THE PEOPLE’S DEAN
HIS SEASON OF TRANSITION has been a contemplative one for me. I have long suggested to 1Ls that they look back and take stock periodically during their law school journey. They know so much after even a week—what a tort is, how to find their way around the building, and that the free snacks are in Student Affairs and the free coffee is in the library. Knowing how far they have come helps ground them in the challenges of the present and enables them to dream about the future.

I have been taking my own advice lately, recalling what I knew about this law school when, and what I have learned since joining the faculty 22 years ago. When I first interviewed for a position on the faculty, it was quickly apparent that UVA was unique. At some of my interviews with other schools, the faculty were nice, but their questions were not particularly stimulating. At other schools, people mistook meanness for rigor. At most schools, the questions all sounded the same notes. My UVA interview, on the other hand, made clear that this was a place of excellence and rigor, diversity of thought and inclusiveness and community. The UVA faculty challenged me—and each other—with respect and generosity and from a wide variety of intellectual perspectives. They have continued to do so ever since. As I step down from serving as dean, I am filled with both wistfulness at what is coming to an end and excitement to return to the faculty that has sustained me for more than two decades.

Over the course of my time here, I have learned firsthand how much that rare combination of humanity, joy, intellectual inquiry and a genuine exchange of ideas across difference extends to the whole of this community—its students, staff and alumni as well as its faculty. We intentionally foster a community whose members come from a broad array of backgrounds, embrace myriad identities and hold widely varying views. That we are able to reach across those differences, to create lifelong friendships and professional networks, to learn and discover and work together, is a hallmark of the UVA Law School experience and the Virginia lawyers we educate. We are a "people place"—in that it is the people who make this place so special.

When I became dean eight years ago, I knew that I was taking the helm of a deeply beloved institution. I did not realize how much I would feel that affection and support in a very personal way, and how much I would delight in seeing it in action. Nor did I know how much our friends and alumni make possible here. Your extraordinary generosity has allowed us to exceed our $400 million capital campaign goal 15 months early. I know that your incredible support of this institution and its people will continue to make all things possible here for generations to come. Your fingerprints are all over this law school.

With the world as challenging, complex and rapidly changing as it is, I don’t know exactly what challenges will confront my successor, Leslie Kendrick ’06. What I do know is that Leslie is exactly the right person to serve as our next dean. She is a brilliant scholar, a beloved teacher and a compassionate, pragmatic, hard-working and innovative leader. She knows the Law School through four different roles: as student and alumna, faculty member and vice dean. She is someone who shares the love of this institution and its people that has animated all of the deans on whose shoulders she will stand.

Finally, I know that ever since joining the UVA faculty 22 years ago, I have felt immensely lucky to be part of this community. I have sought over the past eighteen eventful years to maintain the Law School as a place of joyful learning and encourage our regard for one another. It has been my pleasure and honor to help steward this historic institution and prepare it for a future as august as its past. What we have accomplished together, and the community we have maintained in the process, is a source of unending pride.
Campaign Reaches Goal, Pushes On

Toppling Tesla’s Pay Package

The People’s Dean

The New Dean

Preparing Students for Appellate, Supreme Court Practice

A Virginia Legend Retires From Teaching

Exposing Drivers of San Fran’s Housing Crisis

A ‘Vigilante’ of International Arbitration

A Talent for Sports Law

Cutting Carbons, Optimizing Optimism

A Voice for Those in Need
“I’m a person who likes to have a home. I feel that way about Eastern Kentucky. I feel like I belong there. And I feel that way about UVA. It’s my adult home and where I’ve grown up as a lawyer.”

—PROFESSOR LESLIE KENDRICK ’06, in an interview with her hometown paper about her future dean role (Floyd County Chronicle)

“There are estimates that there are 1.5 million embryos currently in the United States … [in Alabama], they might need to be stored even longer than the prospective parents live … and people could be sued if the embryos are destroyed.”

—PROFESSOR NAOMI CAHN, director of the Family Law Center, discussing the Alabama Supreme Court ruling in February that embryos are children (KCBS Radio)

“So I came to the court with a background in civil litigation, class actions, major commercial litigation. I [now] do immigration law. I do environmental law. I do criminal law. And I love doing these things because it kind of brings me back to why I went to law school in the first place, which was to be a student of the law.”

—JUDGE DANIEL BRESS ’05 of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, speaking at a Federalist Society event on Feb. 13 at the Law School

“I think the Supreme Court has been out of step with the norms governing Washington, D.C.—the federal government—for a long time.”

—PROFESSOR AMANDA FROST, on the justices adopting a code of ethics (“Common Law”)

“[If] someone brings up the idea of locking people up, then pose the question of: What then? What do we do with them once they’re inside? We all pay financially, socially, morally and politically by having a prison system that’s not providing opportunities for education, personal or workforce development. About 95% of people who are incarcerated will come out some day, so one way or another, we’re going to see them.”

—PROFESSOR GERARD ROBINSON (Frank Batten School of Leadership and Public Policy)

“I don’t expect a mass migration of firms from Delaware.”

—PROFESSOR MICHAL BARZUZA, on Elon Musk’s threat to reincorporate Tesla in Texas (The Washington Post)

“People generally know more about the condition of their homes than the government does, which means that homeowners will win when their homes are under-assessed, and the government will lose by having to buy over-assessed properties. And when the ‘government’ loses, that just means that taxes on other people will have to go up.”

—PROFESSOR ANDREW HAYASHI, on property tax legislation in Nebraska (Newsweek)

“There is a superstar effect for men and there is a superstar effect for women, and it doesn’t seem to be that different for either category.”

—PROFESSOR MITU GULATI, on a co-authored report examining decreasing gender gaps in Big Law staffing (Bloomberg Law)

“The enforcement of free speech is not largely enforcement by the government. It’s enforcement in every day discourse, it’s enforcement in how people react to speech, and so on. The enforcement of legal norms—the enforcement of constitutional norms—depends to a very significant extent on public acceptance of them.”

—PROFESSOR FREDERICK SCHAUER, discussing the need to educate public officials, law enforcement and schoolteachers about the First Amendment (VPM News Focal Point)

“You can create the universe you want. If the truth doesn’t matter, and there is no accountability for these false beliefs, then people will start to act on them.”

—PROFESSOR DANIELLE CITRON, on the dangers of digital conspiracy theories (The Associated Press)

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“I find myself pulling out my computer and turning back to cases all the time. A lot of it is just because I enjoy it and I want to get it right, but there is a risk that it can start to overwhelm me mentally.”

—JUDGE VIJAY SHANKER ’99, D.C. Court of Appeals, on how his cardio workout boosts his mental fitness (Washington Lawyer)
Though the campaign is ongoing, the current $441 million tally already marks the third-largest total in the history of any law school. Nearly 16,000 donors have contributed to the campaign, including 70% of alumni. The Law School Foundation, which led the fundraising effort, exceeded the goal 15 months early.

“This milestone is a testament to the deeply felt dedication of our generous alumni, who want to build on their own experiences at the Law School and pass them on to future generations,” said Dean Risa Goluboff, who helped launch the campaign and has served as dean throughout. “We are so thankful for the work of the Law School Foundation, and our alumni volunteers in contributing to this landmark moment.”

The campaign centered on people first, led the fundraising effort, exceeded the goal 15 months early.

“The campaign made it possible for the school to fully fund summer public interest grants with donor funds; support the Roadmap Scholars Initiative; and establish more than 75 scholarships and loan forgiveness funds, more than 125 new unrestricted endowments and more than 225 endowed funds, including a dozen endowed funds, more than 125 unrestricted endowments and more than 225 endowed funds, including a dozen professors. The campaign also drove greater investment in loan forgiveness, allowing all graduates who earn less than $100,000 to be eligible for benefits.

“Campaigns are an opportunity to broaden participation and grow the endowment—and we have,” said Luis Alvarez Jr. ’88, president and CEO of the Law School Foundation. “But most of all, campaigns are when we assert our values. Our fundraising priorities are about people—students and faculty—and every dollar we have raised will go to support them. That is the heart of who we are and what makes UVA Law so special.”

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The campaign centered on people first, with an emphasis on financial aid, faculty support and unrestricted funds.

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KATHARINE JANES ‘21

TO CLERK AT SUPREME COURT

KATHARINE JANES, a 2021 J.D.-M.A. graduate of the Law School, will clerk for Justice Ketanji Brown Jackson at the U.S. Supreme Court during the 2023 term, joining two classmates who were also selected as clerks for that term.

“I feel like the luckiest lawyer in the country, and this opportunity means so much to me,” said Janes, who graduated from UVA’s J.D.-M.A. Program in History. “I’m a public defender with a background in legal history, and I am excited to clerk for a justice who herself was a public defender, and who so intelligently and honestly employs history to reason through our nation’s most intractable legal issues.”

With Janes’ clerkship, it will be the first time five alumni from the same graduating class have clerked at the Supreme Court since 1998. Erin Brown ‘21 will clerk for Justice Brett Kavanaugh and Rachel Daley ‘21 will clerk for Justice Neil Gorsuch, also for the 2023 term. Their classmates Nathaniel Sutton and Avery Rasmussen are currently clerking for Justices Amy Coney Barrett and Brett Kavanaugh for the 2024 term.

The five Class of 1981 alumni who clerked are James O. Browning (for Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr.), Tim Flanigan (Warren E. Burger), Gary Francione (Sandra Day O’Connor), Ned Kelly (William J. Brennan Jr.) and J. Michael Luttig (Burger) (see p. 9 for more on Luttig).

The Law School is No. 5 after Harvard, Yale, Stanford and Chicago in placing clerks on the U.S. Supreme Court from the 2007 through 2023 terms.

Janes is currently a staff attorney at the New Hampshire Public Defender Service and has worked for the Special Litigation Division of the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia.

Janes previously clerked for Judge Robert D. Sack of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. At UVA Law, Janes was a Karsh-Dillard Scholar, a Program in Law and Public Service Fellow, a Community Fellow, and a Katherine and David deWilde ’67 Public Interest Fellow. She serves as president of the Student Bar Association, online development editor of the Virginia Law Review and co-director of Virginia Law Women’s Speak Up Project. She was also a participant in the Supreme Court Litigation Clinic, a member of the Raven Society, an Order of the Gosh inductee and a Peer Advisor.

Janes was a research assistant for Dean Risa Goluboff, and Professors Richard Bonnie ’69 and Andrew Block. She won the school’s Margaret G. Hyde Award for character and scholarship, and the Bracewell LLP Appellate Advocacy Award for outstanding oral advocacy. Her master’s thesis was “Abe Fortas and Juvenile Justice: The Revolution Secured in In re Gault.”

Professor Kimberly Jenkins Robinson, a former law school roommate of Jackson’s, advised and got to know Janes as a student. “Katharine Janes embodies an array of strengths that make her a shining example of the best and brightest at UVA Law,” Robinson said. “During her time here, she not only served as a leader in several organizations and excelled academically, she also demonstrated a deep commitment to using her law degree to advance social justice. I have had the privilege of getting to know Katharine personally, and she is a person of deep integrity, humility and drive. I am thrilled that she will be Justice Jackson’s first law clerk from UVA Law.”

Janes said her work with the Supreme Court Litigation Clinic, which included drafting a cert petition and an amicus brief, particularly improved her legal writing. She was grateful for in-depth feedback from “some of the best legal minds in the country” and said she hopes to continue enhancing those skills at the high court.

Janes credits the mentorship of Bonnie, Goluboff and Robinson, as well as that of Professors Charles Barzun ’05, faculty adviser for the J.D.-M.A. Program in History, and Cynthia Nicoletti, a legal historian, for contributing to her success.

Janes, a native of Mount Pleasant, Michigan, earned her bachelor’s degree from the University of Notre Dame.

—Mike Fox

Luttig’s one-year fellowship began Feb. 1 and focuses on legal and constitutional issues pertaining to elections, democratic institutions, and the relationship between states and the federal government. It’s a homecoming for Luttig, who graduated from the Law School in 1981 before serving as assistant counsel to President Ronald Reagan, assistant attorney general under President George H.W. Bush, and eventually as a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, from 1991 to 2006.

“Judge Luttig is one of the nation’s leading legal minds and most influential voices,” said Karsh Institute Executive Director Melody Barnes. “His commitment to democracy and the rule of law and expertise relevant to issues at the heart of our work at the Karsh Institute will benefit students, scholars and the public.”

As the Distinguished Fellow in Law and Democracy, Luttig will participate in public programing throughout the year, discussing the different legal and constitutional questions surrounding the 2024 presidential election. The first event, “The 14th Amendment: When Should a Presidential Candidate Be Disqualified?” took place Feb. 6.

These questions are more pressing than ever, and the Karsh Institute offers an important opportunity for critical analysis, Luttig said. In addition to public outreach and scholarship, Luttig will also hold lectures and events at UVA Law School on current legal and constitutional topics.

A stint in private practice, Luttig rejoined the public sector in the Justice Department during George H.W. Bush’s presidency. He was later appointed and confirmed to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, becoming the youngest judge at that time to have ever been in that role. After leaving the bench in 2006, he served as general counsel at Boeing through 2019.

—Rob Seel

Jefferson Medalist calls for bridge-building, respect

JUDGE ROGER L. GREGORY, this year’s recipient of the Thomas Jefferson Foundation Medal in Law, reflected on the Constitution, his role on the bench and the need to build bridges during a talk April 11 at the Law School.

“Gregory, the first Black judge to serve on the Fourth Circuit and the court’s chief judge from 2016-2023, was first nominated during a failed recess appointment by President Bill Clinton, then renominated by President George W. Bush, making him the only judge on any circuit to be appointed by a president of both parties.

Throughout his remarks, Gregory shared his view of the U.S. Constitution—that it was written to flex over time—while also calling for bridge-building. He noted his own argument for living constitutionalism in the history and evolution of the document, emphasizing its inherent adaptability.

"Text without content is pretext," Gregory said. “This is what [Justice Joseph Story] said nearly 200 years ago. ‘The Constitution must be interpreted with contextual sensitivity to changing circumstances so that it imposes reasonable requirements in such circumstances.’”

Gregory acknowledged that he’s typically in the dissent in Fourth Circuit rulings, but joked about the collegial manner in which he and his colleagues disagree. The institution and the process take precedence over one’s personal political views and emotions, he said.

“If you stand on the banks of a river, trillions of gallons of water pass by, good forever, never to return to that point of the river again. The river never stops,” Gregory said. “You have to realize, you contribute to the river, but you are not the river. The river is the court. It’s the institution, just like our Constitution—that is the river we contribute to.”

In calling for bridge-building, Gregory quoted from Justice Thurgood Marshall, who once said, “The legal system can open doors and sometimes it can even knock down walls. But it cannot build bridges. That job belongs to me and you.”

Sponsored jointly by UVA and the Thomas Jefferson Foundation, the nonprofit organization that owns and operates Monticello, the Thomas Jefferson Foundation Medals are awarded each year to recognize the achievements of those who embrace endeavors in which Jefferson excelled and held in high regard. The law medal, and its counterparts in architecture, citizen leadership and global innovation, are UVA’s highest external honors.

—Melissa Castro Wyatt
**DISCOVERY**

**UVA LAW YER**

**TO ADDRESS GRADUATES**

Dean Risa Goluboff said. “Dasha has inspired me since I first met her, and I know she will inspire our students as they begin their own professional journeys.”

**NFL’S DASHA SMITH ’98**

**TALKS “(DE)CRIMINALIZING POVERTY”**

Two UVA Law alumni were honored for their work in public service at the conference, titled “(De)Criminalizing Poverty.” Jonathan Lowy ’88 received the Shaping Justice Award for Extraordinary Achievement and Emily Ponder Williams ’14 received the Shaping Justice Rising Star Award (see p. 66). Lowy, who was unable to attend, founded the Global Action on Gun Violence in Washington, D.C., and serves as president of the organization. Williams is the managing attorney of the Neighborhood Defender Service of Harlem’s civil defense practice. Panels featuring advocates, scholars and the mayor of Richmond discussed the right to housing, and victories and creative solutions in the fight against the criminalization of poverty.

The conference was sponsored by the Law School’s Program in Law and Public Service.

—Melissa Castro Wyatt

**SHAPING JUSTICE**

**STUDENTS, ALUMNI AND PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERS discussed ways to combat the cyclical and symbiotic nature of poverty and the criminal justice system, at the eighth annual Shaping Justice conference Feb. 2.**

Alec Karakatsanis, founder of Civil Rights Corps, delivered talks for the NFL. In this role, Smith is a co-chair of the Law School’s Honor the Future capital campaign and serves on the Law School Foundation’s Board of Trustees. She also serves on the boards of Cohen & Steers, CAP-TRUST and Beautycounter, as well as several nonprofit educational and arts organizations.

Student Bar Association Vice President Kennedy Williams ’24 said Smith has been an inspirational leader.

