

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
PROVIDENCE, SC.

SUPERIOR COURT

ELIZABETH BOYER, individually, and by
and for her minor son, JEREMY BOWEN,
ET AL

VS.

JEREMIAH S. JEREMIAH, ET AL

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C.A. NO. 2010-1858

**MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF
REVOCATION OF PRO HAC VICE ADMISSIONS**

On April 21, 2010, a conference (with record) was held before Presiding Justice Gibney in order to assign this case to a single justice and address the petitions for admission pro hac vice from Deborah N. Archer, Yelena Konanova and Robin Dahlberg. At that hearing, Presiding Justice Gibney indicated that while she was granting the petitions to admit the pro hac vice attorneys, such an order would be qualified to allow any defendants who had yet to obtain counsel or enter the case the opportunity to challenge the pro hac vice requests without prejudice. *See Exhibit A* at p.22
(Transcript of Hearing)

As Chief Judge Jeremiah and Magistrates Asquith, Hastings, Newman, Paulhus and Wright had not entered and had not yet retained legal counsel before the time the written order was entered, they were unable to challenge the pro hac vice requests either during the April 21 hearing, or in the four day period enumerated under Rule 77. R.I. Super. Ct . R. Civ. Pro. 77(f). However, as their attorneys have now entered, they hereby request revocation of the admissions of Yelena Konanova and Robin Dahlberg. Further, the defendants ask that the admission of Deborah N. Archer, or in the alternative that of any of the pro hac vice attorneys whose admission is affirmed, be granted admission on only a conditional basis.

A petition for admission pro hac vice allows an attorney who is a member of the bar of another jurisdiction to legally practice in Rhode Island for a particular matter. Rules of the Supreme Court| Art II, Rule 9. The request is made by filing a miscellaneous petition supported by affidavits from both the petitioning attorneys and the clients. Supreme Court Rules, Art. II, Appendix

The decision whether to allow an out of state attorney to practice in Rhode Island as a pro hac

vice admission rests within the sound discretion of the trial judge.

Good cause for according such privilege shall be limited to the facts where circumstances affecting personal or financial welfare of the client and not the attorney. Such facts may include but are not limited to the following: (a) a showing that the cause involves the complex field of law in which the nonresident attorney is specialist, (b) a long-standing attorney-client relationship, (c) lack of local counsel with expertise in the field involved, (d) the existence of legal questions involving the law of a foreign jurisdiction, (e) the need for extensive discovery proceedings in a foreign jurisdiction.

Supreme Court Rules, Art. II, Rule 9. Each of the attorneys in this matter indicated that their admission was sought because the case involved a complex field of law that they specialized in. The field noted on each application was “large, systemic, class action litigation alleging constitutional violations.”

Class certification has not been granted in this case. If class certification is denied, then the purported reason for the admission of these individuals as specialists in class-litigation will no longer be viable as they could not prove good cause under Rule 9. Accordingly, the defendants ask that if any admission is made that such admission should be probationary until such time as the motion for class certification is decided.

The defendants further argue that admission should not be extended to two of the individuals that petitioned for pro hac status, and therefore that the prior order granting qualified admission be vacated. The defendants make this request based on the law supporting the proposition that irrespective of the reason cited for admission, or the time when admission is actually granted, the pro hac vice attorney, as an admitted and practicing attorney, is required to abide by the Rules of Professional Conduct for the entire duration of their representation. Rules of the Supreme Court Art. III, Rules 1-3; Art. V. Rhode Island Rules of Professional Conduct, Rule 5.7.

From the moment this case was filed, Ms. Dahlberg and Ms. Konanova's actions show that they are willing to violate Rhode Island Rules of Professional Conduct and act with a complete disregard of the legal rights of the defendants. Further, Ms. Konanova's application materials failed to inform the court of material information which call into question her assertions that she is experienced specialist in a particular field of law as she claimed. Accordingly, the undersigned defendants ask this Court to revoke their pro hac vice admissions.

Ms. Konanova's certification for pro hac vice admission states that she seeks admission because this case involves "complex issues of law which this attorney concentrates: large, systemic, class-action litigation alleging constitutional violations." Further, Ms. Konanova represented to the Court that she has been admitted or applied for admission in this state in the past 60 months. Both assertions are factually flawed and fail to tell the whole truth to the Court.

Ms. Konanova passed the July 2008 administration of the New York Bar exam. *See Exhibit B* (Announcement by New York State Board of Law Examiners). Thereafter, she worked for a year as a clerk for a judge in the western United States. *See Exhibit C* (Announcement showing Yelena Konanova as a judicial law clerk). While the defendants cannot be sure, this may very well be the first case that she has ever attempted to file an appearance. This is hardly a showing that Ms. Konanova is a "specialist" in a "complex field of law." Instead, the Court could clearly reject her petition for admission as there is competent legal counsel already admitted in this state with a minimal level of experience, which is apparently more than Ms. Konanova, that can handle this matter. Ms. Konanova has not met the minimal burdens imposed by Rule 9 of the Rules for Admission and accordingly should have her pro hac vice status revoked.

Further, while it is probably accurate that Ms. Konanova has not filed an application for pro

had admission in the past 60 months, this is because Ms. Konanova has not been a practicing attorney in any jurisdiction for the past 60 months. She has not even been practicing for half of that time. See Exhibit B (Showing Konanova Passed the July 2008 bar exam). Her “failure to make [full] disclosure is the equivalent of an affirmative misrepresentation.” Rules of Professional Conduct, Commentary to Rule 3.3 § 3.

Not only are there issues with the documents filed with this Court, but Ms. Konanova and Ms. Dahlberg have undertaken extrajudicial actions to prejudice the rights of the defendants. On the day the complaint was filed, Konanova and Dahlberg attended a press conference together with some of the plaintiffs in order to materially prejudice the defendants by coining the phrase “school to prison pipeline.” **Exhibit D** (*Providence Journal* article) As further prejudicial statements by pro hac vice counsel published writings from which a reasonable reader would conclude the defendants purposely punished special needs students, and intentionally used the Truancy Court to indiscriminately punish students for being sick. **Exhibit E** (ACLU internet article) Local counsel, Thomas Lyons, has publically admitted that such publicity has had a material affect on the case by prompting some defendants to explore settlement and other plaintiffs to seek to join the action. **Exhibit F** (*Lawyers Weekly* article)

As seen in **Exhibit D** (*Providence Journal* article), Konanova and Dahlberg are quoted as giving their subjective opinions on the Family Court Truancy Court process and the defendants’ conduct. Additionally, Attorney Konanova went even further by posting entries to internet blogs, to spread to other blogs her opinions about the case which were camouflaged as uncontroverted fact. **See Exhibit E**. The objective was not to not state a claim, but to pollute the perception of the public, and possible jury pool as to the plaintiffs’ version of the facts, subjective opinions and improper

conclusions of law. These acts have violated Super. Ct. Rules of Professional Conduct 3.3 and left the defendants without any viable ability to respond to either defend themselves in the court of public opinion, or the ability to legally respond in kind. It would appear that one of the first actions these individuals decided to take even before pro hac vice admission was granted was to violate both the terms and spirit of Rules of Professional Conduct 3.6. Rather than to fight a legal battle in the courtroom, these individuals chose, instead, to wage their case through the media.

Rule of Professional Conduct 3.6 governs trial publicity in the statements that attorneys can make when a court case is pending. Specifically, the rule states that “a lawyer who is participating or has participated in the investigation or litigation of a matter shall not make an extra judicial statement that the lawyer knows or reasonably should know will be disseminated by means of public communication and will have a substantial likelihood of materially prejudicing an adjudicative proceeding in the matter. There are exceptions to the general rule that lawyers are not to make extra judicial statements outside of the courtroom. These involve stating plainly:

1. The claim offense or defense involved and except one prohibited by law, the identity of the persons involved.
2. Information contained in a public record.
3. That an investigation of a matter is in progress.
4. The scheduling results of any step in the litigation.
5. A request for assistance in obtaining evidence and information necessary thereto.
6. A warning of danger concerning the behavior of a person involved....and other items specifically dealing with criminal cases.

None of the exceptions enumerated in Rule 3.6 apply to permit the statements made by Konanova or Dahlberg as evidenced in **Exhibits D, E and G** (Konanova posting to ACLU blog) or of

local counsel, Thomas Lyons, **Exhibit F**. During the press conference Dahlberg stated “the Truancy Court system appears to have thrown the due process clause of the United States or Rhode Island Constitution out the window and it is imperative that the family court administrators and magistrates follow the law.” *See Exhibit D*. She went on to further say “pushing kids into the juvenile justice system is not the way to help at risk youth graduate from high school and, in fact, only increases the likelihood that they will ultimately end up in the criminal justice system.” *Id.*

These extra-judicial statements do not simply present what the claims or issues are in this case, but instead offer a subjective opinion that the Truancy Court neither follows the law nor upholds the rights of individuals involved in a court process. These subjective, extra-judicial statements appear to be intended to poison the public against the operation of the court. Further these statements could have the affect of poisoning the jury pool especially based on the fact that the possible jury will likely involve non-lawyers and people who most likely have never had contact with the truancy court.

Dalhberg stated her opinion “that pushing kids in the juvenile justice system is not the way to help at risk youth graduate from high school” and this does not amount to an explanation of what her her cause of action is, but rather helps spread a perception that the defendants cannot justify the Truancy Court process. This acts in direct contradiction to the purposes of Rule 3.6, to prevent the prejudice caused by lawyers who make extrajudicial statements. Further, she failed to even acknowledge that one of the reasons for the Court’s existence was to prevent the ills that flow from truancy and poor behavior in school. Her opinion about the effect that the Truancy Court may have on ultimately pushing people into the criminal justice system attempts to play on the emotions of those who are not familiar with the Truancy Court and its operations. This is a deliberate attack upon the court and the defendants in order to prejudice the jury pool and to sway public opinion against the

family court in order to either pressure them to advocate their constitutional responsibilities and settle the case or otherwise cave into the ACLU's demands. It is inappropriate and it is a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct. Therefore, Attorney Dahlberg should not be permitted to continue practicing in this matter in this state as she has shown an utter disregard for the Rhode Island Rules of Professional Conduct in force here while purporting to be a defender of the rights of individuals.

