

## People's Alliance PAC 2018 Questionnaire for North Carolina Trial Division Judicial Candidates

Please return this completed form along with a resume or biographical statement describing your education, work history, community service, and prior political experience as soon as possible, but by July 20, 2018 at the latest. Please note that following this deadline, the Durham People's Alliance PAC may publish your responses to this questionnaire and your resume.

You may e-mail your responses to Tom Miller at [tom-miller@nc.rr.com](mailto:tom-miller@nc.rr.com) or mail them to Tom at 1110 Virginia Avenue, Durham, NC 27705

Thank you for completing this questionnaire and your willingness to serve the people of North Carolina.

Candidate's name: *Dave Hall*

Judicial office sought: *District Court Judge - Battaglia Seat*

Address: *PO Box 566 Durham, NC 27702*

E-mail address: [dave@davehall4judge.com](mailto:dave@davehall4judge.com)

Phone: *(919) 717-3029*

When answering this questionnaire, please repeat the questions in your response document with each question numbered and organized as it appears here. Type your responses in italics, bold, or a different font to distinguish your responses from the questions. Please do not use colors. Please respond to questions using your own words and cite outside sources when applicable. You may explain your answer to every question, but please be concise.

### **About you:**

1. Are you conservative or liberal? Please choose one and then explain your answer.

*I am liberal. I am liberal because my values, beliefs, and expectations of society align politically, economically, and socially with principles of fairness and equity. I have spent my entire adult life advocating, pursuing, and supporting social, economic, and political justice reforms, movements, and education.*

2. Please describe how your religious and/or philosophical beliefs may affect your conduct and decision making if you are elected.

*I do not believe that my religious or philosophical beliefs should influence my conduct and decision making if I am elected. In order to maintain the integrity of the court, our society expects judges to remain as objective as possible. If elected, I will strive to meet the expectation that judges consider the facts of each case and apply the law to those facts. I know there will be times that I disagree with the law, but my oaths and actions will be to uphold the law.*

3. Have you ever been convicted of a criminal offense (other than a minor traffic or minor drug offense)? If the answer is yes, please describe the circumstances and the outcome.

*I have never been convicted of a criminal offense other than a minor traffic offense (speeding).*

4. Have you personally ever been a party in a civil legal proceeding? If the answer is yes, please explain the circumstances and the outcome of the case.

*I was a defendant in a civil legal proceeding in 2012. When I entered my private law practice, I struggled financially to provide for my family of five and a fledgling law practice. I found myself unable to meet my rent obligation and fell behind. Eventually my family moved from that home and our former landlords secured our obligation with a civil judgment. When we became financially able, we settled our financial obligation. There is no longer a civil judgment against me.*

5. Describe your current community involvement. As a judge, do you envision any community involvement beyond the specific duties of the office? If yes, please describe that involvement.

*As a community advocate I've been involved with groups such as FADE (Fostering Alternative Drug Enforcement), the group that helped reduce police stops on people of color in Durham from 15,000 in 2013 to fewer than 5,000 in 2017. I've also been a part of NC Harm Reduction, Drug Policy Alliance, Congressional Black Caucus, ACLU, Southern Poverty Law Center, All of Us Or None (grassroots organization of formerly incarcerated people and their families responsible for the Ban the Box movement), Participatory Defense, NCCRED, City of Durham I-Team (drivers license restoration), Law4BlackLives, Fines & Fees Committee, NC Justice Center's Second Chance Alliance, Community Success Initiative, and the Community Bail Fund Project. While I won't be able to participate with all of the projects while on the bench if I am elected, I plan to stay connected with the projects that do not present a conflict. I also plan to continue to share my knowledge by serving on panels, speaking at conferences, CLEs, and participating in community projects and events.*

*Also, I plan to use my MBA degree and continue my involvement with the Justice Autoworks Project. I designed this project to provide a path for justice involved individuals to become certified auto technicians. Combining my hobby of shade tree mechanics and my business education, I formed this project. Justice Autoworks provides not just a path to employment, but a path to business ownership with a worker owned co-op business model. This model has been vetted by Carolina Common Enterprises and is currently underway in Durham.*

*My knowledge of Clean Slate work, including Certificates of Relief, Expunctions, Fair Chance Hiring (Ban the Box), & Fair Chance Housing will allow me to share the importance of such practices. When I would practice in many courthouses across the state, much of my time was spent educating judges and District Attorneys on the new statutes designed to help people have second chances. I hope to continue sharing this information informally with colleagues and formally if opportunities arise if elected.*

*I believe that members of the judiciary, like members of the legislative branch, must maintain a level of knowledge and relevance around social reforms and movements.*

**About your practice of law:**

6. Please describe your practice as a lawyer. Describe the areas of your practice and your specialties. Describe the diversity of your client base as a part of your answer.