“Dasha’s accomplishments and leadership are a model for our students of how wide-ranging, impressive and exciting their careers can be,” Dean Rita Gohobase said. “Dasha has inspired me since I first met her, and I know she will inspire our students as they begin their own professional journeys.”

—Mike Fox

**NFL EXECUTIVE DASHA SMITH ’98 will serve as the school’s commencement speaker for the Class of 2024 in May.**

**JACOB BALTZEGAR** was driving home from a dentist appointment the moment he decided to go to law school. He remembers this detail because it coincided with the day rioters stormed the U.S. Capitol to protest the certification of the 2020 presidential election.

Now on the brink of graduating, Baltzegar was one of 16 students who participated in Congress, Oversight and the Separation of Powers, a short course taught by the very people who risked their careers to investigate the attack.

“Dasha’s accomplishments and leadership are a model for our students of how wide-ranging, impressive and exciting their careers can be,” Dean Rita Gohobase said. “Dasha has inspired me since I first met her, and I know she will inspire our students as they begin their own professional journeys.”

—Mike Fox

**SHORT COURSE EXPLORED JAN. 6 PROBE**

When Baltzegar stepped away from his position as UVA general counsel to lead the investigation, he found no shortage of “all stars” willing to join his team of investigators. Many of those showed up to address the class, along with at least one more member of the congressional committee, prominent Hill staffers and a Washington Post investigative reporter. U.S. Rep. Pete Aguilar, a Democrat representing California’s 33rd District, also spoke to the class.

With just six days to impart lessons learned from the investigation, Baltzegar said he hopes students come away with an appreciation for the risk that comes with living lives of consequence.

“There’s risk to raise your hand, but it’s worth it because without doing things that matter, you’re having less of an impact,” Baltzegar said. “I want them to take away that there are times in your life and your career when you should take risks to do the right thing.”

Heaphy is now a partner at Willkie, Farr & Gallagher, and has taught two Law School courses connected to the events of Jan. 6.

Ahout said she hopes this cohort of engaged students will take these lessons into their lives as lawyers, public servants and citizens, applying them to identify and combat disinformation and toxic partisanship.

“They’re each going to take a different tack, but we have people in the class who came from the Hill and I imagine some of them will have Congress as a piece of their future careers,” Ahout said. “If these people are ultimately in Congress and are not demonizing the other side, because they can see that you can be far more effective by having bipartisan goals! What a huge difference that would make.”

—Melissa Castro Wyatt

—Mike Fox

—Melissa Castro Wyatt

**JULIA DAVIS**
GLOBETROTTERS

UVA LAW STUDENTS AND PROFESSORS journeyed around the world over the past several months through human rights projects, pro bono service and other international curricular opportunities.

BUENOS AIRES

Over spring break, a group of students from the International Human Rights Law Clinic, led by Professor Camilo Sánchez, traveled to Salta Province in northern Argentina to evaluate the legal system's ability to respond to the needs of people living in rural areas. The project was initiated through a call for projects by the State Department's Diplomacy Lab.

CAPE TOWN

Members of the Black Law Students Association traveled to South Africa through a partnership with Southern Africa Peace Initiative to conduct human rights research and to draft child abandonment legislation and refugee laws.

PARIS

A small group of students journeyed to Paris for the January-term course French Public and Private Law taught by Professor Emily Kinama. Students learned about the influence of French law on the world today.

NAIROBI

Students in the Human Rights Study Project traveled to Nairobi over winter break to work with the Katiba Institute and the University of Nairobi on research and related issues in the East African nation.

GENEVA

Participants at the International Human Rights Law Clinic attended the 45th session of the Human Rights Council held at the U.N. headquarters in Geneva February and March.

AFTER SPENDING 13 YEARS establishing the innocence of many Virginians—including some whose cases were handled by a notorious local detective involved in the wrongful convictions of “The Norfolk 4”—Professor Deirdre Enright ’92 and her clinic have now partnered with Norfolk’s chief prosecutor to investigate whether any other defendants were swept into prison by the misdeeds of the same disgraced detective, Robert Glenn Ford.

“Professor Enright has created a national model center here for how to make sure that our system is holding the right people accountable,” Fatehi said. “And I can’t think of a better partner.”

The investigation may be the first of its kind, at least in the Hampton Roads area, Fatehi said. But out soliciting to the clinic provides additional resources to help his office establish the credibility and transparency it needs to engender trust with the area’s residents.

“Because of the Ford connection, they know Glenn Ford,” Fatehi said. “Is it reasonable to expect that people would pick up the phone, call the police and inform on their neighbors or family members, when they know there was a history of irregularities with the phone, call the police and inform on their neighbors or family members, when they know there was a history of irregularities with the phone?”

Of the 15 people the Innocence Project at UVA Law has freed, 67% involved police misconduct and 53% involved false allegations, according to Fatehi’s office. Uncovering evidence of misconduct or finding exculpatory evidence that was withheld from the defense could lead to further charges for Ford and to pathways to appeals for the defendants convicted in his cases. For Enright’s clinic’s larger project—producing data points to guide criminal justice reform—the Fatehi investigation may unearth rich information about misaligned incentives and red flags.

“I’m sure we can’t prove every single one of them are innocent, but every single one of them has things in their file that [are problematic],” Enright said. “One person got a hung jury three times, and they just kept going [after him].”

“Ford worked as a homicide and drug detective for the Norfolk Police Department in the 1980s and 1990s, until he gained national notoriety when he was arrested by the FBI for extortion, conspiracy and making false statements—including taking tens of thousands of dollars from drug dealers in exchange for arranging favorable treatment for them at sentencing. In 2011, he was sentenced to 12 years in prison for those crimes but was released after 10.

“It has got to be one of the worst cases in the history of the commonwealth,” Fatehi told the students. “But the coercing of confessions and threats of violence during those [interrogations] were peeled away and were not touched by federal prosecutors, and no one has systematically looked for those types of problems.”

Until now. The investigators have so far identified at least 90 cases involving Ford and another 90 that may have involved him, according to Fatehi’s office. Uncovering evidence of misconduct or finding exculpatory evidence that was withheld from the defense could lead to further charges for Ford and to pathways to appeals for the defendants convicted in his cases. For Enright’s clinic’s larger project—producing data points to guide criminal justice reform—the Fatehi investigation may unearth rich information about misaligned incentives and red flags.

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Fatehi acknowledges that the outcome of the Ford investigation is hard to predict.

“A lot of his wrongdoing may never completely come to light, but we at least have an obligation to look at our prosecution files and see if there’s anything there,” Fatehi said.

—Melissa Castro Wyatt
“IN COLLEGE, I got involved with and later ran an organization called Tikkan Olam Makers, or TOM. ‘Tikkun olam’ are the Hebrew words for repairing the world, and TOM’s mission is to do that by making small differences in individual lives. TOM aims to build open-source solutions for daily struggles that people with disabilities face.

One project that stands out to me is one that my team made for Adam, an 8-year-old boy with quadriplegia spastic cerebral palsy. Adam loved to swing when he got anxious, but he could not swing by himself. The family wanted something that would automatically swing Adam and would fit in their living room, so my team designed a mechanical swing with a lightweight metal frame that was easy to take apart and put back together, and we ultimately used a windshield wiper motor to produce the swinging motion of the chair.”

—LAUREN GROHOWSKI ’26

LAW.VIRGINIA.EDU/STRAWITNESS

ELIZABETH WILLIAMS VIA AP
A LAW DEGREE FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA could result in public service work overseas. It could lead you to a clerkship at the Supreme Court. Or it could set you on the path to litigating against a celebrity billionaire.

David F. E. Tejtel, a 2007 Law School graduate, is a founding partner of a boutique shareholders’ advocacy firm that successfully challenged the largest CEO compensation plan in history. In February, Tejtel and his firm helped Tesla’s shareholders invalidate a $56 billion pay package for Elon Musk, the embattled founder of the electric carmaker.

As he reported to the Delaware Court of Chancery for each day of the trial, Tejtel found himself face-to-face with national and international media and celebrity witnesses, such as Tesla board member James Murdoch, son of Rupert, whom he cross-examined. Tejtel, who minored in astronomy as a UVA undergraduate, kept a cool head by focusing on the task immediately before him, blowing off steam at jiu-jitsu and thinking about the infinite.

“Realizing I was involved in something that had the world’s attention was incredibly humbling,” he said. At times, he harkened back to his astronomy studies to keep things in perspective. “No challenge seems quite as big when I remind myself that I’m unfathomably irrelevant on a cosmic scale.”

A Falls Church, Virginia, native, Tejtel had only to visit his older sister at UVA once to know it was where he wanted to spend his college years. He double-majored in English and history, and picked up an unexpected minor in astronomy. “I just took astronomy classes because I liked them, but my adviser said, ‘You know, if you do an astronomy lab, you’ll have sufficient credits for a minor.’” Tejtel said. “To this day, I’m fascinated by space. I’ll listen to astrophysics lectures and they’re just the most beautiful teleportation device to this impossibly different place.”

While in Charlottesville, he teleported away from stress by working at Wild Wing Cafe above the train station, first as a waiter and eventually as a bartender. He quickly learned that immersing himself in a high-stress activity in his spare time actually helped him recharge and refocus on his primary obligations. It’s a lesson he applies to his current career. “It required the devotion of every single neuron when I was three people deep at the bar, all screaming for drinks,” Tejtel said. “I’ve got to fill up the ice, I’ve got to replenish the liquor, I’ve got to change the keg, I’ve got to empty the trash—you don’t have room to think about anything else in that moment. So all the stresses of law school vanish for three or four hours.”

During the Tesla trial, he took a similar approach to de-stressing, carving out precious time to drop into Brazilian jiu-jitsu classes in Wilmington, finding that it helped him “clear the palate” and gave him a “meditation effect.”

Brazilian jiu-jitsu is a combat sport based on grappling, ground fighting and forcing an opponent into submission. “I think of it as a secret weapon to being an effective litigator,” Tejtel said. “Essentially, you and another willing combatant shake hands, bumper bumps and then try to strangle one another or bring each other’s limbs to the breaking point—then someone taps out and you go again.”

Relative to that “primal” battle, the courtroom seems much more manageable, he said. Ironically, this cutthroat grappler has nurtured and nurtured collegial relationships with colleagues and opposing counsel since his days on North Grounds. He once missed a class in law school and, within five minutes of its conclusion, three different people had sent him their notes from the day—completely unsolicited.

In his legal practice, Tejtel strives to exercise the same level of collegiality that he was so struck by on Grounds, even with opposing counsel. “Frankly, I’ve made that sort of my guiding light in my practice of law,” he said. “And so far, it’s paid dividends.”

He said he tries to act with utmost respect toward all, often deploys humor as a de-escalation mechanism and approaches negotiations not as an antagonistic zero-sum game but instead an opportunity to achieve a “win-win.”

When he was clerking for a federal judge in New Bern, North Carolina, the town was small enough that he met nearly everyone within a few weeks, which allowed him to form friendships that he keeps up with even today.

After clerking, he spent three weeks on a delayed post-bar exam trip, volunteering at a wild animal rehabilitation center in Namibia where he wrangled cheetahs, bottle-fed baby lions and frolicked in trees with adolescent baboons. He also met a fellow volunteer, Ali, with whom he now shares a marriage, three children and two dogs.

“My financial circumstances forced me to choose between a motorcycle or the Africa trip,” Tejtel explained. “For once, I made the right choice.”

Tejtel then spent a few years working at Simpson Thacher & Bartlett in New York, learning the importance of top-quality work and collaborating with “compassionate, conscientious people.”

As grateful as he was for the experience at the firm, he nonetheless found himself struck by the “irresistible desire to know what lies off the beaten path.”

He thought about his choices as the hobbyist writer he once was, back when he published a short story called “Contractor’s Mix.”

“They asked me to write a blurb about myself and I described myself as ‘an attorney who dreams of being everything else,’” Tejtel said, chuckling. “Looking back, I think that I was probably a pretty good encapsulation of how I felt, because I loved the practice of law, but there’s just so much else out there and I was desperate to explore it.”

So he walked off the Big Law partner path and joined his friend, Jeremy Friedman, in co-founding a firm specializing in shareholder advocacy, a specialty Tejtel hadn’t really considered. Friedman, however, was a “powerhouse” in that area, Tejtel said.

David Tejtel ’07 Finds Cosmic Success Off the Beaten Path

With a Little Jiu-Jitsu, Alum Invalidates Musk’s Pay Package

The AUV was three people deep at the bar, all screaming for drinks.”

“It didn’t sit well with me to be helping Goliath. I felt much more comfortable and fulfilled fighting for David.”

—David Tejtel
He felt a pull to move to the plaintiff’s side because, Tejtel said, “it didn’t sit well with me to be helping Goliath. I felt much more comfortable and fulfilled fighting for David.”

Along with Spencer Oster, the trio launched Friedman Oster & Tejtel in 2014 “on a shoestring and a hope,” with no clients and no office space. They took Greyhound buses to meetings and court appearances, rather than flying, to minimize costs. They did not know if or when they would get paid, or if the firm would survive.

“Plaintiff-side shareholder advocacy sure feels like one of the most difficult practice areas in the world,” Tejtel said. “You’re competing with top-notch opposing counsel with decades of experience and every resource imaginable. You don’t get paid unless you win. If your firm doesn’t win, it dies.”

Musk’s compensation deal had the signs of something that could be problematic under Delaware law. Yet remarkably, and perhaps partially due to Musk’s sand Tesla’s track record of being virtually bulletproof in litigation, no other shareholder stepped forward to prosecute the case.

Pursuing the litigation was an “incredibly difficult road” that required navigating around potential litigation-extinction events and grappling with worldwide class opposing counsel backed by one of the most well-resourced corporations on the planet. The stakes were high for Tesla’s shareholders, Tejtel’s firm, and for other shareholders and public companies that would be affected by any precedent.

In the end, the shareholders won.

“It’s a good reminder to corporations, directors and shareholders that fundamental rules established by Delaware law for decades apply no matter who you are,” Tejtel said. “And the faithful application of the law, of course, is incredibly good news for those same constituencies, and part of what makes Delaware the gold standard for corporate law.”

There is also another advantage Musk may see in Texas: Tesla employs more than 20,000 people at an Austin factory. With some projecting that the company could soon hit the 60,000-employee mark, Tesla would become one of the largest employers in the state.

“When you provide income to so many employees, you have political clout,” Barzuza said. “So in the future, if he needs something, he may be more likely to trigger a fairness review, given that Texas is not as protective to management and directors as Nevada is.”

Musk is likely backing off moving to Nevada to avoid triggering such analysis.

“Given Musk’s compensation result in Delaware, it would be too risky for him to attempt a reincorporation to Nevada,” Barzuza said. “A move home to Texas would be an easier sell to shareholders than a move to Nevada, and is less likely to trigger an entire fairness review, given that Texas is not as protective to management and directors as Nevada is.”

Professor’s Research Helps Explain Musk’s Moves to Nevada, Texas

Musk incorporated his X holding company in Nevada, then brought Twitter there after he took it private. He’s made it clear in the past that he would like to move Tesla there as well, Barzuza said. But because Tesla is a publicly traded company, Barzuza said, reincorporation in Nevada would still require shareholders’ approval and a Delaware court might not count Musk’s shares in that vote tally.

“Since Nevada has significantly more protections on directors and officers, a move to Nevada may be considered self-dealing and thus may trigger the entire fairness standard, the same standard that [Delaware Court of Chancery Judge Kathleen] McCormick applied to Musk’s compensation package,” Barzuza said.

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BACK IN 2012, UVA Law professor Michal Barzuza spotted a trend in corporate law that continues to reverberate today.

In fact, in one of today’s most high-profile courtroom battles, the shareholders of Triad Partners cited Barzuza’s observation. Nevada has deliberately created laws that protect companies and their leaders from liability in order to entice more businesses to incorporate in the Silver State instead of Delaware, where half of all businesses, including Triad Partners, are incorporated.

Accordingly, some controlling shareholders—including corporate titans such as Elon Musk—are seeking to head west to reincorporate in Nevada.

Barzuza’s “Market Segmentation: The Rise of Nevada as a Liability-Free Jurisdiction,” which was published in the Virginia Law Review in 2012, was voted a top 10 corporate law paper that year. Perhaps the most striking finding of the paper related to Nevada’s corporate law. For decades, legal scholarship—and corporations’ textbooks—argued that Nevada copies Delaware law and applies the state’s cases to firms incorporated in Nevada, but Barzuza found sharp differences, with the state offering substantial protections to corporate leaders against claims of breaches of duty of care, duty of loyalty and of good faith.

“Nevada adopted the law with the intention of attracting firms that are interested in more lax corporate law,” Barzuza said. “Some of these firms may be ones that could benefit from regulation the most.”

