conference. Remember to mark your calendars and watch the listserv for more information about the Institute from Kelsey and her team.

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Save The Date

SCALL Institute 2014
Date: April 11-12, 2014
Location: Ventura Beach Marriott
Topic: Privacy





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Advertisers (click name to view ad)

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Submission Deadlines

We welcome the submission of any articles of interest to the law library community. Contact Patricia Pelz Hart, **SCALL Newsletter Editor**: hart@chapman.edu

All submissions should be received by the following dates:

January 13, 2014

Mar. / Apr. 2014 issue

May 12, 2014

May / Jun. 2014 issue

September 8, 2014

November 10, 2014

Nov. / Dec. 2014 issue

Editor's Notes ... by Patricia Pelz Hart



The SCALL Newsletter is very grateful for its continued support from the local library community. Contributors to this issue are Newsletter staff, SCALL members, and even a former SCALL member who has relocated to Nevada.

Our articles are reflective (job searching; work recharging), informative (court websites for pro se litigants), and rousing (attorney's fees red alert). Readers can also be armchair travelers on a visit to USC. The regular columns and minutes document the happenings of an active chapter with a committed membership. The treasurer's report, a new regular column, allows readers to evaluate SCALL's financial health.

May you have a happy holiday and a good new year.



Oakley Award Nominee Suggestions

The **Robert L. Oakley Advocacy Award** is given to recognize an AALL member or group for outstanding advocacy work contributing significantly to the AALL policy agenda at the federal, state, local, or international level.

AALL members and groups, with the exception of current members of the Government Relations Committee, are eligible for this award.

Send your nominations to AALL's Government Relations Committee chair Susan NevelowMart susan.nevelow.mart@colorado.edu by **February 1, 2014**.

Additional details are available on the Oakley award page $\underline{\text{http://aallnet.org/main-menu/Member-Resources/AALLawards/award-oakley.html}}$.



PAGI Award 2014 Solicitation

Nominate an individual or group for the Public Access to Government Information (PAGI) Award.

Help AALL recognize individuals or organizations that have made significant contributions to protect and promote greater public access to government information.



Send your nominations to AALL's Government Relations Committee chair Susan Nevelow Mart susan.nevelow.mart@colorado.edu by **February 1, 2014.**

Visit the PAGI award page http://aallnet.org/main-menu/Member-Resources/AALLawards/award-information.html for further details.

Heard Around Town ... by Larry Meyer



Greetings all, I hope each of you are enjoying the change in seasons and preparations for the upcoming holidays. In this issue, I have a few member news items to pass along.

First up are congratulations to **Michael Saint-Onge**, who on August 7th married **Leonardo Chalupowicz**. After waiting ten years to tie the knot, we wish Michael and Leonardo all the best as they go forward together.

Also receiving congratulations is **Leigh Inman**, the newly appointed Law Library Director at Thomas Jefferson School of Law in San Diego. In addition to becoming Director, Leigh is also an Assistant Professor of Law at the school. Previous to being named Director, Leigh served as "Acting" Director of the law library.

Best wishes to **Michele Lucero** as she continues to be busy with additional endeavors. Recently, she was selected, along with **Nina Platt**, to be Co-Editor of *Pinhawk*, *Librarian News Digest*. She has also become an adjunct professor at Woodbury University.

SCALL Past President **Mark Gediman** of Best Best & Krieger LLP, will be participating in the Ark Group's 8th annual Best Practices & Management Strategies for Law Firm Library, Research & Information Services conference on February 20th in New York. He will be debating with AALL Board Member **Greg Lambert** of Jackson Walker on the topic "Is a Law Firm Librarian Even a Librarian Anymore?"

It was interesting to those in attendance at the Fall Meeting to hear **Bob Ryan**'s brief comments about the encounters over the years between himself and **Mary Dryden** before they actually meet in So. Cal. Along with his reminiscences, the stories left the attendees with smiles, tears and a deep appreciation for life's many turns.

As always, if you have information about your career, achievements and interests or those of other SCALL members, please submit them to me for inclusion in future SCALL newsletters.

Lawrence R. Meyer is Director of the Law Library for San Bernardino County in San Bernardino.

From the President ... continued from page 1

At the last Board meeting, we approved the budget for the year. The good news is that SCALL is doing well financially. Because of our healthy financial situation, we've been able to increase the budget for some important committees, such as the Grants and Inner City Youth Internship Program committees. If you have any questions about the budget, please contact me or **Jessica Wimer**, Treasurer.

In other Board news, **Cheryl Kelly Fischer**, Secretary, is investigating online voting options for our next election. The Board hopes to make a decision at our next meeting on which option we will choose. We hope this change will make it easier for all of us to vote, possibly save money, and increase membership participation in our elections.

I wish you all a wonderful holiday season and joyful new year. I'm looking forward to seeing many of you at the Holiday Party on December 10th!

Paul Moorman is Senior Law Librarian - Research Services/Foreign and International Law at USC Gould School of Law in Los Angeles.

Job Opportunities ... by Don Buffaloe

Marketing and Recruiting Intern; LAC Group; Century City or Burbank, December 4

Legal Research Services Librarian; LAC Group; San Francisco, November 22

Librarian, Fresno Branch Library; Ninth Circuit Library, United States Court of Appeals; Fresno, November 18

Research Analyst; LAC Group; Los Angeles, November 7

<u>Library Technician-Cataloging/Acquisitions; LAC Group; Los Angeles</u>, November 4

Electronic Services/Systems Librarian; Loyola Los Angeles Law School; Los Angeles, July 5

Librarians & Library Technical Assistants, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Statewide, Ongoing

Don Buffaloe

Chair, SCALL Placement Committee Email: Donald.buffaloe@pepperdine.edu



Membership News ... by Judy K. Davis and Karen Skinner

Announcements:

Brendan Starkey, formerly at UC Irvine, is now Associate Director of Library Services at Chapman University

Welcome new members!

