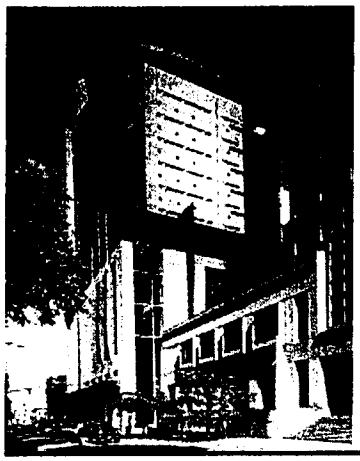

A Quarterly Newsletter of the Oregon Chapter of the Federal Bar Association

FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON

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IN THIS ISSUE

WILL PLAINTIFFS GET A BETTER OR WORSE RECOVERY ON MARITIME WRONGFUL DEATH CLAIMS BY RELYING ON STATE DAMAGES LAW?

Carl R. Neil, Lindsay, Hart, Neil & Weigler, LLP

The recent U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Exxon Shipping Co. v. Baker*, 128 S. Ct. 2605 (2008), creates a judicial limitation on punitive damages recoveries in claims governed by maritime law. The limitation in such cases is that punitive damages cannot exceed the amount awarded for compensatory damages. This rule, for maritime law cases only, contrasts with the court's earlier rulings holding that at least single-digit multiples of compensatory damages fall within constitutional due process limitations on recovery of punitive damages. *Phillip Morris USA v. Williams*, 549 U.S. 346 (2007); *State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co. v. Campbell*, 538 U.S. 408 (2003).

The *Exxon Shipping* decision, in the context of the Supreme Court's 1996 decision in *Yamaha Motor Corp. v. Calhoun*, 516 U.S. 199 (1996), creates some questions as to whether maritime wrongful death claimants will achieve a greater or lesser damages recovery by relying on state law for the measure of damages, as *Yamaha* allows.

Here are some of those questions. Maritime law claims for wrongful death of non-seafarers in waters not covered by the Death on the High Seas Act, judicially created by *Moragne v. States Marine Lines, Inc.*, 398 U.S. 375 (1970), may not include recovery of non-economic damages such as loss of society. Although such damages were held recoverable in a *Moragne* claim in *Sea-Land Services, Inc. v. Gaudet*, 414 U.S. 573 (1974), the Supreme Court subsequently said in *Miles v. Apex Marine Corp.*, 498 U.S. 19 (1990), that the *Gaudet* measure applies only to claims rising out of the death of a longshoreman in U.S. territorial waters. 498 U.S. at 31. *Miles* held that a deceased seaman's survivors could not recover non-economic damages unavailable under the Jones Act limitation of "pecuniary" loss by resorting to a *Moragne* claim based on unseaworthiness.

Miles no doubt led the plaintiffs in *Yamaha*, involving death of a teenage child in a jet-ski accident on waters near a Puerto Rican oceanfront resort, to try to avoid the *Miles* limitation on damages in a *Moragne*-based claim for death of a non-seafarer by relying on state law allowing recovery of loss of society damages. That effort was successful in the Supreme Court's *Yamaha* decision.

So, in a maritime wrongful death claim arising in Oregon territorial navigable waters (*i.e.*, inland navigable waters or coastal waters within three nautical miles – a marine league – of shore), these questions may need to be considered if the plaintiff is looking for recovery of non-economic damages:

- Will the Oregon statutory $500,000 cap on non-economic damages (ORS § 31.710, formerly ORS § 18.560) apply?
- Will the 60-40 split of punitive damages between the state and the plaintiff pursuant to ORS § 31.735 (formerly ORS § 18.540) apply?

Continued on page 3

THE PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

By Kelly A. Zusman,
Federal Bar Association President

Judge Malcolm F. Marsh was my first legal mentor. I had the good fortune of landing a job with a judge who was not only committed to upholding the law and serving the citizens of Oregon but also a former trial attorney dedicated to teaching the fundamentals of trial practice to those who worked for him. Judge Marsh was skeptical of the modern law school trend toward studying specific legal topics – like employment discrimination or anti-trust – in part because he feared that many young lawyers were missing much of the point of the law. To him, the law is a dynamic process that evolves by way of a certain harmony. Legal principles do not exist in a vacuum but instead work on a continuum that runs throughout ever type of law that is practiced. Thus, while bankruptcy may have its own set of rules, the same fundamental principles of legal logic apply. There were times, particularly early on in my clerkship, that I would draft a bench memo and he would return it to me with a large question mark – meaning that it simply didn't seem right.