After a Delaware court invalidated Musk’s lucrative $56 billion Tesla compensation package, the X and SpaceX owner pivoted to toutting two other states as business-friendly havens for corporate charters.

“Never incorporate your company in the state of Delaware,” Elon Musk posted on X, then followed up: “I recommend incorporating in Nevada or Texas if you prefer shareholders to decide matters.”

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CATCHING UP WITH ALUMNI

5, 10, 15 AND 25 YEARS AFTER LAW SCHOOL

CLAIRE E. MYERS ’19
ASSOCIATE
MAYER BROWN
CHICAGO

DESCRIBE YOUR WORK: I am an associate in Mayer Brown’s litigation and dispute resolution group, and a member of the firm’s Supreme Court and appellate practice. Mayer Brown’s appellate group is an “appellate and issues” group, so we not only handle appeals, but also are embedded in teams at the pretrial and trial stages to provide strategic counsel. My work includes everything from preparing for the depositions of key witnesses to drafting U.S. Supreme Court briefs, and has covered a broad range of substantive areas. I also maintain an active pro bono practice, most recently successfully representing two young women from Afghanistan in their asylum cases.

WHAT ACTIVITIES DO YOU ENJOY OUTSIDE OF WORK? I really enjoy distance running, especially marathons. I love traveling with my partner and friends to countries I’ve never been to before, most recently to Chile and Argentina to explore Patagonia. It has also been wonderful to spend a few years here in Chicago, which has given me the opportunity to get involved with my church, become a member of the Art Institute of Chicago and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, and devote time to trying every restaurant featured in “The Bear.”

ARE YOU WHERE YOU EXPECTED TO BE AT THIS STAGE OF YOUR CAREER AND LIFE? Absolutely not! In law school, I never would have expected to have the opportunity to clerk for a federal judge, and my less-than-stellar performance during 1L oral arguments convinced me that appellate work was not for me. After law school, I clerked for two judges at two different federal appellate courts and discovered that I truly enjoyed working in this space. Now I am preparing for my first argument at the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals and am looking forward to it much more than that first oral argument at the Seventh Circuit. After law school, I clerked for two federal judges at two different federal appellate courts. When my first year of law school ended, I was given a place at UVA Law, and it catalyzed a voyage of self-discovery and personal growth that I am still on today. I am grateful to have been at a stage of my career and life where I have had the opportunity to try new things every day. I like that my work is challenging and demanding, while flexible enough to allow me to work remotely when visiting family and friends across the country. I enjoy having a well-rounded life outside of the law, but I genuinely love being a lawyer—particularly when it means that I can meaningfully help my clients, whether they are government agencies seeking outside counsel, big corporations involved in multidistrict litigation, or refugees seeking protection from violence and a new life here in the United States.
**DESCRIBE YOUR WORK:** My practice focuses on estate planning, probate, and trust administration and settlement. Primarily, my clients are families and their advisors, and I help to structure and put into effect plans that balance client’s personal, tax and business goals. I love that my daily work is so focused on relationships and that I get to be a part of my clients’ lives—from births to deaths, the building and selling of businesses, and everything in between.

**WHAT ACTIVITIES DO YOU ENJOY OUTSIDE OF WORK?** My husband, Bart, and I have a 4-year-old daughter and a 2-year-old son. So, outside of work, I am busy enjoying ballet classes, backyard soccer games and trips to the park. We have a big family locally, which is fun, and which brought each of us back to Texas from Virginia. We are active in our church and enjoy spending time connecting with the families in our neighborhood and at our children’s school.

**ARE YOU WHERE YOU EXPECTED TO BE AT THIS STAGE OF YOUR CAREER AND LIFE?** Yes, and no. My current practice does not look much like I would have thought 15 years ago. I started my career in commercial litigation at a large firm and found my way to a small firm estate-planning practice in an unexpected manner. However, I can say I am where I hoped to be in a broader sense: I am back in my hometown, I enjoy the professional relationships I’ve built, I find my work fulfilling, and I also got to enjoy and care for my family.

**WHAT DO YOU LIKE ABOUT YOUR LIFE 15 YEARS AFTER LAW SCHOOL?** I love that I have found a rhythm and style of practice that suits me, and that allows for great work-life balance. Although I took a winding path, I don’t feel like any professional experience has been wasted. I like that I feel settled in my work and my community, but also that I have exciting things yet to come in my career and so much to enjoy as my children grow up.

**CARLOS M. BROWN ’99**

**JUDGE, RICHMOND CITY COURT**

**EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, CHIEF LEGAL OFFICER AND CORPORATE SECRETARY**

**DOMINION ENERGY INC.**

**RICHMOND, VIRGINIA**

**DESCRIBE YOUR WORK:** Essentially, I run a large professional services organization that consists of lawyers, accountants, business analysts, engineers, and security, information technology, customer experience, and finance and treasury professionals who support the operations of our utilities and infrastructure businesses totaling approximately 4,000 employees, not including contractors, across seven states.

**WHAT ACTIVITIES DO YOU ENJOY OUTSIDE OF WORK?** When I’m not working, I spend a lot of time engaged in the community and serving on several boards, including as vice rector of the University of Virginia Board of Visitors, as a member of the UVA Law School Foundation board, and as vice chair of the Virginia Museum of History and Culture, as well as with several other nonprofits. I am very fortunate to be married to my wife, Tamara Charity-Brown, M.D., whom I met at UVA. We have been married for 25 years and have four amazing children: Carlos Jr., Charity, Chelsea and Cari. When the kids were younger, I coached them through their sports and activities, and now we spend a lot of our free time chasing them around the country supporting their various endeavors. When I do have uncommitted time, I enjoy supporting the Cavaliers in football and basketball, and I am an avid Dallas Cowboys fan. I am also an assistant pastor in my church.

**ARE YOU WHERE YOU EXPECTED TO BE AT THIS STAGE OF YOUR CAREER AND LIFE?** Based on the 20-year plan I crafted in 2003, I would say the answer is no. I expected to be working in a small firm of no more than 10 lawyers in suburban or rural Virginia. It was also a part of my plan to spend some time in elected public service. Instead, most of my public service has been via appointment to various state-level boards such as the Commonwealth Transportation Board and the boards of Christopher Newport University and the University of Virginia. So I guess you would say that I am in a much different place than I thought I would be at this stage of my career, but still a wonderful one.

**WHAT DO YOU LIKE ABOUT YOUR LIFE 25 YEARS AFTER LAW SCHOOL?** For what I describe as a simple country boy from Long Ridge, Virginia, the opportunities that my law degree have afforded me have been amazing. It has taken me places and exposed me to things that I could hardly have imagined when I was a young man watching “Perry Mason” in the 1970s. My law degree has allowed me to have an influence on my company and on the community in ways that are very rare and afforded. I’ve also been able to influence the broader legal community to become more diverse and inclusive so that legal services are more available.
FOR THE SELF-DESCRIBED “FIRST COWGIRL ON THE SUPREME COURT,” THE TERM TRAILBLAZER IS ALL TOO APT. Justice Sandra Day O’Connor’s remarkable career was the product of her inner toughness tempered by her good humor, sharp wit and abiding pragmatism.

Describing the wooden windmills on her family’s beloved Lazy B Ranch, Justice O’Connor explained that they did not have to be beautiful, but they had to work. That same approach might be used to describe her jurisprudence. In her years as the median justice controlling the outcome in many Supreme Court cases, she was guided not by rigid theories but by deep concern for the practical effects of the court’s decisions. The court’s decisions, in other words, had to work for people, society and government.

Justice O’Connor’s concern for people extended also to her clerks. I had the honor of clerking for her in the 2010 term, and throughout the year, she made time to meet visiting family and friends, including ones who joined the early morning “exercise class” she convened on the court’s basketball court for decades. Generations of clerks had their own new generations welcomed into the O’Connor family with gifts of tiny T-shirts emblazoned with “SOC Grandclerk.”

Justice O’Connor’s unique background and concern about the future led her to advance a new cause in her extremely active retirement: civics education. After leaving the Supreme Court, she spoke to many audiences about how judges should neither be—nor be seen as—“politicians in robes.” Having been an elected official and an elected state judge herself, she warned against electing judges because doing so compromises their judicial independence. But her concern for education stretched beyond just the role of the judiciary. In 2009, she founded iCivics to educate children on the fundamentals of democratic government, meeting them where they are with online games that teach about government and laws. iCivics reports that it is “now used by up to 9 million students and 45,000 teachers annually in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.”

In her 2018 statement announcing her withdrawal from public life, Justice O’Connor pointed to civics education as key for the future, arguing that it is “vital ... for all citizens to understand our Constitution and unique system of government, and participate actively in their communities.” In words that sum up her own career, she emphasized that “[i]t is through this shared understanding of who we are that we can follow the approaches that have served us best over time—working collaboratively together in communities and in government to solve problems, putting country and the common good above party and self-interest, and holding our key governmental institutions accountable.”

Since Justice O’Connor’s retirement from the court in 2006 and withdrawal from public life in 2018, the divisions on the court, in government and in the country have grown deeper. But she was not one to be easily deterred. She saw the fractures coming and set about to lay the groundwork for bridging them.

Justice O’Connor famously said that she was happy to be the first woman on the Supreme Court, but she didn’t want to be the last. Thanks to her, I and some of her other clerks were born into a world where that particular glass ceiling had already been shattered. But Sandra Day O’Connor didn’t stop there. At every stage in her life, she set a high bar for what one can accomplish with hard work, good will and a devotion to public service. I miss her tremendously but will forever draw inspiration from her example.

Professor KRISTEN EICHENSEHR is director of UVA’s National Security Law Center and a senior fellow at the Miller Center. This article was originally published on the UVA Miller Center website.
Pride of Place

Risa Goluboff Made It Her Mission
To Share With the World What Makes Virginia Special

By Mary Wood

WATCHING RISA GOLUBOFF WORK A RECEPTION reveals a master at her craft. There are the funny anecdotes, active listening, usually some animated gesticulating and facial expressions that no photographer can do justice, and always, always—as she makes her way among different pockets of those gathered—moments where she is beaming with pride.

Yet it’s the work she does behind the scenes as dean that explains how Goluboff has made her mark over the past eight years, carrying the University of Virginia School of Law through unforeseen challenges and steering the 205-year-old institution to many remarkable successes. Her optimism, coupled with a drive to make the school even better, has motivated those around her to happily carry out marching orders or find solutions.

“She’s a force of nature, and as a dean, she was that—she led with vision,” said Leslie Kendrick ’06, who worked with Goluboff as vice dean and is preparing to step into the dean role herself on July 1 (see p. 33). “But she’s also very collaborative. She gets other people excited in her projects and she listens to other people about what needs to be done and what would make the Law School a better place. She brings so much enthusiasm to everything she does, and that is completely infectious.”

That vision included extolling and enhancing Virginia’s famously collegial culture and beating the drum for faculty research, recruiting a large wave of professors, adding clinics, building robust intellectual centers, and creating a program to help low-income and first-generation undergraduates progress to law school and the legal profession—all of professors, adding clinics, building robust intellectual centers, and creating a program to help low-income and first-generation undergraduates progress to law school and the legal profession—all

Stepping into the Spotlight

A THIRD-GENERATION BROOKLYNITE, taking on new challenges has been part of Goluboff’s DNA since her youth, when her interests outside of school included everything from debate to dance to theater to at least one venture into an unlikely sport. A take-charge kid willing to test her mettle, she joined the boys’ wrestling team in ninth grade and found it advantageous to be able to compete in the 89-pound weight class.

“I like to be busy,” she laughed. “I have a lot of energy.”

Intellectually, those years also grew her interest in civil rights issues, as racial conflict around New York City—such as in Howard Beach and Crown Heights—brought conversations about race to the fore in her high school, St. Ann’s.

She studied history and sociology at Harvard University, eventually earning her M.A. and Ph.D. in history from Princeton, and her J.D. from Yale Law School. Following clerkships with U.S. Judge Guido Calabresi and Supreme Court Justice Stephen Breyer, she went on the teaching market, where she was impressed by the approach of her Virginia interlocutors.

“UVA’s was the interview at which the faculty interviewers combined genuineness with rigorous inquiry, as well as a breadth of perspectives,” she said. “They challenged me and each other with respect, and from every possible intellectual perspective—and they have been doing so ever since.”

After joining the faculty in 2002, she wrote two award-winning books focused on constitutional law and civil rights—“The Lost Promise of Civil Rights” and “Vagrant Nation: Police, Power, Constitutional Change, and the Making of the 1960s”—and collected a number of other honors: UVA’s All-University Teaching Award, a Guggenheim Fellowship and a fellowship from the American Council for Learned Societies.

Though her focus was on scholarship and teaching before becoming the first woman to serve as dean of the Law School, she smoothly transitioned into leadership. Kendrick, who had worked for Goluboff as a research assistant when she was a first-year law student and Goluboff was a first-year professor, had an inkling that her mentor would soar as the school’s manager-in-chief.

“Risa is someone who is just a natural mentor and supporter to everyone who’s around her,” Kendrick said. “When she is taking on work, she’s always working harder than everybody else, but bringing everyone else in, in ways that make it really meaningful for them.”

Goluboff said her goal “was to make us the best version of ourselves that we could be.”

Long impressed with UVa’s “vibrant intellectual community,” she looked for ways to share the faculty’s ideas more widely with the world at large. She joined Twitter and Instagram, and launched a podcast with Kendrick focused on faculty research, “Common Law,” allowing her to celebrate the many strengths of the school in a more public way. She also encouraged faculty to join Twitter, now X, and the school’s faculty became among the legal academy’s most prominent in the space.

“We live in a time when it’s hard to get people’s attention, and it’s hard to figure out what are the best avenues for our faculty to reach different audiences with what is truly groundbreaking and

“One of the things I learned is, things might seem impossible, but they’re not usually impossible. They just require a lot of work.”

—Dean Risa Goluboff
path-breaking work,” she said.

The Associated Press Twitter feed noted that Goluboff led a hiring spree that caught fire during the pandemic. She led efforts to recruit 36 faculty members, including prominent lateral hires, early career talent and experienced clinical faculty. Among the faculty joining the school were one of the foremost theorists on originalism (Lawrence Solanek), a prominent leader in trade secrets (Elizabeth Row).

“They enabled the outside world to better see where our strengths lie and the impact we are having on the world,” Goluboff said. The faculty hires and research promotion dramatically improved the law school’s ranking on multiple measures of academic impact.

In a shift that began before her tenure, the curriculum also progressed toward a more even mix of lectures, seminars and clinical courses, and away from a reliance on traditional large lecture classes.

“To make the kind of UVA lawyers that we want to put out there in the world, students need the doctrinal fundamentals, the building blocks of how to think like a lawyer,” she said. “And they also need the practical experience to hit the ground running, and then they need the theoretical perspectives and the deep dives into particular subjects that really let them see the big picture.”

As part of that transition, Goluboff added nine full-time clinical professors to the six who were on the faculty when she became dean, plus eight new clinics, bringing the total to 24.

“People often don’t recognize how resource-intensive practical and experiential education is, especially clinics,” she said. “They’re incredibly valuable, and they are worth the resources that we put into them. It is not just that they provide essential practical experience. It’s also that they help us fulfill our mission as a law school—and especially a public law school—to serve the public and enable our students to engage in public service.”

Goluboff also increased support for students seeking public service careers. During her tenure, the school added public service counselors, hired a full-time faculty member to run the Program in Law and Public Service, guaranteed and increased funds for public service operations and events of all kinds,” Goluboff said. “They enabled the school to support students interested in public service, provided funding for public service callback interviews, initiated an annual public service conference and expanded the Loan Forgiveness Program.

“Because we’ve added more support for public service, more and more students are coming to the Law School because they know it’s a place that will support their public service career,” Goluboff said. “Our goal is to help enable—financially, pedagogically and professionally—every student who wants to do public service.”

The school also added career counseling positions for private practice and clerkships, supporting a best-in-class operation that trains all students not only on how to succeed at their job search, but how to become full professionals.

The investment has paid off. In addition to The Princeton Review ranking the school No. 1 for Best Quality of Life every year of Goluboff’s deanship, the Law School is in the top 5 for Best Career Prospects, Best Classrooms, Experience, Best Professors and Best for Federal Clerkships. According to American Bar Association data, the school has also been No. 1 for the past two years in the percentage of graduates obtaining full-time, long-term jobs that require bar passage, considered the gold standard for measuring law graduate employment. The school has also increased the percentage of graduates from the classes of 2021-23 going directly to federal clerkships after law school, and five UVA Law alumni from the class of 2022 were selected as clerks by U.S. Supreme Court Justices, tying a school record set by the Class of 1981.

The school’s footprint also became more global. Four new student exchange programs and three new faculty exchanges across three continents are giving students opportunities to learn and faculty to teach and do research abroad.