*In 2009, I opened my private practice on Main Street in Durham. I was a general practice attorney handling criminal, family, landlord/tenant, court appointed indigent defense cases and more. My clients included non-custodial parents in child support cases, parents with cases in abuse/neglect/dependency court, respondents in domestic violence cases, litigants in family court, and defendants in both Criminal District and Criminal Superior Court. I also served as a Guardian Ad Litem in Special Proceedings.*

*After leaving private practice, I joined a local civil rights non-profit organization. There, I was part of a team that created the largest Clean Slate Clinic in North Carolina. We petitioned the court and advocated on behalf of thousands of justice-involved individuals. Not only did we provide legal services, we were led by justice involved folks with the goal of empowering the community with the tools to ensure their own success.*

*I've argued in Superior Court on the constitutionality of our fines and fees statute, shared the Clean Slate model with organizations around the country, petitioned, argued, and advocated for clients in over 60 courthouses across the state.*

*My clients in the majority of these courts consisted primarily of people of color. The bulk of my private practice consisted of indigent defence. It's no secret that criminal defendants are mostly people of color. The same holds true in some of our civil courts such as child support and A/N/D court. Similarly, the justice involved individuals that participated in our Clean Slate Clinics were almost all people of color.*

7. Please describe a case you have handled as an attorney or judge that best illustrates the abilities and temperament you would (or do) display as a judge. Please describe a case you handled where you did not exemplify, perhaps, the model temperament of a judicial figure.

*One case that best describes my temperament and abilities was a jury trial where I had a particularly difficult client. This client was borderline uncooperative and belligerent at times during trial. Under his breath, but in earshot of the Judge, my client was cursing me and making statements that, if made prior to this critical time, may have caused me to request permission to withdraw from the case.*

*The Judge heard my client and called me to the bench. He recognized and acknowledged that I had a difficult client, and asked me to remain in the case and do the best I could to get through trial.*

*I understand that people facing the possibility of losing their liberty are dealing with a stress level with which I may not always empathize. However, I did understand this dynamic and continued to talk to my client calmly, and with respect and compassion. We eventually settled down into the matters of the trial and prevailed in his case.*

*In matters of court, I have always done my best to maintain composure and respect to the judges I appear in front of. I have never been reprimanded or held in contempt. I act with respect for the court, my clients, and my opposing counsel. I know that court is not about me, it is about what's best for my client. Although I believe a judge would not hold my actions against my client, I would never want my behavior to have a detrimental effect on my client.*

*I have on occasion become frustrated with judges and opposing counsel for views and dispositions that are contrary to my opinion. I've found myself packing up my papers and thing with a bit more effort than usual. I've left in frustration without acknowledging my colleagues or the bench. While this does not rise to the level of contempt, I could have been more civil to the bench and my colleagues.*

8. Have you ever been publicly or privately disciplined by the North Carolina State Bar or any other professional or occupational licensing authority in North Carolina or any other state? "Disciplined" should be read to include reprimands, censures, and warnings in addition to license suspension, surrender, revocation, and disbarment. Is the State Bar or any governmental authority considering a complaint against you at the present time? Have you ever been found in contempt of court? For each "yes" answer, please tell us what happened and describe the outcome of the matter.

*I have never be publicly or privately disciplined by the NC State Bar or any other professional or occupational licensing authority in North Carolina or any other state.*

9. Please describe the nature and extent of any pro bono work you have done. Is there a pro bono matter to which you have contributed that best illustrates your values?