In addition to the problems referenced earlier relating to her basic qualifications, Ms. Konanova's actions during and subsequent to the press conference are just as unacceptable as Dahlberg's. Konanova's key quote at the press conference was "stop depriving children and their parents their basic constitutional rights." **See Exhibit D.** First, the defendants dispute that any deprivation of constitutional rights has occurred. Second, she is asserting that deprivations have been ongoing and continuing irrespective of the actual disposition of the underlying cases that plaintiffs were involved in. Further, Konanova goes on to post blog entries attempting to create sympathy for some of the plaintiffs involved while completely misstating the law related to the plaintiffs' cases. **See Exhibits E & G.** This is nothing more than a undisguised attempt to create emotional sympathy for the plaintiffs irrespective of the actual facts and law involved in this action. Further it is a pure ploy to poison the public against the Truancy Court process and not to simply state the claim she makes.

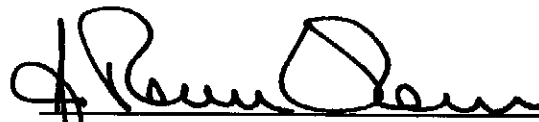
Attorney Konanova fails to simply explain the claims or state her claim that would be exempt from the general rule that lawyers are not to make extra-judicial statements, but rather she takes advantage of modern communication tools to help her public relations message to spread as widely and as quickly as possible to put the defendants at the most severe disadvantage possible. **See Exhibit E and G.**

Attorney Dahlberg and Attorney Konanova's propensity for reckless professional conduct

should not be tolerated by the courts of this state. Attorneys that come in to Rhode Island who have yet to gain admission through the standard process are expected to abide by the same rules that attorneys who did gain admission must follow. Rules of the Supreme Court Art. III, Rules 1-3; Art. V. Rhode Island Rules of Professional Conduct, Rule 5.7. Ms. Dahlberg and Ms. Konanova have failed to abide by the Rules of Professional Conduct and as such, they should be excluded from practicing in this state in this matter.

Accordingly, the defendants request that the order grant admission to the 3 out of state attorneys seeking admission pro hac vice be vacated and that a new order denying admission to Robin L. Dahlberg and Yelena Konanova be entered and only conditional admission pro hac vice be granted to Deborah N. Archer, pending a decision on the motion for class certification.

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CERTIFICATION

I certify that I sent a true copy of the within on

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EXHIBIT A

MARY M. GUGLIETTI, RPR
CERTIFIED COURT REPORTER

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I, Mary M. Guglietti, hereby certify that the
succeeding pages, 1 through 6, inclusive, are a true and
accurate transcript of my stenographic notes.



MARY M. GUGLIETTI, RPR
Certified Court Reporter

1 THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 2010

2 MORNING SESSION

3 THE COURT: Good morning.

4 COUNSEL: Good morning, Your Honor.

5 THE COURT: Mr. Lyons, would you read the caption,
6 please?

7 MR. LYONS: Yes, Your Honor. The caption is -- I'll
8 read the shortened version. The shortened version is
9 Elizabeth Boyer, individually, and by and for her minor
10 son, Jeremy Bowen, et al, v. Chief Judge Jeremiah S.
11 Jeremiah, et al, Civil Action No. 2010-1858.

12 Your Honor, we are here on two things: one is
13 actually the plaintiffs' pending motion for assignment of
14 this matter to a single judge; and the other matter I've
15 asked the Court to address is the plaintiffs' motions
16 respecting pro hac vice admissions of the three lawyers
17 from New York who are working with us on this case.

18 I don't know if there is an objection to either
19 motion, Your Honor.

20 THE COURT: Well, first of all, let's start with
21 that, is there an objection to the assignment of a single
22 judge?

23 MR. LEE: Your Honor, Jim Lee for the defendants Ron
24 Pagliarini, Kevin Richard.

25 One thing I have to inform the Court at the outset

1 is there's still some flux as to who will be representing
2 the judges and the magistrates in this action. Our
3 office does not represent them as of today, and I don't
4 believe there's been a final decision as to the
5 representation.

6 So I'd like the Court to be aware that, without the
7 judges and magistrates having counsel here, we can't
8 represent whether there's an objection or an agreement to
9 anything on their behalves. I'm hoping that would be
10 resolved soon.

11 THE COURT: Thank you.

12 MR. LEE: On behalf of the two clerks we do
13 represent, we have not imposed any objection to the
14 assignment of a single judge.

15 THE COURT: Thank you. Anyone else?

16 MR. HENNEOUS: Your Honor, Andrew Henneous for the
17 Superintendent in North Providence.

18 Your Honor, I had advised plaintiffs' counsel that
19 our office was anticipating representing the Town of
20 North Providence as well. That's still a possibility.
21 We're going back and forth with both the town solicitor
22 and the Town Council solicitor. At this point in time,
23 for today's hearing, I am not technically representing
24 the North Providence Town, but I am here on behalf of the
25 Superintendent's office.

1 THE COURT: Thank you. Anyone else? Any other
2 comment?

3 All right. What about any objections to the motions
4 relative to pro hac? Mr. Lee.

5 MR. LEE: Your Honor, again, I can't speak for the
6 judges and magistrates. I think they should be allowed
7 an opportunity to have counsel entered to see if they do
8 have objections to that motion.

9 We have an agreement with plaintiffs' counsel that
10 all parties have extensions until May 18th to file
11 responses to this action. Based on that agreement, we,
12 on behalf of the two clerks, have not filed an objection
13 yet to the pro hac vice, but we would also ask the Court
14 to have that amount of time to complete research and see
15 if we will file an objection to those motions.

16 THE COURT: Comments?

17 MR. LYONS: Yes, Your Honor. First of all, with
18 respect to assigning this to a single judge, I would note
19 that we're now close to a month since the action was
20 filed, Your Honor, which seems, to me, plenty of time for
21 the defendants to have decided who was going to be
22 representing them.

23 I know this was originally scheduled for hearing
24 last week, and at Mr. Lee's request and for this reason,
25 it was continued. Again, my understanding was the issue

1 would be resolved by now. I think there's been plenty of
2 time for the defendants to decide who should be
3 representing them. And, in any event, Your Honor, it
4 seems to me that the merits of assigning this to a single
5 judge are very strong. I'd be happy to argue them if
6 necessary, but I don't think that's necessary.

7 The other issue with respect to the pro hac vice
8 motions, Your Honor, again, I don't know what the grounds
9 for objection would be. All three counsel are
10 experienced in this kind of litigation. I can tell you
11 they have been involved from the outset; that a number of
12 the complaints that came in with respect to the
13 allegations here came in directly to the national office
14 of the American Civil Liberties Union, so they have been
15 working on it for at least as long as we have. And I can
16 tell you they have, in many respects, carried a heavy
17 oar, pulled a heavy oar with respect to doing the work.

18 THE COURT: Do you have the paperwork relative to
19 the pro hacs?

20 MR. LYONS: Actually, I did not bring copies with
21 me, Your Honor. They were included with the materials I
22 had provided.

23 THE COURT: Any other comments? Anyone here who
24 already knows they're officially in the case?

25 COUNSEL: In the case?

1 THE COURT: In the case.

2 MR. HENNEOUS: I can speak on behalf of the
3 Superintendent of the Town of North Providence.

4 MR. ROTELLA: Judge, I can speak on behalf of the
5 Cumberland School Committee.

6 THE COURT: Would you identify yourself for the
7 record?

8 MR. ROTELLA: Yes. Joseph A. Rotella.

9 MR. HENNEOUS: Andrew Henneous.

10 MR. ANDERSON: Jon Anderson, Edwards, Angell, Palmer
11 & Dodge, for the Town of Coventry and Superintendent
12 DiPietro.

13 MR. FOSTER: Max Foster on behalf of the City of
14 Providence and Thomas Brady, Superintendent.

15 MR. HEFNER: Thomas Hefner on behalf of the Town of
16 Cumberland.

17 MR. ACKERMAN: Richard Ackerman for the City of
18 Woonsocket and the Woonsocket Superintendent.

19 THE COURT: Anyone else official at the time?

20 MS. COOPER: Zoe Cooper for the Town of Coventry as
21 well.

22 THE COURT: The motions for pro hac are granted. If
23 there's any particularly pressing objection, that can
24 always be revisited, but it would have to be a pretty
25 good one.

1 There will be an assignment of a single judge. You
2 will hear from that judge. I assume that judge will
3 schedule a conference. I will ask that judge to wait
4 until after May 18th to schedule that conference so that
5 everyone who is officially on board will be on board at
6 that time.

7 Any questions?

8 MR. LYONS: I have a form of order, Your Honor, with
9 respect to the pro hac vice motions.

10 And I guess the question I do have, Your Honor, is
11 do you know now who the single judge would be?

12 THE COURT: Yes. Would you like me to open the
13 envelope?

14 MR. LYONS: Yes, please.

15 THE COURT: Yes. This case is going to go to Judge
16 Carnes. You will hear from him. And there won't be a
17 conference before the eighteenth, but I would expect that
18 there would be one soon thereafter. Okay.

