National CIViCS & LAW Academy

2018 PARTICIPANT’S GUIDE
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The Mission of the American Bar Association, Division for Public Education is to educate the public about law and its role in society.

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Table of Contents

About the Academy .......................................................... 4
Stay Connected ............................................................... 5

Sunday, March 11, 2018 ....................................................... 7
  Setting Your Personal Agenda ............................................. 8

Monday, March 12, 2018 ..................................................... 10
  Young Leaders in Law & Government .................................. 11
  Introducing the Young Leaders .......................................... 12
  Internship Opportunities ................................................. 14
  American University Washington College of Law ................. 15
  National Monuments & Memorials Study Visit ...................... 17
    Lincoln Memorial ...................................................... 18
    Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial .................................... 19
    Thomas Jefferson Memorial .......................................... 19
    Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial ..................................... 20
    Washington Monument ................................................. 20
    Vietnam Veterans Memorial ......................................... 21
  Immigration & Our Legal System ....................................... 22

Tuesday, March 13, 2018 ................................................... 23
  U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress .................. 24
  U.S. Capitol Tour ........................................................ 25
  National Museum of African American History & Culture ....... 27
  Embassy of Sweden ...................................................... 29
  White House Photo Stop ................................................ 30

Wednesday, March 14, 2018 ............................................. 32
  U.S. Diplomacy Center at the U.S. Department of State .......... 33
  United States Supreme Court ......................................... 35
  Seminar with Associate Justice Sonia Sotomayor .................. 36
  Academy Wrap-Up & Reflections ....................................... 39
  Welcome to the NCLA Alumni Network ................................ 40
  Schedule At-A-Glance ................................................... 42
The American Bar Association (ABA) National Civics & Law Academy offers selected high school students a once-in-a-lifetime experience. It is an extraordinary opportunity for young people to visit the nation’s capital to experience “close up” law, government, and the justice system in the United States. They examine public policy issues from diverse perspectives, develop citizenship and leadership skills, and meet peers from throughout our nation. The students participating in this program interact directly in discussion seminars with national leaders in government and law, who offer them an intimate and personal perspective on the three branches of government at work. To enrich their experience, students will have guided tours of selected government buildings, monuments, and memorials.

The mission of the American Bar Association Division for Public Education is to educate the public about law and its role in society. The National Civics & Law Academy is supported through generous contributions from the legal community.

The ABA is the largest voluntary professional association in the world. Founded in 1871, the ABA is the premier professional association for members of the legal profession, with 410,000 members. Its national headquarters is in Chicago, Illinois; it also maintains a significant office in Washington, D.C.

The ABA Division for Public Education coordinates with the Close Up Foundation to conduct the National Civics & Law Academy program. Close Up’s mission is to inform, inspire, and empower young people to become active citizens in our democracy. Since 1971, Close Up has welcomed more than 700,000 students and teachers from across the country and around the world for week-long educational programs in Washington, D.C.
Stay Connected

Throughout this program, there are at least three ways to stay connected to people and information. Watch out for the cell-phone graphic, which represents one or more of these opportunities:

1. **Learn More**
   You will see opportunities to research certain topics online. Use your media-savvy skills to find some quick answers that will help to facilitate discussion about some of the programs you encounter.

2. **Share your experiences**
   We encourage you to post your experiences during the National Civics & Law Academy to Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, or whatever you use! Please use the official National Civics & Law Academy hashtag: #NCLA2018

ABA Division for Public Education

@abapubliced

@abadivisionpubliced

*Photos left to right: Participants in the 2013 NCLA tour the Capitol; participants in the 2013 NCLA greet Representative John Lewis (D-GA); and participants of the 2016 NCLA meet with Deputy Chief of Mission, Thomas Lambert, at the Embassy of Belgium.*
Welcome!
Sunday, March 11, 2018

12:30-5:00 pm  Registration

5:00 pm  Introduction to the National Civics & Law Academy

6:00 pm  Dinner

6:45 pm  Orientation

7:15 pm  Opening Workshop

8:30 pm  Domestic Issues Debate

10:00 pm  Student Lounge

10:30 pm  Room Check

*Previous page: Photos from past National Civics & Law Academy. Clockwise: 2017 participants at American University Washington College of Law; 2012 participant Jaylin McClinton, of Chicago, IL, studies a monument; 2017 participants meet Acting Undersecretary Ambassador Bruce Wharton; 2014 participants meet with Press Counselor for the Embassy of France, Arnaud Guillios; 2015 participants at the Airforce Memorial; and 2016 participant Vianey Martinez, of Santa Ana, CA, practices negotiation skills at the U.S. Department of State.*
My goals for this week include (check all that apply):

- Learn more about how our government works and the role of the law.
- Meet influential public leaders.
- Reflect on the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.
- Explore law as a possible career.
- Visit historic sites and monuments.
- Participate in rich discussions.
- Connect with students from across the country.
- Collect resources for future learning and exploration.