*While a law student, I was recognized for providing over 75 hours of pro bono legal services, the majority of which was with Stella Adams' NC Fair Housing Center. I advocated for the rights of homeowners, borrowers, and others affected by fair housing issues.*

*During my time in private practice, I made it my goal to always maintain at least one pro bono case at all times. I was mostly successful at my goal although there were times when I was between pro bono clients. Most of the cases I handled pro bono were misdemeanor traffic and criminal.*

*Beginning in 2014, I worked with a non-profit civil rights law firm. All of the work that we did funded through grants and donations, so there was no expectation that the people I represented would pay for our legal services. The goal of my work was to end the collateral consequences of contact with the criminal justice system. In an effort to accomplish this goal, I engaged in direct legal action as well as policy reform efforts. I filed petitions and argued motions for individual clients. I also worked to reform policy, and other advocacy efforts.*

*In my orking with Clean Slate and the FADE coalition best illustrates my values of equity, community empowerment and safety, and opportunity. In both of these groups, we followed the lead of those directly affected by the policies we sought to change. We put into practice principles of race equity, community leadership, coalition building, and social justice. It was a rich and humbling experience being directly in service to those directly impacted folks and helping them achieve the reforms they want to see. For example in Durham, the FADE Coalition was successful in implementing written consent for traffic searches resulting in marked decrease in car searches for people of color. Also, the Clean Slate Project working in coalition with All of Us or None, NC Justice Center, and Community Success Initiative were able to bring the stories of those directly affected individuals to our legislators on 2nd Chance Lobby Day. These efforts resulted in sweeping changes to our expunction laws which took effect in December 2017.*

**Concerning law and policy:**

10. What is your position on the death penalty?

*I am against the death penalty. I believe it is morally wrong. I don't believe that the death penalty is a deterrent for a person who is intent on killing someone. Our legal system is fraught with disparate outcomes and the possibility exists that an innocent person could lose their life, I remain against our government exacting this type of punishment. I solidified my opinion on the death penalty by having the opportunity to speak with a church member friend of mine who told me a story about how she came to make a prison visit to the man that killed her husband. She continued to visit with him regularly and eventually came to forgive him. Her story of forgiveness and opportunity has always been a constant reminder for me of how best to handle challenging situations.*

11. What, if anything, should be done to improve access to the courts for people with limited financial means?

*Access to the courts for those of limited financial means is very important to me. Although the court has a mechanism to waive the cost of filing cases, there remains the hurdle of presenting your case if you can't afford an attorney in a civil case or representing yourself in a criminal case. In many criminal cases, defendants are not eligible for court appointed counsel and often find themselves in situations where legal representation is necessary.*

*Some misdemeanors, like possessions of marijuana less than half an ounce and driving while licence revoked, have been reclassified as Class III offenses. This means that court appointed counsel is not available unless you are facing a punishment including incarceration. The result is that people are more likely to plead guilty and become criminalized without understanding the ramifications of a criminal record.*

*I believe attorneys can and should make every effort to accept pro-bono cases to not only improve access to the courts but to provide zealous representation in the courts, especially civil. This concept of court appointed civil attorneys is called Civil Gideon and is based on a civil right to counsel for indigent litigants in cases involving basic human rights. Presently Civil Gideon is a concept and movement. As a graduate of North Carolina Central School of Law we were always encouraged to pay it forward. Civil Gideon and pro bono work are just two ways to accomplish this directive.*

*We must work with both the legislature (insuring court appointed indigent civil counsel) and private attorneys (pro-bono) work to improve the ability of everyone, regardless of means, to access to legal representation.*

12. North Carolina incarcerates an extraordinary number of people, including persons convicted of non-violent crimes. Those who are incarcerated are disproportionately people of color. What would you (do you) do in your role as judge to address the issues of mass incarceration and racial bias in the administration of justice?

*Educating people regarding issues of racial equity, systemic and institutional racism, and trends in criminal justice reform inform those responsible for disparate outcomes. In my work, we have often said that we cannot have race neutral solutions to race based problems. I believe that the judiciary has a responsibility to be educated on societal issues because there are many times where discretion intersects with the interest of justice (e.g. bail, waiving of fines and fees, instituting diversionary programs). Understanding the ramifications, impacts, and long term consequences of judgments may influence how justice is administered.*

*I would like to see more diversionary and restorative justice programs, and an expansion of the diversionary and restorative justice options that are starting to take hold. I believe that we will start to see more reform minded tools and options available that address the systemic issues of mass criminalization and mass incarceration. I hope that I will be in a place to resource and accept what we recognize as legitimate solutions and tools.*

*The misdemeanor diversion program is an excellent program that addresses the difference between accountability and punishment. We must start to see that punishment is not accountability, nor is it restorative. Accountability infers responsibility and making amends without punishment. Our misdemeanor diversion program is an example of this type of disposition with actual punishment as the option for those whom accountability falls short.*

13. Would you (do you) assess or strike Failure-to-Appear fees in cases involving traffic offenses? Would you have a bright line rule?