Students are also taking shorter trips to Argentina, Nepal, Colombia and Geneva, Switzerland, among other far-flung locales, for classes and research over the past few years. Professor Ruth Mason advises the student International Tax Moot Court Team, which has traveled to Belgium to compete in final rounds several times—and won three times.

When White Supremacists Descended on Charlottesville for a weekend in August 2017 to protest the removal of Confederate statues, many anticipated something like a typical KKK protest—abhorrent views aired in a violent and uncivil manner. Instead, community members worked together to provide comfort. Among them were Professor Goluboff and Assistant Dean of Student Affairs Sarah Davis ’09 and her office to bolster a sense of collegiality and mutual respect and to enhance the free exchange of ideas among diverse IJs.

“One of the things that was really heartening was the support that every member of our community gave other members of our community and the larger Charlottesville community,” Goluboff said.

Though Goluboff had long made it a goal to ensure that all students felt a sense of belonging at the Law School, the events over race and policing in the summer of 2020 intensified her commitment to increasing access for students from all backgrounds, identities and viewpoints, and building a community that can thrive and engage. During her tenure, the school recruited its most academically accomplished and diverse classes in its history.

In 2022, with help from Mark C. Jef- ferson, whom she hired from Harvard to be the school’s assistant dean for community engagement and equity, the Law School launched the Leadership Scholars Program, which provides extensive financial and academic support to low-income and first-generation undergraduates seeking a
An Unprecedented Challenge

It was hard enough for the Law School to move 139 courses online in the span of eight days over spring break in 2020, as the COVID-19 pandemic descended. But in the fall of 2020, the school chose what many educators viewed as the hardest path forward: hybrid learning.

Goluboff’s decision to offer both in-person and online classes aimed to preserve a sense of community while protecting the health of its people. The Law School had a size advantage—large event spaces like Caplin Auditorium, the Purcell Reading Room and Caplin Pavilion could be converted to allow for sizable classes in which masked students could sit 6 feet apart. At the same time, any student who wanted to take classes completely online could do so, and professors could teach in their preferred format.

But transitioning the school to this new way of teaching wasn’t a simple task. It meant an overhaul of the school’s sound systems, installing individual desks for formerly empty event spaces, and adding Plexiglas partitions, custom podiums and new monitors for professors to see online learners.

“We moved heaven and Earth so that we could be hybrid and maintain our core values,” Goluboff said. “One of the things I learned is, things seem impossible, but they’re not usually impossible. They just require a lot of work.”

The hard work paid off: 90% of ILS and 70% of all students took at least one course in person during the fall, 2020, and the Law School and library remained open. Still, the arrangement posed many challenges as the school continued to seek input and adapt to the disparate needs of different parts of the Law School community.

Goluboff hosted a series of online meetups with staff, as well as with students, section by section. As restrictions relaxed, she welcomed community members to her own backyard for gatherings and meals. Photos from her social media accounts in that era captured distant gatherings—guests were sitting 6 feet apart but, importantly, they were all sitting and talking.

“We wanted to continue to provide the best education we could to our students and develop new ways to connect and maintain our culture,” Goluboff said.

David C. Burke ’93 said Goluboff “provided us with a vision during a period of unique challenges.”

“Risa in the rare individual who combines an extraordinarily warm, caring and genuine personality with the most elite of academic credentials and a selfless approach to ensuring the institution will continue to thrive,” Burke said.

In Her Last Year in Office, Goluboff has continued to build connections outside the Law School to strengthen the Law School’s reputation. Describing herself as a “both/and” person, Goluboff admitted she sometimes gets on more than her schedule might appear to allow, but always finds a way to make it work. She taught throughout her deanship, viewing it as a crucial way to connect with students. She also worked hard against a host of headwinds to continue to be a real big tent,” she said. “People often describe the free exchange of ideas as being at odds with being a diverse place along multiple dimensions—that’s not my view. The faculty, students, staff and alumni of this law school are both heterogeneous in every way, and a real community. That combination is what makes us special.”

Goluboff pointed to community bonds as being integral to overcoming polarization—knowing classmates from small sections, from softball, from the Libel Show “enhances the free exchange of ideas” and “actually enables you to have the hard conversations,” she said.

Gorrell, who attended law school during an era of different controversies in the 1970s, said it was notable how Goluboff has managed the Law School’s “American history story, and freedom of expression and—not just tolerated it—encouraged it and made it work. That’s one of her universe incred- 

An Advocate for UVA

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The university announced Dec. 18 that Leslie Kendrick ’06 has been selected to serve as the 13th dean of the Law School. Her term begins July 1.

“T’im thrilled to welcome Leslie Kendrick as the new dean of the Law School,” UVA President Jim Ryan ’92 said. “She has a tremendous record of teaching and scholarship in torts and the First Amendment, and her University service has been invaluable. She led the committee that crafted UVA’s Statement on Free Expression and Free Inquiry, and served as vice dean of the Law School during a time of rapid growth. I’m grateful to the search committee for their consideration in selecting Leslie Kendrick, as well as to outgoing Dean Risa Goluboff, who has been an exceptional leader and has left an enduring legacy at UVA Law.”

Kendrick is the White Burkett Miller Professor of Law and Public Affairs, the Elizabeth D. and A. Richard A. Merrill Professor of Law, and director of the Center for the First Amendment at the Law School. She serves as a special adviser on free expression and inquiry to the University provost and served as the Law School’s vice dean from 2017 to 2021. She said she was “humbled and thankful” to be chosen as dean.

“Risa’s work has made the Law School a world-renowned place for research, teaching, and training that brings together people who live and work here to be a more exciting successor. Leslie is simply fantastic.”

A native of Eastern Kentucky, Kendrick studied classics and English as a Morehead Scholar at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and received her master’s and doctorate in English literature as a Rhodes Scholar at the University of Oxford. She attended the Law School as a Hardy Cross Dillard Scholar, served on the Virginia Law Review and received several awards, including the Margaret G. Hyde Award, the Law School’s highest honor; the Judge John R. Brown Award for Excellence in Legal Writing; and first place in the Food and Agriculture Institute’s Audrey Paper Competition.

Before joining the faculty in 2008, Kendrick clerked for Judge J. Harvie Wilkinson III ’72 of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, and Justice David Hackett Souter of the U.S. Supreme Court.

A member of the Virginia State Bar and the Fourth Circuit Judicial Conference, Kendrick has served on the executive committee of the Charlottesville-Albemarle Bar Association and as an adviser to the “Restatement of the Law Third, Torts: Defamation and Privacy,” part of a series by the American Law Institute that provides guidance to judges and lawyers on general legal principles. “She was a true partner in every success the Law School achieved and every challenge we overcame during her time here,” said Goluboff, who also paired with Kendrick to host the podcast “Common Law” for its first three seasons. “I cannot imagine a better-prepared, more highly qualified or more exciting successor. Leslie is simply fantastic.”

Mary Wood
THE LAW SCHOOL is launching a new Supreme Court and Appellate Litigation Program that will expand the scope of the school’s appellate advocacy opportunities and build upon synergies between related clinics and their dockets, the Law School’s faculty and alumni in the appellate bar.

Under the leadership of Professors Xiao Wang and Scott Ballenger ’96, the Appellate Litigation and Supreme Court Litigation clinics have already begun working in tandem to find promising cases that are wending their way through the federal appeals process, giving students in both clinics—and the related En Banc Institute—potential involvement in multiple stages of a high-stakes case.

“Many of the oral argument skills that appellate clinic students use are also used by Supreme Court advocates,” Wang said. “And my students in the Supreme Court clinic will use our research, writing and organization skills in their appellate practices down the line. So we saw it as a natural way to give students a chance to work on a variety of subjects and see the whole appellate process play out.”

The new program builds upon the Law School’s traditional strengths in the field, including a strong slate of oral advocacy classes, related courses like federal courts and civil procedure, extracurricular moot court activities; the Supreme Court clinic, where third-year students research and write petitions and merits briefs and prepare a principal for oral argument; and the Appellate clinic, where third-years may even argue their own case. Several other clinics, including the First Amendment Clinic, the Environmental Law and Community Engagement Clinic, and Innocence Project Clinic, also handle appellate matters at times.

Wang, who joined UVA in the fall from Northwestern University’s Pritzker School of Law, has been a high-profile leader in the clinical field, creating networks to connect appellate clinics across the nation to share resources and insights as they develop their cases. Two of those creations—the National Appellate Clinic Network and the En Banc Institute—have also been folded into UVA Law’s Supreme Court and Appellate Litigation Program.

The National Appellate Clinic Network provides a searchable platform for appellate clinics to share briefs, workshop upcoming arguments and discuss classroom ideas. Wang met Ballenger through the network while Ballenger was teaching the Appellate Litigation Clinic with Cate Stetson ’94, who in her private practice co-directs Hogan Lovells’ appellate group.

“We’ve been talking for a couple of years about potential synergies between an appellate clinic and a Supreme Court clinic, and ways to generate more cross-fertilization of cases and experiences for the students,” Ballenger said.

The En Banc Institute provides exactly that kind of opportunity, drawing on students and faculty from both clinics to work on a case that has the potential to make an appearance at both the circuit court level and the U.S. Supreme Court.

The institute provides a moot court on Grounds as a free service to advocates who are scheduled to appear before an en banc appellate court—the full panel of all judges on the circuit. These lawyers get the opportunity to practice their arguments before a panel of “judges” comprised of UVA Law faculty, alumni and appellate practitioners, most of whom have clerked for at least one federal court (see p. 36).

Cases argued before en banc panels are typically high-stakes affairs, Wang said.

“About 20% to 25% of cases that are heard en banc are eventually heard by the Supreme Court, compared to 2% of all appellate cases that seek Supreme Court review,” Wang said. “So I think this is a good way for students to see cases that are at that midway station before reaching the Supreme Court.”

Although other law schools have moot programs that focus on Supreme Court practice, UVA’s program is the only one in the country dedicated to en banc arguments.

“En banc arguments are, in some ways, just as difficult and maybe more difficult than Supreme Court arguments,” Ballenger said. “But there has never been a group that regarded en banc arguments as more difficult than Supreme Court arguments.”

While students will focus on finding cases appropriate for moot-to-court arguments at the En Banc Institute, they also have the opportunity to gain their own courtroom skills through four student moot court offerings, including the William Minor Lile Moot Court competition, which is judged in the final round by sitting state and federal judges; the Philip C. Jessup International Moot Court Team; and the International and European Tax Moot Court Team.

In the fall, Wang worked with two of Ballenger’s students who argued on behalf of a Ukrainian immigrant facing deportation in the Ninth Circuit (see p. 37). This spring, another Appellate Clinic student has been working with Wang’s
Inside the En Banc Institute

“MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT,” the plaintiff’s advocate began. “The parties here agree that Farmer v. Brenner sets the deliberate indifference standard for criminal recklessness, and a prison official is liable under the Eighth Amendment if...”

Less than one minute into her oral argument, she was cut off by a question from Professor Xiao Wang, who directs the Law School’s Supreme Court Litigation Clinic and runs its new En Banc Institute, which was making its debut this particular Friday in a Slaughter Hall classroom.

The plaintiff’s advocate, Rachel Brady, would be facing a panel of 12 or 15 judges the following Tuesday in a real rehearing of a case she lost in May, Wade v. Georgia Correctional Health. To help her prepare, Wang, UVA alumni delivering a few volunteer faculty members took on roles of judges, while a student played opposing counsel.

“Just to be clear, in the panel opinion below, you lost on a form of negligence test, correct?” Wang asked. “I’m sort of confused because you lost on an easier standard—negligence—and now you want us to let you win on a harder standard that you propose using, criminal recklessness. I guess I’m trying to figure out how that all works.”

Brady, a partner at Chicago-based Loey & Loey, got another 30 seconds to explain why negligence never should have been part of the original panel’s analysis of whether the prison’s health care providers could be liable for failing to give a prisoner anti-epileptic medication for four days. At that point, another “judge,” Robert Long—chair of Covington & Burling’s appellate and Supreme Court litigation group—looked up from his accro- dion folder of documents to interject his first query. Professor Sarah Shalf ’91, director of clinical programs at the Law School and a former appellate litigator herself, also served as a judge.

The tough questioning and occasional redirection were precisely what Wang had in mind when he created the En Banc Institute while supervising the appellate program at his previ- ous school, Northwestern University’s Pritzker School of Law.

Most federal appeals are heard by a three-judge panel of circuit court judges. The circuit courts sometimes grant en banc hearings in front of the full court to reconsider a panel’s decision if the case is of exceptional public importance or the decision appears to conflict with a prior decision of the court.

The En Banc Institute offers lawyers who are scheduled to argue before those full panels a place to practice their arguments in full dress-rehearsal before faculty, alumni and practitioners. In his last year at Northwestern, Wang hosted 10 online and in-person moots for the institute.

A student in the UVA Appellate Litigation Clinic, Ben Buell ’24, found this particular case while reviewing circuit court dockets and thought it would make a good candidate for mootng at the En Banc Institute.

“There’s an argument that the negligence standard used by the 11th Circuit in this case is actually contrary to what the Supreme Court has said should be the standard,” Buell said. “Depending on how this case comes out at the en banc rehearing, it could be a really suitable candidate for the Supreme Court.”

Buell will be clerking for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit after graduation.

[a lot of text]...
FOR A MAN WHO HAS HAD A HAND

From Virginia With LOVE

in more constitutions than all the Founding Fathers put together, it’s a bit ironic that Arthur Ellsworth Dick Howard gleaned such special joy from a morning routine he has performed countless times since moving to Charlottesville to teach at the University of Virginia School of Law in 1964.

Howard wakes at 5:30 a.m., retrieves the daily newspaper from the impeccably landscaped driveway near his carriage house and sits down to a bowl of Scottish pinhead oats and half a grapefruit. As he turned the pages of those newspapers over the years, he would have seen snapshots and clippings of moments from his own remarkable career of more than 60 years.

He would recognize the Rev. Leslie Griffin and his daughter, who convinced the U.S. Supreme Court to order all Virginia public schools to reopen and desegregate—40 years after Brown v. Board of Education.

He’d spot Clarence Gideon winning the right to counsel for indigent defendants, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. ordering bus boycotts in the South and Henry Kissinger planning the Vietnam War.

“Many of the most amazing things that have happened to me were not part of my original game plan,” Howard said in his Tidewater accent, sipping his morning coffee as he reflected. “But they happened to me where I ought to be. It hasn’t changed from the first day I stepped into the classroom, I knew I was where I ought to be. It hasn’t changed in 60 years.”

His constitutional ideals, his home and his aesthetics reflect the Age of Enlightenment. He trusts in the “fundamental values” and “extraordinary insights” of the men who wrote the U.S. Constitution and believes they intended to leave room for future generations to change and perfect the document’s defects.

“It’s a basic model with some obvious flaws—it was drafted by propertyed white men, many of whom were slaveowners. Women and Blacks were not at the table,” Howard said. “But they worked under the Enlightenment idea that there are enduring truths.”

When he formally retired from teaching at the end of the spring semester, he was the longest-serving professor in UVA history. He can look back with confidence that he has inspired generations of lawyers and judges who have gone out into the world and—on national and international stages alike—nurtured those democratic ideals.

BORN IN RICHMOND’S GINTER PARK neighborhood in 1933, Howard was raised by his father—a beloved neighborhood pharmacist—and an aunt who was his father’s younger sister. She gave up her nursing career to move to Richmond to raise Howard and his older brother after their mother died of complications from an ectopic pregnancy when he was just 18 months old.

Ultimately, neither parent would survive long enough to see Howard become one of the University of Richmond’s first Rhodes Scholars, or the top graduate in UVA Law’s class of 1961, or Justice Hugo Black’s two-year Supreme Court clerk. Before any of that could happen, his dad died of a heart attack at age 49.

Howard was 15.

After living at home through college, Howard was commissioned as an Army officer through the ROTC. Eager to see the world outside the parochial confines of Richmond, he marked a preference for any and every station overseas.

Instead, he got stationed at Fort Eustis outside of Williamsburg.

“They put me on the staff and faculty of the transportation school at Fort Eustis for the next two years, writing manuals 50 miles from my hometown,” Howard said with a laugh.

Using savings from his Army pay, Howard went to Paris, bought a car and drove to Istanbul and back with a friend, thus satisfying some of his hunger for travel.

A history and government major in college, Howard chose to pursue law school at UVA because his best friend from law school was so enthusiastic about clerking.

But high grades didn’t mean much to Howard. It was Justice Hugo L. Black at the Supreme Court, inspired to apply because his best friend from law school was so enthusiastic about clerking.

“Between the time I accepted the job with Justice Black and the date I reported for duty, a seat on the court flipped from conservative to liberal,” Howard said. “After 25 years of so many dissents, suddenly Justice Black’s is in the cabaret seat, writing
many of the big opinions.” Howard is particularly proud of having worked on Black’s opinions in *Gideon v. Wainwright*, establishing the right to counsel, and *Griffin v. Board of Supervisors*, ending Virginia’s massive reapportionment problem.