Heather Williams, Web Services Librarian at **Paul Hastings**

Welcome returning members!

Amy Atchison, Director, Reference and Research Services, UCLA Law Library



Any corrections, changes, or additions to your membership information, as well as any announcements for Membership News, should be sent to:

Judy K. Davis Co-Chair, SCALL Membership Committee (213) 740-2189 jkdavis@law.usc.edu Karen Skinner Co-Chair, SCALL Membership Committee (213) 740-2615 kskinner@law.usc.edu

SCALL Treasurer's Report ... by Jessica Wimer

Current Balance Dec. 10, 2013	\$49,613.06

Budget Detail

Committee	Expenses	Income	Remaining Budget
Archives	0	0	\$100
Awards	\$235.86	0	\$164.14
Board/Pres/Vice Pres	\$1991.67	0	\$2,008.33
CRIV	0	0	0
Government Relations	0	0	\$500
Grants	0	0	\$7,000
Information Technology	0	0	\$100
SCALL Institute	\$1,000	0	\$13,000
Inner City Youth	0	0	\$6,000
Library School Liaison	0	0	\$4,000
Membership	\$555	\$7,572	\$1,945
Newsletter	0	\$1,677.50	\$200
Nominations	0	0	\$100
Placement	0	0	\$0
Programs	\$850	\$1,500	\$4,150
Public Access Legal Info	0	0	\$150

 $\textbf{\textit{Jessica Wimer}} \ is \ Associate \ Law \ Librarian \ for \ Public \ Services \ at \ University \ of \ California - Irvine \ Law \ Library.$





The USC Law Library Excels in Technology and Scholarship ... text by Patricia Pelz Hart, photos by Tanya Cao

The University of Southern California Gould School of Law's **Gabriel and Matilda Barnett Information Technology Center & The Asa V. Call Law Library** is a law library for the twenty-first century. On Oct. 4, 2013 two SCALL librarians were welcomed by **Paul Moorman**, senior law librarian, research services / foreign and international law, and current SCALL President, and given an extensive tour.

Visitors entering the campus first come across statues, fountains, and insignia depicting mythological figures of ancient Greece. Indeed, a statue of **Tommy Trojan** zealously guards a plaza just one building away from the law school. Inside the law library, however, the collection, technology, staff, and teaching methods are those of a cutting-edge law library in today's world.



Law School History

The law school's antecedents date back to 1869 when the Los Angeles Law Students Association was formed to promote local organized legal education. Law students of the time read the law under the supervision of established attorneys. In 1896, Judge David C. Morrison opened his courtroom to thirty-six apprentices, as a formal law school began to take shape.

The Los Angeles Law School was incorporated in 1898. Around 1900, the school became affiliated with the University of Southern California. In 1940, a USC law graduate and Gould descendant bequeathed the estate of Connecticut Supreme Court Justice James Gould (1770-1838) in trust to the school. Two decades later, after the full gift was realized, the school was renamed the **University of Southern California Gould School of Law.**

Law School Building

The USC Gould School of Law is located at 699 Exposition Boulevard, Los Angeles. The law school sits near the southeastern corner of the large USC campus. The three-story building opened in 1970. An addition in 1990 and a renovation in 2005 brought in more space and technology.

Portraits of past law school deans line the walls of the principal staircase.

Law Library Overview

The USC law library prides itself on being a "user driven library." It is very responsive to its core constituents: law students and faculty. A strong collection of electronic and print resources is put to work by an active and engaged staff.

Librarians who teach are also adjunct assistant professors of law. The law library's information technology staff handle IT matters for the entire law school. The law library director is the law school's chief information officer and an adjunct professor of law.

Librarians teach legal research to first year students and to all LL.M. students. First year students take Legal Research, Writing and Advocacy for two semesters. LL.M. students are required to take both Legal Research and Introduction to the U.S. Legal System. USC currently has 170 LL.M. students. USC Law does not offer an elective in advanced legal research.

Publications Display

The law school expects and supports various forms of professional activity from law librarians, and, in turn, the school acknowledges the fruits thereof. Immediately outside the law library vestibule, for example, is a wraparound cabinet headed **Publications of the USC Law Faculty, Deans, and Librarians.**



Law Library Facility

The law library's main entrance is on the second floor of the law school building. Almost all of the second floor and part of the third floor belong to the library, which contains approximately 42,000 square feet. An interior elevator connects the library's two floors.

Inside, the library entrance leads to a lobby area, the reference desk, and the closed reference stacks. Assistant director for public services, and former SCALL president, **Brian Raphael**

demonstrated a reference interaction with a student.



The Hugh and Hazel Darling Reading Room is just beyond the reference area. Although many of the room's tables were filled during the visit, students were deeply engrossed in study and the room was extremely quiet.

The law library contains many interior rooms and hallways over its two floors. There are nine group study rooms of varying sizes. Two computer classrooms are used to teach legal research to both first year and LL.M students. Associate dean, CIO, and law library director **Pauline Aranas** was teaching, using two projection screens to show Westlaw, when the SCALL visitors walked by. Both computer classrooms are stocked with personal computers, but, when not serving as a classroom, do not currently get heavy patronage. Most students now work with notebook computers.

The Howard B. Turrentine Multimedia Conference Room makes technology and library resources available to classes and group meetings. The Campbell Lounge offers comfortable chairs and a place to chat for students taking a break or grabbing a snack. Food is allowed in the lounge, as it is in the rest of the law library.

A Knowledge Imaging Center (KIC) Bookeye 4 system is everyone's favorite machine to scan, copy, store, and send documents without paper. Library users / patrons can scan documents or pages from books and either email or save to a USB drive.