*I would not have a bright line rule for FTA cases. Each situation must be considered on a case by case basis. FTA strikes come before presiding judges during disposition of traffic cases. I would certainly assess these cases on a case by case basis as judges have discretion on striking and remitting certain fines and fees. I understand that an additional \$200 fee can be an insurmountable hurdle for some causing years of disenfranchisement. I will be as compassionate and understanding as the facts and law allow.*

14. What guidelines would you (do you) use to determine whether pre-trial confinement is appropriate for a defendant?

*Guidelines for pre-trial confinement are already established by our bond schedule (established by Chief Resident Superior Court Judge and Chief District Court Judge) and precise amounts are often set by magistrates at the jail prior to seeing a judge. A later bond hearing requested by defendant is the proper place to address each bond for review. This question raises the issue of what criteria a judge will use to determine if bond is set at an amount that establishes a balance between the type of crime, safety of the community, and proper bond amounts. That determination can only be made in a hearing where each side presents and argues a set of facts from which a judge makes this determination. Each case is different and each defendant is entitled to be heard on their specific set of facts. Each alleged crime does not contain the same set of facts even though individuals may be charged with a crime with the same name.*

15. What is your position on bail? What, if any, changes need to be made to the current bond schedule?

*I am a proponent of bond reform. I understand the effects pre-trial incarceration has on defendants, families, plea outcomes, finances and more. I believe the current bond schedule should address secured low money bonds. Low money bonds do not have a common definition but I refer to bonds that are \$5000 or less as low money bonds.*

*The bond reform movement is in its infancy but is making changes across the country, especially around low money bond. I believe Durham, often a leader in making progressive change in North Carolina, should take up the discussion of bond reform. I would welcome the opportunity to work with the Chief District Court Judge and the Chief Resident Superior Court Judge should they review and revise the bond schedule. Having spent the last year working to help create a bail fund to help people avoid incarceration*

*prior to trial, I am familiar with bond reform research, efforts in other communities, and have strong connections within the community of people in Durham doing this work.*

16. What can be done to improve language access for defendants, victims, and witnesses during court proceedings?

*I believe that the courts have a responsibility to improve language access, especially for seldom encountered languages. Interpretation is costly, and the court system should receive resource to specifically meet this need. The legislature must prioritize and properly fund the Administrative Office of Courts, which bears responsibility for providing language access. I believe we should keep track of instances of language inaccessibility and make those findings available to Durham's legislative delegation in support of any effort they might make to increase resources for language accessibility in court.*

17. What changes, if any, would you make to the local rules of court and why?

*Local rules primarily address practice in Durham's civil courts. I would reserve any recommendations on changes in civil court until I become intimately familiar with them again, as it has been several years since I practiced there regularly. My past experience has been that the local civil rules in Durham are generally acceptable and require no changes.*

*On the Durham County local rules website, there are no written criminal rules. However, there are rules that exist in the courtroom regarding calendar call, what time we can call a case for trial, whether there will be a second calendar call, and how courtroom files are accessed by attorneys, just to name a few. Courtroom policy in criminal district court is generally the purview of the judges and the District Attorney. Each judge is responsible for certain aspects of how their courtroom operates; the DA is responsible for other aspects of what happens in court.*

*I think it is appropriate for the judge and the DA to share power in setting how the criminal court functions. Efficiency in the administration of the law is important to people facing criminal penalties, and yet the judge and DA currently determine how to achieve that efficiency without formal input from defense attorneys. I believe there should also be input from the bar that regularly practices in Durham courts.*

18. Should judges be appointed or elected in North Carolina? If you believe judges should be appointed, who should appoint them? If you believe judges should be elected, what system should be employed to elect them? Should judicial elections be partisan?

*I believe that judges in North Carolina should be elected in non-partisan, countywide elections. The actions by the legislature to politicize the judiciary have solidified my position on judicial elections. People that appear in court come from all over the county not just specific judicial districts. All voters of Durham should have a say in who our judges are.*

19. Should race bias training be mandatory for persons involved in the justice system? What should this training consist of and for whom should it be required? Have you any special training in issues related to racial disparities and equities?