For a young man who had grown up in the former capital of the Confederacy—“in the shadow of the Lost Cause” and Confederate memorials—helping Black write the oration to reopen Prince Edward County’s schools in Griffin felt like “a kind of expiation,” he said.

**AT OXFORD, HE STUDIED** philosophy, politics and economics under some of the “world’s great minds” and rubbed elbows with future prime ministers and presidents. While overseas, he explored virtually all of the East and much of the Soviet bloc by car. He can even say he spent one night in a Jordanian jail—admittedly, it was for lack of any other place to sleep. “Being able to do those things and have very little contact even with Black people in the same city... my goodness.”

Dean Hardy Cross Dillard ’27 then offered Howard a faculty position at the Law School. In 1964, he began teaching constitutional law, legal philosophy and evidence. Not knowing much about evidence, he relied on friendly student participation and the occasional entertaining “gimmick.”

In one such class, he asked C. Cotesworth Pinckney ’67—a descendent of a signer of the Declaration of Independence—to read “Julius Caesar” overnight and come back to explain to the class what it has to do with the law of evidence.

In another, he turned the class he would make Howard’s live body—on the desk, covered in a shroud and proceeded to recite Mark Antony’s fiery speech. “I’m not sure what he would’ve said if we had been able to get some people who would’ve forgotten everything we talked about in the law of evidence, but remembered that,” Howard chuckled. “If I’d had a gimmick for each day of the class, it would’ve been a brilliant success.”

Howard has treasured his teaching experience and his mentoring relationships with students throughout the years.

“We talk about how special UVA students are, but they really are,” Howard said. “I give lectures at a lot of other universities and law schools; and they don’t have the student body we do.

“We have students who are bright, they’re engaged, they’re civilized, they’re fun. They’re really human, and they look for each other.”

Howard acknowledges that he can’t prove this “empirically,” but says the respect and affection that passes between students and faculty “makes this place unique among 200 law schools; and they don’t have the student body we do.

“See you at my memorial service,” Wilkinson joked. Wilkinson said he and his daughter were both impacted by Howard’s performance in class, so much so that he would make Howard tell them about what the commission intended, and helping them think about whether they wanted to approve it or change it.”

Howard felt like a “one-armed paperhanger” trying to keep track of the many legislative committees in Richmond.

It was 17,000 words, just under half the length of the 1902 version it replaced. They stripped out poll taxes and other remnants of the Jim Crow South, and got rid of issues that were better left to the courts. They added anti-discrimination provisions and wrote in protections for public education, the environment and elderly homeowners facing property-tax inflation.

Lewis F. Powell Jr., who would later become a Supreme Court justice, served on the Virginia commission and told Wilkinson—who clerked for Powell—about Howard’s performance and work ethic.

““He said the committee would meet one day, and by first thing the next morning, Dick would’ve drafted a summary of the comments and a framework and would’ve framed the argument,” Wilkinson said. “I’ve never seen anything like that.”

Howard was pulling all-nighters to produce those drafts and still teach classes. Later, as counsel to the General Assembly, Howard felt like a “one-armed paperhanger” trying to keep track of different legislative committees in Richmond.

“I had to be everywhere at once, because they were depending on me to explain to them what the commission intended, to help them think about whether they wanted to approve it or change it.” Howard said. “And I had to worry about all the parts that were going on me to explain to them what the commission intended.”

At the invitation of Hungary’s parliament, he made several visits to Budapest to consult on the transition to democracy. “I think what was happening in 1988 was that the communist regime knew they were not going to be in power forever, but [though] if they effected genuine change and adopted a constitution, it meant they would get credit for it and stay in power,” Howard said.

Ironically, while in Budapest, Howard met a 26-year-old Hungarian graduate student, who was openly anti-Russian and clamoring for the Russians to leave. His name was Viktor Orbán, and he would go on to become the self-described “illiberal” nationalist prime minister of Hungary two decades later.

The contribution he made in changing Virginia’s whole outlook just can’t be overstated,” Wilkinson said.

There is a scene in “Hamilton” where Aaron Burr points out that John Jay wrote just five of the 85 Federalist Papers supporting the new U.S. Constitution, James Madison wrote 29 and “Hamilton wrote... THE OTHER 51!” Wilkinson said he sees Howard’s work in that vein.

“Dick not only played the role of executive director—he not only sold it publicly, he not only helped turn the page from the backward constitution of 1902—he then set the changes the revisers recommended, wrote the commentary in support of the recommendation, was public relations man and after-dinner speaker for the group, and, ultimately, was the man who wrote the commissions’ opinions in favor of the new Constitution.”

The commission sent the legislature a revised constitution that was *17,000 words*, just under half the length of the 1902 version it replaced. They stripped out poll taxes and other remnants of the Jim Crow South, and got rid of issues that were better left to the courts. They added anti-discrimination provisions and wrote in protections for public education, the environment and elderly homeowners facing property-tax inflation.

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“One thing the Hamilton and Madison Papers played for the federal Constitution, Dick Howard played for the Virginia Constitution.”

**ULTIMATELY, OTHER COUNTRIES CALLING** on Virginia’s modern-day Alexander Hamilton, Howard consulted on the drafting of new constitutions for Brazil, Hong Kong, the Philippines and Hungary even before the Soviet Union loosened its grip on the Middle East and much of the Soviet bloc.

“In 1988,” Howard said, “I had a call from the U.S. State Department saying, ‘We have a delegation of Hungarian parliamentarians visiting; can we set them down to Charlottetown and have you do a seminar for them on how to write a constitution?’”

The parliamentarians descended on Charlottetown, led by a colorful spokesman wearing an opera cloak. For Howard, it was an early clue to the region’s cultures, values and historical trends that would dictate nuances in their new constitutions.

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IN 2007, THE RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH and the Library of Virginia included Howard on their list of the “greatest Virginians” of the 20th century. Luttig, however, would go further, giving Howard a place in “the pantheon of the greatest scholars in law.”

As Howard told The New York Times in 1990, “The Eastern Europeans want[d] to know what comes after ‘We, the people.’” Others did, as well, and Howard went on to advise Eastern Europeans want[d] to know what comes after ‘We, the people.’” Others did, as well, and Howard went on to advise those in their post-Soviet existence,” Brzezinski said. Brzezinski, whose father Zbigniew served as national security adviser under President Jimmy Carter, now watches those trade-offs play out in the real world from his post in Warsaw. He said Howard gave the former communist countries a “jumpstart” on their democracies.

“It was an important role that he played for a part of the world distant from Virginia, but he drew from his Virginia experience that which is universal and transferrable to conditions elsewhere,” Brzezinski said.

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Howard’s note, “Constitutional Heritage and Re- newal,” published in 1993, and Howard was advising Poland’s legislature while Brzezinski worked on his paper: “[Howard] gave me a really good sense of the kinds of constitutional choices that each of these new countries would be grappling with in their post-Soviet existence,” Brzezinski said. Brzezinski, whose father Zbigniew served as national security adviser under President Jimmy Carter, now watches those trade-offs play out in the real world from his post in Warsaw. He said Howard gave the former communist countries a “jumpstart” on their democracies.

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“But, he added, “maybe I’ve lived long enough to start seeing the cycles of history, because I’m hoping it’ll turn the corner again, even though it can’t ever be like it was then,” Howard said. He finds his rays of optimism in the exuberant ideals of his students, and in the opportunity to effect change at the local and state level.

“I just think people in this country are mostly good people. I have worked with and taught so many wonderful people across the spectrum, conservative and liberal, who go on to do wonderful things,” Howard said. “If you despair of the national or international scene, you can find outlets for your civic energies where you are.”

It’s not clear what the stories on the final pages of his career will say, but A. E. Dick Howard still has the confidence to write a constitution from scratch, draft a Supreme Court opinion and advise heads of state. He’s also perfectly happy in his garden or sitting in the quiet confines of his home office, working out ways to restore the Virginia voting rights of felons who have served out their sentences. As his former student Judge Wilkinson said of Howard’s longevity, people often make a deeper impact from setting roots in one place.

“Dick has established this marvelous bond with Virginia and the Law School and the University of Virginia, like an athlete who has spent his entire career with one team instead of being traded here and there,” Wilkinson said. It’s not what Howard imagined when he filled out that Army stationing request, hoping to see the world. But, as he puts it, he could hardly have imagined what adventures lay ahead.
MORIA O’NEILL, an urban planning and local government law scholar at UVA, produced a widely heralded California-funded investigative research report in October that prompted the state to require the city to overhaul a zoning and permitting process that has stymied new construction and caused housing prices to skyrocket.

As O’Neill told The New York Times after her report was released, San Francisco has progressive zoning laws on paper, but its actual practices—which her team found have eroded—have resulted in a city that excludes middle- and lower-income workers.

“It’s a progressive city, but there’s this contradiction,” she said in the Times article. “It’s really, really important to highlight not just for California, but for the country, how it’s possible to use procedural rules to be exclusive and block the ability to house people.”

It was particularly important to O’Neill—a longtime resident of the San Francisco Bay area whose research interests include addressing climate change—to dispense with environmental regulations that blocked affordable housing.

Now holding a joint faculty appointment in UVA’s School of Architecture and School of Law, O’Neill still serves as an associate research scientist at the University of California, Berkeley, where she also previously taught at the College of Environmental Design and at the law school.

Back in 2019, she told a colleague at Berkeley Law, Eric Biber, who taught environmental law, about her concerns and about a data method she was creating that could analyze the connection between development in UVA’s School of Architecture, has family ties. She presented a new project, “Political Mootness,” at a Judicial Decisions Making workshop.

Her piece on Article III standing and disability terminologies was published in Volume 11 of the New York University Law Review Online. O’Neill previously discussed her paper in an episode of the Law School podcast “Common Law,” and the paper was highlighted in a UVA Lawyer article on how federal courts are shaping democracy. Her co-taught course on separation-of-powers questions won the AALS annual meeting on Jan. 4.

Ahdout graduated with highest distinction from the University of Virginia, where she was a Jefferson Scholar, with a B.A. in economics and government.

In 2022, the Yale Law Journal honored Ahdout as the journal’s inaugural Emerging Scholar of the Year for her “significant contributions to legal thought and scholarship” and her work’s “potential to drive improvements in the law.” Her work has appeared or is forthcoming in the Harvard Law Review, Yale Law Journal and Columbia Law Review.

Ahdout graduated with highest distinction from the University of Virginia, where she was a Jefferson Scholar, with a B.A. in economics and government. She holds a law degree from Columbia Law School and clerked for U.S. Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg.
Professor JOSH BOWERS was elected a member of the American Law Insti-
tute, the organization announced Dec. 19.

There are now 35 members of the UVA Law faculty currently affiliated with the institute, which produces scholarly work meant to update or oth-
erwise improve the law,” according to the institute’s website. Members were selected from confidential nominations submitted by ALI members.

Bowers, who joined the faculty in 2008, is the Class of 1963 Research Professor of Law in honor of Graham C. Lilly and Peter W. Low. Bowers’ primary teaching and research interests are in the areas of criminal law, criminal procedure, legal theory and constitutional law.

Bowers has written numerous articles, essays and book chapters on police and prosecutorial discretion, plea bargaining, misdemeanor enforce-
ment and adjudication, drug courts, drug policy reform, life without parole, capital punishment, grand juries, pretrial release and the right to counsel. His work has been published in several books and journals, including the Columbia Law Review, the University of Pennsylvania Law Review, the Virginia Law Review, the UCLA Law Review and the Stanford Law Review.

Bowers is a member of the Virginia Criminal Justice Conference. Ad-
ditionally, he was the lead reporter for the Uniform Law Commission’s “Alternatives to Bail” Committee, and he served as a founding member of the Civilian Review Board for the city of Charlottesville, which engages in oversight of the Charlottesville Police Department.

He earned his J.D. from the New York University School of Law and his bachelor’s degree from the University of Wisconsin.

—Mike Fox

DARRYL K. BROWN ’90 is spending the spring semes-
ter as a visiting scholar at Trinity College Dublin, where he is working with Irish colleagues on issues related to challenges for criminal justice administra-
tion in the context of states experiencing forms of dem-
cratic erosion. He pre-
sented work related to those themes at the Southwestern Criminal Law Scholars Con-
ference in October and will do so with Irish law facul-
ties in the spring and at the Law and Society Association Annual Meeting in June.

BROWN ’90 AND SÁNCHEZ PREPARE REPORTS FOR CLONEY TRIALWATCH PROJECT

Two professors assessed sham prosecutions for TrialWatch, a project run by the Cloney Foundation for Justice.

Professor DARRYL K. BROWN ’90 produced a TrialWatch report released in December that found an opposition leader in Azerbaijan was unfairly prosecuted and convicted—then, just days later, he was arrested again.

Based on the human rights organization’s letter grade system, Brown’s report gave the Azerbaijani trial a “D” for court fairness, with an “F” being the worst.

“Yagublu’s case has it all: the hallmark of a politically motivated trial,” Brown said. “The trial court ignored significant evidence that the charges were a sham and an effort to target Yagublu as a promi-

nent opposition voice.”

Yagublu is a former journalist, former deputy chairman of the opposition party and senior member of the National Council of Democratic Forces, a coalition of opposition parties and activists. The outspoken critic had faced criminal and administrative pros-
ecutions for decades before he was tried, convicted and sentenced to four years on “hoolliganism” charges stemming from a 2020 inci-
dent involving a car accident in the former Soviet republic.

He was released on parole in July 2021 after serving 15 months but was arrested again on Dec. 20—just six days after Brown’s Trial-
Watch report went public. A district court ordered Yagublu to be held in pretrial custody for up to four months, pending investiga-
tion on new forgery and fraud charges, according to Human Rights Watch.

Before Yagublu was arrested on the 2020 hoolliganism charges, the European Court of Human Rights had already condemned the Azerbaijani authorities’ conduct in two earlier cases against Yagublu. Brown found that Yagublu’s hoolliganism charges matched a broader pattern of harassment of journalists and opposition party members in Azerbaijan—often on ostensibly neutral charges.

In another case, Professor CAMILO SÁNCHEZ, director of UVA Law’s International Human Rights Law Clinic and Human Rights Program, served as TrialWatch’s expert and co-authored a report, released Feb. 5, that found numerous breaches of international and regional fair trial standards in Guatemala.

An award-winning Guatemalan journalist, José Ruben Zamora, was tried and convicted in 2023 on charges of money laundering and sentenced to six years in prison.

Sánchez gave the trial an “F,” concluding that Zamora’s prosecu-
tion and conviction “appear to be in retaliation for his work as an investigative journalist reporting on government corruption.”

“The trial was marred by severe fair trial violations,” Sánchez said.

Zamora’s case is part of a broader crackdown on anti-corruption work in Guatemala, where “journalists and media outlets who in-
vestigate or criticize corruption and human rights violations face harassment campaigns and criminal prosecution,” according to Reporters Without Borders.

Zamora was tried alongside a former anti-corruption prosecutor. Zamora is now facing trial in another case and retrial in the money laundering case. His detention is under review by the U.N. Working Group on Arbitrary Detention.

“We know corrupt governments aren’t going to pay attention to this, but we do hope that it can have some influence on companies and others who are doing business with these countries,” Brown said of TrialWatch’s work. “It also brings it to the attention of the international human rights community hopefully get some lever-
age with players who might be able to influence the governments.”

The Cloney Foundation for Justice was co-founded by George and Amal Clooney and does work in more than 40 countries. Amal Clooney is a practicing human rights lawyer.

—Melissa Castro Wyatt
A breakthrough new empirical initiative developed by Professor KEVIN COPE could provide the most accurate estimate to date of federal judges’ ideologies, using automated analysis of text to evaluate lawyers’ written observations.

COPE started the project, called the Juris-Derived Judicial Ideology Scores—or JuDJIS, pronounced “judi—” in 2016, but it arrives in another presidential election year, a time when court watchers speculate about potential judicial nominees and how their ideology might shape the direction of society. JuDJIS will offer researchers, journalists and policymakers the first systematic scoring of judges’ ideologies based on their judicial writings.

While previous initiatives have relied on proxies and affiliations to calculate an ideological score, the results have already surprised some.

When Justice Anthony Kennedy announced his retirement in 2018, COPE used preliminary data—tracing an earlier stage of the JuDJIS project to estimate the ideologies of 10 judges mentioned as possible replacements. The study, published online in The Washington Post, showed that—based on their appointee records—both Brett Kavanaugh and Neil Gorsuch might be more moderate as justices than many had thought. That prediction has largely been borne out, with Kavanaugh voting with the majority in thousands of cases, the opposite of what might be expected and the opposite of what has happened with Congress, COPE said.