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Thinking About the Issues

What policy issues interest you the most? Consider the issues mentioned below, or add a new issue, and rank them 1-10 in order of importance to you:

___ Immigration
___ Civil Rights
___ Police/Community Relations
___ Environmental Issues
___ Voting Rights
___ Affordable Higher Education
___ Foreign Policy
___ Health Care

___ _________________________________
___ _________________________________
Monday, March 12, 2018

7:30 am  Breakfast

9:00 am  Young Leaders in Law & Government Roundtable Discussions

11:00 am  American University Washington College of Law & Moot Court with Marshall-Brennan Constitutional Literacy Project

12:00 pm  Lunch at American University Washington College of Law

2:00 pm  National Monuments & Memorials Study Visit

4:00 pm  Immigration & Our Legal System with Adina Appelbaum Esq., Senior Attorney at CAIR Coalition

6:15 pm  Judicial Interpretation Workshop at Hotel

7:15 pm  Dinner

8:30 pm  Current Issues & Public Policies Workshop

10:15 pm  Student Lounge

11:00 pm  Room Check
Consider this . . .

Does everyone who attends law school work in a law firm?

At our seminar this morning, you will meet with young leaders who are law school graduates using their degrees to pursue unique career paths.

Infographic from the Law School Admission Council.
Craig Williams, Government Relations Advisor at Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton

Craig Williams advises clients on matters of public policy with a focus on Native American Affairs. He is a member of the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians. Prior to joining the firm, Mr. Williams was the diversity director at the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee (DCCC) where he served as the DCCC liaison to the Congressional Black Caucus, the Congressional Hispanic Caucus and the Congressional Asian Pacific Americans Caucus. While attending law school, Mr. Williams was selected by the Udall Foundation for the prestigious Native American Congressional Internship Program where he interned in the U.S. Department of Justice’s Office of Tribal Justice. He has a BS in exercise science from Auburn University, a MA in political science from Jackson State University, and a law degree from the University of New Mexico Law School.

Ravay Smith, Judicial Law Clerk for the District of Columbia Superior Court.

Ravay Smith is an attorney licensed in the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia. She is a graduate of the Indiana University Robert H. McKinney School of Law. Ms. Smith was a member of the evening division at I.U. McKinney Law and held a variety of legal positions while simultaneously attending law school. As a member of the ABA’s Law Student Division, she served as a liaison to the Council on Racial and Ethnic Diversity in the Educational Pipeline and also participated in the ABA’s Judicial Clerkship Program in 2013 and 2014. Presently she serves as a judicial law clerk for the District of Columbia Superior Courts. Upon finishing her clerkship Ravay plans to practice law in the greater metropolitan Washington D.C. area.
Dwight J. Lacy, Compliance Specialist for the U.S. Department of Agriculture

Dwight J. Lacy is a Compliance Specialist with the Enforcement and Litigation Division of USDA Food Safety and Inspection Services, where he focuses on Food Safety Crimes and Employment Law. He began with the USDA as a pathways intern in 2012. In 2014, Mr. Lacy earned his law degree from the University of Kentucky College of Law in Lexington, KY, where he also served as a judicial intern for Judge Goodwine, Fayette County Circuit Court. Mr. Lacy was admitted to the Kentucky bar in October 2014, and thereafter relocated to Washington, DC.

Maritza Perez, Legislative Staff Attorney at MALDEF (Mexican American Legal Defense Educational Fund)

Maritza Perez is a legislative staff attorney at MALDEF in Washington, D.C. where her work includes employment law, immigration policy, education rights, and judicial nominations. Ms. Perez has clerked at several civil rights organizations, including the NAACP Legal Defense Fund in Washington, D.C. and the ACLU of Northern California in San Francisco. Prior to law school, Ms. Perez joined Teach for America and served as a fourth grade teacher in New Orleans. As an undergraduate at the University of Nevada, Reno, she participated in the Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute (CHCI) Internship Program and worked in the Office of Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid in Washington, DC. She currently serves as an executive board member of the Hispanic Bar Association of the District of Columbia and the Women’s March D.C. The proud daughter of Mexican immigrants, Maritza is the first in her family to receive a higher education and earn a professional degree.

Andrew R. Hairston, Advancement Project

Andrew R. Hairston is a staff attorney at Advancement Project, supporting the organization’s Opportunity to Learn and Power & Democracy programs. The Advancement Project is a multi-racial civil rights organization. Mr. Hairston received his BA, cum laude, from Howard University and his law degree from Louisiana State University. While in law school, he worked as a law clerk for the LSU Parole and Reentry Clinic, and he subsequently served as a student attorney for the LSU Juvenile Defense Clinic. He served as President of the Black Law Students Association (BLSA) from 2014 to 2015. He is currently the co-chair of the Civil Rights and Social Justice Committee of the American Bar Association’s Young Lawyers Division and he is co-chair of the Law and Policy Committee of Learn Together, Live Together.
Internship Opportunities for Undergraduates in Washington, D.C.

There are a number of internship opportunities for undergraduate students to take advantage of in Washington, D.C. Many of these internships provide a stipend to cover living expenses. Applications are usually due between January and March of freshman year for summer internships. Visit the following websites for more information. In what ways would an internship in Washington, D.C. be a valuable experience?