19 MR. LEE: Thank you, Your Honor.

20 COUNSEL: Thank you, Your Honor.

21 (A D J O U R N E D)
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EXHIBIT B



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Passing July 2008 (K-L)

KABIR, NAVEEN
KACHNOWSKI, VERA MARIE
KADDU, ALLAN
KADEKAR, KIRAN SITARAM
KADOSH, SHMUEL
KAGAN, MICHAEL ALAN
KAGEDAN, CHAIM ZEV
KAGLE, DAVID AARON
KAHN, BRETT DANIEL
KAHN, JASMIN AFARIN
KAHNAUTH, NADIA H.
KAHNOWITZ, MARCIA A
KAISER, DANIEL LELAND
KAISER, SHOSHANA BESS
KAKANI, MILINDA
KAKOUIROS, GEORGIA

KALAN, STEPHANIE ELIZABETH
KALANGES, KRISTINE JOY
KALANSKY, SHAI
KALANTARI, NIKOO
KALARICKAL, LUKE KURIAN
KALISH, JOSHUA MICHAEL
KALISH, SEAN ALEXANDER
KALIVAS, TANYA ELENİ
KALLER, DANIEL
KALMANSON, KIMBERLY
KALMAR, JASON AARON
KALOGIANNIS, ATHENA
KALTER, ILENE MICHELLE
KAMAL, JILAN JANET
KAMEN, GARRETT SCOTT
KAMENETSKY, LAWRENCE DAVID
KAMERMAN, RUSSELL L
KAMHI, ALISON ELIZABETH
KAMINSKY, BLAIR EDEN
KAMPANI, HEENA N
KAMPHAUS, NICHOLAS CARL
KAMYSHANOVA, VIKTORIYA
KANCHARLA, JANETHA REDDY
KANE, ALISON MARLEY
KANE, ANN MARIE F
KANE, DAVID CHARLES
KANE, KIMBERLY AGNES
KANG, HAEMYONG
KANG, HAN
KANG, HYUNGSUK
KANG, JINA
KANG, JIWON
KANG, MI-HYANG CHARLOTTE
KANG, SINCHUL
KANG, YUNGU
KANIARU, WANGUI WACIENİ
KANOJIA, AKASH MAHESH
KANTER, ADAM DYLAN
KANTOR, ELISA FAY
KANYUCK, DWIGHT ELIOT
KAO, TING-TING H
KAPLAN, GITTA DANIELLE
KAPLAN, MICHELLE RENE
KAPNER, SARA LYNN
KAPOCHUNAS, SIMON VINCENT
KAPOOR, RISHI
KAPRALOVA, DANILENA ATANASOVA
KAPYCH, YEKATERINA
KARABARINDE, CLARE
KARACZ, MAXIMILIAN
KARAKATSANIS, ALEC GEORGE

KARAKITSOS, DIMITRIOS JOHN
KARAM, BACHIR PAUL
KARDICALI, HALIL IBRAHIM
KARI, NADINE
KARIDIS, SPYROS
KARKAR, NADIA MADELEINE
KARL, CHRISTOF ULI
KARLA, SHANNON
KARMEL, ALISON DAWN
KARPINSKI, ERYN LONDAHL
KARPLUS, MISCHA H
KARR, JENNIFER K
KARSAKOW, MATTHEW ALEXANDER
KARSTEN, ALEXANDER YITZCHAK
KARUMANCHI, ANUPAMA
KARUNARATNE, ANUSHIKA HARSHINI
KASHEF, MOHAMMED YEHIA
KASKEL, JONATHAN H
KASNICKI, KRISTOFER JOSEPH
KASOWITZ, ADAM MARC
KASPER, JOHN JOSEPH
KASPER, LUCY ANNA
KASS, JACLYN BARI
KASS, SEAN NATHAN
KASSAI, AGUSTINA
KASTEN, RYAN BRADLEY
KASTHURI, RAMYA
KASTIEL, JACOB
KATAOKA, KATSUTOSHI
KATINS, CARLOS
KATO, HISAYA
KATSETOS, STAVROS ANASTASIOS
KATSIKOUMBAS, JOHN
KATSORHIS, VALERIE
KATSUNUMA, YORIHISA
KATSUYAMA, AYAKO
KATYAL, MONICA
KATZ, MICHAEL DAVID
KATZ, ANNE FRANCES
KATZ, JENNIFER LAUREN BUCHALTER
KATZ, JESSICA REINGOLD
KATZ, RACHEL ELIZABETH
KATZ, SARAH GAYLE
KATZ, YARIV
KATZENSTEIN, AMANDA JILL
KATZMAN, LAUREN RACHAEL
KAU, GREGORY LAKE
KAUFMAN, ARYEH LEIB
KAUFMAN, BRIAN ELLIOT
KAUFMAN, DAVID MICHAEL
KAUFMAN, DINA RIVKA

KAUFMAN, JASON
KAUFMAN, JEREMY BRETT
KAUFMAN, PAUL FRANCIS
KAUGET, JAMIE
KAVANAGH, RONALD FRANCIS
KAVENEY, JOHN WILLIAM
KAY, ALICIA RACHEL
KAYE, DAVID BARRY
KAZMI, SADAF KHADIJA
KEAN, JESSE CAROW
KEARNS, JEROME WILLIAM
KEELEY, JESSICA ANNE
KEEN, KATHRYN ANNE
KEENOY, CHRISTOPHER PATRICK
KEISNER, CHRISTOPHER ANDREW
KEITNER, HAYDON AKOS
KEJNER, GABRIELA
KELEHER, RYAN PATRICK
KELLER, BENJAMIN MICHAEL
KELLER, LINDA NICOLE
KELLOGG, WILLIAM EDWARD
KELLY, AMANDA JEAN
KELLY, CHRISTOPHER JOSEPH
KELLY, COLIN SAMUEL
KELLY, LEAH MARY ANGELICA
KELLY, MATTHEW TERENCE
KELLY, MEAGHAN ALYSSA
KELLY, PETER ALAN
KELLY, REBECCA JOY
KELLY, SARAH COLETTE
KELLY, THOMAS BRIAN
KELRICK, ALLISON BETH
KELTON, JUSTIN TYLER
KEMP, ANTOINETTE LEA
KEMP, FELICIA MARIE
KENDALL, CONSUELO AURORA
KENNEDY, CHRISTINE PAMELA
KENNEDY, GARRETT DAVID
KENNEDY, IAIN LESLIE COOPER
KENNEDY, JOHNNAYEA LANETTE
KENNEDY, SEAN NICHOLSON
KENNER, MORGAN UPSHAW
KENNEY, MICHAEL JOSEPH
KENNY, ALISON LORRAINE
KENNY, STEPHEN JAMES
KENTER, DORON PERETZ
KEOW, MEI-YEN
KEPNER, ADRIENNE L
KERLE, PETER
KERLING, AMBER LYNN
KERLING, BRIDGET PATRICIA

KERMAN, MICHAEL EDWARD
KERSHAW, DEREK PETER
KERTZER, SETH EVAN
KESHVARGAR, YASIN
KESSEL, MARIS RACHEL
KESSLER , MICHELLE MAUDE
KETCHAM, BRIAN PATRICK
KETTANI, MAMOUNE
KEUM, ANDREW
KEY, REBECCA LOUISE
KHALIFE, DANA GEORGES
KHALIFE, MICHELLE
KHALIL, SALLY
KHAN, ALIA JEHAN
KHAN, FAKIHA
KHAN, HENNA MAROOF
KHAN, KEVIN ANDREW
KHAN, MEHREEN
KHAN, NAZ
KHAN, SAIRA RAHMANI
KHAN, SOPHIA NAZ
KHANACHET, TAREK MICHAEL
KHANAN, VIOLETTA
KHANDWALLA, SABRINA
KHANIJOUN, HARLEEN KAUR
KHANNA, ADITYA
KHARA, RAHUL BIPIN
KHARKOVER, ILYA
KHIANI, SHASHI NARAIN
KHODIK, JULIYA
KHOJASTEH, AMITIS
KHOKHAR, ATAF TALIB
KHOO, MICHAEL WADE
KHOSHARAY, MARYAM
KHOSROVI, ZAHRA JANE
KHOUKHI, ABD EL KARIM
KHOURY, LAURA BETH
KIBLER, CHRISTOPHER WALTER
KIELY, JOHN STEPHEN
KILAPAKKAM, SRIRAM
KILMINSTER, PAUL JOSEPH
KIM, AH HYUN
KIM, ALBERT
KIM, ALEXANDER MYONGJOON
KIM, ALICE JEAN
KIM, ANGELA HEEJIN
KIM, ANTHONY SHIN-YONG
KIM, BILLY HOON
KIM, BYUNG KIL
KIM, CHAEHO
KIM, CHRIS JASON

KIM, DASEUL
KIM, DONNA E
KIM, ERIC KUE
KIM, ESTHER AEHEE
KIM, EUGENE K.
KIM, GEEN
KIM, HAESUN
KIM, HYO SEON
KIM, HYUN JUNG
KIM, HYUNG DONG
KIM, IKSOO
KIM, JAE HOON
KIM, JAY YOUNG
KIM, JAYOUNG
KIM, JEEYEOP
KIM, JENNIFER SUMI
KIM, JERRY
KIM, JI HONG
KIM, JI HUN
KIM, JIYOU
KIM, JONGUK
KIM, JUNG MIN
KIM, JUNG AH
KIM, KATHLEEN
KIM, KEUN DONG
KIM, KYUNG JIN
KIM, MAY
KIM, MICHAEL KYUWHA
KIM, MOON JUNG
KIM, MOON-SOOK
KIM, MOOWI
KIM, MUL KYUL
KIM, MUN SU
KIM, MYUNG HAN
KIM, PETER
KIM, ROBERT S
KIM, SANDRA
KIM, SEJONG
KIM, SEON JEONG
KIM, SEONKWON
KIM, SOO BIN
KIM, SOOKYEON
KIM, SOORYONG
KIM, SU JUNG
KIM, SUNG EUN
KIM, SUNG HOON
KIM, SUNG PIL
KIM, SUSAN KRISTEN
KIM, URI
KIM, YANGSIL
KIM, YOON JU SCARLETT