Despite the cutting-edge methods used to make JuDJIS, COPE built the alternative analytic model on an old-school underlying technology: a loose-leaf paper inserted to the Wolters Kluwer “Almanac of the Federal Judiciary,” a subscription service that includes “current and historical data” by lawyers based on their experiences before the courts, according to their website.

“For most of the almanac’s history, three times a year, library staff around the world would get a letter to the U.S. Department of Defense. The ‘Double Black, Red National Security, AL, and Democratic Accountability’ course was inspired by this,” COPE said, adding that the course gave the course to the U.S. Department of Defense.

In October, she also spoke to the Legal Writing Symposium on “The Evolution of Judicial Bases in the Economic Sanctions System.” She also spoke to the Sub-Delegating National Security Powers at a symposium on the University of Virginia Law School. She also presented “Resilience in a Digital Age,” co-authored with DANIELLE CITRON, at the University of Chicago Legal Book Forum Symposium in November. She was also a panelist for “The Sociology of Nations,” hosted by the University of Virginia Miller Center in December.


In the spring, AMANDA FROST published her essay “Paradigmatic Citizenship: A Step towards the Future in Latin America.”

MICHAEL D. GILBERT continues to publish his work on immigration law. His forthcoming book, “The Law of Migration,” will be published by Oxford University Press. He is also working on two forthcoming articles: “The Law of Migration” and “The Law of Migration.”

RACHEL HARMS is spending this academic year (continued on p. 52)
Federalist Society Honors BAMZAI
Professor ADITYA BAMZAI was named this year’s recipient of the 2024 Joseph Story Award at the Federalist Society’s National Student Symposium at Harvard Law School on March 5. Recipients demonstrate excellence in legal scholarship, a commitment to teaching, a concern for students and make “significant public impact in a manner that advances the rule of law in a free society,” according to the Federalist Society.

On March 27, Bamzai delivered Harvard Law School’s 2024 Scalia Lecture, “Statutory Interpretation and the Separation of Powers,” in which he argued that the Supreme Court should create an analytical structure for lower courts to follow when deciding whether to defer to administrative agencies.

Bamzai is the Martha Lubin Karsh and Bruce A. Karsh Bicentennial Professor of Law. He is co-author of the forthcoming ninth edition of the casebook “Administrative Law: The American Public System, Cases and Materials.”

GOLUBOFF Tapped for AALS, Guggenheim Roles; Commended by Virginia Assembly
Dean RISA GOLUBOFF was elected to the Association of American Law Schools Executive Committee and named a John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation trustee. In March, the Virginia General Assembly recognized Goluboff through a resolution.

The AALS executive committee appoints the organization’s executive director and the members serve staggered, three-year terms. Goluboff’s nomination was announced in advance of the AALS Annual Meeting on Jan. 6.

“AALS plays a critical role in advocating for law schools, faculty, students and, the legal profession as a whole,” she said in a statement. “I’m honored and excited to join the Executive Committee and help pursue this important mission.”

Goluboff was a Guggenheim trustee in November. In 2009, she was named a Guggenheim Fellow in the field of constitutional studies. Comprised of fellows and supporters, the “Guggenheim” is the organization’s executive director and the members serve staggered, three-year terms. Goluboff’s nomination was announced in advance of the AALS Annual Meeting on Jan. 6.

In March, the Virginia General Assembly recognized Goluboff through a resolution. The resolution, sponsored by Sen. Creigh Deeds, Sen. Scott Surovell of the law School of Virginia, and Del. Rip Sullivan ’97, noted in part that she “made history at UVA Law both by becoming the school’s first female dean and through her achievements in the areas of faculty hiring, fundraising, and student experience.”

Guggenheim is the Arnold H. Leon Professor of Law and a professor of history at UVA.

CITRON Recognized for Scholarship on Privacy
Professor DANIELLE CITRON received the International Association of Privacy Professionals’ 2024 Privacy Leadership Award at the Global Privacy Summit on April 2. The Leadership Award recognizes an individual or organization who demonstrates an ongoing commitment to furthering privacy policy, promoting recognition of privacy issues, and advancing the growth and visibility of the profession, according to the organization. She recently won the association’s award for best paper in 2016 and 2014. IAPP has more than 80,000 members worldwide. Citron, who co-directs the school’s Law/Tech/Life center, is the author of the books “The Fight for Privacy. Protecting Dignity, Identity, and Love in the Digital Age” and “Hate Crimes in Cyberspace.” She is the Jefferson Scholars Foundation Schenck Distinguished Professor in Law, and the Caddell and Chapman Professor of Law.

RILEY Leads National Academies Report
A committee chaired by Professor MARGARET FOSTER RILEY re-leased a report that recommends improving the safety and ethical inclusion of pregnant and lactating women in clinical research.

“Clinical Research with Pregnant and Lactating Populations: Overcoming Real and Perceived Liability Risks” was commissioned by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. The report says pregnant and lactating women are excluded from most clinical studies but found limited exposure to legal liability in including these women and that omitting them poses a greater risk.

“The current reality facing researchers who are deciding whether to use an approved drug or medical treatment is that they are essentially taking part in a large and uncontrolled safety experiment,” Riley said in a statement.

The report’s release was accompanied by Riley’s article “Including Pregnant and Lactating Women in Clinical Research: Moving Beyond Legal Liability,” published in JAMA.

Riley is the Dorothy Danforth Compton Professor at the Miller Center, Professor of Public Health Sciences at the School of Medicine, Professor of Public Policy at the Batten School of Leadership and Public Policy, and director of the Law School’s Animal Law Program.

SHALF To Co-Chair AALS Section
Professor SARAH SHALF ’11 was elected co-chair of the AALS Section on Clinical Legal Education at the AALS Annual Meeting. She was elected a member of the Section’s Executive Committee in 2022 and formerly served as section secretary.

The Section on Clinical Legal Education is the largest section of the AALS. It supports clinic and externship teaching, and provides programming at the annual AALS National Meeting. The section also sponsors three annual awards recognizing clinical teachers; promotes the training and support of the publication of the Clinical Law Review, workshops and works-in-progress sessions throughout the year; and provides other mentoring, training and help for clinical teachers.

—Mike Fox and Mary Wood

ROBINSON Appointed to NAS Committee
Professor GERARD ROBINSON was appointed to a new ad hoc committee of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to improve learning for low-income students. The Committee on Promoting Learning and Development in K-12 Out of School Time Settings For Low Income and Marginalized Children and Youth study will focus on students from low-income households across urban, suburban, and rural settings.

NAS will publish a national report in 2025. Robinson is a Professor of Practice in Public Policy and Law at UVA’s Frank Batten School.

‘COMMON LAW’ Focuses on ‘Free Exchange’ of Ideas
Listeners are getting a glimpse into the kind of vigorous discussions and debates that go on behind the scenes among the Law School’s luminary scholars for the sixth season of the school’s podcast, “Common Law.”

The season, called “Free Exchange,” launched Feb. 13 with guests AMANDA FROST and RICHARD M. RE, discussing ethics at the U.S. Supreme Court. Dean RISA GOLUBOFF was again hosting the show while two guests dive deep on cutting-edge legal topics, such as socially responsible investing and the doctrine at issue in one of the most-discussed cases before the U.S. Supreme Court.

“UVA Law School is a special place—we are a robust and collegial intellectual community with a true diversity of viewpoints,” Goluboff said. “This season of the podcast is meant to offer a glimpse into the kinds of discussions we have all the time, in which we share our approaches to legal issues, test our arguments and make our own ideas better by hearing from colleagues with a wide variety of perspectives.”

In addition to Frost and Re, guests this season include Professors QUINN CURTIS, JOHN DUFFY, CRAIG KONNETH, PAUL S. MAHONEY, JOY MILLIGAN, CYNTHIA NICOLETTI and DANIEL ONITZ.

One episode will feature Melody Barnes and John Bridgeland ’87, former officials for two White House administrations on either side of the political aisle. Barnes, who ran domestic policy in the Obama administration and now leads UVA’s Karsh Institute of Democracy, and Bridgeland, who ran domestic policy under George W. Bush, will discuss advancing democracy across political differences. Episodes will post every two weeks throughout the spring.

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working on criminal justice policy for the Dom-estic Policy Council at the White House. Harmon also edited a special issue of her textbook, a fourth edition of her textbook, "Death Penalty Law and Policy" in 2019, which was a speaker on the "Death Penalty Law and Policy" at the 40th Anniversary conference of the American Society of Law and Economics. She has written several articles and book chapters on the death penalty, particularly on the judicial review of capital cases.

A. E. DICK HOWARD ’81 has been heavily focused on the 50th anniversary of the Constitution of Virginia. Howard is the executive director of Virginia’s Commission on Constitutional Revision, which was created to set the commission’s recommendations, and directed the successful campaign for the commission’s ratification. The constitution became effective on July 1, 1972 (see p. 38). Howard wrote articles on the history of Virginia’s Constitution and the ratification process in the Virginia Law Review, the Virginia Law Business Review, the Virginia Quarterly Review, and the Virginia Law Journal. Howard also wrote a series of articles in the Richmond Times-Dispatch in 2013 on the anniversary of the Virginia Bar Association and the Erosion of the Distinction Between Disparate Treatment and Disparate Impact.”

CATHY HINNOY published "Political Economy of Empathy," co-authored with Paulo Santoyo, by Herring and Whitney. They also authored "The Oxford Handbook of Preferences" in 2022, which explores the ways in which preferences influence policy decisions and public interest advocacy. The presentation asked how, or whether, certain values that are essential to community lawyering, like patience and humility, fit into the American Bar Association Model Rules.

Four years ago, DAVID S. LAW and Bryant Garth of the University of California, Irvine, started working on an idea for a book series, "Judicial Systems of the World," with the University of Chicago Press. The first book in the series, "Judicial Systems of Russia," by Kathie Hendley and Peter Solomon, has been published. The series is intended to offer short, readable essays on diverse regions and countries, as well as informed introductions to foreign judicial systems— for a wide range of audiences, including scholars and practitioners—and to emphasize geographically diverse coverage by highly distinguished and knowledgeable authors. The series will also focus on China, Germany, India, and Brazil. Each of these short, interdisciplinary monographs includes a "Quick Guide” and 15-page table-form battery of consistent questions that tie together the series and make it easy to use on college campuses.

On September 16, CHINH Q. LE ’00 was a speaker on the plenary panel at the National Conference of Vietnamese American Bar Attorneys to discuss the implications of the U.S. Supreme Court’s decision in the "Pennsylvania v. McCloskey" case. The conference was held in Philadelphia and covered topics such as the impact of the decision on federalism, the role of state governments, and the constitutional challenges raised by the decision.

Beginning in September, MICHAEL A. LIVERMORE started a fellowship at the Center for Law and in the context of certain ethical rules and make it easier to understand the opportunity to reconsider the conventional model of the attorney-client relationship and to rethink that certain ethical rules mean in the context of public interest advocacy. The presentation asked how, or whether, certain values that are essential to community lawyering, like patience and humility, fit into the American Bar Association Model Rules.

In September, JULIA D. MANSON, together with ANH WOODLAND, pre- sented a paper at the "Standing After Bnder v. Nebraska" at the Article II Conference and the Constitutional Law Colloquium. Their paper "Law and Policy" at the 40th Anniversary conference of the American Society of Law and Economics. She has written several articles and book chapters on the death penalty, particularly on the judicial review of capital cases.
implementation of Social, Cultural, Environmental, and Digital Rights.”

Professor SAIRKIRSHNA PRAKASH was awarded the 2023 Mike Lewis Prize for National Security Law Scholarship for his article “Deciphering the Commander-in-Chief Clause.”

The prize is given by the Strauss Center for International Security and Law and the University of Virginia’s Washington and Lee University’s Petrie-Flom Center for Institutional Analysis and Transformation. Professor PRAKASH’s article, published in the Yale Law Journal, received more than 200 citations in the 12 months following its publication and is included in the American Bar Association’s Best Law Books 2023.

The article “How Do We Express Our Anger at Racial Injustice?” by Professor Jessica H. B. Willcox, which was published in the Virginia Law Review, is also included in the Best Law Books 2023. The article explores how legal scholars and practitioners can use law to address racial injustice.

The prize recognizes the importance of scholarship in addressing national security and law issues, and highlights the contributions of both PRAKASH and Willcox to this field.
FAIR SHAKE

ON NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER LIST

Women and the Fight to Build a Just Economy

NAOMI CAHN, June Carbone and Nancy Levit

A NEW BOOK BY PROFESSOR NAOMI CAHN AND HER FREQUENT CO-AUTHORS
June Carbone and Nancy Levit, tackles the persistent issue of women’s economic inequality. While the recent affirmative action decisions
have more immediate consequences
for employment, applying directly
to public employers covered by the
Constitution, Rutherglen said. They
have profound implications for private
employers because of statutory
prohibitions that apply to all, like
the anti-discrimination provisions
in Title VII.

“In the current legal and political
climates, [the decisions] ensure that
consideration of race or national
origin in almost any employment
decision will be held to be illegal,”
Rutherglen said.

In the past, employers have also
been liable under Title VII for
neutral policies that have disparately adverse effects on members of minority groups. Such claims
most likely be more difficult to bring in the future, and any “racial balancing” to undo such disparate impact is now
effectively prohibited in employment and college admissions
by the recent affirmative action decisions.

In light of ongoing and future developments such as
described, Rutherglen wrote the book to illustrate how tricky and technical the field of employment discrimination has
devolved, and to help employers and practitioners create policies to be able to respond as these issues arise in real
time. However, he doesn’t attempt to prescribe what those
policies should be.

“I can’t predict where this is certain to go—I think
there are too many variables in play and we haven’t
even seen many lower court decisions yet exploring
these questions,” Rutherglen said. “But there will be
decisions along these lines, and they will have cascading
effects.”

—Melissa Castro Wyatt

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Valley venture capitalist, who claimed she received mixed messages and
criticism for “pushing too hard to
establish her career” but “that women
in this brave new world where states can criminally punish abortion, leave to pregnant workers who want or need to go out of state for an abortion.

What happens, however, when the employer and employee are situated in a state that might prosecute women who seek out-of-state abortions? It may not be possible for employers in that situation to stay in compliance with both federal and state law, Rutherglen said.

“The obvious safe harbor is for employers to relocate to a state that’s favorable to abortion, and there might be some pressure to do that,” Rutherglen said. “Or they could transfer the [pregnant] employee to New York, for instance, but even in liberal states the window for responding to the pregnancy closes pretty quickly.”

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—Melissa Castro Wyatt
Professor XIAO WANG won an Association of American Law Schools award for his paper on a recent trend in religious freedom litigation. For his paper “Religion as Disobedience,” Wang received the 2024 Harold Berman Award for Excellence in Scholarship, presented to found plaintiffs sincere 93% of the time,” he writes, adding that in employment discrimination and Americans with Disabilities Act cases, plaintiffs meet the burden of proof for their claims just 27% and 60% of the time, respectively.

“Without appropriate tools to discern genuine religious practice from opportunistic litigation, free exercise becomes an open invitation to true believers and make-believers alike to break the law,” he writes. "Federal appellate courts, likewise, have claims just 27% and 60% of the time, respectively. Wang is an assistant professor of public policy at the Batten School of Leadership and Public Policy. He co-directs the school’s new Supreme Court and Appellate Litigation Program (see p. 34), directs the school’s Supreme Court Litigation Clinic, organizes the En Banc Institute and supervises the National Appellate Clinic. He has led appeals before state courts, federal circuit courts and the U.S. Supreme Court. Wang graduated from Yale Law School, where he was a Truman Scholar, and earned his master’s in public policy and B.A. in economics from the University of Virginia, where he was a Jefferson Scholar. -Mike Fox

WANG WINS AALS AWARD FOR PAPER ON RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

PIERRE-HUGUES VERDIER recently completed two articles that will appear this spring. The first, “Transnational Enforcement Leadership and the World Police Paradox,” examines the causes and consequences of the leadership role certain states—prominently but not exclusively the United States—take in transnational enforcement in areas such as bribery, money laundering and cybercrime. It will be published in the Virginia Journal of International Law. The second, “The Role of Regional Journals in Comparative International Law,” which will appear in the Yale Journal of International Law, is part of a project by the Consortium on Scholarship and Analysis of International Law, a group of scholars whose objective is to examine how scholarly publications shape the field of international law, especially in the context of the Global South’s growing presence. Verdier is currently planning the Law School’s spring 2025 Sokol Colloquium on Private International Law on geopolitical conflict and international financial governance. He is working on an article on the same theme.
While editor of the journal, Hamilton landed work in Lima with a Peruvian lawyer who had published an article in VJIL on cross-border judgment enforcement. He went on to cross paths and collaborate with journal contacts throughout his career from his home base in Washington, D.C. Even now, when he faces a difficult decision in his work, he sometimes stops and says to himself, “Let’s think like V.J. Lantos.”