Lawyers’ Committee for Civil Rights Under the Law Quarterly & Summer Internships
www.lawyerscommittee.org

Congressional Black Caucus Foundation Congressional Internships
www.cbcfinc.org

Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute Internships
www.chci.org

Smithsonian Internships
www.smithsonianofi.com

U.S. Supreme Court Judicial Internship Program
www.supremecourt.gov/jobs/jobs.aspx

National Center for Policy Analysis Public Policy Internship
www.ncpa.org/youth

American Indian College Fund Internships from the Udall Foundation
https://collegefund.org

The White House Internship for Public Service
www.whitehouse.gov/about/internships

United Nations Foundation
http://www.unfoundation.org/who-we-are/careers

The Truman National Security Project & the Center for National Policy Internship Program
www.trumanproject.org
American University Washington College of Law was founded in 1896 by two pioneering women, Ellen Spencer Mussey and Emma Gillett, at a time when women were generally excluded from the legal profession. The founders created a tradition of providing opportunities for those historically outside the mainstream of the legal profession. Washington College of Law became the first law school in the world founded by women.

**Marshall-Brennan Constitutional Literacy Project**

In 1999, Professor Jamin Raskin of American University Washington College of Law launched the Marshall-Brennan Constitutional Literacy Project, named in honor of the late United States Supreme Court Justices Thurgood Marshall and William J. Brennan, Jr. This project mobilizes law students to teach courses on constitutional law in public high schools.

**Introduction & Instruction from the Marshall-Brennan Constitutional Literacy Project**

On behalf of the Marshall-Brennan Constitutional Literacy Project—a warm welcome to the American University Washington College of Law!

During your visit, we will be working with the case of M.B. v. Capital City School District. Marshall-Brennan students throughout the country are currently working with the same case and will be traveling to Boston, Massachusetts at the end of March to compete at our 2018 National Marshall-Brennan High School Moot Court Competition.

You will get the unique opportunity to argue aspects of the case and experience, first-hand, the kind of preparation that goes into a moot court competition. Working in small groups, your challenge will be to analyze case law and evidence. Your goal will be to use your case law or evidence to create arguments that will persuade a panel of judges to find in favor of your client—either the Petitioner (M.B.) or the Respondent (Capital City School District).

We look forward to meeting you!

~Lisa Curtis, Associate Director, Marshall-Brennan Constitutional Literacy Project
What did you find most interesting or helpful about speaking with the young leaders in law and government?

What did you find most challenging about the mini-moot court experience?

What questions do you have about the law school experience?

Stay Connected …

DiscoverLaw.org provides access to legal experts, inspiring real-life stories about working in law, and tips and resources for becoming a competitive law school applicant. This website is sponsored by the Law School Admission Council.

The Association of American Law Schools provides statistics on careers in the legal field and an FAQ page on the law school experience on its website. www.aals.org

What Do Lawyers Do? provides information to students in preparation for law school, the law school experience, and different career paths for law school graduates. http://wdld.tyla.org/
National Monuments & Memorials

While in D.C., you will see a number of monuments and memorials. You will have several opportunities to visit them. Background highlights are included in this section.

Keep an eye out for monuments and buildings pictured here during your visit to Washington, D.C. Remember to include @abapubliced or #NCLA2018 when you post to social media!
Lincoln Memorial

The Lincoln Memorial, designed by Henry Bacon, is 190 feet long, 119 feet wide, and 100 feet tall. It is surrounded by columns that represent citizens from the states. The Lincoln sculpture inside was sculpted by Daniel Chester French. It is 19 feet tall and weighs 175 tons. French intended for Lincoln to represent “one of the people.” He is sitting, with one hand clenched and the other relaxed. Inside the memorial’s columned walls, there are no references to the divisive Civil War, race, slavery, or other controversial policies of Lincoln’s administration. On one side of the memorial is the Second Inaugural, and, on the other side, the Gettysburg Address.

The tradition of publicly gathering at the Lincoln Memorial began in 1939, when First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt offered African American opera star Marian Anderson the steps of the Lincoln Memorial as a concert venue. Anderson had been denied the right to perform at Constitution Hall because of her race. The concert drew a live audience of 75,000 people and was broadcast to millions of Americans through radio. Since then, the Lincoln Memorial has been the site for events such as Martin Luther King’s “I Have a Dream” speech during the March on Washington (1963), Vietnam War protests (1970), the Million Man March (1995), Bush administration protests (2004), pre-inaugural celebrations to honor President Barack Obama (2009), and more recent protests in 2012 and 2013.

Lincoln Memorial, August 28, 1963:
“I Have a Dream”

The “I Have a Dream” speech was delivered by Martin Luther King, Jr. on August 28, 1963, in Washington, D.C., in front of the Lincoln Memorial, during the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. The crowd was estimated at 200,000—300,000 people. King’s “I Have a Dream” speech has become one of the most famous speeches in American history.