KIM, YOONJI
KIM, YOUNG DANIEL
KIM, YOUNG MIN
KIM, YOUNG SOU
KIM, YUNHEE
KIMBALL, CHRISTOPHER PHILLIP
KIMELMAN, JEFFREY MARTIN
KIMMELMAN, CASSIE LEE
KIMPLER, KYLE JAMES
KIMURA, YUTAKA
KINBURN, REBECCA
KINDER, BRAD MICHAEL
KING, A. ELIZABETH
KING, JONATHAN BOWEN
KING, JONATHAN LEWIS
KING, KEVIN CHARLES
KING, MICHAEL JOHN
KINGSLEY, BENJAMIN SETH
KINGSLEY, SARAH ELIZABETH
KINGSTON, CYNTHIA ELAINE
KINNE, BETH ELLEN
KINNEY, ADAM F.
KINNEY, AMANDA RACHEL
KINRAICH, PESIA MIRIAM
KINSELLA, JASON PATRICK
KINSEY, CATHERINE BLACKBURN
KIRBY, SARAH RADCLIFFE
KIRCHNER, SHAWNA ANNE
KIRKER, COURTNIIE CONROY
KIRKMAN, MICHAEL PHILLIP
KIRKWOOD, ELIZABETH ANN
KIROVA, ILIANA VENTSISLAVOVA
KIRSCH, DANIEL DAVID
KIRSCHBAUM, JEFFREY JOSEPH
KIRSCHENBAUM, STEPHEN ROBERT
KIRSHENBAUM, ANDREW SCOTT
KISER, MIRIAM
KISTNEN, RICHARD
KISYK,, JR., DENNIS P.
KITAKA, MASAMI
KITAY, LEO BENJAMIN
KITTON, FARA NICHOLE
KIVITI, ADIEL
KLACZYNSKA, KATARZYNA
KLASING, AMANDA MARIE
KLASS, DAVID ISAAC
KLASS, ELLIOTT M
KLAT, YALE SIMEON
KLEBAN, ALLA
KLEIN, ALEX WILLIAM
KLEIN, HOWARD WILLIAM

KLEIN, KENNETH
KLEIN, NICHOLAS EDWARD
KLEIN, TEREL LAWRENCE
KLEINER, RACHEL LEAH
KLEINFELDT, ADAM J
KLIBERT, KIMBERLY ANN
KLINGER, JANE MOULTON
KLOKUS, RONALD JOSEPH
KLUG, ALESSANDRA DIANA
KLUG, CHRISTOPHER MARTIN
KLUGER, ERIC JASON
KLUGMAN, MAURA MARTIN
KNAPP, ERIC JAMES
KNEIPPER, LINDSEY MERRILL
KNEPLEY, ANDREW SCOTT
KNIGHT, DAVID JAMES
KNITTER, MELISSA ANNE
KNOB, PETER MATTHEW
KNOPF KUSKIN, EMILY CLAIRE
KNUTSON, RYAN CLIFFORD
KO, HENRY
KO, HWANKYUNG
KO, ICHIA
KO, MYUNG JI
KOBAYASHI, AKITSU
KOBAYASHI, KENTARO
KOBRE, ETHAN ALLEN
KOBROSKI, JONATHAN ETAN
KOBY, JONATHAN BREINER
KOBYLEVSKY, IRINA
KOCH, ADAM WILLIAM
KOCHEULOV, VLADIMIR
KOCSONDY, PATRICIA NICOLE
KODA, TETSUYA
KOEHLER, JENNIFER CATHERINE
KOENIG, ERICA SMOLOW
KOERNIG, KRISTIN NICOLE
KOFFMAN, VALERIE ANNE
KOFISKY, ROBERT GEORGE
KOGAN, DIMITRY
KOGAN, LEO
KOGAN, MAXIM ALEC
KOGEL-SMUCKER, SARAH A.
KOGUT, MICHAEL DAVID
KOH, STEVEN ARRIGG
KOHAN, MICHAEL
KOHLE, JONATHAN SCOTT
KOHLE-HAUSMANN, ISSA BROOKE
KOHLEMEIER, GABRIELLE ZORA ARABELLA
KOHSE, ROBERT ROY LEGROVE
KOHUT, KRISTYN ELIZABETH

KOIZUMI, TADASHI
KOKALJ, JAMES KENNETH
KOKAREVA, KSENIA VLADIMIROVNA
KOKOSA, MARC CHRISTOPHER
KOLEDI, MICHELLE ANNEMARIE
KOLINSKY, MONICA ANN
KOLKIN, ZACHARY ALEXANDER
KOLLANDER, JASON SAMUEL
KOLMAKOV, ALEXANDER SERGEEVICH
KOLONTYRSKY, ANNA
KOLVA, JULIA ANN
KOMSA, LAUREN ELIZABETH
KONANOVA, YELENA
KONCHADY, NITIN SHENOY
KONDO, NAOKI
KONDRASHOVA, OLGA
KONG, SU JIN
KONIECZNY, ALEXANDRA DOROTA
KONING, ANDREW JOHANNES
KONISHI, TAKAYA
KONUNCHUK, SUZANNE ELAINE
KOO, CAROLINE TIN-YAN
KOO, JADYN MADISON
KOO, SANG-YEOP
KOOKER, JONATHAN A
KOONTZ, DANIEL CHRISTOPHER
KOPALD, ADAM EDWARD
KOPCZYNSKI, MARY HELEN NUXOLL
KOPLEVICH, MIKHAIL
KOPLOVICH, FAY ANGELA
KOPPULA, SHARON SUCHITHRA
KORADIA, NISHA P
KORCHIN, BRIAN E.
KORFF, KIMBERLEE A
KORMAN, HILARY FELICE
KORMANN, NICHOLAS R
KORNFELD, JASON ROBERT
KOROLEVA, LANA
KORSHUKIN, MARIANNA
KOSAR, DEVIN PETER
KOSHAROVSKY, MARIANNA
KOSMA, MICHAEL JOSEPH
KOSS, CARA MARIE
KOSS, TALIA
KOTECKI, STEPHANIE LYN
KOTELEVETS, MAXIM VIKTOR
KOTELNIKOV, SERGEY N
KOTLER, JONATHAN
KOTOK, ADAM
KOUNTOTSIS, THEODOSIOS
KOURABAS, MICHAEL NICHOLAS

KOUROS, ANASTASIOS
KOUROSH, NASEEM HEGEDUS
KOUSOULA, AIKATERINI
KOVACIC, SIMONE MARIE
KOVACS, DREW SIMON
KOVER, EZRA WILLIAM
KOVNAT, PHILIP MATTHEW
KOVNER, RACHEL PETER
KOVOROS, VASILIOS
KOWALCZYK, ANNA MARIA
KOWALSKI, ELLIOT HOWARD
KOYAMA, YOHEI
KOZA, ARIELLE ILYSE
KOZLOWSKI, ELIZABETH PAGE
KRAFT, PAUL DAVID
KRAL, MEGAN CAROLYNN
KRAMER, ETAI I
KRAMER, JAMES MICHAEL
KRANSON, KAREN NAOMI
KRANTZ, MATTHEW JOHN
KRASNYANSKAYA, KAROLINA
KRATVILLE, ERYCK NATHAN
KRAUSE, BETH ANN TUTUNCUOGLU
KRAVITZ, RACHEL GAYLE
KRAWITZ, THOMAS PETER
KRAYBILL, JAIME BARKER
KREBSBACH, SPENSYR ANN
KREHL, CHRISTINE LIN
KREINER, MICHAEL
KRET, JONATHAN
KRETCHMAR, THOMAS METSKY
KRETMANN, HOLLIN NAGISA
KREUER, SHANNON ELISE
KREY, PATRICK DANIEL
KREZALEK, MARTIN SIMON
KRIMBILL, ERIN CHRISTINE
KRINGEN, KARIN MEI
KRISHNAMURTHY, VIVEK HARIHARAN
KRISHNASWAMY, RUBHAN
KRIS, BETHANY ELISA
KRIST, BRIAN JOSEPH
KRIVINA, LESYA
KROCZYNSKI, ROBERT JOSEPH
KROGH, WILLIAM MILLER
KROMO, YANA
KRONHOLM, MARTHA JULIA
KRONINGOLD, RANDI SLOANE
KRONSTADT, ALISON HALLEY
KROPIWNICKA, IZABELA
KRUGER, CRISTIANE AMARAL
KRUGER, RICHARD DAVID

KRUSE, TONI ANN
KRUSEY, KATIE LYNN
KRYVOI, YARASLAU
KU, SENA
KUANG, KEKE
KUBIC, CHRISTIAN JAMES
KUBOTA, SHUHEI
KUBOTA, YURI
KUCCHARZYK, JAKUB DOMINIK
KUCHER, MICHAEL
KUDELYA, PAVLO
KUDIYA, ASAD ISMAIL
KUDOWITZ, BRIAN MARC
KUDRLE, STEPHANIE IRENE
KUDZIN, MATTHEW AARON
KUEBLER, KELLE LYNN
KUEHL, TOBIAS
KUEHN, MICHAEL RALPH
KUGAN, RON
KUGLER, KATHLEEN ANN
KUHN, DANIEL PAUL
KULIKOV, ANDREY
KULKARNI, AVANTI PRAMOD
KULKARNI, SEAN GOUTAM
KULL, MANANA
KULLE, KRISTINA
KUMAR, CHIRAAG
KUMAR, RAMANUJ
KUMAR, TULIKA
KUNDI, ABHA
KUNS, MARA ANNE
KUNTZ, MICHAEL VINCENT
KUNZ, KATHERINE HEATHER
KUNZE, CECILLE MONETTE BORJA
KUO, CHEN-CHUN
KUO, HONG-WEI ANDREW
KUO, HOUCHIH
KUPERMAN, IGOR
KUPERWASER, ZACK
KURANGA, KEMI ELIZABETH
KURAS, EILEEN MARY
KURIAKOSE, MARIA
KURIHARA, TODD SCOTT
KURITZ, KARA BETH
KURLANCHEEK, DARA MICHELLE
KURMANOVA, ASELLE
KUROKOSHI, JUNICHI
KURTH, RACHEL MICHELE
KURTZBERG, BRYAN THEODORE
KUSHNER, JULIE
KUTCHER, DAVID EDWARD