*I believe that racial **equity** training should be required of all court related agencies and their employees. The training should consist of a complete historical analysis of race in America and within our judicial system. The training should consist of an analysis of systemic and institutional racism as recommended by organizations such as the Racial*

*Equity Institute, Greensboro, NC. I have attended multiple REI workshops both phase I & II. However, it is not enough just to attend. Workshops continue after the training and collaborative efforts on implementation and effectiveness takes time, understanding and a commitment to equitable outcomes.*

20. How have (or will) you address legislation that requires notice to be given to all impacted governmental agencies before a judge waives costs and fines for a criminal defendant? Under what circumstances should a court waive costs and fines?

*Courts should be able to waive fees upon proper findings of facts in Beard en hearings and/or in the interest of justice. Recent changes to the laws now require judges to notify 600 various agencies when they waive court costs and fines, making waivers of costs and fees essentially impossible.*

*It is not the purview of judges to address legislation from the bench. I am aware of two agencies--NC Office of Indigent Defense Services and the NC Administrative Office of the Courts have taken steps to address the impact of the legislation on the court system. I do believe that legislative overreach and the chilling effect this legislation has had on judicial discretion is improper.*

21. Should data of prosecutors' individual and office-wide juror challenges be collected and published as a method of identifying and neutralizing bias during the peremptory challenge process?

*The collection of data of prosecutors' individual and office-wide juror challenges could be collected and published under the right circumstances. Certainly the goal of neutralizing bias is noble, but there must be discussion about legislative overreach and preserving the tools at the disposal of attorneys such as Batson challenges. I would begin with supporting legislation that makes transcribing jury selection the default, thus allowing another tool with which attorneys can challenge bias. As there are no jury trials in criminal district court and very few district court civil trials, I would move cautiously until I have explored the possible ramifications on this issue.*

22. What are the risks and benefits of pre-trial diversion in criminal cases? For what offenses and for which offenders is diversion appropriate? Are their program models you favor?

*The benefits of pre-trial diversion are many. The one that I find most compelling is that upon successful completion, your charges are dismissed. Pre-trial diversion is an opportunity for defendants to keep a clean record, reducing our nation's propensity toward mass criminalization and mass incarceration. The risks associated with pre-trial diversion are that the financial costs can be a barrier to success for poor people (for example, a \$250 community service fee is required). I would support efforts to alter the program to enable poor people to succeed. I believe diversion is appropriate for non-violent misdemeanors and low level felonies.*

*Different from pre-trial diversion, I favor misdemeanor diversion, a program currently in place in Durham. Misdemeanor diversion is initiated pre-charge, not pre-trial. Because the diversion takes place pre-charge, if the defendant completes the program successfully, they never have a criminal record. They avoid the collateral consequences of a criminal record, which can include difficulty finding a job and housing. Even if the defendant is eligible to have their criminal record expunged, the cost of an expunction is sometimes prohibitive.*

*As we start to recognize these programs, I believe we will see a shift in our culture; a movement away from punishments alone that have not proven to be effective. Diversion combines accountability with an element of punishment should accountability not be enough. Diversion is a way to begin to close down the spigot of mass incarceration and mass criminalization. I believe that misdemeanor diversion programs should be available for non-violent misdemeanors with a long term eye towards including some violent offenses. Also, the age for non-violent misdemeanor diversion should be raised to 25 years old.*

*The misdemeanor diversion program has been very successful. I can not identify any risks associated with the program as its failsafe is an actual criminal charge.*

23. Yes or No Questions – please indicate your answer the following questions by underlining “YES” or “NO.” If you wish to explain or elaborate your answer to any question, please use no more than 100 words to do so.

- a. Do you support legislation designed to protect gay, lesbian, and transgender people from discrimination in housing, employment, public accommodation, and access to government processes, benefits, and services? YES NO
- b. Do you support legislation which excuses magistrates, judges, and other government officials from performing their duties because of their religious beliefs? YES NO
- c. Do you support the continuation and expansion of local funding that addresses substance abuse and mental health treatment, including a Drug Treatment Court and Mental Health Court? YES NO
- e. Do you support the expanded use of restorative justice practices in shaping outcomes in criminal cases? YES NO
- f. In questions of pre-trial release, do you support the use of a screening instrument, calibrated to prevent discrimination, to determine substantial risk of flight and danger to the community, as recommended by the Pretrial Justice Institute? YES NO

### **Your politics**

24. How are you registered to vote? Have you ever changed your registration? If you have changed your voter registration, please explain why.