Watch video of the speech at www.history.com
**National Monuments & Memorials**

**Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial**

The Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial opened in 2011, after twenty years of planning, fundraising, and construction. It honors Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., who is recognized as one of the principal leaders of the American Civil Rights Movement. The official address of the monument, 1964 Independence Avenue, S.W., commemorates the year that the Civil Rights Act of 1964 became law. The memorial includes two pieces: a 450-foot long inscription wall with excerpts from many of King’s sermons and speeches, called the Mountain of Despair; and the centerpiece 30-foot high relief of King, called the “Stone of Hope.” Visitors literally “pass through” the Mountain of Despair on the way to the Stone of Hope, symbolically “moving through the struggle as Dr. King did during his life.”

**Thomas Jefferson Memorial**

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial is a presidential memorial in Washington, D.C., that is dedicated to the official author of the Declaration of Independence and the third president of the United States. It was designed by John Russell Pope and built by Philadelphia contractor Tyler Nichols. Construction began in 1939, and the building was completed in 1943. The memorial is composed of circular marble steps, a portico, a circular colonnade of Ionic order columns, and a shallow dome. Pope made references to the Roman Pantheon and Jefferson’s own design for the Rotunda at the University of Virginia. The interior of the memorial has a 19-foot tall, 10,000 lb bronze statue of Jefferson by sculptor Rudolph Evans. It was added in 1947.

**Stay Connected …**

Many of the memorials and monuments in Washington, D.C. are managed by the National Park Service. To learn more the memorials and monuments on it, check out the National Park Service’s National Mall App to learn more.
Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial

The Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial honors Franklin Roosevelt, who spent nearly four terms as president of the United States and has been lauded as one of America’s greatest leaders. The memorial sits on what is known as the Cherry Tree Walk and covers about 7.5 acres. It consists of a series of four outdoor rooms, one for each of FDR’s terms. Inside the rooms, visitors find references to events that were occurring during those four years, including World War II.

Chosen as the chief designer was Lawrence Halprin, but the memorial also includes the work of American artists Leonard Baskin, Neil Estern, Robert Graham, Thomas Hardy, and George Segal, as well as stone carver John Benson. Even though during his lifetime Franklin D. Roosevelt had asked for no more than a small memorial in front of the National Archives building, the final plan turned out to be monumental in scale. The memorial was dedicated in 1997 by President Bill Clinton.

Washington Monument

The Washington Monument was built to honor George Washington. It is both the world’s tallest stone structure and the world’s tallest obelisk, standing 555 feet, 5 1/8 inches tall. It was designed by Robert Mills, who was selected during an 1836 competition sponsored by the Washington Monument Society. Construction began in 1848. When building funds ran out in 1854, Congress encouraged states to donate stones, which were placed inside the interior stairwell. The donated stones cut cost and allowed states to contribute to the monument. Construction was not completed until 1884. It was the tallest structure in the world when it was completed. It held this title until Paris unveiled the Eiffel Tower in 1889.
Vietnam Veterans Memorial

The Vietnam Veterans Memorial chronologically lists the names of more than 58,272 Americans who gave their lives in service to their country during the Vietnam War (1956-75). The memorial also includes ‘The Three Servicemen’ statue and the Vietnam Women’s Memorial. The memorial was designed by an undergraduate at Yale University, Maya Ying Lin, born in Athens, Ohio in 1959. Her parents fled from China in 1949 when Mao-Tse-tung took control of China, and she is a native-born American citizen. The dedication of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall took place on November 13, 1982.

There are different symbols next to each of the names on the wall. The diamonds indicate a person’s death was confirmed. The plus signs indicate that a person remains missing and unaccounted for. Sculptor Frederic Hart, born in Atlanta, Georgia, created the statue of The Three Servicemen. The figures were unveiled on November 8, 1984.

What do you notice about the Vietnam Veterans Memorial?

How is this memorial different from other memorials you visited in Washington, D.C.?

Stay Connected …
The Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall-USA serves as an online extension of the memorial wall. It features all of the names on the wall, the daily birthdays of soldiers who died in the war, a message center that serves as a forum for those looking for more information on a soldier, and additional history on the memorial.
http://thewall-usa.com/
Adina Appelbaum, Senior Attorney for CAIR (Capitol Area Immigrants’ Rights) Coalition

Adina leads the Immigration Impact Lab, CAIR Coalition's newest initiative and first-ever concerted appellate impact litigation project.

From 2015-2017, Adina was an Equal Justice Works Fellow, where she created and led the Crim-Imm Pro Bono Project to expand access to counsel trained in the intersection of criminal and immigration law. For this Project, Forbes highlighted her in its 30 under 30 Law and Policy list.

Prior to CAIR Coalition, Adina represented clients in both the immigration and criminal systems at Georgetown Law's Center for Applied Legal Studies Asylum Clinic and Juvenile Justice Clinic. She has interned at the Arlington Immigration Court, the Maryland Office of the Public Defender (OPD) Immigration Program, the American Bar Association Commission on Immigration South Texas Pro Bono Asylum Representation Project (ProBAR), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and Asylum Access Ecuador.