While Judge Marsh had a firm grasp on the harmony and big picture of the law, translating his concerns and thoughts into a revised draft was a challenge that I might not have survived had it not been for his then Senior Law Clerk, Jackie Holley. Jackie was a godsend – she was incredibly bright, she had worked for Judge Marsh since high school (she started as a receptionist at his law firm in Salem before attending law school), and she knew exactly how to interpret and then execute the judge's changes. In addition to being an invaluable resource, she was also infinitely approachable. She never once was too busy to answer a question, or to talk with me to help me puzzle through a difficult issue. Over the course of my first year, I came to rely upon Jackie's wise counsel at least as much as I relied upon direction from Judge Marsh. The Judge told me what he wanted me to write, and Jackie told me how to write it.

When it was my turn to leave chambers for a new position with the U.S. Attorney's Office, I once again found myself struggling to learn a new set of skills and rules that govern the Department of Justice. Once again, I had the incredibly good fortune to discover an oracle who not only knew all of the answers to all of my questions but also had an open-door policy and genuinely seemed to welcome my frequent, often daily, inquiries. The fact that I was a runner also helped, and Jim Sutherland and I became fast friends and worked on many cases together before he retired in 2008. Jim provided his insights, and gave advice, but never dictated what I or anyone else should do. He also had an amazing sensitivity and could discern when I was troubled – "you didn't write the policy, and you didn't cause the accident," he would tell me, if he thought I was distressed about a case.

"I've learned that people will forget what you've said, people will forget what you did, but people will never forget how you made them feel," said Maya Angelou. Working with Judge Marsh, Jackie and Jim are memories from my career that I treasure. I credit the three of them with inspiring me to follow their lead in my office, at law school, and when other opportunities present themselves. Such an opportunity now exists for all of us who have worked in and around the federal court system for many years. This year, the Oregon Chapter of the FBA is launching its Federal Court Mentorship Program. Each new federal court admittee will receive in his or her welcome packet an offer to be paired up with an experienced federal court practitioner who will serve as a point of contact for questions about federal court practices and procedures. Should you file a motion to strike or a motion for sanctions? (A: probably not.) These mentors may also act as editors or moot court judges, and they will serve as a safe harbor for questions that a young associate may be too embarrassed to ask of her colleagues. Particularly for new practitioners who must divide their time between federal and state court, having an experienced person who not only knows the letter of the rules but also understands the nature and import of professionalism will be invaluable. All of us who regularly practice in federal court share a common goal of improving that quality of that practice – no one wants to win a case because opposing counsel missed a deadline or violated a rule, or to see a fellow attorney sanctioned or admonished.

A few months ago, I went to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals to watch a colleague argue a case. Right before my colleague's argument was set to begin, a young lawyer was standing at the lectern violating every appellate practice tip and maxim that exists: he was delivering a series of mini-speeches that were not even remotely responsive to the court's questions, he became visibly frustrated by the judges' "interruptions" and began simply talking over them, and, when his time ran out and the red light came on, he continued talking. It was agonizing to watch. The presiding judge told him calmly but firmly that his time was up. But no, the young man had "just one more" thing to say. I almost couldn't watch. The presiding judge said again, this time more firmly and with greater volume, that his time was up. But no, "just one more" point. By now, the presiding judge began to rise from his chair and scan the back of the room for security, saying for a third time that the argument had come to an end. Finally, after three admonishments, the young lawyer sat down, and everyone in the gallery breathed a collective sigh of relief. And I wondered, where was his mentor? Didn't anyone tell him anything about how to argue an appeal in the Ninth Circuit? He was clearly intelligent and obviously cared very much about his client, but he won no points for style, and his courtroom manners were appalling. No one with that degree of intellect and compassion should perform so ineffectively.

It is precisely this type of crash-and-burn performance that the Oregon FBA Mentorship Program seeks to prevent. We already have some incredibly talented attorneys enlisted as mentors: Courtney Angeli, Robert Calo, Jeff Edelson, Ellen Pitcher, Tim Snider, and others. Won't you join us in this effort to help improve the practice of law in federal court one lawyer at a time? You have the ability, and now the opportunity, to give a new lawyer the skills and confidence he or she will need to be an effective and professional advocate. To become a Federal Court Mentor, please contact: kelly.zusman@usdoj.gov

WILL PLAINTIFFS GET A BETTER OR WORSE RECOVERY ON MARITIME WRONGFUL DEATH CLAIMS BY RELYING ON STATE DAMAGES LAW?