Lincoln Room

Decorated with images of President Lincoln around its dark wooden walls, the room is furnished with period-style furniture and rich fabrics. The ornamental fire grate was a gift from the International Academy of Trial Lawyers Association. Despite its serious mien and collection of books on Lincoln, however, fun and relaxation can be found in the Lincoln Room.

Bobblehead dolls of several Supreme Court Justices adorn the shelves. The likenesses of John Jay, the first Chief Justice, and Clarence Thomas, the first African American Justice, are rather straightforward. Justice Harry Blackmun, by contrast, sports a baseball hat and stands behind an outsized baseball emblazoned with the name of the Minnesota Twins.

An assortment of board games and popular magazines is ready to help clear the mind after lengthy periods of study.









Law Library Collection

The Gould School of Law library has a collection of over 400,000 volumes, including microform equivalencies. **Leonette Williams**, associate director for collection and administrative services, reported that of the total volumes, about 48,000 titles are via electronic access only, while 3,500 titles are in both print and electronic format.

The law library's integrated library system is Innovative Interfaces, Inc. The online catalog is named Advocat. [The online catalog of USC's medical and dental library is named Helix; the online catalog of USC's undergraduate and other graduate libraries is named Homer.]

As has become the pattern among academic law libraries, USC law is reducing its print collection. It no longer keeps the print regional reporters or state statutes. It is, however, maintaining the Deering's and West print *California codes*.

Periodicals are no longer bound; the current issue is kept in paper only until it is available on HeinOnline.

The bulk of the collection is located on the second floor. Print works in high demand are kept on open reserve in the Darling Reading Room. Adjoining open reserve are California primary and important secondary resources, then federal primary resources. Bound journals are in the middle of the left side of the floor. The remaining classified titles are in stacks towards the rear.



Third Floor

The library area on the third floor is considerably smaller than on the floor below. Foreign and international law works, LC classes JX-KZ, are shelved on the third floor. Many titles are in the language of their foreign jurisdiction. While the foreign and international law collection is small, approximately 9% of the total collection, it has been fully reclassed into the LC classification.

Older, superseded, and early edition books are nearby, with some volumes kept in compact shelving. Three smaller study rooms and *American Law Reports* are along the floor's outer edges.

The law school archives are housed in locked wooden cabinets. The library is currently working on a project to digitize the law school archives using OCLC's ContentDM.

Staff

The law library staff of thirty is organized into five groups: administration, reference, collection services, access services, and information technology services. There are ten librarians, a specialist, a supervisor, a business coordinator, and various assistants, plus the staff in IT services.

Librarians on the reference staff, in addition to Paul Moorman, are **Cindy Guyer**, **Rosanne Krikorian**, **Karen Skinner** and **Elyse Meyers**. (Elyse works part-time for USC and UCLA Law Library this year.) The head of access services is **Judy K. Davis**. **Wendy Nobunaga** and **Diana Jaque** are in collection services.

Raymond Flores is associate dean for information technology, but is not a librarian. He and the other eight members of the IT group operate out of two large rooms within the law library.

Library director Pauline Aranas worked at USC law library from 1985-1995, then went to Vanderbilt law school. She returned to USC to be the law library's deputy director under Albert Brecht from 2007-2009. She served as interim director after his death, and became the director in 2013.



Staff and SCALL

USC librarians are very active in SCALL. Cindy is currently on the SCALL Newsletter Committee, Karen is a past member, and Elyse has written several newsletter articles. Wendy is a past SCALL secretary and chaired the Public Relations Committee for many years until recently handing over the reins to one of the younger SCALL members. Diana is chair of the SCALL Innercity Youth Committee. Judy and Karen are co-chairs of the SCALL Membership Committee. Elyse is co-chair of the Programs Committee. Leonette is chair of the Speakers Committee for the SCALL Institute.

Judy is a new board member. Pauline diligently attends meetings and offers reasoned and wise comments. Several USC law librarians have served as SCALL president: Leonette 1990-91; Diana 2003-04; Pauline 2005-06; Brian 2009-10. And, of course, Paul is the current president.

Conclusion

The law library at USC Gould School is a credit to both its law school and its university. Grounded on a long and noteworthy history and blessed with a strong collection, it has embraced changes of the twenty-first century. The law library offers to students and faculty a skilled staff making use of library best practices and advanced technology.

Patricia Pelz Hart is a Lawyer / Librarian at Dale E. Fowler School of Law, Chapman University in Orange. **Tanya Cao** is Catalog Librarian at Dale E. Fowler School of Law, Chapman University in Orange.



Pauline Aranas, Associate Dean, Chief Information Officer, Director of the Law Library, and Adjunct Professor of Law



Paul Moorman, Senior Law Librarian - Research Services/Foreign & International Law and Adjunct Assistant Professor of Law, and current SCALL President.



Leonette Williams, Associate Director of the Law Library for Collection and Administrative Services



Karen Skinner, Law Librarian, Research Services, and Adjunct Assistant Professor of Law



USC Barnett Information Center and Call Law Library





Statue of Tommy Trojan



Pauline Aranas teaching legal research



Bobblehead dolls of Supreme Court Justices



Portraits of past law school deans along staircase

Service & Learning: Recharging Through Volunteering ... by Lisa Junghahn



Recently, Spectrum asked the following member to member question: What competitive or noncompetitive activity outside of work recharges you?

The Spectrum question made me assess how I recharge. For my part, I am a squash player and I enjoy baking. But what really recharges me is my volunteer work. Although raised in a very modest environment, my family instilled in me a deep sense of service to the community. As a child, I was encouraged to donate gently-used books and clothing. In high school, I worked with friends to organize fundraisers and food drives for neighborhood programs. I carried this service commitment through college, and then as a Peace Corps volunteer in West Africa after graduation.