Prior to law school, Adina was a Fulbright Scholar in Cairo, Egypt, where she provided legal aid to refugees fleeing persecution from across Africa and the Middle East. Adina graduated from Georgetown Law with joint Juris Doctor and Master of Public Policy degrees, a Certificate in Refugee & Humanitarian Emergencies, and as a Public Interest Law Scholar and Global Law Scholar.
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>7:30 am</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 am</td>
<td>U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress Bi-Partisan Session</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30 am</td>
<td>Tour of the U.S. Capitol Building</td>
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<td>12:15 pm</td>
<td>National Museum of African American History &amp; Culture (Lunch at the Museum)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:30 pm</td>
<td>Seminar at the Embassy of Sweden</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:00 pm</td>
<td>White House Photo Stop</td>
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<tr>
<td>7:00 pm</td>
<td>Pinstripes for Dinner &amp; Bowling</td>
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<td>Student Lounge</td>
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Bart Stupak, Partner at Venable LLP
U.S. Congress (Democrat- Michigan, 1993-2011)

Former U.S. Congressman Bart Stupak is an attorney in Venable’s Legislative and Government Affairs group where he provides clients with counsel that is based on a thorough knowledge of these industries and related legislation.

As Congressman to Michigan’s First Congressional District for 18 years, Mr. Stupak developed a deep understanding of issues that directly affected his constituents, including energy, healthcare, telecommunications, and international trade. During his tenure on the Energy and Commerce Committee, he served on a number of subcommittees, including Health, Energy and the Environment, Communications, Technology and the Internet, Consumer Protection, Commerce and Trade, and Oversight and Investigations.

Mr. Stupak began his career in public service as a police officer in Escanaba, Michigan. He continued his career in law enforcement as a Michigan State Police Trooper until he was medically retired due to an injury sustained in the line of duty.

Ann Marie Buerkle, Acting Chair of the Consumer Product Safety Commission
U.S. Congress (Republican-New York, 2011-2013)

Former U.S. Congresswomen Ann Marie Buerkle is the current acting chair of the Consumer Product Safety Commission. The CPSC works to reduce the risk of injuries and deaths from consumer products.

During her time as Congresswomen to New York State’s 25th Congressional District, Ms. Buerkle served as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, the Oversight & Government Reform, and Veterans’ Affairs Committees. Additionally, she was appointed by President Barack Obama to serve as one of the two Congressional Representatives to the 66th Session of the General Assembly of the United National from 2011-2012.

Ms. Buerkle began her career as a nurse before returning to Syracuse University College of Law to earn her law degree. She served as an Assistant New York State Attorney General for thirteen years before entering Congress.
The United States Capitol Building is among the most architecturally impressive and symbolically important buildings in the world. It has housed the meeting chambers of the Senate and the House of Representatives for over two centuries. Begun in 1793, the Capitol Building has been built, burnt, rebuilt, extended, and restored. Each year, it is visited by an estimated 3—5 million people from around the world.

The U.S. Capitol Building covers four acres and contains approximately 540 rooms and 658 windows. From the basement to the top of the dome, it is 365 steps. The ground floor is occupied chiefly by committee rooms and congressional offices. The second floor holds the chambers of the House of Representatives (in the south wing) and the Senate (in the north wing) as well as the offices of the congressional leadership. The third floor allows access to the galleries from which visitors to the Capitol Building may watch the proceedings of the House and the Senate when Congress is in session.

What issues have you been following that the U.S. Congress has had to deal with recently?
What are some of the ways that you can ensure your opinions are heard by the Senators from your state, and the member of the House of Representatives that represents your community?

What are some of the challenges to working in Congress?

What skills or qualities do you think are important for a member of Congress to have?

What was something you found surprising to learn during your visit to the U.S. Capitol?

Stay Connected …

The Capitol Bells app provides real-time vote updates from the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives. You can select your own congressional district in the settings menu.

The Congress in Your Pocket app allows you to stay connected to members of the U.S. Congress, state governors, and state legislatures. App includes campaign information for legislators in the House and Senate, including direct links to OpenSecrets app for campaign finance records.
The Smithsonian National Museum of African American History & Culture (NMAAHC) is the only national museum devoted exclusively to the documentation of African American life, history, and culture. It was established by Act of Congress in 2003, following decades of efforts to promote and highlight the contributions of African Americans. To date, the Museum has collected more than 36,000 artifacts and nearly 100,000 individuals have become charter members. The museum opened to the public on September 24, 2016.

Explore: The exhibition, Making a Way Out of No Way, on level 3, explores themes of agency, creativity, and resilience through personal stories of African Americans who challenged racial oppression and discrimination and created ways out of “no way.”

Participate: You can view the National Council of Negro Women’s 10-Point Action Program from 1947 that listed its highest priorities for political action, all which are still relevant today. The museum invites you to complete a postcard to share what issues matter most to you and what changes are necessary to address the issue.

Stay Connected … Share your experience at the museum through #APeoplesJourney on @NMAAHC social media accounts.
How does the museum present African American history and culture similarly or differently from what you had learned before visiting?

There are many quotes included throughout the museum, is there one that stood out to you?

How does this museum help to tell the American story?

Think about your own family's history and culture. What artifacts would you want to share to help tell your story?