Carl R. Neil, Lindsay, Hart, Neil & Weigler, LLP *Continued from page 1*

Such questions could arise, for example, in a wrongful death claim growing out of a collision of two pleasure boats on the Willamette River in Portland, with one person being killed by wrongful conduct of one of the boat operators. If the collision was due to drunkenness of the defendant, a claim for punitive damages would be in order.

Such an accident is clearly governed by maritime law, as the U.S. Supreme Court held in *Foremost Insurance Co. v. Richardson*, 457 U.S. 668 (1982). Plaintiff's counsel could argue a wrongful death claim based on *Moragne* without resorting to Oregon damages law, but would risk a holding that non-economic damages for loss of society would not be available as a matter of maritime law. By invoking state damages law per *Yamaha*, non-economic damages are clearly available for wrongful death, but capped at $500,000 (ORS § 31.710).

As to claims for punitive damages, can a plaintiff invoke Oregon law to claim non-economic damages, but rely on maritime law to avoid the 60-40 split for punitive damages with the State of Oregon provided by ORS § 31.735? There is no such split of punitive damages in maritime law.

There appear to be no reported decisions so far on these questions. Admiralty substantive law governs a maritime claim, whether it is brought in U.S. District Court or in state court pursuant to the "saving to suitors" clause of 28 U.S.C. § 1333. If a maritime wrongful death claimant seeking compensatory and punitive damages invokes state damages law under *Yamaha*, can the claimant successfully argue that only the state law measure of compensatory damages is being invoked, and not the 60-40 split of punitive damages with the state provided by Oregon law? In *DeMendoza v. Huffman*, 334 Or. 425, 432, 51 P.3d 1232 (2002), the court held that "ORS 18.540 unambiguously creates in the state a substantive right as a judgment creditor to 60 percent of any punitive damages award." Despite the absence of reported decisions on such issues, counsel for the parties in a maritime wrongful death claim arising from an accident on Oregon territorial navigable waters should anticipate them and be prepared to argue for a particular point of view.

Note that these questions will not arise in a wrongful death claim for a seaman's death made against his employer. The Jones Act limits wrongful death recovery to "pecuniary" loss (*i.e.*, economic damages), and *Miles* held that a seaman's beneficiaries could not obtain a broader measure of damages by asserting a *Moragne* claim for unseaworthiness. Neither will such questions arise in claims for wrongful death occurring on the high seas under the Death on the High Seas Act, also limiting recovery to "pecuniary" loss. *Mobil Oil Corp. v. Higginbotham*, 436 U.S. 618 (1978). State law may not be used to obtain non-economic damages in a case falling within DOHSA. *Offshore Logistics, Inc. v. Tallentire*, 477 U.S. 207 (1986).

In claims arising out of non-seafarer deaths in Washington territorial navigable waters, plaintiffs may try to use the *Exxon Shipping* decision as a means of claiming punitive damages that would not be recoverable at all under Washington law. If that position is taken, however, can a plaintiff persuade a court to apply Washington law for recovery of non-economic loss of society damages, but allow recovery of punitive damages under general maritime law per *Exxon Shipping*?

IT'S SETTLED: LEESON'S MEDIATION TRAINING SEMINAR GETS RAVE REVIEWS

By Jeffrey M. Edelson, Markowitz, Herbold, Glade & Mehlhaf, P.C.

Over four consecutive Thursdays, I had the pleasure of attending a Basic Mediation Training seminar sponsored by the FBA. Former Oregon Supreme Court Associate Justice Susan M. Leeson entertained, taught, and inspired me and about 25 other eager participants. Justice Leeson ("call me Sue"), gave us our initiation rites to the secret world of mediation practice. The 32-hour program included provoking ethics discussions, informative practical techniques, and challenging opportunities to step into the shoes of mediators and combatant parties.

Unlike many mediators, Justice Leeson approaches mediation as an academic science as much as a practical art. As the U.S. District Court's staff mediator, she brings a wealth of experience to the mediation table. She was instrumental in initiating the Oregon Court of Appeals' highly successful ADR program. Justice Leeson studied mediation in the classroom and has practiced and honed her craft by mediating hundreds of small neighborhood disputes as well as multi-day complex commercial cases.

I have probably participated in over 100 formal mediations and judicial settlement conferences on behalf of clients. But, other than settling fights between my kids over who gets to sit in the front seat, I have never mediated a case as a mediator. Trying on the mediator's hat is humbling to say the least. It is a lot harder than it looks, especially for those of us who spend our time being advocates. It takes more than neutrality; it requires careful planning, patience, and a heavy dose of restraint. Even if I never serve as a mediator for a legal dispute, Justice Leeson's training program has changed the way I will select my mediators, prepare for mediation cases, and participate at mediation sessions.