KUTHE, JAMES DANIEL
KUTTEN, CAROLYN SHIGEKO
KUZNICK, ALEXIS LAUREN
KWAK, JEANNE
KWAN, STEPHANIE
KWARTNER, JASON KEITH
KWEЕ, ANDREW JOSEPH
KWIATEK, LEIGH ANN
KWON, CAROLYN
KWON, MINSOO
KWON, SOONJEONG
KWON, SOO-RYUN
KWON, TAE HYOUNG
KWONG, JACQUELINE KAR MAN
KWONG, JENNIFER WEI-LING
KYUCHUKOV, MARTIN DIMITROV
KYZER, LINDSAY CAROLINE
LA PERLA, JOSEPH LOUIS
LA VINA, MA. LUCILLA CELINA SALCEDO
LA, CHIA-HAO
LAATSCH, ESTHER
LABRITZ, KELLY JO
LABRUSCIANO, JOANNE
LACABARATS, MAYALEN
LACEY, THEODORE BRENDAN
LACHUT, BRADFORD JONATHAN
LACKS, JEREMY ROSS
LADA, REBECCA
LADD, DELANO WOOD
LADD, KETURAH REBECCA
LADD, TARA MICHELLE
LADOFF, BRANDON PHILIP
LADT, ELIZABETH CARROLL
LAFALCE, MARTIN J.
LAFORGIA, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM
LAGARDE, LAETITIA SARAH
LAGER, KAREN MEREDITH
LAGO, ULEA GRACE
LAGOE , VICTORIA MARIE
LAGRANGE, ZACHARY ANDREW
LAI, CHE WEI
LAI, JACQUELINE
LAI, NICOLE NINGRAN
LAI, THOMAS YU HAO
LAI, VICTORIA WENSHAN
LAKE, DEENITA MARIE
LAKE, KONATA TACUMA
LAKIN, MARK BOYER
LALA, PREETI
LAM, ALLICIA WAE-JIN
LAM, ELEANOR

LAM, KRISTEN
LAM, NICHOLAS HO-DAT
LAMB, ERIK ALEJANDRO
LAMBERT, MICHELLE RENEE
LAMBINO, LARISSA GABOR
LAMBRIDIS, ELENA EFTIHIA
LAMKAY, LAURA MICHELLE
LAMPELL, ZACHERY SAMUEL
LAMSON, JUSTIN WARD
LAMSON, NATHANIEL BELLUCCI
LAMURA, ROCCO
LANDA, ALAN
LANDIS, REBECCA LYNN
LANDSMAN, ROGER JACOB
LANE, MAUREEN ELIZABETH
LANE, PETER THOMAS
LANG, JAMIE
LANG, JORDAN SCOTT BERMAN
LANG, RYAN WILLIAM
LANGER, WILLIAM ANDREW FOLLETT
LANGLEY, MATTHEW JOHN
LANGONE, GRACIELA
LANNON, J. PATRICK
LANOHA, ANDREW DAVID
LANTSBERG, YANA
LANZALOTTO, CHRISTOPHER
LAO, HONGHUA
LAPKIN, JASON SAMUEL
LAPORTE, LEAH MARIE
LARA-GARDUNO, NELIDA
LARBI-AMOA, STEPHEN
LARETTO, JEFFREY ALAN
LARGE, JULIE ANN
LAROCHÉ, RACHELLE LEONE
LAROSE, CATHERINE ANNE
LARRIMER, EMILY JUSTINE
LARSEN, CHARLOTTE
LARSON, JENNIFER DAWN
LARSON, MICHAEL JOSEPH
LARUSSO, CHRISTINE ANNE
LASCALA, KRISTIN MARIE
LASERSON, TENLEY LADD
LASHNER, ERIC SCOTT
LASKIN, SHIRA
LATERZA, STEPHANIE A.
LATTANZIO, PATRICIA MARIA
LATTANZIO, PETER ROBERT
LATTERNER, MATTHEW JOHN
LAU, GIGI CHE MAN
LAU, KAREN
LAU, SHARON YEE WAN

LAUBACH, VICTORIA DENISE
LAUDE, RAQUEL BARONAS
LAUFER, ADENA MEIRA
LAUFER, ALEXIS NICOLE
LAUGHLIN, JULIE ANNE
LAUGHLIN, LAURA ASHTON
LAURENCE, RACHEL
LAVELY, VANESSA ALLEN
LAVRENTIEV, DMITRY EVGENIEVICH
LAWALL, DARA JEAN
LAWI, KEVIN M
LAWN, ALAN DAVID
LAWRENCE, ANNA MARIKA
LAWRENCE, JAMIE LYNN
LAWRENCE, JOHN EDWARD
LAWSON HATCH, EMILEE KATE
LAWSON, DAVID ALEXANDER
LAWSON, ELIZABETH DURHAM
LAWSON, MOSOPEFOLUWA
LAWSON, TRACY JEAN
LAX, JOSHUA JOSEPH
LAYTIN, ALEXANDER STARK
LAYTON, MARLON ANTHONY
LAZAR, COREY CAROL
LAZAREV, KATHRYN F
LAZARUS, ELLEN DIANE
LAZARUS, HILLEL M
LAZO, JENNIFER ANNE
LAZOUSKAYA, KATSIARYNA
LE, KIM THIEN
LE, TUONGVY THI
LEARY, DANIEL ANDREW
LEBERSTEIN, SARAH
LEBLANC, STEPHEN MICHAEL
LEBLANC-LAPOINTE, BRIGITTE
LECK, JUSTIN ROSS
LEDER, LINC
LEDERMAN, ADAM BARRY
LEDIG, KEVIN
LEE, ALEXANDER DONGSHIK
LEE, ALICE
LEE, ALLISON ANN
LEE, ANDREW RENWEI
LEE, ANGELA MIN
LEE, ANTONIA S
LEE, BRIAN JOSEPH
LEE, CHAE U
LEE, CHRISTINE
LEE, COREY T
LEE, COSMO KANE
LEE, DAVID UNG

LEE, DO KYUNG
LEE, EDWARD KIM
LEE, EMILY CHRISTOBEL
LEE, EVAN TODD
LEE, GOWOON
LEE, GRACE
LEE, GRACE MIWON
LEE, HANYONG
LEE, HEA LYUN
LEE, HELEN Y
LEE, HSIEN-JAY
LEE, IVAN ERIK
LEE, JACQUELINE
LEE, JAE SANG
LEE, JAE SEUNG
LEE, JAE SUNG
LEE, JEE YEON
LEE, JIEUN
LEE, JIN KOOK
LEE, JONG SANG
LEE, JOONHO JOHN
LEE, KAI-JU
LEE, KANG SUK
LEE, KAREN FRANCES
LEE, KEVIN KAI-YUN
LEE, KI YOUNG
LEE, MAUREEN ANN
LEE, MICHAEL SANG HYUK
LEE, MIN CHUNG
LEE, MYOUNGJIN
LEE, PATRICIA
LEE, POU I
LEE, RICHARD MICHAEL
LEE, ROCHELLE HUNG-JAY
LEE, ROGER BEI
LEE, SAMUEL JUNG HO
LEE, SAMUEL K
LEE, SANDRA YOON
LEE, SANDRA CHUNGA
LEE, SANG SOON
LEE, SEONGKI
LEE, STEVE YONG-KYU
LEE, SUHHYUNG
LEE, SUNGKYU
LEE, SUNG-MIN
LEE, SUSAN
LEE, WEICHING
LEE, WON HYUNG
LEE, WONHEE
LEE, YOOMI
LEE, YOUN NAM

LEE, YOUNG
LEE, YOUNGJIN
LEE, YUN KIE
LEE, YUNHEE
LEE, YVONNE LAUREN
LEEK, FABIANA SELLA
LEEVAN, SARAH ALISON
LEFEBVRE, EDWARD BELLAMY
LEFFLER, BENJAMIN LEO
LEFRANC, TILL IMMANUEL
LEGER, OLIVIER ALCIDE
LEHRER, JAIME LAUREN
LEHRMAN, MICHAEL ANDREW
LEIBOWITZ, SARYN ELYSE
LEIBY, DORON AVIRAM
LEICHTER, JOSEPH GERARD
LEICHTER, MATTHEW REUBEN
LEIRA, SHEMI
LEISENFELDER, MEAGHAN ELIZABETH
LEITER, JESSICA ARNONA
LEITERMAN, BARBARA RUTH
LEMKHEN, IZABELL
LEMOINE, ALINE LEILA
LEMONDA, ANDREW FRANCIS
LENCHNER, TAL
LENGKONG, RONALD
LENGLER, KARINA
LENHARDT, CLAYTON JOSEPH
LENIHAN, SEAN PATRICK
LENNON, DONNA MARIE
LENTINI, LORENZO
LENZA, ARIELLE GERALYN
LEONARD, ALEXANDER WILDE
LEONARD, JAMES DONALD
LEONG, DENISE CATHERINE
LEPICOVSKA, LAURA
LEPORE, MARISA ELLIS
LERMAN, STEPHANIE G.
LEROY, PAUL
LESLIE, SCOTT ADAM
LESMAN, ADAM DREW
LESNAK, BENJAMIN PHILLIP
LESNEVER, RAQUEL SARA
LESNIAK, MARK PAUL
LESSIN, KAYLA KIM
LESTAK, CHRISTOPER E
LESTER, STEPHANIE FRANCINE
LESZYK, MATTHEW J
LETRICH, DYLAN ANTHONY
LETTMAN, BRYAN MATTHEW
LEUNG, BRIAN JAMES