This tradition has continued throughout my professional life. After moving to New York, I led a child literacy program on Saturday mornings at a shelter in the Bronx. A team of volunteers and I read with elementary-school children – and took them on excursions to museums and parks. Then, in Philadelphia, I worked with third-graders in an after school homework program, helping with fractions and reading comprehension.

In 2008, through the Cambridge Public Library literacy program, I began to tutor a woman from Bangladesh. This woman has gone from completing a high school preparation class to taking community college classes. And, more than that, she is now a great family friend.

As of summer 2012, I started leading a weekly intermediate ESL class. These 90-minute classes are free through the Cambridge Public Library and are attended by adult students from all over the world. There are two types of students. There are those from wealthy countries who are in Cambridge to complete graduate degrees, or are the partners of those who have come to work in the high tech or pharmaceutical industries.

And there are those from less wealthy countries. They are highly motivated immigrants who live in subsidized housing and hold jobs as cashiers at places like Dunkin' Donuts or Trader Joe's. They are eager to improve their English and move up into professional jobs. They bring dictionaries to class, work hard at their sentences, and ask intense grammar questions. (I am still not sure I have a good explanation for the present progressive – when the present action is in preparation for the near future!)

Both types of ESL students are extremely curious about the culture in the United States. In fact, one of our most lively discussions related to the topic of when to say "thank you" and "sorry." It seems Americans are excessively polite when it comes to thank you! Another hot topic was neighbors. Many of the students find New Englanders to be a bit unfriendly when it comes to the casual hello and goodbye. And so we have had quite a few discussions on the art of American small talk.

These classes provide me with a lot of (free) teaching experience. I am in front of 8 to 10 students every week. Like with any class, I am responsible for creating a positive environment where students feel comfortable taking risks and getting things wrong. The difference here from all my other experiences (including teaching LLMs), is that I am communicating across not only gender and culture, but also generation and educational background. Encouraging an older person from Nepal with a Ph.D. is not the same as encouraging a young person from Haiti with a 10th-grade education.

In addition to being the coach and cheerleader, I am also the teacher. I make simple lesson plans to help organize us for learning grammar and vocabulary. Still, no matter the planning, things can change and they do. I must be prepared to scrap an en-

tire plan due to the unevenness of English language skills. And sometimes, I must come up with content (in the moment) if we move through the materials.

VOLUNTEERS

Service & Learning: Recharging Through Volunteering ... continued

When I first started offering ESL instruction, I drew on my earlier experiences teaching and tutoring. Four months later, it seems my ESL classes are starting to inform my experiences as a law librarian. For example, one thing I have learned with the ESL students is that they are very good at faking knowing something. I am not sure how this happens. Maybe students use an example form the text, or maybe they have memorized something. Certainly, I have faked knowledge myself. But the first time I identified this in a student it came as a huge revelation.

To avoid this faking, I focus on three things in my teaching: scope, pace and experience. I now seek to give only as much information as is important for the class to get started. Second, by paring down to the core concepts, I can move just a little more slowly in my explanation. And after my short-slow intro, I get out of the way to allow students time to muck around and develop their own process for internalizing the lessons.

I have started to apply this to my legal research instruction. I am ever more mindful of what is core to the lesson and what is perhaps an unhelpful aside – or an aside that students will likely discover in their research travels. For example, I probably don't need to say too much about the differences among citators, because the students will experience this on their own.

With fewer things to say, I have become just a little slower in my explanation of, for example, the role and importance of citators. This is subtle, but I think it gives students the extra moments to start to make connections while I talk. And, finally, when the time comes for students to start the exercises, I stop talking. I am not a rambler, but still, there are those moments that I think we all feel a need to keep explaining.

And how does this volunteer work recharge me? First, I really enjoy getting to know my neighbors. Second, I take joy in seeing ESL students learn vocabulary, grammar and English language concepts. Especially when I know that the students are eager to improve their experience in the United States. And, it's always fun to work on pronunciation for words like *sixth* and *kicked*.

Lisa Junghahn is a Research Librarian at Harvard Law School in Cambridge, MA.



Attorney's Fees Red Alert: Plaintiff's Appellate & Enforcement Attorney Fee Awards Are At Risk in a Case Pending Before the California Supreme Court ... by Carolina C. Rose

The California Legislature has adopted a number of attorney's fee shifting statutes to protect individuals or groups who would not otherwise have access to justice. (E.g. Welf. & Inst. C. §§ 15675 & 15657.5 (elder abuse), CCP §1021.5 (private attorney general doctrine), CCP § 426.16 (anti-SLAPP), Gov. C. § 31536 (denial of county public retirement application), and Civil Code § 2983.4 (Rees Levering automobile retail contracts).)

However now all such plaintiffs' appellate and enforcement related attorney's fees are threatened in *Conservatorship of the Estate of Ida McQueen v. Carol Veres Reed* (S209376), a case currently before the California Supreme Court. The case could even adversely affect contractually based awards. The laudable goals of an attorney's fee shifting statute have come up against the exigencies of the Enforcement of Judgments Law (C.C.P. § 680.010 et seq.) In the intersection of the two statutes, it seems that the goals of the first act might be defeated by prompt adherence to the mandates of the second act.

If the defendant prevails, the Enforcement of Judgments Law will cut off the plaintiff's ability to move for all reasonable, post-judgment appellate and enforcement attorney's fees because the defendant in this case rushed to pay the original judgment early, before all such fees could be awarded as mandated under the Financial Elder Abuse law.

The plaintiff's Supreme Court Brief was filed October 30, 2013. Following is the opening statement from that filing:

This is a case about access to justice for ... [plaintiff] ... (a mentally and physically disabled 78-year old, who cannot read or write), other victims of elder abuse and civil litigants whose goal is to right a wrong under a statute that authorizes attorney fees. Public policy requires an attorney fee shifting statute when without one, an individual or group would not have access to justice. In other words, they could not otherwise afford to right a wrong. In essence, attorney fee shifting statutes are society's safety net to protect those who need it most.