DISTRICT OF OREGON LOCAL RULES: BACKGROUND AND PRACTICE TIPS FROM THE OSB FEDERAL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE COMMITTEE

By Kristina Hellman, Federal Public Defenders, and Elizabeth Tedesco Milesnick, Stoll Berne, P.C.

Recent changes to the District of Oregon Local Rules prompted the Oregon State Bar Federal Practice and Procedure Committee, aided by Advisory Member Hon. John Acosta, to examine the creation and amendment of local rules and to emphasize certain written and unwritten rules for practitioners.

Background

28 U.S.C. § 2071(a) provides that "all courts established by Act of Congress may from time to time prescribe rules for the conduct of their business." Local rulemaking authority is thus vested in the court and proceeds at its discretion. The District of Oregon has established a Local Rules Advisory Committee (LRAC) composed of members of the judiciary, including Judges Stewart, Mosman, and Hubel, and civil practitioners from around the state who are appointed by the judiciary. Jim Hiller of Hitt Hiller Monfils Williams LLP chairs the committee. LRAC members have six-year terms but no term limits, so some members have served for extended periods of time. The LRAC is in session on an as-needed basis and is not currently in session.

Changes or additions to local rules originate within the LRAC and also from input provided by practitioners or judges. The Clerk of Court periodically receives comments from practitioners and collects these for the start of a new LRAC session. The LRAC then decides which rules it will add or amend, divides the tasks among committee members, and creates a proposal to present to the judges of the district. After they are reviewed by the court, the rules are published for public comment, and these comments are considered by the LRAC, usually resulting in some changes. The rules then return to their judges for their final approval and, once approved, are sent to the Ninth Circuit and take effect.

The best way to provide input relating to the local rules is to contact an LRAC member or to leave a comment with the Clerk of Court.

Practice Tips from the Clerk of Court

We interviewed the clerk's office at the District of Oregon, Portland Division, and received the following advice:

- General Advice
  - o The Clerk's Office can help with filing but cannot provide legal advice, including advice on interpretation of the Local Rules. Before calling in, be sure to read the rules!
  - o Advance notice of complicated filings (under-seal filings, TROs) is appreciated.
  - o The Clerk's Office closes at 4:30 p.m., and it takes 15 minutes to open an average case.
  - o Where forms are available on court website and uscourts.gov, use them!
  - o For larger documents use a secure fastener (such as ACCO clips) rather than binder clips. (See below for advice regarding judges' copies.)
  - o It is always helpful to include a pleading page cover on each document that is filed.
- Sealed and In-Camera Documents (LR 3-8, 3-9, 100-5)
  - o Must submit an original and a judge's copy.
  - o Use official under-seal envelopes and fill them out!
  - o If the pleading and attachments fit, it is possible to use only one envelope. If not, each attachment needs its own envelope. For larger documents, use expandable folders and attach under-seal envelopes to the front. Do not use boxes or legal-size envelopes.
  - o Make sure to identify all attachments filed under seal with a pleading page as the cover.
  - o It is not possible to seal only one attachment. The entire submission must be filed under seal.
  - o Parties should submit a copy of any protective order along with documents filed under seal.
  - o In-camera submissions are for the judges' eyes only. Only one copy is needed. Use the official under-seal envelope, seal it shut, and be sure to circle "in camera" on the envelope.
- Initial Pleadings
  - o Complaints require an original signature, preferably in blue ink.
  - o When you file, provide an original civil complaint, one judge's copy, and a disc that contains a PDF of the complaint, summons, and civil cover sheet.
  - o When you fill out the summons, it must must include the return address of the attorney. Provide three copies of each summons to be issued.
- Identification of Division and Judge

- Amended LR 3-2(b) and 3-3(a) required the identification of the division in which the submission is made, in both civil and criminal actions. Also remember to use the judge's initials as part of the case number.