LEUTZINGER, MICHELLE KATHRYN
LEVAVI, REUBEN
LEVEN, SHAUNA MARGARET
LEVIN, ANDREW BAYRE
LEVIN, MARK
LEVIN, MEEKA SHANI
LEVIN, MICHAEL KENNETH
LEVIN, VICTORIA ABIGAIL
LEVIN, YEVGENY
LEVINE, ADAM DANIEL
LEVINE, ADAM SCOTT
LEVINE, ALISON ROSE
LEVINE, ANDREW MARC
LEVINE, BRYAN ADAM
LEVINE, DAVID MARK
LEVINE, ELIZABETH MORGAN
LEVINE, ERIC MARC
LEVINE, GERALD SAMUEL
LEVINE, JENNA ELISABETH
LEVINE, JENNIFER ANN
LEVINE, RANDI HEATHER
LEVIN-EPSTEIN, JOSHUA DOV
LEVINSON, LIAD
LEVOY, JASON BOOLHACK
LEVY, LAURA VANESSA
LEVY, MEREDITH JAMIE
LEVY, NOAM
LEVY, REBEKKA CHAYA
LEVY, VINCENT GREGORY
LEVY, ZOHAR R
LEWEN, ULRIC MALCOLM
LEWIS, AMANDA G
LEWIS, BRIAN MICHAEL
LEWIS, CHARLOTTE AMY
LEWIS, JENNIFER LAUREN
LEWIS, KARA LIV
LEWIS, KEVIN WILLIAM
LEWIS, MATTHEW DANIEL
LEWIS, NICHOLAS EVAN
LEXNER, KIM DAVID
LEYDEN, ANDREW JOHN
LEYTON, STUART ETHAN
LI, AJI
LI, BETHANY YUE-PING
LI, CHAO
LI, CHEN
LI, GARY
LI, GELIN
LI, HUIZHONG
LI, JIADONG
LI, JOY PEI-JUNG

LI, KIM
LI, LI
LI, RUCONG
LI, WEI-PING
LI, XIAO
LI, XINGXING
LI, XINYANG
LI, XUESONG
LI, YE
LI, YINGJIE
LI, ZHI
LIANG, YAN
LIANTONIO, STEPHANIE
LIAO, JUDY
LIAO, SHENGQIANG
LIBERATI, MARC
LIBERHAN, DEEPALI
LIBERMAN, ISABELLE ROSE
LIBOW, BEATA SZALAY
LIBOW, BETH OLOHAN
LICHMAN, RACHAEL L.
LICHTENSTEIN, JOSHUA ARON
LICHTMAN, MATTHEW RYAN
LIDIS, NICOLE SOPHIE
LIEBER, NATALIE DANA
LIEBERMAN, DAVID WILLIAM
LIEBERMAN, JONATHAN ALFREDO
LIEBERMAN, NEIL ROBERT
LIEBMAN, JOSHUA MARC
LIEBMAN-ALPERSON, LAURA ANNE
LIJTMAYER, MARTIN NICOLAS
LIKOFF, AMY LYNNE
LIM, JOO YOUNG
LIM, CHING IM
LIM, DAVID HEECHUL
LIM, EUN SUNG
LIM, SOO YEUN
LIMA, AUGUSTO CESAR
LIMONGELLO, ANDREA
LIN, BANG
LIN, CHIA-JU
LIN, CHIUNG-JU
LIN, FELICIA HSAIO-YU
LIN, FENG
LIN, JOHN CHRISTOPHER
LIN, LI
LIN, LISA CHIA
LIN, MIAO
LIN, MUK
LIN, SENSEN
LIN, SONIA RUTH

LIN, UDELE
LIN, XI
LIN, XIN YUE
LIN, YU-FANG
LINAKIS, THEODORA
LINCH, MAUREEN ELIZABETH
LINDE, EMILY
LINDE, STEVEN HARRIS
LINDHOLM, ROBERT LAURI
LINDOR, LEGRAND GANDHI
LINDSAY, ANDRE LEON
LINDSAY, KATHERINE LORETTA
LINDSAY, KIMBERLY
LINDSEY, KASEY ELIZABETH
LING, XIAO
LINGHU, QIAN
LINGNAU, MARIA KATRIN
LINGNER, EUGENE K
LINKER, MELISSA
LINSEY, LAWRENCE EDWARD
LINTON, CRAIG ANDREW
LIOU, JESSICA
LIOU, THOMAS CHI-HWA
LIPKUS, DAVID SHAWN
LIPNER, LOUIS ADAM
LIPNICK, SCOTT AARON
LIPOMANIS, MELANIE DEAN
LIPP, MICHAEL JAMES
LIPPERT, MATTHEW LAWRENCE
LIPSCHUTZ, DANIEL MARK
LIPSETT, OWEN FINCH
LIPSKY, BRYAN DANIEL
LIPSKY, LEONARD
LISK, JAMES GREGORY
LISK, KRISTEN
LITTLEJOHN, LORI KAI
LITVINOFF, SCOTT MICHAEL
LIU , LULU YEN JU
LIU, BB
LIU, DERRICK PETER
LIU, DEWITT CLEARWELL
LIU, EMILY
LIU, EMILY YUAN
LIU, FANG
LIU, JIA
LIU, JIAN
LIU, KIMBERLY ANNA
LIU, LEI
LIU, LISA WEN-HUI
LIU, QIAO
LIU, RACHEL MO

LIU, RUMING
LIU, RUOKE
LIU, WANSHENG JERRY
LIU, XIN
LIU, XINGYAN
LIU, YAN
LIU, YANG-HAO
LIU, YAWEI
LIU, YEN-LING
LIU, YING
LIU, YINGLI
LIU, YUAN
LIU, YUN-CHENG
LIU, ZHEN
LIUBICIC, SANDRA JOANNE
LIVERMORE, FAITH KATHERINE
LIVINGSTON, SCOTT DAVID
LIVNEH, KEREN
LIWAG, MONICA TAN
LIZARAZO, LUZ AMIRA
LLOYD, JOHN CLINTON
LLOYD, SETH MERLIN
LO, HOPE HEEKYUNG
LO, SAMUEL
LO, TZU-HUAN AUGUSTINE
LO, YUAN SHAN KYNA
LOCKWOOD II, JACK WILSON
LOECKER, MATTHEW RUHANA
LOEHLE, MATTHIAS
LOEWENTHEIL, KARA ANN
LOGAN, CEDRIC DWIGHT
LOGAN, MOLLY ANNE
LOGAN, SCOTT ANDREW
LOGOFET, DANILA
LOGSDON, MEGAN EILEEN
LOH, ANDREA YUAN-NING
LOMBARDO, CHRISTINE MARIE
LOMBREGLIA, MELISSA RENE
LOMENZO, SANDRA NICOLE
LONANO, JAMES EDWARD
LONERGAN, JESSICA ROSE
LONG, DAVID C
LONG, REGINA
LONGO, MICHAEL EDWARD
LONGYEAR, MICHAEL DAYTON
LOO, ALEXA JO CHUN YEE
LOPES, MARCIA C
LOPEZ COLL, HUGO
LOPEZ, CARLOS LUIS
LOPEZ, ELIZABETH
LOPEZ, OMAR ANTONIO

LOPRESTI, ANTHONY
LORE, JOHN SPENCER
LORETTO, ANNE PRESTON
LORIDO, ALEXANDER RAMON
LORISH, LISA MARIE
LORMAN, HAROLD ARTHUR
LOTTMANN, ANNELIES
LOUGHERY, VICTORIA L.
LOUIE, ANGIE
LOUIS, DANIEL JAMES
LOUIS-JEUNE, LUTHER G
LOUNSBURY, ADAM LEWIS
LOURA, ERIN ELIZABETH
LOVEJOY-GRINNELL, BRYN
LOVELACE, AMANDA DETWEILER
LOVINGER, MICHAEL JOSEPH
LOWE, AMANDA LOUISE
LOWE, JASON FREDERICK
LOWER, JONATHON BRUGH
LOXLEY, OLIVER DAVID THOMAS
LOZADA, CHARLEY ELIZABETH
LU, AUDREY
LU, CHONGGANG
LU, HONGTAO
LU, MING
LU, WEI
LU, YAN
LUAN, GANG
LUBELL, KARINA BLOOM
LUBIN, JONATHAN LANDAU
LUCAS, SPENCER JOSEPH
LUCCI, DEANNA JEAN
LUCE, PETER THOMAS
LUCENA-PICHARDO, JODI ANNE
LUCIER, JONATHAN TYLER
LUCK, STEPHANIE MEGAN
LUDWIG, ROBERT BOGAN
LUDWIG, VICTOR VON
LUGANI, DEEPALI V
LUISE, CHRISTOPHER TODD
LUISI, ANTHONY PAUL
LUKOWSKI, SCOTT DAVID
LULLO, GREGORY JOSEPH
LUN, SAU WING
LUNASIN, HEIDI SUSAN ENGELHARDT
LUNDSTEDT JR, JACK CORBITT
LUNDSTROM, MANDY
LUNDY, ROCHELLE PAULINE
LUO, VIVIAN
LUPETIN, JOCELYN ELIZABETH
LUPPEN, LUPPE BUSCH

LURIN, ALLISON PAIGE
LUSCHIN VON EBENGREUTH, ARNOLD EVANS
LUTZKER, STACEY MELISSA
LYDECKER, DANIEL GARRIT
LYERLY, STEPHANIE KENDALL
LYNAUGH, MARGARET EMMA
LYNCH, CAITLIN L
LYNCH, JOHN JOSEPH
LYNCH, JOHN THOMAS
LYNCH, JONATHAN DAVID
LYON, MARK HENRY
LYONS, ALEXIS DAWN
LYONS, AOIFE
LYONS, TIANNA LEE
LYTHGOE, MARTIN
LYTLE, CRAIG P.

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EXHIBIT C

Spring, Summer and Fall 2009 Externship with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit (Pasadena, CA)

Externship term

- ♦ Spring 2009
- ♦ Summer 2009
- ♦ Fall 2009

Deadline to apply

- ♦ November 7, 2008
- ♦ February 13, 2009
- ♦ April 17, 2009

The Chambers of Judge Kim McLane Wardlaw of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit has immediate openings for Spring 2009, Summer 2009, and Fall 2009. The externship is located in Pasadena, approximately 12 miles northeast of downtown Los Angeles.