The University, and the journal, reinforced the value of teamwork, he said.

“I went to Brazil—first place that I went—and boom, I was ready for the world.” Hamilton said. “After that, I went to South Africa for a couple of weeks, and then I went to Rome. I was totally internationalized from that experience—it made me totally comfortable with being in diverse international environments.”

He inherited a gift for oratory and storytelling from his dad, the preacher, and for writing from his mom, who was an English professor. He also got a start in a relative’s hometown law firm during high school. In college at Brandeis University, he studied history and Russian to prepare for the globe-trotting future he was still manifesting. He mastered Spanish and learned Portuguese somewhere along the way.

When he was 10, Hamilton spent a month in hospitals recovering from a life-threatening accident. Later that year, his father, a preacher, was set to depart on a monthlong trip to three countries on three different continents, and Hamilton had no interest in being left behind. Instead, his father brought him along.

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During graduate school, Hamilton helped get the international airport project back on track by resolving a dispute that had “mushballed” the project for two years.

“Infrastructure can have a tremendously positive impact on job creation and economic development,” Hamilton said. “Building a massive airport creates a lot of jobs and a lot of technology-transfer, but it also creates a big economic impact, not just through tourism, but also by facilitating trade. For example, Ecuador is a major exporter of roses, so massive planes come and take roses to other parts of the world.”

His global experience ultimately led to a “Hall of Fame” lawyer ranking, Mississippi legislative recognition and more. The $3.3 billion resolution of the Argentine sovereign finance dispute was described by American Lawyer as the first mass claim at the World Bank and was highlighted in Global Arbitration Review as the most influential arbitration decision of the decade.

Complex dispute resolution is already complicated by its very definition. Adding international law, plus a set of cultural skills and the emotional intelligence to recognize the distinct mindsets and backgrounds of the arbitrators on the panel.

“Usually, the decision-makers you’re in front of are all from different parts of the world, so you have to take into account that you may have someone from Europe, someone from Asia, someone from the Americas, and they each have been shaped by their own cultural and legal backgrounds,” Hamilton said. “You have to take that into account in how you analyze and present information, how you work with witnesses and experts, even the tone and approach of how you ask questions in a cross-examination.”

Before joining Paul Hastings, Hamilton spent many “great” years helping to build the international arbitration practice at White & Case and serving as its head of international arbitration for Latin America. A Law School reunion “opened his mind to a new adventure” when a friend there noted that Hamilton seemed to be the only graduate at the reunion who had spent his whole career in one organization.

“Except now I was back as an international lawyer.”

Thoughout his career, Hamilton has traveled extensively for work, which is exactly the “swashbuckling” lifestyle he had pictured as a child exploring the world with his father. Once, while representing the Italian bondholders, he found himself strolling down a familiar street in Rome.

“I suddenly realized that I was standing next to the hotel where I stayed when dad was 10 years old,” Hamilton said. “Except now I was back as an international lawyer.”

—Melissa Castro Wyatt
Rosetta Ellis-Pilie ’99

 **A TALENT FOR SPORTS LAW**

GROWING UP, ROSETTA ELLIS-PILIE REMEMBERS watching ESPN’s “SportsCenter” broadcasts in the early years of the first round-the-clock sports network.

Both Ellis-Pilie and ESPN have come a long way since then. ESPN, which launched in 1979, is now one of the most-watched networks in the world and Ellis-Pilie has risen through the ranks to manage the network’s domestic Talent Office. In this role, she is responsible for hiring, negotiating with, developing and guiding ESPN’s commentator team.

“Growing up, I did not imagine that I would become a lawyer, as I did not even know any lawyers at the time, or that my law career would turn into me overseeing the Talent Office for the ‘worldwide leader’ in sports,” Ellis-Pilie said. “That being said, it took a lot of hard work to get here, and it didn’t happen overnight.”

The hard work started in earnest when the New Jersey native joined the U.S. Army right out of high school, working as a unit supply specialist and unit armorer, a role that required a lot of responsibility and precision.

“Military service helped finance my education, while cultivating an appreciation of the important skills, such as responsibility, teamwork and maintaining calm under pressure,” she said. “After being deployed for a military conflict and having the presence of mind, ability and confidence to capably perform your job under that pressure, it gives you the confidence to believe you can handle almost any situation in the civilian world with that same adept approach.”

After three years of service, Ellis-Pilie pursued her education at Seton Hall University, graduating with honors with a B.A. in criminal justice and a minor in business administration. Having missed out on some of the traditional college life as a commuter student, she sought to immerse herself fully in the university experience at UVA Law. She played in the North Grounds Softball League and served on several law school organizations and journals, including the Virginia Journal of Social Policy & Law and the Virginia Sports & Entertainment Law Journal, where she served on the inaugural managing board.

Following law school, Ellis-Pilie worked in the New York office of McDermott Will & Emery’s labor and employment law group. Several years later, she joined the labor and employment practice group at Proskauer Rose. That led to an in-house role overseeing Sun Chemical Corp.’s labor and employment law practice domestically and abroad, as well as serving as the company’s compliance committee chair. By that juncture, she had come to terms with the realization that her career trajectory likely would not encompass sports.

“I no longer thought much about working in sports at that point because I really liked the work I was doing. It just let me know that this was meant for me,” she said. “I vividly remember the day of my interview, I met with a number of captivating people working in a dynamic company and industry and at that point I remembered why I always wanted to work in sports.”

Ellis-Pilie was hired for the position and started at the network in February 2011. Within her first three months, she assumed legal responsibility for the ESPYs—ESPN’s annual sports award show—a role she held for 10 years.

“My background and interests came together, and I was able to do a good job, and it just let me know that this was meant for me,” she said.

Ellis-Pilie was promoted three times in ESPN’s legal department. In those roles, she was instrumental in developing, negotiating and finalizing hundreds of agreements related to ESPN’s rights, content and on-air commentators, including prominent on-air personalities, and multimillion-dollar sports rights agreements, such as ESPN’s groundbreaking agreement with the UFC.

In May 2021, Ellis-Pilie moved from the legal side of ESPN when she was named vice president of talent development and negotiations.

“There’s no such thing as a ‘typical’ day in her job, which could involve meeting with talent, negotiating contracts with agents, watching audition reels, collaborating with numerous stakeholders and managing talent matters with her team. Looking back, she’s grateful she was able to make the leap to sports media.”

“I value every job that I have had in my career, and each position is special to me in its own way. My current position as head of ESPN’s Talent Office is no different—particularly given its importance to ESPN’s connection with sports fans and our overall relationship with the NBA.” Ellis-Pilie said. “Our talent lineup is the forward-facing cornerstone of ESPN, and I am grateful for the opportunity to play a small part in it.”

—Melissa Castro Wyatt
Renew Energy Partners, which Lord launched in 2013, helps commercial and industrial clients achieve their sustainability goals by overcoming the major hurdle to decarbonization projects: the upfront cost. Renew designs and finances the renovation of existing commercial and industrial buildings to improve their energy performance, providing a market-rate return to investors while reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the buildings.

Renew focuses on a portfolio of owner-occupied commercial buildings, such as hospitals, universities, multifamily housing, schools and manufacturers. For a contracted period, the client pays Renew back with the money it saves in energy costs. After the contract period, the client is able to reinvest the savings in its operation.

“Most of these buildings can cut their energy costs by 30% to 50%,” Lord said. But, he added, “we don’t do a project unless it eliminates carbon emissions.”

At any one time, Renew has two to five projects in construction and five to 10 under contract. They have around 100 customers in the pipeline. Most recently, the company helped a school in Bridgeport, Connecticut, that was dealing with unreliable heating systems and a semiconductor manufacturer in Lowell, Massachusetts.

Greenbacker Development Opportunities Fund, which invests in growth-stage clean energy companies, announced an investment in Renew in 2022.

“In general, a lot of capital is looking to go to work fighting climate change,” Lord said.

Lord, who was born in Panama, forged his interest in the environment when he was five; he’s the only one of his siblings who isn’t an attorney.

When his father hit his early 40s, he wasn’t happy in his business career, so he switched to education and became an assistant principal.

“In his generation it was rare to switch careers,” Lord said. “He showed me that you have to follow your heart and choose something important for you. It’s OK to do something unexpected or nontraditional.”

Lord said his mother, Gay, was an early crusader in the environmental movement and co-founder of the first environmental organization in New York City, Consumer Action Now.

“She worked for recycling in the early ’70s, right after passage of the Clean Water and Clean Air acts,” Lord said. “I remember sitting at the kitchen table licking envelopes.”

Lord graduated from Yale in 1987 with a bachelor’s degree in history, but his senior essay concerned environmental issues. Then it was on to UVA Law, where he first encountered the concept of environmental justice.

Lord knew he was in the right place at the Law School when, during his first day, a speaker said the majority of the incoming class had listed public interest law as their career interest.

During his second year, Lord and a group of like-minded classmates advocated to make it easier for students to pursue government or nonprofit careers. Around this time, the school established the Mortimer Caplin Public Service Center and expanded loan forgiveness for graduates who pursue public service careers.

He joined the environmental law society at UVA, which led to an invitation to a national conference in 1990. While there, he was impressed by a civil rights activist who stood up to express concern about a hazardous waste treatment plant proposed for an impoverished Black community.

For him it was an introduction to the concept of environmental justice. “It was the missing piece, realizing this intersection of environmental and justice issues,” Lord said. “Environmental issues tend to fall hardest on low-income communities and communities of color.”

Although he served as editor-in-chief of the Virginia Law Review and clerked for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, he dove headlong into an environmental law career without much other legal training. He received an Echoing Green Fellowship and then founded Alternatives for Community & Environment, based in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he served as co-director and board member.

“At ACE, our first case was to fight an asphalt plant in South Bay,” he said. “When you forge an alternative career, you’re part lawyer and part entrepreneur. But you have to step into the ring at some point, and we stepped into it sooner than a lot of others.”

In 1998, he founded the Urban Ecology Institute at Boston College, serving as its executive director until 2008.

Today, when he talks to young lawyers, he encourages them to be open to taking a traditional law job at first. “There’s a lot to be said for a two- or three-year apprenticeship before going out on your own.”

Still, he said, his grounding in law at UVA gave him the ability to start and run a nonprofit organization. “The soft skills of law—advocacy, the ability to make a case passionately—all of that goes into fundraising.”

His focus gradually shifted from the nonprofit to the for-profit sector. “The barriers between nonprofit and for-profit are breaking down,” he said. “I became interested in leveraging private dollars to fight climate change and work for urban sustainability.”

Lord noted that the U.S. could achieve 40% of its carbon reduction targets by the Paris Accords if buildings were made as efficient as possible.

“Over 70% of commercial buildings are sitting on energy savings they’re not realizing because capital is in demand elsewhere,” he said.

It’s not that there’s a shortage of commitment—executives, employees, customers and investors are all demanding climate solutions, he said. But when “the chief sustainability officer says, ‘I have our roadmap, but it costs $500 million, […] there’s anxiety’.”

Renew helps alleviate the anxiety with “firm focus.”

“I feel blessed to have a career I’m passionate about,” Lord said. “It’s a great time to be interested in this issue, with the explosion of technology and interest by investors. We’re doing well by doing good.”

—Marian Anderfuren
Emily Ponder Williams’14

EMILY PONDER WILLIAMS is the managing attorney of the Harlem-based Neighborhood Defender Service’s civil litigation practice, where she has a front-row seat witnessing the intersection of poverty, criminal law and access to housing—the topic of this year’s Shaping Justice awards.

Williams earned the Law School’s Shaping Justice Rising Star award for her contributions to the dignity and economic well-being of indigent criminal defendants. At NDS, Williams has played a pivotal role in shaping and expanding the group’s litigation practice to address the myriad civil consequences faced by clients involved in the criminal and family court systems. Those issues can include deportation, housing loss, employment discrimination, property forfeiture and more.

“When our clients are involved in those systems, it can trigger a whole slew of destabilizing consequences—loss of housing, loss of employment, loss of property, loss of public benefits—among many other things,” Williams said. “People on my staff still come up with client issues that I’ve never heard of before.”

She was once a rising star, of sorts, in the journalism world. When Time magazine selected her as a reporter at age 11 for its kids’ magazine, she thought she saw her future career laid out before her. “Yep, that speed-skating article really made waves,” she said, chuckling.

As she finished her bachelor’s degree in the University of Missouri’s prestigious journalism program, she was pretty sure print magazines—her specialty—were all but dead, and she wanted more effective tools to improve others’ lives.

“As I thought about it, what I wanted the most was to be able to expose and give voice to people experiencing injustice, and I felt limited in my options to do that from a journalistic perspective,” Williams said. “I wanted to be in more of an advocacy role where I could really call out and say, ‘This is not right, this is not fair,’ and then do something about it.”

In her final semester at UVA Law, she was named a Robert F. Kennedy ’51 Public Service Fellow, an award funded by the Law School, and then met Robin Steinberg, the then-executive director of Bronx Defenders, at an event at UVA Law. The two hit it off.

“I was like, ‘I really want to come work for you and I have this fellowship option to pay for it,’” Williams said. “She said that would be amazing because they had an opening in their civil practice, which was a new and growing area.”

After graduation, Williams and her husband, John Williams ’14, chose to live in Brooklyn to be close to his job as a public defender at the Legal Aid Society. When another colleague left the Bronx Defenders to start a civil practice at NDS in Harlem, she followed to help develop and grow the civil defense options there.

Williams said it can sometimes feel like an uphill battle in a system and culture that has “long accepted the narrative that these individuals are less deserving of rights.”

“We are constantly pushing against the status quo that it’s okay to strip people of their rights, of their ability to support themselves and their families, and to have a stable home because of an arrest—or sometimes just an accusation,” Williams said.

Before she became the managing attorney, Williams found fulfillment in small victories—such as saving one of her clients from eviction—and in the intense connection a lawyer may develop with a client when the lawyer is the one person to say, “I know you are worth much more than this system, this label and this situation have told you you’re worth,” she said.

Now in a management role, she delights in being a mentor to her staff attorneys who are doing the direct representation. “When we find a way to fight this together, it’s the best feeling in the world,” Williams said. —Melissa Castro Wyatt
WALTER ARNOLD FORD, also a loyal responder, wrote: “Larry, I really want to help you, because you do a great job keeping us in- formed. I guess I am about the full in the姓氏 have; I don’t drink, don’t smoke or gamble; my chil- dren are all well off and I have a great wife. My third son married a very nice woman and we have three great-grandchildren.”

Finally, I must tell of Wednesday, Jan. 18. That day was a magnificent day for the UVA Lawyer arrived in my mailbox featuring the article: “The Smallest State’s Largest Marathon.” The magazine was properly full of Dean Goldhoff’s accomplishments. That night she and her date went out to dinner and to a play. I got a terrible cold, which I think is the result of being in a cold climate. I am on vacation in the South, so I am trying to do what I can to help you, because you do a great job keeping us informed. I am about the full in the renaming of someone of whom I have not seen in 35 years. Will, Larry, if you ever come across a great niece and nephew, I am sure you will do what you can to help them.”

J. MARTIN FLANAGAN, son, Michael, asked me to share the news of his father’s passing. “J. Martin Flanagan of West Palm Beach, Fla., died Feb. 3. He graduated from the University of Miami School of Law in 1960 and worked as an attorney in West Palm Beach. After graduation, he served on the board of governors for nine years. He also served on the board of governors for three years.”

“Ben loved UVA and all the things he shared with me to send to you. He was in the hospital, so he asked me to write notes to him so he could stay healthy and have a wonderful 2024.”