Practice Tips from the Judiciary

Judge Acosta surveyed the judges in the District of Oregon, Portland Division, who emphasized the following:

- General Advice
  - Many judges have specific preferences, both for courtroom appearances and for filing of documents. It is always a good idea to know and follow these preferences when you appear in person (or in writing) before a judge. When in doubt about what to do for an appearance, or with a certain type of document, check with chambers. If you have questions about who to contact, the clerk's office can help direct you to the right person. Also, the Federal Bar Association produces the *Federal Court Practice Handbook*, a compilation of interviews with each judge in the District of Oregon. The *Handbook* provides helpful guidance on the judges' preferences on all aspects of both civil and criminal matters.
- Judge's Copy (LR 100-7, 5-1, 10-1(e) & (g))
  - Although the LR 100-7 requires a judge's copy in civil cases only in certain circumstances ("[d]ispositive motions, motions for injunctive relief, and any documents in excess of five (5) pages"), it is good practice to make judges' copies of all e-filed documents.
  - When you consider whether to submit a judge's copy, remember that even though your pleading may be less than five pages, the exhibits or other attachments together with the pleading may add up to more than five pages.
  - When you have a time-sensitive filing (*e.g.*, a reply brief for a hearing that is scheduled to take place within the next few days), find out whether the judge would like delivery of the judge's copy directly to chambers. Filing the judge's copy with the intake desk can result in a delay in getting the documents to the judge.
    - When submitting copies of pleadings and exhibits to the judge, take a moment to think about whether your submission is user-friendly. For example, although it is not the subject of a local rule, it is a good idea to separate and tab all exhibits, declarations, and attachments that are provided to the judge. Untabbed exhibits are difficult to work with and must be separated and tabbed by chambers staff or the judge, taking up time that could be spent considering the contents of the submission. Many judges have preferences for the ways in which pleadings and exhibits are submitted. Again, it is always wise to find out the preferences of the judge in your case.
    - Note: Not all chambers are on ECF notification. Providing a judge's copy is the best way to ensure that the court is aware of your filing.
- Conferral Before Filing Motions (LR 7-1(a))
  - LR 7-1(a) provides that parties must make "good faith effort through personal or telephone conferences to resolve the dispute" before filing a contested motion.
  - The Court interprets this local rule to mean what is says: that each party must communicate its position in person or on the telephone. Email or letters may supplement "real-time" conferral but are not a substitute for it. Judges are not pleased when it becomes clear during a status conference or other hearing on a motion that the personal communication requirement from this rule has been ignored.
  - Some judges prefer that the LR 7-1 certification include a brief summary of the opposing party's position, particularly on motions to compel and to extend pretrial dates. Again, checking with chambers or reviewing the specific judge's interview in the FBA *Handbook* can be very helpful.
- Information in Motions to Extend Pretrial Deadlines (LR 16-3)
  - Under LR 16-3, the parties must provide the court with specific information in a motion to extend a pretrial deadline. Simply stating the parties' agreement is not sufficient! The motion must set forth (1) what the parties have done so far; (2) what the parties have left to do; (3) why the parties have not been able to get this done already; (4) the parties' preferred new deadlines, including the new proposed deadlines; and (5) a realistic assessment of how the proposed new deadlines will affect *all* remaining scheduled events such as expert disclosures, pretrial filings, and the trial date.
  - In order to avoid having to file repeated motions to extend, the parties should come to the LR 16 conference with a realistic plan for discovery, including expected discovery, witnesses to be deposed, scheduling, and proposed forms for any protective orders the parties want entered. Generally, if the parties are in agreement, have given the matters due consideration, and have put forth a reasonable timeline, the judge is likely to adopt the parties' proposal.
- Compliance with Disclosure Statement Rule (LR 7.1-1)
  - Don't forget that in diversity actions the local rule requires the parties to disclose the states of which the owners/members/partners of an LLC or LLP are citizens. *See Johnson v. Columbia Props. Anchorage, LP*, 437 F.3d 894, 899 (9th Cir. 2006) ("[L]ike a partnership, an LLC is a citizen of every state of which its owners/members are citizens.").

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Join Us for the Federal Bar Association Annual Dinner on May 27

Please join your friends and colleagues on Thursday, May 27, 2010 for an evening of good food and good company to celebrate the mentoring and education efforts of judges and practitioners in this district. The dinner will take place at the Mark O. Hatfield United States Courthouse, 1000 SW Third Avenue, Portland, Oregon. The reception begins at 5:00 p.m., and dinner begins at 6:30 p.m. Cost is $85 per person, and table sponsorships are available for $1,000. For more information, including table sponsorship, please contact Alexis Collins at acollins@perkinscoie.com or 503-727-2216.