**Stay Connected … Podcasts that we recommend to stay informed and engaged:**

Civics101: https://www.civics101podcast.org/

We the People Podcast from the National Constitution Center: https://constitutioncenter.org/blog/filter/podcasts

More Perfect from NPR: https://www.npr.org/podcasts/481105292/more-perfect

Revisionist History: http://revisionisthistory.com/
The Embassy of Sweden in Washington, D.C. is one of the largest Swedish missions in the world. The Embassy is the official communications link between the Swedish and American governments. The Ambassador heads the Embassy and is the official representative of the Swedish Government to the United States Government.

Sweden, officially the Kingdom of Sweden, is a country in Northern Europe. The capital city is Stockholm. Today, Sweden is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy, with a monarch as head of state.

**Featured Speakers:**

**Emma Nilsson, Trade and Economic Affairs Counselor**
Ms. Nilsson is one of several counselors in the economic section of the Embassy, which is responsible for trade promotion and economic affairs, as well as reporting to the Government Offices in Stockholm on economics and trade policy matters. The section also plans and handles high-level visits within the scope of trade and economics.

**Monica Enqvist, Public Diplomacy, Media, and Communications Counselor**
As Head of Public Diplomacy, Ms. Enqvist is also responsible for the Outreach Program of the House of Sweden. She was previously Press Secretary for the Minister of Trade at Sweden’s Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and worked in public relations and as a broadcast and online television news reporter, photographer, and editor in Stockholm.

**Kate Reuterswärd, Press Officer in the Office of Public Diplomacy, Media, & Communications**
Ms. Reuterswärd was previously a public relations account supervisor at Rescue: The Behavior Change Agency and the PR Collaborative. She has lectured and taught English in Sweden and worked for Women Without Borders in Austria.

**Katarina Jansdottir, Intern in Press, Information, and Culture at the Embassy of Sweden.**

**Jesper Spanne, Intern in Press, Information, and Culture at the Embassy of Sweden.**
Today, the White House Complex includes the Executive Residence, West Wing, Cabinet Room, Roosevelt Room, East Wing, and the Eisenhower Executive Office Building which houses the executive office of the President and Vice President. The White House includes: six stories, 132 rooms and 35 bathrooms, 412 doors, 147 windows, 28 fireplaces, eight staircases, three elevators, five full-time chefs, a tennis court, a (single-lane) bowling alley, a movie theater, a jogging track, a swimming pool, and a putting green.

**Learning More about the Executive Branch: FAQs on Executive Orders**

**Q: What is an executive order?**

**A:** Executive orders are issued by the president of the United States, and they can have much of the same power as a federal law. Through executive orders, presidents are able to direct the work of administrative agencies and implement authority granted to the president by a federal statute or the U.S. Constitution. Executive orders are enforceable to the extent that they represent a valid exercise of the president’s power (i.e. the action must be within the president’s constitutional authority).

**Q: Where are executive orders mentioned in the U.S. Constitution?**

**A:** There is no specific part in the United States Constitution that mentions executive orders. However, Section 1 of Article II (the Executive Power) is generally viewed as granting authority for such orders. Section 1 says: “The Executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America.” Sections 3 and 4 of Article II provide potential limitations on executive action (including executive orders) in stating that the President shall “take care that the laws be faithfully executed” and in providing for impeachment and removal of the president in cases where the president is convicted of “treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors."
FAQs on Executive Orders (Continued)

Q: How do you end or overturn an executive order?
A: The president who issued an executive order can revoke it. Likewise, a current president has the power to revoke an executive order issued by a previous president. Congress also has the power to overturn an executive order by passing legislation that invalidates it. (The president, of course, may veto such legislation, in which case Congress may override the veto by a two-thirds majority). Congress could also effectively prevent an executive order calling for an action that requires funding by denying that necessary funding. Finally, the courts have the power to stop enforcement or ultimately overturn an executive order that is found to be beyond the president’s constitutional authority.

Q: What are a president’s legal options if a judge finds an executive order invalid or enters a stay temporarily barring enforcement of it?
A: The president may fight the ruling in the courts, including going through the appeals process. In the case of a federal district court judge, the appeal will go to the U.S. Circuit Court. Ultimately, the president may seek U.S. Supreme Court review (although the Supreme Court can decide whether or not it wants to hear the case). If different circuits come to different conclusions on the validity of an executive order, it is more likely the U.S. Supreme Court will grant review to avoid confusion. The Department of Justice, which reports to the attorney general, generally represents the president in these proceedings.

Q: How long have executive orders been used?
A: Every president since George Washington has issued executive orders. During the last 50 years, presidents during their time in office have issued from a high of 381 executive orders (Ronald W. Reagan, 1981-1989) to a low of 166 (George H.W. Bush, 1989-1993). Franklin D. Roosevelt (1931-1945) issued more executive orders that any other President at 3,522. Five of those orders were overturned by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1935.