Judge Wardlaw is committed to providing an interesting and educational hands-on experience for motivated law students. Externs in Chambers perform substantive legal work, including drafting bench memoranda, motions, and orders, as well as assisting with and observing court proceedings. Judge Wardlaw works directly with her externs and, consistent with their legal abilities and progress during their term, will attempt to utilize them in the same manner as her clerks.

Academic credit is available via the Judicial Externship program. Completion of at least 30 units required by start of externship.

Requirements: Extern candidates must have good academic performance, strong oral and writing skills, familiarity with online legal research, and enthusiasm for the work of the courts. **Application process:** Mail or email a cover letter, resume, writing sample (not to exceed 15 pages), and law school transcript to Yelena Konanova, yelena_konanova@ca9.uscourts.gov

Cover letter should be addressed as follows:

Ms. Yelena Konanova
Law Clerk to Honorable Kim McLane Wardlaw
United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit
Richard H. Chambers Courthouse
125 South Grand Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91105

EXHIBIT D



Rhode Island news

Comments 17 | **Recommend** 0

ACLU, families sue R.I. Truancy Court

01:00 AM EDT on Tuesday, March 30, 2010

By W. Zachary Malinowski

Journal Staff Writer



Elizabeth Boyer, left, of Westerly, takes a moment while describing dealings she and her son have had with the Truancy Court. Rozanne Thomasian, of North Providence, another parent, listens to her story.

The Providence Journal / Steve Szydlowski

PROVIDENCE — The American Civil Liberties Union and its Rhode Island chapter filed a class action lawsuit on Monday that charges the state's Truancy Court with operating in secrecy and violating the constitutional rights of children and their parents in six communities across the state.

The 71-page lawsuit charges that several Truancy Court judges and school systems unfairly punish students who have problems attending school or completing their school work because of special-education or medical needs. It goes on to say that the truancy courts threaten vulnerable children with fines, imprisonment or removal from their families.

To make matters worse, ACLU officials say, the hearings and punishments are done behind closed doors. The hearings are not open to the public and there is no stenographer present to record what

transpires in Truancy Court.

"The Truancy Court system appears to have thrown the due-process clause of the United States and Rhode Island Constitutions out the window, and it is imperative that Family Court administrators and magistrates follow the law," said Robin L. Dahlberg, senior staff attorney with the ACLU. "Pushing kids into the juvenile justice system is not the way to help at-risk youth graduate from high school and, in fact, only increases the likelihood that they will ultimately end up in the criminal justice system."

The court was created in 1999 by Jeremiah S. Jeremiah Jr., chief judge of the state's Family Court. It operates in more than 150 schools across the state. Named as defendants in the lawsuit are Jeremiah; Ronald Pagliarini, administrator of the Family Court; and Kevin Richard, director of juvenile services of the Family Court. Also named as defendants are five Family Court magistrates and the school superintendents in Providence, Cumberland, North Providence, Coventry, Woonsocket and Westerly.

The filing of the lawsuit was announced yesterday at a news conference held at the headquarters of the ACLU's Rhode Island chapter on Dorrance Street. Several of the parents, who are plaintiffs in the lawsuit, appeared with the ACLU officials and they provided emotionally charged stories of what they had experienced.

Elizabeth Boyer, of Westerly, said that last fall the town's truant officer served her a summons with a truancy petition saying that her 14-year old son, Jeremy, had been absent twice and late for school five times.

She said in an affidavit that Magistrate Judge Edward H. Newman warned her that her son, if found guilty of the truancy charge, could end up in the State Training School.

In January, school officials informed Boyer that they had concluded that her son's problems were a result of special-education needs that had not been addressed. The truancy charges were dropped, but Boyer said that the ordeal has left her shaken.

"It's not OK to just railroad [children] into court," she said. "It's not fair that he's at risk of being taken away from me."

A second parent, Rozanne Thomasian, of North Providence, told the gathered members of the news media a similar story. She said that in June 2007, her daughter was completing seventh grade at Curtis Corner Middle School in South Kingstown when the Family Court charged the girl as a "habitual truant." She had missed 33 days during that school year.

Thomasian said the frequent absences were the result of her daughter's battle with severe ADHD and Tourette syndrome. She said that she was never included in Truancy Court proceedings against her daughter.

The family has since moved to North Providence, and Thomasian's daughter has had to go to Truancy Court hearings regularly for the past three years. An affidavit filed in support of the lawsuit says the girl has experienced "increased anxiety, humiliation and stress which exacerbate her mental health issues."

"It's a whole process of bullying and intimidation," Thomasian said. "You live in fear that if you do anything, you are going to lose your child or go to jail."

Yelena Konanova, a lawyer for the ACLU in New York who attended the news conference, said the

plaintiffs are simply seeking a change in the way truancy courts do business in Rhode Island: "Stop depriving children and their parents of their basic constitutional rights," she said.

bmalinow@projo.com

EXHIBIT E



Racial Justice | Education, Juvenile Justice

Boyer v. Jeremiah

March 30, 2010

On March, 29, 2010, The American Civil Liberties Union, the Rhode Island Affiliate of the ACLU, cooperating law firms Strauss, Factor, Laing & Lyons and Hardy Tabor & Chudacoff, and New York Law School's Racial Justice Program, filed suit in Rhode Island state court challenging a number of unconstitutional practices of the state's truancy court, and the ways in which public school officials in the cities of Coventry, Cumberland, North Providence, Providence, Westerly, and Woonsocket refer students to the truancy court system. This case is part of the ACLU Racial Justice Program's continued efforts to end the school-to-prison pipeline – the disturbing national trend wherein children are funneled out of the public schools and into the juvenile and criminal justice systems. Across the country, the school-to-prison pipeline disproportionately effects low-income communities and communities of color.

This suit was brought on behalf of 10 students who have been referred to the truancy court system by one of these municipalities, as well as their parents or guardians, and on behalf of all other parents, guardians, and students who have been, are now, or could find themselves in the truancy court system. The lawsuit names as defendants a number of state family court judges and officials from the six school districts.

Although the truancy court system was originally designed to divert truant youth from the more formal family court in Providence to a neighborhood court from which they could more easily access the services that they needed to stay in school, it is frequently not used for that purpose. School districts use the truancy courts to punish students who are not truant but who may have difficulty paying attention while at school or doing their schoolwork because of special educational needs, are unable to attend school because of medical or emotional difficulties or who have family caretaking obligations that cause them to arrive at school late.

In violation of United States and Rhode Island Constitution, the lawsuit charges, parents, guardians and students are not given sufficient notice of the type of behavior that could result in a referral to truancy court. That failure enables school officials to engage in the "arbitrary and capricious exercise of official discretion." In addition, the suit charges that the truancy court officials administer the court with little regard for federal and state law. In violation of the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, and Rhode Island state law, judicial officials routinely deprive the children who appear in Truancy Court of:

- Their right to a preliminary investigation of the charges against them to ensure that those charges are legally sufficient and that their prosecution is in the best interest of the children and the public;
- Their right to rebut those charges if they believe that they have been falsely accused;
- Their right to consult with an attorney before admitting to the charges;
- Their right to an interpreter if they do not speak or have difficulty speaking English;
- Their right to challenge school officials who claim that they have violated the terms and conditions of their dispositions if they admitted to the charges against them; and
- Their right to have Court proceedings transcribed or recorded so that they may contest or appeal rulings against them. Truancy Court maintains no records of its proceedings and most of its orders are handwritten in shorthand and illegible.

The unconstitutional practices of the truancy court system result in kids being pushed unnecessarily into the juvenile justice system, subjected to a pattern of verbal abuse and intimidation by school and court officials, forced to miss valuable class time to attend truancy court proceedings, required to open their homes and private lives to unwarranted scrutiny, compelled to attend school when they are medically unable, unnecessarily referred to the Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth and Families, wrongfully incarcerated in the state's Training School, and subjected to continued and substantial stress, humiliation, and anxiety.

Communicate with the legal team about this lawsuit or share your story:
www.aclu.org/ri-truancy-intake.

Published on *American Civil Liberties Union* (<http://www.aclu.org>)
Source URL: <http://www.aclu.org/racial-justice/boyer-v-jeremiah>

EXHIBIT F

Fees awarded because of failed termination of counsel

A client who sought to terminate her legal counsel during a divorce proceeding but failed to seek Family Court permission to proceed without representation must pay the fees incurred by counsel through the end of the proceeding, a Superior Court judge has ruled.

The client argued that, upon receiving an "exaggerated and unexpected" bill from her attorney, she called the attorney and terminated her services.

But Judge William E. Carnes Jr. found that the parties' agreement remained in force.

"While Defendant communicated a desire to terminate,

that desire never became effective," Carnes said. "Given the failure to effectively terminate the representation, the Court is constrained to find that the duration of the contract between Plaintiff and Defendant ran from May 10, 2006 [when it was executed] to May 15, 2007 [when the final divorce decree was entered]."

The 16-page decision is *Votta & Votta Law Offices, Ltd. v. Silvestri*, Lawyers Weekly No. 61-062-10. The full text of the opinion can be found at www.rilawyersweekly.com.

See opinion digest for *Votta & Votta Law Offices, Ltd. v. Silvestri* on page 10.

Mark Wallach represented the plaintiff law firm. The client appeared pro se.

Signing of contract

The plaintiff attorney, Jill Votta, testified that the defendant client, Surama Elizabeth Silvestri, contacted her in 2006 and asked for representation in a divorce action brought by the defendant's husband, Richard Bence.

The parties executed an agreement, dated May 10, 2006, which indicated that the fee would be \$300 per hour. The amount of the retainer was crossed out from

Continued on page 15

IMPORTANT OPINIONS OF THE WEEK

Search and seizure | Thermal imaging

A thermal imaging warrant was not invalid on staleness grounds, where the basis for the warrant was a tip received by the police a year earlier linking the defendant's residence to hydroponic marijuana, concludes a Superior Court judge, page 10.