After a jury trial, ... [plaintiff] ... prevailed in an action for financial elder abuse ... Essentially, defendant, an attorney, intentionally defrauded an old woman with the competency of a child. Plaintiff also prevailed in defending the judgment on defendant's first appeal, and successfully brought a separate lawsuit against defendant to prevent her from transferring real property to third parties in an attempt to avoid satisfaction of the judgment. As a result, **defendant paid the judgment**. [Emphasis added.]

Notably only the *original* judgment was paid. This is relevant because the Enforcement of Judgment statutes relied upon by the defendant require *full satisfaction* of the judgment (CCP §§ 658.070 and 685. 080) in order to bar payment of attorney's fees as specified. However, at best, the defendant only made a *partial* payment because the judgment had not yet been amended to incorporate all the mandatory attorney's fees and costs required under the financial elder abuse statute, Welf. & Inst. C. §15657.5 (a), which states in relevant part:

15657.5. (a) Where it is proven by a preponderance of the evidence that a defendant is liable for financial abuse, as defined in Section 15610.30, in addition to compensatory damages and all other remedies otherwise provided by law, *the court shall award to the plaintiff reasonable attorney's fees and costs*. [Emphasis added.]

After the defendant paid the original judgment, the plaintiff moved for reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred in the appeal and separate lawsuit. The Alameda County Superior Court granted the victim plaintiff's motion for fees (not costs). But on de novo review, the First District Court of Appeal, 4th Division, reversed in an unpublished opinion (Feb. 2, 2013, Case No. A34337.)

By agreeing with the defendant, the 1st DCA in effect found that the Enforcement of Judgments Law barred the elder abuse victim from seeking *all* reasonable post-judgment appellate and enforcement related attorney's fees and costs under Welf. & Inst. C. § 15657.5, because the frail victim's abuser had rushed to pay the original trial court judgment before all such fees could even be determined and applied for in a timely manner. According to the 1st DCA, the plaintiff's motion for such fees was untimely because it followed defendant's full satisfaction of the original judgment.



Attorney's Fees Red Alert: Plaintiff's Appellate & Enforcement Attorney Fee Awards Are At Risk in a Case Pending Before the California Supreme Court ... continued

The official issue before the California Supreme Court is as follows: "Is a trial court award of statutorily-mandated fees and costs incurred on appeal subject to the Enforcement of Judgments Statutes (Code Civ. Proc., § 685.040 et seq.) if the statutory authority underlying the award is the Elder Abuse Act (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 15600 et seq.)?

Even though the issue is narrowly framed to only address the Elder Abuse Act, if the Supreme Court upholds the 1st DCA's ruling, it will encourage all defendants, such as the elder abuser defendant in the *McQueen* case whose evasive actions forced the plaintiff victim to undertake appellate and enforcement related actions in order to protect herself. Such defendants would be handed a template for violating the underlying protective statutory schemes with impunity:

- As long as plaintiffs could not be assured of their ability to recover all necessary and reasonable post-judgment appellate and enforcement related attorney's fees, defendants would have an incentive to take any and all steps to avoid satisfying the original judgment knowing that their victims would never be able to pay the related appellate and enforcement fees out of their own pockets.
- Such defendants would not even have to rush to satisfy the
 original judgment early to avoid a potential downstream
 award of post-judgment appellate and enforcement attorney's fees. As long as such defendants had the *right* to pay
 the original judgment early and thus avoid responsibility
 for all post-judgment attorney's fees, plaintiffs would be
 strongly discouraged from incurring them in the first
 place.

The legislative history of the elder abuse attorney's fee shifting statute reveals that it was adopted, in major part, to provide an incentive for attorneys to take such cases in order to protect a vulnerable and needy class of persons.

Subdivisions (a), (h) and (j) of Welf. & Inst. Code § 15600 read as follows:

- (a) The Legislature recognizes that elders and dependent adults may be subjected to abuse, neglect, or abandonment and that *this state has a responsibility to protect these persons*. ... (Emphasis added.)
- (h) The Legislature further finds and declares that infirm elderly persons and dependent adults are a disadvantaged class, that cases of abuse of these persons are seldom prosecuted as criminal matters, and few civil cases are brought in connection with this abuse due to problems of proof, court delays, and the lack of incentives to prosecute these suits. (Emphasis added.) ...

(j) It is further the intent of the Legislature ... to enable interested *persons to engage attorneys* to take up the cause of abused elderly persons and dependent adults. (Emphasis added.)

The 1991 California Legislature adopted the state's first mandatory elder abuse attorney's fees and costs law applicable to physical abuse, neglect and "fiduciary" abuse in Welfare & Institutions Code Section 15657 (a) in Stats. 1991, c. 774 (SB 679), Sec. 3. Thirteen years later in 2004, § 15657 was amended to strike the fiduciary abuse terms in 15657 and a new § 15657.5 was added to require the same "reasonable attorney's fees and costs" for elder "financial abuse" cases. (Stats. 2004, c. 886 (AB 2611) Sec. 3. Sec. 4.).

The 1991 legislative history reveals that the primary problem addressed by the Legislature in SB 679 was that the award of attorney's fees and costs in all elder abuse cases was only discretionary, not mandatory. Furthermore, such attorney's fees could only be awarded out of the victims' award. which was often small to begin with. Also, elder abuse cases were often hard to prove. The 1991 Legislature believed that these problems impeded victims' ability to sue successfully because there was insufficient incentive for plaintiffs' attorneys to take such cases on contingency. The remedy chosen by the 1991 Legislature to address these problems was to eliminate the malfunctioning discretionary method of awarding attorney's fees and costs in such cases and to require the abusers to pay them. (E.g., see the Senate Judiciary Committee on SB 679 (Mello), reflecting "author's amendments to be offered in committee", published May 8, 1991, Hearing date: April 30, 1991, 1991-92 Regular Session

This incentive, so carefully wrought by the 1991 Legislature to encourage attorneys to take elder abuse cases, would at least be partially extinguished if the 1st DCA's ruling is upheld by the California Supreme Court. Will that Court hand these types of defendants a sword, allowing them to argue that the Enforcement of Judgments Law cuts off their victims' ability to move for all reasonable, post-judgment appellate or enforcement attorney's fees whenever a defendant rushes to satisfy the original judgment first, before a court has the opportunity to award such fees? If so, the Legislature would probably be urged to clarify and reaffirm its original intent by repudiating the decision.