Stay Connected … You can read the most recently announced executive orders on the White House website: https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/executive-orders
Wednesday, March 14, 2018

7:30 am  Breakfast

9:00 am  U.S. Diplomacy Center at the U.S. Department of State

12:00 pm  U.S. Supreme Court: Session with Associate Justice Sonia Sotomayor

12:30 pm  Lunch

1:15 pm  U.S. Supreme Court Tour & Photo Stop

4:00 pm  NCLA Reflections & Wrap-Up at ABA D.C. Office

6:00 pm  Closing Dinner at Carmine’s

8:00 pm  National Monuments & Memorials Study Visit

10:00 pm  Student Lounge

11:00 pm  Room Check
Next Stop: U.S. Diplomacy Center

International Refugee Crisis Simulation with the U.S. Diplomacy Center at the U.S. Department of State

The U.S. Diplomacy Center (USDC) is the nation’s first museum and education center devoted exclusively to exploring the history, practice, and challenges of U.S. diplomacy. The USDC’s goal is to demonstrate the ways in which diplomacy matters now and has mattered throughout American history. Diplomacy and the work of our diplomats in over 250 embassies, consulates, and other diplomatic missions are vital to our nation’s power, image, and ability to advance its interests around the globe. The USDC was built in the U.S. Department of State, the federal department responsible for international relations, foreign policy, and diplomatic efforts of the United States.


Participate: Today you participate in one of the USDC’s simulations on the international refugee crisis, and you will assume the roles of diplomats and experience the challenges and choices that role offers.
In reflecting on today’s simulation, what do you think is one of the more challenging aspects of a diplomat’s job?

What are some of the reasons that diplomacy is important for both the global and domestic interests of the United States?

What other organizations can you think of that work towards resolving global issues?

Stay Connected: Go to Discover Diplomacy to learn more about the PEOPLE who conduct diplomacy, the PLACES where the Department of State engages in diplomacy, and the ISSUES diplomacy helps resolve. http://diplomacy.state.gov

Follow the Diplomacy Center on Twitter: @DiplomacyCenter
The U.S. Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of the United States is the highest court in the United States. It holds ultimate jurisdiction over all local, state, federal, and appellate courts throughout the nation. The decisions issued by the Supreme Court are called opinions, as in “the opinion of the Court.” The Supreme Court issues approximately 75 opinions each year. The Court consists of a chief justice and eight associate justices who are nominated by the president and confirmed by the Senate. Once appointed, justices have life tenure unless they retire or are removed after impeachment. The Supreme Court also has its own federal law enforcement agency, the Supreme Court of the United States Police, whose mission is to protect the Supreme Court building, the Justices, employees, guests, and visitors of the Court.

Gary Kemp, Deputy Clerk for the U.S. Supreme Court

Gary Kemp is a 30-year veteran of judicial administration. He started his career in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia where he served as an assistant clerk in the Criminal Division and deputy clerk in the Probate Division. In 1991 he was sworn in as the deputy clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States by Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist. He is in charge of administration, supervising the office of the clerk, which staffs 30 employees. He has a degree in business administration and accounting from Hampton Institute and a degree in paralegal studies and a Master’s degree in business administration from the University of Maryland. He also serves on the ABA Standing Committee for Public Education.
Sonia Sotomayor was born in Bronx, New York, on June 25, 1954. She earned a B.A. in 1976 from Princeton University, graduating summa cum laude and receiving the university’s highest academic honor. In 1979, she earned a J.D. from Yale Law School where she served as an editor of the Yale Law Journal. She served as Assistant District Attorney in the New York County District Attorney’s Office from 1979–1984. She then litigated international commercial matters in New York City at Pavia & Harcourt, where she served as an associate and then partner from 1984–1992. In 1991, President George H.W. Bush nominated her to the U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York, and she served in that role from 1992–1998. She served as a judge on the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit from 1998–2009. President Barack Obama nominated her as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court on May 26, 2009, and she assumed this role August 8, 2009.
Three Ways That a Case Reaches the U.S. Supreme Court

1. **Writ of Certiorari**

The most common way for a case to reach the Supreme Court is on appeal from another lower court, such as a lower federal court. Parties dissatisfied with a lower court’s decision may appeal to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari, an order by which a higher court reviews the decision of a lower court. Unlike other courts, the Supreme Court is able to decide which cases it will hear on appeal.

2. **State Supreme Courts**

Another common way that a case reaches the Court is through review of a state supreme court decision. Each state has its own supreme court that is the final authority on all state matters. Parties appealing decisions from the state supreme court may petition the U.S. Supreme Court to review the case.

3. **Original Jurisdiction**

This is when the Court is able to hear the case directly. It does not need to go through another court first. These types of cases are set forth by Article III of the Constitution and other congressional acts. For example, the Supreme Court is the only court able to hear cases involving disputes between different states, or where one or more states is the plaintiff in the case—suing another party.
United States Supreme Court

Supreme Court Nomination Process Q & A

Q: Who nominates justices to the Supreme Court?
A: Under Article II of the U.S. Constitution, the president has the sole power to nominate Supreme Court justices. The president works with various White House officials to examine potential nominees prior to selection, including the White House counsel’s office, the vice president, the chief of staff, and the attorney general.

Q: What happens after the president nominates a candidate?
A: The nomination must be approved by the U.S. Senate after the Senate Judiciary Committee holds a hearing. During the hearing, the nominee gives testimony and answers questions from the committee’s members. The committee then votes on whether to put the nominee before the Senate. Members of the Senate have the opportunity to debate on whether to consider the nominee and must reach a unanimous consent to move forward.

