

# ASL LIBRARY NEWS

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## What's New in the Library?

- It's been a while since we've highlighted our "Bar Exam Resources" web page, so we wanted to be sure you knew about it as you get closer to applying for and eventually taking that admissions test. The page at <http://www.asl.edu/bar-exam-resources/> provides links to the rules of the exam, plus any prior questions and answers when they are available. We have dates for the exam week, even for our 1Ls! We also list a number of books we have available on Reserve (for a two-hour checkout) that might give you a study tip or two. We'll be testing and updating all the links during the month of October, but if you find a broken one, just let Chris know.
- It's easy to get tunnel vision when reading all those cases for class. But when you're stuck on the interpretation and analysis of major legal topics, check out the Center for Computer-Assisted Learning, aka CALI! Fire up your browser to <http://www.cali.org> and sign in – you were supposed to sign up for an account during your 1L orientation week, but if you somehow missed it, our authorization code is **[not in online version!]** and it is case-sensitive. There are over 1000 tutorials on almost every conceivable legal topic, which means the system is helpful to 2Ls and 3Ls, in addition to 1L classes!
- Having problems with Lexis or Westlaw? One of our student representatives would be glad to help you! Send one of them an e-mail (@asl.edu addresses listed in parenthesis) to set up a time to meet that's convenient for both of you.

### Lexis

- \* Danielle Jessee (djessee18)
- \* Kim Smith (ksmith18)
- \* Dedra Brown (dbrown19)
- \* Alex Harclerode (aharclerode19)
- \* Manpreet Kaur (mkaur19)

### Westlaw

- \* Chris Porsenna (cporsenna18)

## Other News

- While it might not be as famous as the NASCAR season starting with the Daytona 500, the legal equivalent is the new Supreme Court term beginning on the first Monday in October. With a full bench this year, the justices will take on a number of highly controversial cases, including the President's executive orders on immigration (originally filed as *Trump v. Int'l Refugee Assistance Project*, 16-1436, and *Trump v. Hawaii*, 16-1540). Here are a few of the cases the Supremes will decide, beginning on October 2:
  - Does a state anti-discrimination law require a cake maker to design a cake for a gay wedding, which the cake maker opposes? (*Masterpiece Cakeshop, Ltd. v. Colorado Civil Rights Commission*, 16-111)
  - Is Wisconsin's redistricting plan constitutional or a partisan gerrymander? (*Gill v. Whitford*, 16-1161)
  - Does an unconditional guilty plea inherently waive a defendant's right to challenge the constitutionality of his conviction? (*Class v. U.S.*, 16-424)
  - Do police officers, responding to a loud party, have probable cause to arrest for unlawful entry those partygoers who believed in good faith that they had permission to be there at the party? (*District of Columbia v. Wesby*, 15-1485)

To find out more about these cases – or others that are constantly being added to the docket – check out *U.S. Law Week* (in print at the Circulation/Reserve Desk). There's also the Supreme Court's own web site at <http://www.supremecourt.gov/> which got a complete makeover during the summer.

- As this editor is a fan of the Oxford (or serial) comma (that seemingly-extra comma after the word "white" in the phrase "red, white, and blue," for example), he raises a glass of milk to the dairy truck drivers in Maine who proved why the comma is often necessary. Maine has a state law that noted overtime payment rules do not apply to:

The canning, processing, preserving, freezing, drying, marketing, storing, packing for shipment or distribution of: (1) Agricultural produce; (2) Meat and fish products; and (3) Perishable foods.

That law is consistent with the Maine legislature's drafting guide, which generally abhors using the Oxford comma. In *O'Connor v. Oakhurst Dairy*, 851 F.3d 69 (1st Cir. 2017), the court debated whether "packing for shipment or distribution" was two phrases ("packing for shipment" and "distribution") or just one. Although the drivers were clearly distributors, the court found that the phrase applied to a single action of "packing," which presumably meant that the drivers were not covered by this exemption and were eligible for overtime pay. (A comma after "shipment" would have made the analysis much easier, but would have gone against the drivers.) The case was remanded for further fact- (and perhaps comma-)finding.

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