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Job Searching Along Life's Journey ... by Brian Keefe

Our lives are journeys. They are journeys we each make in our own way. My journey has had more twists and turns than I ever imagined it would. On it, I missed many roads that I now wish I had not.

One of the most important tasks we do is work. To do work, you have to be hired for an open position. Briefly, I would like to share some of my experiences with looking for work and use these to suggest some tips to others.

While I was in school, I prepared feverishly for exams. At the end of an exam period, I would be exhausted. Academics meant that much to me. Yet, somehow this scholarly preparation did not translate into interviewing readiness until much later. Perhaps, I was simply not experienced enough or mature enough to know that job interviews may be the most important exams we will take. Once, when interviewing for a job, I had to admit that I did not know where the company headquarters was based. My interviewers were not impressed.



Later in my life, I began to prepare for my interviews with intensity. Preparation does, in fact, avert poor performance. Now, if I am to interview, I try to learn everything I can about the institution scheduling the interview. Likewise, I try to learn all I can about the persons with whom I will be talking. While the Internet does not know everything, in this regard, it is a great help. As one would expect, this prior knowledge has made a difference. While it has not always gotten me the job, it has gotten me a number of second interviews.

I now formulate questions in advance that I want to ask about the job and the institution. These questions are not merely to show an interest, but they are ones that my homework leads me to ask. I truly want to know something about a workplace's future plans, about their corporate philosophy and about changes in the institution.

Preparation also includes generic work. I have read books about interviewing, and I have watched videos. I have prepared for the most common interview questions and for the ones I thought a particular interview would include. Mock interviews have been a standard means to warm up. I have asked friends to pose questions to me and to listen to my responses.

Once, while in graduate school, I had the opportunity to watch a videotape of myself doing a mock interview. It was revealing. If the money is available, I would suggest recording your own practice session. For my last job interview, I had a coach. The coach was someone with whom I was familiar, but her assistance and her encouragement helped me. Again, this may be a matter of money.

For me, the most difficult and surprising thing about job hunting was how much personality trumped other factors. I may have thought I had flush hand of education and experience, but little did I know.

I once had an interview for a job as a reference librarian at a private law school. I prepared well. I interviewed well. Later I was told that the position had been given to another candidate, less experienced and less educated than I, because the school considered the position as a very important liaison to its customers: its students. I realized the job was a kind of sales position—not a bad thing, just reality. The winning applicant was thought to have the kind of personality that would appeal to the students.

Yet another time, I sat in a law library association meeting at a table with library science students. One student wanted to be a technical services librarian, and she talked about her previous work experience. She had real charm and vivacity. Many employers might choose to hire her simply because she had a winning personality.

So much of library reference work is about the nature of the interaction between patron and librarian. Similarly, in today's service based economy, much of the overall American workplace is about the relationship between worker and customer. Librarians who help members of the public and remain patient and considerate towards those who are trying, unreasonable, and even provocative are to be admired. The person who maintains their composure and keeps their temper is always the winner.

What can be done about our personality? It may be true that each of us starts out with a set point of happiness. But the past is not prologue to all our life. We can change. With each interaction, we have the chance to practice our interpersonal skills. We can bring to the fore the better part of ourselves. Actors search within themselves for that part of their personality which is required by the role they must play. With an interview, we can bring forward the best of ourselves. After all, at the job, we cannot do it "my": way, no matter what Frank Sinatra said. We need to do it the institution's way. So, in the interview, mirroring back to the interviewer their personality is not such a bad thing. As employees, we have to please supervisors. We have to fit into a "corporate culture."

Job Searching Along Life's Journey ... continued

One trait to practice at work and for any interview is optimism. Before any interview, write down items about yourself, your education, and your experience, and determine how to view them most optimistically. Martin Seligman is a professor of psychology at the University of Pennsylvania and an expert on optimism. He and his students did a study of presidential elections over a span of years and found that, with one exception, the most optimistic candidate won. John Kennedy may not have been more qualified than Richard Nixon, but he probably was more optimistic. Ronald Reagan radiated optimism to a troubled America when he told us that it was really "Morning in America."

Before going to an interview, preparation should include remembering those points about yourself that are your signature strengths. Bring to the interview a sense of what you love about librarianship. Reflect on the common needs of all libraries. Humans are more alike than we are different. In interviewing, accent your commonalities with the interviewer.

And, yes, you do need to smile. Even if you are self conscious about your appearance, somehow, someway, you do need to smile.

And, when all is said and done, we must never, as

Churchill said, give up. That does not mean we must beat our heads against the wall hoping it will give way. We must examine new methods of getting over, under or, if need be, through the wall.

We need to accept rejection as a part of the job hunting, interviewing process. But remember that the tortoise did beat the hare. Remember that the Red Sox did overcome the curse of the Bambino. Perseverance, bloody perseverance, does win out.

Best wishes to you on your job search journey.

Brian Keefe is the reference librarian at the Second Judicial District Court Library in Reno, Nevada. Before taking his current position, he was a law librarian in Southern California and a longtime member of SCALL.