Retirement | Teachers

The right of retired Pawtucket school teachers to health insurance benefits vested under the terms of the collective bargaining agreement that was in effect at the time of each teacher's retirement, a Superior Court judge decides, page 10.

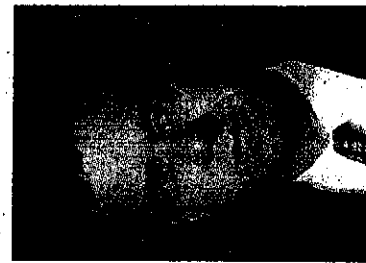
Workers' compensation | Reinstatement

An employee's reinstatement request must be denied, as she was terminated not as a result of her work-related injury but because she engaged in a disruptive altercation with a subordinate in the presence of other employees and customers, holds the Workers' Compensation Court, page 11.

The complaints started flowing into the local and national offices of the American Civil Liberties Union at the same time, with parents angered at their treatment by the truancy courts that operate in Rhode Island's public schools.

The parents complained that their children were sometimes threatened with incarceration, that their rights were not clearly explained, and that the courts seemed to operate with a baffling set of arbitrary rules.

The Truancy Court was created as a branch of the Family Court in an effort to provide at-risk students with quick and efficient access to services they needed to stay in school. By holding hearings in the schools with specially



THOMAS W. LYONS

appointed magistrates, the courts seemed designed to help students find the right path and stay on it without disrupting their education.

But in a Superior Court lawsuit filed on March 29, the ACLU alleges that the courts have strayed from that mission. The suit claims that six school districts now use the courts as a "disciplinary device ...

for children who may have difficulty attending school or are unable to do their schoolwork because of special education or medical needs or caretaking obligations at home."

The suit claims that the truancy courts have deprived students of a host of rights, including the right to consult

Continued on page 13

Suit challenges Truancy Court

the doctor prescribed anti-anxiety and anti-nausea medication, a second attempt to undergo an MRI/MRA later that same day also was unsuccessful.

In the hope of mitigating the claustrophobia, the doctor attempted to

The 21-page decision is *Manning v. Belafiore*, Lawyers Weekly No. 60-037-10. The full text of the ruling can be found at www.rilawyersweekly.com.

Continued on page 15

ISTOCKPHOTO.COM

ACLU lawsuit challenges Truancy Court

Continued from page 1

an attorney and to have one appointed for them. The full text of the complaint can be found at www.rilawyersweekly.com.

The suit is seeking class certification and is asking the court to grant declaratory and injunctive relief.

Thomas W. Lyons of Strauss, Factor, Laing & Lyons in Providence is one of the attorneys representing the plaintiffs. He spoke with Lawyers Weekly's Jack Dew about the case last week.

Q. When the parents approached the ACLU, what were their complaints?

A. A variety of things. They were being threatened with having their children taken away from them, not being able to get their children out of Truancy Court even though they had been attending school on a regular basis. There was no understanding of how to get out of the program or what was going on.

Q. Why was it so confusing?

A. As we understand it, what happens is the schools make decisions as to who is going to be referred to Truancy Court and then arrange to have whatever paperwork is served on them to be served by a school truancy officer. Part of our complaint is that, in some cases, the correct paperwork hasn't even been served.

Q. What would happen at the hearing?

A. What often happens is that, prior to the hearing, there was ex parte communication between school officials and the magistrate as to what the allegations are with respect to the children.

So the parents don't know beforehand what they are up against and sometimes don't find out what is going on until they are in the midst of the hearing. Oftentimes, the allegations have nothing to do with truancy. Oftentimes, it either begins with or evolves into an issue of whether or not a student is going to his or her homeroom or whether or not he or she is behaving in class.

Q. What power does the court have?

A. Our understanding is that one or more of the magistrates have in fact ordered children taken out and put in the juvenile detention center. So they have on occasion exercised a great deal of power.

Q. Were the kids represented by an attorney?

A. In theory, they are supposed to be. If this were a hearing in Family Court on a wardship petition, they would be entitled to counsel, and that is one of the claims being set forth here — that they are entitled to counsel, and either they have not been apprised of their rights or have not knowingly

waived them.

Q. Is there some form of the Truancy Court that you and the plaintiffs think is viable?

A. That is presently going to be the subject of some discussion with the defendants who have expressed an interest into whether this can be resolved. How can it function? At this point, I would say that we are probably not in a position to set forth a proposal for resolving the case, other than to say that [the court] comply with the constitutional requirements of due process.

Q. Are you at all concerned that the suit will deprive the system of a tool that can help educators reach troubled students?

A. I'll speak personally. My impression is that much of what is referred to Truancy Court are things that should be handled by either guidance counselors or vice principals at these schools. In my personal view ... it appears that, to some extent, the Truancy Court has become kind of a dumping ground for students or parents that the schools don't want to deal with in the usual way.

The schools are the ones who define what constitutes truancy, and they determine what constitutes an inexcusable absence. They are also the ones who decide which student will be referred to the truancy courts. The par-

ents we have spoken to have told us that it appears to be a highly subjective process. You have some kids whose absences aren't referred, and we have one parent whose child missed two days of school and was referred [to the court].

Q. Shortly after this suit was filed, Judge Jeremiah S. Jeremiah announced that he was retiring. Since he was the founder of the Truancy Court program, do you think there is a connection?

A. I have no idea. I understand that he has said there is not, and I would, at least for now, take that at face value because I have no other information.

Q. What has the reaction to the lawsuit been?

A. There have been two reactions: One, the publicity has prompted a number of additional phone calls from parents whose children are involved in the Truancy Court and who are interested in getting involved in the case. We are looking at whether or not to add additional plaintiffs and whether or not it would involve suing additional school districts. And some defendants' counsel have expressed an interest in sitting down and talking about whether or not this case can be resolved without significantly more litigation. **EW**

Calendar

Contact Sharon Lee at sharon.lee@lawyersweekly.com

Calendar submissions should be sent to

5 | WEDNESDAY

sor: MCLE; 8:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.; Info:

26 | WEDNESDAY

EXHIBIT G

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Mar 30th, 2010

Posted by [Yelena Konanova, Racial Justice Program](#) at 1:28pm

EDUCATION, JUVENILE JUSTICE

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TRUANCY COURTS VIOLATE THE LAW, THREATEN PARENTS AND CHILDREN

Last fall, Jeremy Bowen, a 14-year-old student receiving special educational services at Westerly High School in Westerly, Rhode Island, took the courageous step of integrating into mainstream classes. Jeremy struggled with the assigned work, and his mother, Elizabeth Boyer, spent countless hours in meetings with school officials working to revise Jeremy's education plan to provide him with the support and services he needed.

But instead of providing Jeremy with the support he needed, the Westerly School Department filed a petition with the state's family court asking that Jeremy be found "wayward" — a hopelessly technical term that few parents or kids understand — on the basis of his alleged "truancy," a total of two absences and five tardies. No one explained to Ms. Boyer why Jeremy was being charged with "willful and habitual" absenteeism. Nor did the family court contact her, as part of a preliminary investigation required by law, to determine whether an informal meeting, instead of a formal hearing in front of a judge, might be more appropriate for Jeremy. Jeremy's case was sent straight to a truancy court, an arm of the family court originally designed with the stated purpose of helping children stay in school by granting them quick and efficient access to necessary services, but which now functions as a punitive mechanism that disproportionately affects children with disabilities and other medical conditions.

When Jeremy and his mother arrived in truancy court, the magistrate did not take the time to make sure they understood the charges against Jeremy, their right to an attorney, to the presumption of innocence, and their right to a hearing where they could present evidence. No one explained how the truancy court would affect Jeremy's rights under federal and state special education laws. They had no attorney. The hearing was not recorded. Instead, Ms. Boyer was given a stack of legal papers to sign waiving Jeremy's rights and establishing jurisdiction of the court over Jeremy until the age of 19. They were not told what they can do if they believed the charges were inaccurate, or how they could ever get out from the truancy court system.

Jeremy Bowen's case is not unusual. The American Civil Liberties Union and the ACLU of Rhode Island yesterday filed a class-action lawsuit charging that Rhode Island's truancy court system is administered and operated in violation of state and federal law. This case is part of the ACLU's Racial Justice Program's efforts to end the school-to-prison pipeline — a national trend wherein children, and disproportionately children of color, are funneled out of the public school system and into the juvenile and criminal justice systems.

The Rhode Island truancy courts have been in operation since 1999, and now conduct proceedings in over 150 schools throughout the state. In the 2008-09 school year, the truancy court had under its jurisdiction 709 students referred to it by just six towns. One of the other 10 student plaintiffs, a child who had missed many days of school due to debilitating pain and hospitalizations arising from his sickle cell anemia was threatened, along with his mother, with arrest and incarceration if they did not attend a scheduled court hearing. As a result of being hauled into truancy court, many of these children suffer from anxiety, stress, humiliation, and deterioration of their grades and behavior. Their parents are subjected to harsh and unnecessary financial burdens because they are ordered to take their children to the doctor to document every absence, and to take time off work to make sure the children arrive at school and to accompany the children to the truancy court hearings.

Yesterday's lawsuit asks that the truancy court practices be declared unlawful. It also requests that the family court be immediately ordered to stop filing truancy petitions without first conducting the preliminary investigation, to stop truancy court proceedings which are secret and unrecorded, and to stop issuing orders against those individuals over whom they have no authority.

- Document a Day: Tortured to Death
- "They Were Buying Arabs From Pakistan"
- New York Closes in on a Domestic Workers Bill of Rights
- DADT Repeal — Where Do We Go From Here?
- California's Sex Education Program: Ongoing Struggles Behind the Success Story
- Your Baby's DNA and Informed Consent
- Megalawsuit Against BitTorrent Users Threatens Due Process
- Document a Day: Abuse as Standard Operation Procedure
- Nevada's Real ID Showdown
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The lawsuit also seeks a court order that judicial and school officials follow clear and well-established federal and state law, and stop depriving children and their parents of their basic legal rights.

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