*I am a registered Democrat. I have never changed my registration.*

25. Who did you vote for in the 2012 and 2016 presidential and gubernatorial elections? Who did you vote for in the 2014 U. S. Senate election?

*I voted for Obama, Clinton, Dalton, Cooper, and Hagan.*

26. How will you vote if the November ballot contains constitutional amendment referenda in favor of “Marsy’s Law” and the filling of judicial vacancies?

*I will vote no to all of the proposed amendments.*

Judges and judicial candidates in North Carolina are allowed substantial freedom of political speech. PA PAC believes that every question in this questionnaire may be answered fully within the scope of the applicable rules. For more information on the scope of permitted political speech for judicial candidates,

we refer you to the December 17, 2015 memorandum of the Judicial Standards Commission on Permitted Political Conduct. You may find it at:

*[https://www.sog.unc.edu/sites/www.sog.unc.edu/files/course\\_materials/04%20Political%20Conduct%20Guidance%20for%20Judges%202016.pdf](https://www.sog.unc.edu/sites/www.sog.unc.edu/files/course_materials/04%20Political%20Conduct%20Guidance%20for%20Judges%202016.pdf)*

Again, Thank you. **Please do not forget to provide us with your resume or biographical statement.**

# O. DAVID HALL, ESQ., M.B.A.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

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## PROFILE

Attorney and Business Management Professional.

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## EDUCATION

<b>NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, DURHAM, NC</b> <i>Juris Doctor</i>	<b>May 2008</b>
<b>NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, DURHAM, NC</b> <i>Master of Business Administration</i>	<b>May 2008</b>
<b>MANHATTANVILLE COLLEGE, PURCHASE, NY</b> <i>Bachelor of Science in Management</i>	<b>May 1988</b>

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## WORK HISTORY

<b>Southern Coalition for Social Justice, DURHAM, NC</b> <i>Senior Staff Attorney</i>	<b>10/2014- 4/2018</b>
Senior attorney responsible for implementing and managing various civil rights projects including: expunction clinics, driver's license restoration, Fines & Fees litigation, and other civil rights advocacy & coalition programs. Supervised a staff of 6 attorneys and various support staff.	
<b>The Law Office of O. David Hall, PLLC, DURHAM, NC</b> <i>Managing Member</i>	<b>1/2009 - 2014</b>
A General Practice law firm practicing in the areas of: Criminal Defense, Traffic, Family Law, Child Support, Contracts, Bankruptcy, and other civil and criminal matters.	
<b>MILLER MOTTE TECHNICAL COLLEGE</b> <i>Adjunct Professor</i>	<b>2010 - 2011</b>
Professor of Contracts, Criminal Law and Wills & Estates	
<b>SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY and DEVELOPMENT CENTER, DURHAM, NC</b> <i>Consultant</i>	<b>9/2006 - 5/2008</b>
Consulted with clients regarding business, marketing, and financial plan development, strategies, and implementation. Acted as a liaison between the SBTDC and North Carolina School of Law's legal Business Clinic. Responsible for client intake and information requests.	
<b>BROWN, CRUMP, VANORE, &amp; TIERNEY LLP, RALEIGH, NC</b> <i>Associate</i>	<b>6/2007 - 8/2007</b>
Assisted seven attorneys with caseload management. Compiled legal research, interpreted statutes, drafted inter-office memoranda; answered interrogatories, conducted witness interviews, and performed investigations. Attended hearings, depositions, motions, and mediations.	
<b>NAACP STATE OFFICE, LEGAL REDRESS COMMITTEE, DURHAM, NC</b> <i>Associate</i>	<b>6/2006 - 8/2006</b>
Conducted client consultations ranging from police brutality to wrongful termination. Analyzed legal research involving hate groups, and hate crimes in North Carolina. Researched the NC "Public Duty Doctrine" for inclusion in a 50(b) civil complaint which survived a 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss.	
<b>NORTH CAROLINA FAIR HOUSING CENTER, DURHAM, NC</b> <i>Associate</i>	<b>6/2006 - 8/2006</b>
Testified at the Federal Reserve Bank in Atlanta, Georgia addressing predatory lending and suitability standards for lender brokers. Assisted clients in foreclosure proceedings, landlord/tenant disputes, and numerous Fair Housing issues. Drafted memorandum submitted to Legal Aid of North Carolina in support of Predatory lending and foreclosure actions. Conducted Fair Housing testing of national mortgage lenders.	