Federal Court Websites Are Useful for Pro Se Litigants ... by Sandy Li

When you're representing yourself in a legal matter, the legal system can seem very daunting and confusing. Fortunately, as law librarians, we can help pro se litigants find the resources they need. At the federal level, there are court websites containing information on self-help legal clinics, useful guides, and local law libraries.

If a litigant has a federal case, one of the principal questions you want to ask is: where is the case filed—"trial court" or "appellate court." The "trial courts" of the federal system are the United States district courts; there are 94 federal judicial districts within the United States, including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. In California, since it is such a populous state, there are four judicial districts—northern, eastern, central, and southern. The central district covers several large counties, including Los Angeles, Riverside, and Orange counties. A litigant who has a case filed in one of these judicial districts should visit that district's official website to see what resources are available.

The U.S. District Court for the Central District of California website, http://www.cacd.uscourts.gov/ has two links on its homepage for pro se litigants. At the very top of the homepage, there is a link titled "People without Lawyers." Near the middle of the page, there is a box with the heading "People without Lawyers, also known as Pro Se Litigants" and inside this box is a link for "Questions and Answers." Clicking on either link will take users to another webpage—"Representing Yourself in Federal Courts," where people can find information on Federal Pro Se Clinics held in Los Angeles, Riverside, and Santa Ana. The website states that at these clinics, legal staff "offer on-site information about Court services, including forms, rules, and court filing procedures." The legal clinics are an effective way for people to get personal assistance from staff members who are knowledgeable about the law. At the webpage, one can also find information on court forms and links to other useful legal websites.





The 94 judicial districts also handle bankruptcy matters; in most districts, bankruptcy cases are heard in the bankruptcy court. If a pro se litigant has a bankruptcy court case, it is important to know in which district the case was filed. If the bankruptcy case was filed in the U.S. Central District of California, then you could direct them to the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Central District of California website, http://www.cacb.uscourts.gov/. On this website, you will see a link at the top of the homepage for "Don't Have an Attorney." After clicking on the link, pro se individuals will see three short videos, including "How do I file a bankruptcy case?" and "How does the discharge help me, and how do I get it?" For people who are visual learners or short on time, such videos can give visitors a quick overview of an unfamiliar area of law.

The "Don't Have an Attorney" webpage presents information in a clear, well-organized manner. The first column covers questions people may have before they file, e.g. what is bankruptcy about. The second column covers what things one should look for after he or she has filed. Under this second column, the user is taken to an extensive FAQ page covering a wide array of questions related to the "after filing" stage. The site provides detailed responses to each question. Near the bottom of each response are "see also" cross references (when applicable) to other related FAQs. In addition, this FAQ page has tabs for other FAQ topics, such as "general info" and "before filing for bankruptcy."







Additionally, similarly to the U.S. Central District of California website, the U.S. Bankruptcy Court website for the Central District provides information on how to access their bankruptcy self-help clinics. Under the third column, there is a box with the caption "Free or Low Cost Bankruptcy Help" with hyperlinks to the bankruptcy court divisions within the central district—Los Angeles, Riverside, Northern, Santa Ana, and San Fernando Valley divisions. By clicking on a division, the user will be taken to the bankruptcy self-help clinic flyer for that location.

Each clinic is only open on one or two specific days of the week. A division's flyer lists the day(s), time(s), and street address of the individual clinic.

As you can see, the way to find federal court websites online is to be familiar with the structure of the federal court system. The United States Courts' website (http://www.uscourts.gov/Home.aspx) provides user-friendly information on how the federal courts are structured. Select "Federal Courts" (top left-hand link) from the homepage and you will then see a menu of links at the center of the page. This "menu" provides links where users can learn about each type of federal court--how it is organized and its role.



At the United States Courts website, for example, there is a link for learning about the U.S. Court of Appeals, http://www.uscourts.gov/FederalCourts/UnderstandingtheFederalCourts/CourtofAppeals.aspx. By selecting this link, you'll learn that the 94 judicial districts are organized into 12 regional circuits and each circuit has a U.S. court of appeals. California, for example, is part of the Ninth Circuit. The Ninth Circuit encompasses several states, such as Hawaii, Nevada, and Arizona. As for the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, it handles appeals from the 15 judicial districts within the circuit, including those from the district and bankruptcy courts. If you have a patron who has a case filed with the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, they should visit the United States Courts for the Ninth Circuit website, http://www.cag.uscourts.gov/. On the left side of the home page, people will see a link for "FAQ, Forms and Instructions," where there is information for pro se litigants who have filed a case with the court. Individuals can also access the "Appellate Practice Guide" found on the left side of the homepage under "Guides and Legal Outlines."

Although originally intended for lawyers, this guide has clear, detailed information on the appellate process that would be very helpful for pro se litigants as well. A wide spectrum of topics are discussed--from how to get started with filing an appeal in the Ninth Circuit to motions practice and drafting the brief.

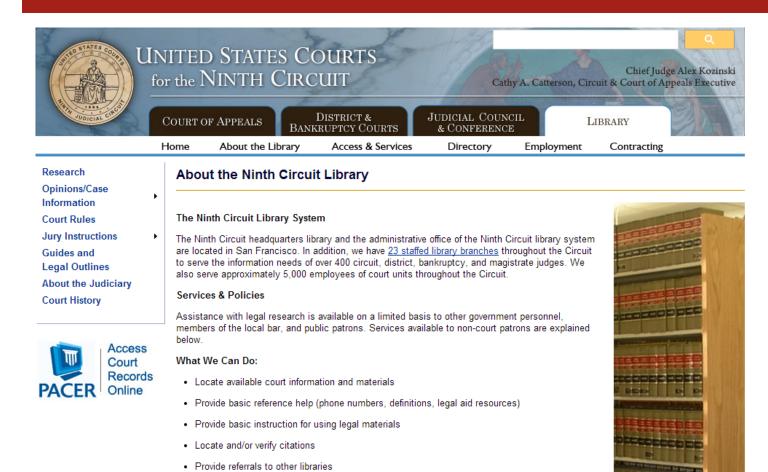


Last, but not least, pro se litigants who have cases before the district court or bankruptcy courts within the Ninth Circuit or with the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, should consult the "Library" tab of the Ninth Circuit court website. At this tab, users are informed that the Ninth Circuit headquarters library is located in San Francisco and there are library branches within the circuit. Each library branch has its own access policies, so pro se litigants should check the directory before planning a visit. The directory lists each branch's address and phone number and describes who may access the library. Some branches may be "open to the public" while another branch may be "open to members of the bar and litigants who have cases pending in the Central District."