Upcoming FBA Monthly Lunches

The FBA monthly lunches take place on the third Thursday of each month at the University Club, 1225 SW Sixth Avenue, Portland, Oregon. On Thursday, May 20, the FBA will host United States Attorney Dwight Holton. On Thursday, June 17, the FBA will host Ninth Circuit Judge Diarmund O'Scannlain. Cost is $18 for FBA members and $20 for non-members. Please make reservations for either a vegetarian or meat lunch entrée by emailing afallihee@barran.com. The RSVP deadline is the Tuesday before each lunch.

Appellate Brief Writing CLE with Judge Graber and Judge Brewer on May 26

The FBA and Oregon State Bar, Appellate Section, are co-sponsoring a CLE titled "Appellate Brief Writing in State and Federal Court" on Wednesday, May 26 from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m., in the Portland Building, 1120 SW Fifth Avenue, Room C, Portland, Oregon. Ninth Circuit Judge Susan Graber and Oregon Court of Appeals Judge David Brewer will participate in the presentation. For registration and pricing information, please contact Harry Auerbach at Harry.Auerbach@portlandoregon.gov.

Give Something Back! Be a Mentor!

The FBA is looking to match experienced federal court practitioners with new attorneys. If you have five to 10 years' federal court experience, consider being a mentor. To sign up, contact Kelly Zusman at kelly.zusman@usdoj.gov.

Strategic Discovery Practice CLE on April 30

The FBA is pleased to present a CLE titled "Strategic Discovery Practice in Federal Courts" on Friday, April 30, from noon to 5:00 p.m. at the Mark O. Hatfield United States Courthouse, 1000 SW Third Avenue, Portland, Oregon. The program features presentations by Judge Anna Brown and Judge John Acosta, and experienced federal practitioners Stephen English, Peter Richter, Courtney Angeli, Richard Vangelisti, Scott Hunt, John Hingson III, and Paul Fortino. Topics include: "Getting the Most Out of the Rules," "Conferral Requirements and Ethics," "Discovery the Old-Fashioned Way," and "Why It Matters." The approval of 4.5 CLE credits is pending (3.5 credits for practical skills and one credit for ethics). Cost is $75 for FBA members and $95 for non-members. Registration is limited! Please RSVP by 5:00 p.m. on Thursday, April 15 to Kevin Sali at kevin@hoffmanangeli.com or 503-222-1125. Make registration fee checks payable to the Oregon Federal Bar Association, and mail to Kevin M. Sali, Hoffman Angeli LLP, 1000 SW Broadway, Suite 1500, Portland, OR 97205. Scholarships and reduced fees are available as well; contact Kevin Sali for details.

Oregon Chapter Website Is Up and Running

The new FBA website is up and running at http://oregonfba.org. The new website is a work-in-progress but will include the following features in the near future: a calendar of events and links to sign up and pay for monthly luncheons, CLEs, and the like; a payment system for purchasing FBA publications, handbooks, and other materials; helpful links to websites of interest to federal practitioners; and other information about the organization. We are open to suggestions for additional website content. Please contact Johnathan Mansfield (jmansfield@schwabe.com) with comments or suggestions.

New FBA Members Welcome

Membership Eligibility. FBA membership is open to any person admitted to the practice of law before a federal court or a court of record in any of the states, commonwealths, territories, or possessions of the United States or in the District of Columbia, provided you are or have been an officer or employee of the United States or the District of Columbia, or you have a substantial interest or participate in the area of federal law. Foreign Associate Status is open to any person admitted to practice law before a court or administrative tribunal of a country other than the United States. Law Student Associate Status is open to any law student enrolled at an accredited law school. If you wish to join, please visit www.fedbar.org and click on the "Join Now" link.

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Missing Electronic Notices and Change of Address?

We have been sending the electronic notices via our listserv. Although we have made every effort to obtain our members' email addresses, we need your help to keep our list accurate and current. For those members without email, we are providing the electronic notices by fax. If you have an email address or fax number and have *not* been receiving electronic notices, or if your email address changes, please contact our listmaster: **Chelsea Grimmius**, chelseagrimmius@yahoo.com. For a change in physical address, please notify **Tim Snider**, twsnider@stoel.com, to ensure you continue to receive mailings from the Oregon Chapter of the Federal Bar Association. All address changes will be forwarded to the national Federal Bar Association.

Call for Submissions/Publication Schedule

For the District of Oregon **welcomes submissions from everyone as well as our regular contributors. The deadlines are June 15, 2010, September 15, 2010, December 15, 2010, and March 15, 2011. We ask only that you inform us in advance if you are preparing a submission. Please direct inquiries to Timothy Snider at 503-294-9557 or twsnider@stoel.com.**

OREGON CHAPTER
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