If the committee votes to move forward with the nominee, the U.S. Senate then vote on the nomination. A majority vote must be achieved, meaning at least 51 senators out of 100 must vote to approve the nomination.

Q: What happens if the Senate does not approve the nomination?
A: The president must start the process again by recommending another nominee.

Q: What happens after a justice is confirmed by the Senate?
A: The president issues a written commission to the nominee, who then must take two oaths of office – the Constitutional Oath and the Judicial Oath – before being sworn in and assuming official duties as a Supreme Court justice.

Q: How long does it take to appoint a justice to the Supreme Court?
A: There are many factors that can determine the length of time it takes to fill a justice vacancy in the Supreme Court, such as the presidential election cycle and whether the Senate is in session. The Senate confirmation process can also be a factor depending on potential debates and filibusters. A study by the Congressional Research Service reveals that the average time it takes from nomination to final Senate vote is two to three months.

Q: Can only eight justices control the bench? Are tied decisions possible?
A: Yes, eight justices can continue to carry out the functions of the Supreme Court during an active term. If a tied 4-4 vote for a case occurs, then the ruling of the lower court is upheld.
National Civics & Law Academy Wrap-Up

In this final session, make sure you:

- Write a thank-you note to NCLA donors.
- Complete your National Civics & Law Academy survey and evaluation form.
- Post a photo or comment to the ABA Division for Public Education’s social media accounts. #NCLA2018

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Reflections

Think back to the issues you ranked on Day 1. Would you rank them differently? What have you learned?

What favorite memories will you take home from this week?
You are now a member of the National Civics & Law Academy Alumni Network, which is comprised of over 100 former NCLA participants from around the country. As part of the NCLA Alumni Network you may:

- Receive communications from the ABA about educational and leadership opportunities, internships, scholarships, and mentorships;

- Request letters of recommendation as part of your participation in the program;

- Be featured in the online NCLA Alumni Spotlight; and

- Go to ambar.org/civacademy to learn about what other NCLA alumni have been up to.

NCLA alumni celebrate graduations.
Each year, the ABA Division for Public Education relies upon the generous support of funders to underwrite participation in the National Civics & Law Academy.

Please join us in thanking them!

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Christina Plum  
Elaine and Allan Tanenbaum  
Julie Strandlie
## 2018 National Civics & Law Academy Schedule At-A-Glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sunday, March 11</th>
<th>Monday, March 12</th>
<th>Tuesday, March 13</th>
<th>Wednesday, March 14</th>
<th>Thursday, March 15</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Arrivals</strong></td>
<td>7:30 am Breakfast</td>
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<td><strong>Students &amp; Staff arrive in D.C.</strong></td>
<td>9:00-10:30 am Young Leaders in Law &amp; Government Roundtable Discussions Hosted by Kilpatrick Townsend &amp; Stockton</td>
<td>9:00-10:00 am U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress Bi-Partisan Session</td>
<td>9:00-11:00 am Negotiation Simulation with the U.S. Diplomacy Center at the U.S. State Department: (11:30 arrival for security) 12:00-12:30 pm Meeting with Supreme Court Justice</td>
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<td><strong>5:00 pm Introductions to National Civics &amp; Law Academy</strong></td>
<td>11:00 am -1:30 pm American University Washington College of Law Visit Mini-Moot Court &amp; Lunch with Marshall Brennan Constitutional Literacy Project</td>
<td>12:15--3:00 p.m. Lunch at the Museum NMAAHC</td>
<td>12:30-1:15 pm Lunch at the Supreme Court</td>
<td>1:15-2:30 pm Photos: U.S. Supreme Court Steps</td>
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<td><strong>6:00 pm Dinner</strong></td>
<td>2:00-3:30 pm National Monuments &amp; Memorials (Lincoln, Korean War Veterans, &amp; Vietnam Veterans)</td>
<td>3:30-4:30 pm</td>
<td>4:00-5:30 pm</td>
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<td><strong>6:45 pm Orientation</strong></td>
<td>6:15 pm Judicial Interpretation Workshop at Hotel</td>
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<td><strong>7:15 pm Opening Workshop</strong></td>
<td>7:15 pm Dinner at Hotel</td>
<td>6:00 pm White House Photo Stop</td>
<td>6:00-8:00pm Closing Dinner at Carmine’s</td>
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<td><strong>8:30 pm Domestic Issues Debate</strong></td>
<td>8:30 pm Public Policy Workshop</td>
<td>7:00 pm Pin Stripes for Dinner and Bowling</td>
<td>8:00pm Monument Night Visit (Jefferson, MLK, FDR)</td>
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<td><strong>10:00 pm Student Lounge</strong></td>
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Thank you for participating in the 2018 National Civics & Law Academy! Travel safely!

Student Hotel: Hyatt Regency Crystal City at Reagan National Airport 2799 Jefferson Davis Highway Arlington, VA 22202 (703) 418 1234

Christine Lucianek, Program Manager Cell Phone: (630) 300-4583

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