With more and more people choosing to represent themselves in court, as law librarians, it is important to know what resources are publicly available and how to access them. More government agencies, courts included, are posting information electronically, which means that those who have had limited experience with computers are at a noticeable disadvantage. Law librarians can level that playing field so that access is available to everyone, regardless of one's income, age, and education.

Sandy Li is an Assistant Librarian at the U.S. Courts Library in Los Angeles.





SCALL Executive Board Meeting, Wednesday, June 26, 2013

A regular meeting of the SCALL Executive Board was held on Wednesday, June 26, 2013 at the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in Pasadena:

David Burch, President
Paul Moorman, Vice-President/President Elect
Lisa Schultz, Treasurer
Cheryl Kelly Fischer, Secretary
George Carter, Board Member
Karol Howard, Board Member

Guests present were: Kelsey Chrisley, Vice-President Elect Judy Davis, Board Member Elect

A quorum being present, the meeting was called to order at 4:13 PM.

I. Minutes

- The minutes of the May 9, 2013 meeting were read.
- The minutes of the May 15, 2013 special meeting were read.
- George Carter moved to approve the minutes, Paul Moorman seconded. There was no discussion and the motion carried.

II. Treasurer's Report

- Lisa Schultz reported that SCALL had total assets of \$44,897.40.
- Paul Moorman moved to approve the report, George Carter seconded. There was no discussion and the motion was carried. The written report is filed with these minutes.

III. Secretary's Report

- Cheryl Kelly Fischer reported that approximately 290 ballots were mailed, and 101 completed 2013-2014 SCALL Board election ballots were received by the deadline.
- The results were: Kelsey Chrisley was elected Vice-President/President-Elect, Lisa Schultz was reelected Treasurer, and Judy Davis was elected Board Member.
- Paul Moorman moved to approve the report, Lisa Schultz seconded. There was no discussion and the motion carried.

IV. President's Report

• David Burch had nothing to report.

V. Vice-President's Report

- Paul Moorman prepared a revised report on the SCALL Institute with final revenue, expense and profit figures. With Institute revenues totaling \$28,413.17 and expenses totaling \$19,031.23, the profit from the Institute this year was \$9,381.94. Additional details are in the written report.
- George Carter moved to approve the report, Karol Howard seconded. There was no discussion and the motion carried. The written report is filed with these minutes.

VI. Committee Reports

- The Board received and read all committee reports by email, and those reports are filed with the minutes of this meeting. Per Sturgis' Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure, all reports are considered filed without voting.
- The membership committee continues to explore whether to use Memberclicks as a chapter listsery replacement.

VIII. New Business

- The Board discussed the lifetime membership nominees that will be announced at the Business Meeting.
- The Board discussed the awards that will be announced at the Business Meeting. There were no nominees for the Rohan Chapter Service Award or the Vendor Chapter Service Award. However there were multiple nominees for the Albert Brecht Lifetime Achievement Award.

SCALL Executive Board Meeting, Wednesday, June 26, 2013 ... continued

- The Board discussed the Pacific Chapters Reception at the AALL Conference in Seattle. This year the reception will be held offsite at the Daily Grill. LLOPS organized this year's reception and it will be jointly sponsored by the law firm of Keller Rohrback LLP. The amount that SCALL has been allocated to pay (based on membership) is \$608.00. Cheryl Kelly Fischer moved to approve this expense, George Carter seconded, there was no discussion and the motion carried.
- The 2014 Institute will be held April 11th and 12th at the Ventura Marriott. The Institute committee explored four possible venues and determined that the Marriot was the best option. Contract details are still being negotiated.
- The Board discussed obtaining a custom domain name for the SCALL Institute website. Information Technology committee chair received a quote of \$18/year. Paul Moorman moved to approve the expense, Lisa Schultz seconded, there was no discussion and the motion carried.
- The Board was informed that current and newly reelected Treasurer, Lisa Schultz, will be moving out of state next month. The new Board will address the vacancy after they are sworn in at the Business Meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:51 PM.

Respectfully Submitted, Cheryl Kelly Fischer SCALL Secretary, 2012-2014

SCALL Executive Board Meeting, Wednesday, June 26, 2013

A special meeting of the SCALL Executive Board was held on Wednesday, June 26, 2013 at the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in Pasadena:

Paul Moorman, President Kelsey Chrisley, Vice-President/President Elect Lisa Schultz, Treasurer Cheryl Kelly Fischer, Secretary David Burch, Past President Karol Howard, Board Member Judy Davis, Board Member

A quorum being present, the meeting was called to order at 7:33 PM.

I. New Business

- Kelsey Chrisley moved to accept the resignation of the newly reelected Treasurer, Lisa Schultz, who will be moving out of state. Judy Davis seconded the motion.
- There was no discussion and the motion was carried.
- Kelsey Chrisley moved to appoint Jessica Wimer to the position of Treasurer to fill out the remainder of the term vacated by the resignation of Lisa Schultz. David Burch seconded the motion.
- There was no discussion and the motion was carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:35 PM.

Respectfully Submitted, Cheryl Kelly Fischer SCALL Secretary, 2012-2014

SCALL Executive Board, 2013-2014

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