Bam Biner was appointed by the Connecticut and Tennessee Bar Association to be a member of the board of governors of the American Bar Association for the next seven years. In addition, he received the Emmy Award from the Legal Aid Society of Palm Beach County, and an Ex- cellent Service Certificate from the Florida Bar Research Institute. Martin was a longtime member of the West Palm Beach Kiwanis Club and served on the board. He also served on the board of the Florida Defense Lawyers Association and was a member of the Na- tional Product Liability Advisory Counsel. He also served on the editorial board of the Trial Advocacy Review and the Pre- mier status with the American Board of Trial Advocates. In addition, he received the Emmerich Award from the Legal Aid Society of Palm Beach County, and an Excel- lence Service Certificate from the Florida Bar Research Institute. Martin was a longtime member of the West Palm Beach Kiwanis Club and served on the board. He also served on the board of the Florida Defense Lawyers Association and was a member of the Na- tional Product Liability Advisory Counsel. He also served on the editorial board of the Trial Advocacy Review and the Premier status with the American Board of Trial Advocates. In addition, he received the Emmerich Award from the Legal Aid Society of Palm Beach County, and an Excel- lence Service Certificate from the Florida Bar Research Institute. Martin was a longtime member of the West Palm Beach Kiwanis Club and served on the board. He also served on the board of the Florida Defense Lawyers Association and was a member of the Na- tional Product Liability Advisory Counsel. He also served on the editorial board of the Trial Advocacy Review and the Premier status with the American Board of Trial Advocates. In addition, he received the Emmerich Award from the Legal Aid Society of Palm Beach County, and an Excel- lence Service Certificate from the Florida Bar Research Institute. Martin was a longtime member of the West Palm Beach Kiwanis Club and served on the board. He also served on the board of the Florida Defense Lawyers Association and was a member of the Na- tional Product Liability Advisory Counsel. He also served on the editorial board of the Trial Advocacy Review and the Premier status with the American Board of Trial Advocates. In addition, he received the Emmerich Award from the Legal Aid Society of Palm Beach County, and an Excel- lence Service Certificate from the Florida Bar Research Institute. Martin was a longtime member of the West Palm Beach Kiwanis Club and served on the board. He also served on the board of the Florida Defense Lawyers Association and was a member of the Na- tional Product Liability Advisory Counsel. He also served on the editorial board of the Trial Advocacy Review and the Premier status with the American Board of Trial Advocates. In addition, he received the Emmerich Award from the Legal Aid Society of Palm Beach County, and an Excel- lence Service Certificate from the Florida Bar Research Institute. Martin was a longtime member of the West Palm Beach Kiwanis Club and served on the board. He also served on the board of the Florida Defense Lawyers Association and was a member of the Na- tional Product Liability Advisory Counsel. He also served on the editorial board of the Trial Advocacy Review and the Premier status with the American Board of Trial Advocates. In addition, he received the Emmerich Award from the Legal Aid Society of Palm Beach County, and an Excel- lence Service Certificate from the Florida Bar Research Institute. Martin was a longtime member of the West Palm Beach Kiwanis Club and served on the board. He also served on the board of the Florida Defense Lawyers Association and was a member of the Na-
Before he died, his partner-in-crime, his partner-in-law, his partner-in-life, Don Sentell, said in a 2001 interview.

“The time I spent at the Law School has been the most important thing I did in my life,” he said.

When asked if there was a faculty member who had the most significant influence on him, he couldn’t choose just one: “One way or another, they all had a positive influence on me,” he said.

The Law School held him in similar high regard. “Jim had the kind of life and career we wish for all our graduates: One marked by professional success and service to others; grounded in community, family, and public service,” the University’s treasurer, St. John’s University.”

When he was a student, he had a special place in his heart, his family reports. He was an athletic star for the Legions, both on and off the field. He was a star quarterback, a star wrestler, and a star student. He was a student body president, a star baseball player, and even joined the cheerleading squad with his partner-in-crime, his partner-in-law, Don Sentell. He majored in history. He was a member of the Delta Chi fraternity, and from, served as a member of the U.S. Army Intelligence Community. He was a member of the Order of the Coif, which is an honorary legal order for students who graduate with distinction in law. He was a member of the American Bar Association, Virginia State bar and the Association of Defense Trial Attorneys.

ROBERT “BOB” CARMEN LIUZZI

7 percent of Amelia County, Fl., he added on May 10, 2021.

His family reports: Lizzi was born on July 14, 1964, in Quincy, Mass. He played for the University of Southern Mississippi, where he was a member of the all-American team.

On graduation day, Lizzi was presented with a special award, the University of Southern Mississippi’s most outstanding scholar-athlete award. He was also presented with a special citation from the Mississippi History Commission.

Lizzi was a history major and earned his bachelor’s degree in history from the University of Southern Mississippi. He later went on to earn his master’s degree in history from the University of Southern Mississippi.

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Lizzi worked at U.S. Financial. In 1975, he joined CF Industries as a research scientist, where he discovered a high-temperature catalyst manufactured in Chicago. Lizzi moved to UVA where he was able to pursue a broader range of positions and traveled the world before ultimately rising to CEO in 1986, a role he would hold for 40 years until retirement. Among his many achievements was setting the stage for the transformation of CF Industries where he went on to become CEO, an idea that contributed to his longevity as a commissioning partner of the Lame Island development. In 2018, he shared his story in an incident where his harm cost him his job and he lost the respect of his college's most successful fundraising efforts. Doffermyre served as a trustee with the National Childhood Cancer Foundation, a UVA graduate of both the College of Arts & Sciences and the Law School who later spearheaded some of alma mater’s most successful fundraising, died Jan. 27 at 57.

At UVA, according to an obituary, Doffermyre was an ROTC cadet, a football cheerleader and a member of the track team, which he joined in high school. After receiving his law degree, Doffermyre moved to Atlanta, where he joined the Kilpatrick law firm as a corporate attorney and litigator and met his wife, Mary. He found his alma mater’s most successful fundraising and a member of the College Foundation Board of Trustees.

In 2004, Doffermyre served as team captain for a campaign Executive Committee and was chairman of the University’s $3 billion capital campaign, which at the time was the largest and most ambitious university-level capital campaign in the history of the country. In 2014, in recognition of his lifetime dedication to the University, Doffermyre received the Raven Award from the Raven Society.

Doffermyre was selected for legal honors such as “100 Best Lawyers in Georgia,” “Super Lawyers for Women,” one of Atlanta’s “Litigation Stars,” and “Best Lawyers in America.”

He was a member of several prominent national and state professional organizations, including the National Association of College and University Business Officers, the Association for College and University Business Officers, the University of Alabama, where he earned his degree in business and the University of Alabama at Birmingham, where he earned his degree in law.

Doffermyre was a member of the National Childhood Cancer Foundation, the University of Georgia, the University of Alabama, and the University of Alabama at Birmingham. He served on the executive committee of the National Childhood Cancer Foundation, the University of Georgia, the University of Alabama, and the University of Alabama at Birmingham. He served on the executive committee of the National Childhood Cancer Foundation.

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against American Family Insurance, which resulted in a $16 million settlement, according to the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel.

His clients included a group of Black firefighters and the Milwaukee Fire Department for discrimination, the Milwaukee Area Technical College, City of Milwaukee Ethics Board, City of Milwaukee Pension Board and the Milwaukee County Social Development Commission. He was also retained by the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, to ensure it complied with state and federal equal opportunity requirements, and he counseled the city of Minneapolis regarding initiatives to benefit American descendants of slaves.

Hall was a founding member of 100 Black Men of Milwaukee, which is devoted to disadvantaged youth to promote academic and economic achievement. And through his affiliation with Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, he connected high school students interested in law with law school interns and insight into the admissions process and professional expectations, according to the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel.

He was the former president of both the NAACP Milwaukee branch and the Wisconsin Association of African American Lawyers, and he served on the Wisconsin ALCU board of directors and the national board of directors of Americans United for Separation of Church and State.

As a board member of the Tanzanian Economic Development Initiative, the Haggerty Museum of Art and the Milwaukee Art Museum’s Fine Arts Society, he was a dedicated fundraiser.

“Like most of us, James came from a humble background, and we didn’t have anyone who had taught us how to think like a lawyer,” Fontaine said. “We wanted to try to prepare each other for the onslaught we were going to face in our lives and our careers.”

As second-year students, they collected hundreds of rejection letters for summer associate opportunities at firms, which they turned into a point of pride by papering their walls with them.

“It was OK with us, because we knew we only needed one acceptance letter,” Fontaine said, chuckling. Hall’s came from Charnic, Clancy & Taitman, a law firm in Milwaukee. While at the firm, he helped defend an array of degressa-

notes 1974

JAMES H. HALL JR. 79

information from the 2023 recipient of the ALFRED SCHAEFFER AWARD, presented by the Educational Rights of Children Foundation, which promotes the education of Students with Disabilities. The award recognizes exemplary contributions to the education of children and youth with disabilities.

DAVID SCHAEFFER’s third book, “The Face of Teddy,” about his father and the teddy bears he designed, was published in 2020, recognizing exemplary contributions to the education of children and youth with disabilities.

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When UVA Press asked Triantis to publish his book, “The Real Gatsby: Country: Patrick Henry’s Final Political Battle,” he gladly accepted. Published in August 2018, the book was praised by the Chronicle of the Horse as “an excellent read” and a “great contribution to Virginia history.”

Triantis has been a frequent contributor to the Virginia Law Review and other legal journals, and his articles have appeared in the American Journal of Roman Law, the Virginia Law Review, and the Wisconsin Law Review. His work has been cited by the U.S. Supreme Court, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, and numerous state courts.

Triantis is a member of the American Bar Association, the Virginia State Bar, and the American Society of International Law. He has served as a fellow at the Center for the Study of American Law and as a member of the Virginia Law Review editorial board.

Triantis was born in Greece and attended the Athens University Law School. He received his J.D. from the University of Virginia School of Law in 1983. He served as an assistant professor at the University of Texas at Austin from 1983 to 1986, and as a visiting professor at the University of Virginia from 1986 to 1987.

In 1987, Triantis joined the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill as an associate professor. He was promoted to full professor in 1992 and served as chair of the department from 1993 to 1997. He has served as a visiting professor at the University of California at Berkeley, the University of Toronto, and the London School of Economics.

Triantis has received numerous awards and honors, including the American Bar Association’s Silver Key Award and the University of North Carolina’s Outstanding Scholar Award. He is a fellow of the American College of Real Estate Lawyers and a member of the American Law Institute.

Triantis is married to Dr. Anne Triantis, a professor of law at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. They have two children, Dimitri and Sophia.
In September, Thomas J. KENNEY retired after 37 years of service in the federal government’s Environmental Protection Agency. He wrote that he looked forward to more time with his family, reading, and traveling.

SUE LIEMER received the 2024 Association of American Law Schools’ Legal Writing, Reasoning, and Communication Award at the AALS. Liemer said that “Fortunato’s event was held in Washington, D.C., this year, where both my sons and their significant others live, so they could attend the ceremony.”

PHILIP BUSCH is executive officer of Boles & Blackmon Law. He recently organized and moderated a general counsel panel in San Francisco.

BRET R. SALZER joined A.Y. Strauss as a partner in the New York office.

RICHARD W. PEARSON is executive director of the Scarborough Oyster Festival.

AMY NEHARAD, who served as deputy general counsel of Boies Schiller Flexner for the past 18 months, is now in private practice. Based in Washington, D.C., Neuhardt handles a wide range of matters related to firm governance and other legal issues. She also maintains her practice as a litigation handler complex commercial disputes, securities claims, investigations and media-related cases, among other work.

WILLIAM “BILL” BOWES joined Latham GMP’s...
In recent months, President Joe Biden chose several alumni to fill high-profile positions in the executive branch and in the courts, in roles that require Senate confirmations.

**KASHI WAY ’99** was nominated for a judgeship on the U.S. Tax Court. He is a senior legislation counsel with the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation and has been with the committee since 2005. Way’s work, including markup documents, committee report language and technical explanations contributed to the Energy Policy Act of 2005, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, and the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022.

**JASMINE YOON ’06 (COL ’03)** was confirmed as a judge on the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia from 2010-16. Yoon is the first Asian American Article III judge to serve in Virginia.

**JON M. KRAMER ’00** was named by President Donald Trump to serve as associate deputy attorney general of the Department of Justice’s Criminal Division, defending the government in patent litigation suits before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

**PETER C. BOWDEN ’98** was confirmed as assistant U.S. attorney for the Western District of Tennessee in 2022. From 2005 to 2022, Bowden worked as an assistant U.S. attorney in the U.S. Attorney’s Office for the Western District of Tennessee, where he served as appellate chief from 2018 to 2022, special counsel to the U.S. attorney from 2011 to 2022, and criminal appellate chief from 2010 to 2018.

**JAMES E. WYATT ’00** was named as chair of the Hannah B. Fagin Patent Law Clinic. Wyatt serves as a litigation attorney at the firm of Fish & Richardson in Washington, D.C.


**JASON S. JONES ’03** was named dean of Drake University Law School, effective July 1. He will become the first Black dean of any college or school at the university.

**SEAN PATRICK MALONEY ’92** was confirmed as a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Maloney previously served as an assistant counsel and special counsel to President Barack Obama in the Office of White House Counsel.

**RAY MCKENZIE ’08 (COL ’98)** was nominated for a judgeship on the District Court for the District of Columbia. He is currently a principal at Miles & Stockbridge, and previously served as an assistant U.S. attorney in the U.S. Attorney’s Office for the District of Maryland from 2016-19 and worked as an associate at Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom in D.C. from 1999-2008. (see his class note on p. 84.

**KEVIN RITZ ’04 (COL ’97)** was confirmed as assistant U.S. attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia from 2010-16. Yoon is the first Asian American Article III judge to serve in Virginia.

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the U.S. Court of Federal Claims and appeals before the Federal Circuit.

### 2001

**The Maryland State Bar Association’s Litigation section named STEVEN M. KLEPPY as Litigator of the Year for 2004. Kleppy, principal with Kramer & Graham in Baltimore, was honored at the MSBA’s awards dinner in March. The award recognizes Kleppy’s work as an appellate litigator, including in the landmark In re Antioch Chinus decision from the Maryland Supreme Court, numerous 2003 appellate court wins on a wide range of issues, including Maze v. Gambler (in which he represented a firm associate) and a Women’s Law Center attorney through their first appellate arguments in a child-custody dispute, and his work on appeals to improve the appellate process, including co-authoring “Appellate Practice for the Maryland Lawyer—State and Federal” in 2023.

**Shannon Pierce** was appointed as vice president of strategy and chief administrative officer with Virginia Natural Gas. Pierce previously served as vice president for growth and the chief external affairs officer at Southwest Energy Services, a subsidiary of VNG’s parent, Southern Company Gas. Pierce’s career began with McGuireWoods in Richmond. She joined Southern Company Gas in 2004, where she has regulatory counsel before ascending through leadership roles in legal, external affairs and utility operations. Beyond her professional commitments, she has held leadership roles in multiple corporate initiatives, including workforce development and inclusion efforts, and EverGreen, an employee resource group that promotes sustainability and environmental stewardship. Pierce’s community engagement extends to various memberships, including the Virginia State Bar’s Litigation section and the American Association of Blacks in Energy. She is especially passionate about the TWCA and has served on the board of directors and executive committee for the TWCA of Greater Atlanta. She has continued her service to the organization as a member of the board of directors of the TWCA Metropolitan Chicago. Pierce’s awards include a 2023 Atlanta Business Chronicle Leader in Corporate Citizenship, the Quad County (Illinois) Urban League’s 2020 Women of Power, and recognition as one of Atlanta Business League’s 300 Women of Influence in 2017 and 2023, among others.

**2002**

**Richard P. “Chip” Cunningham**, a partner in Williams Mullen in Richmond, was named Litigator of the Year for 2004. Cunningham previously served as a partner in the firm’s real estate practice, where he focused on commercial real estate transactions, including acquisitions and dispositions, tax and regulatory issues, and joint ventures. Cunningham’s practice also included representation in tax controversy matters.

**2004**

**Leila Carnes** was promoted to partner in the law firm of Williams Mullen in Richmond. She joined the firm in 1998 and serves as a partner in the firm’s commercial litigation practice. Carnes specializes in the representation of public and private companies in all phases of litigation, including co-authoring “Appellate Practice for the Maryland Lawyer—State and Federal” in 2023.

**Joshua B. Simonds** is a partner in Wilmer Cutler & Pickering’s national antitrust and regulatory practice. He represents clients in all aspects of antitrust and regulatory policy, including the representation of private companies in more than 100 cases before federal and state courts, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, and other federal and state agencies.

**2005**

**Austine Curry** of Dallas firm Carlisle Cassady & Curry was selected for the lawdragon.com’s 2024 “Leading Litigators in America” list based on his work in intellectual property trials.

**2007**

**Although she had been practicing law for nearly a decade, Elizabeth Anne Landingham Bellamy ’09 moved from Texas to a city on the border of Virginia and Tennessee, she found herself “qualified but barred” from practice in Tennessee, as one headline put it. Technically, “not barred” would be a more accurate phrase, as the Tennessee Supreme Court required her to sit for her third bar exam in 10 years. In online communities, Bellamy found that she was one of countless female lawyers in the United States who had bumped up against her state’s reciprocity rules requiring candidates to have been working full-time as a lawyer for several of the immediately preceding years—a requirement that disproportionately affects women who cut back on their hours to take care of children. Her situation was made worse by the fact that she had just sat for the Virginia bar exam because she didn’t meet that state’s minimum practice requirements either. But Bellamy was frustrated that Tennessee had no previous practice or full-time practice requirement. She also solicited comments in support of the change.**

“Life’s gone on, but it’s time for them to rule,” Bellamy said. “And I hope they do so soon.”

For Lips, the outcome seems like the perfect illustration of one of the lessons she tries to impart to college women involved with “opportunity feminism,” which she says seeks to maximize freedom for women so they can build the lives they want to live. “In our economy, it seems like politicians are focused on traditional 9-to-5 jobs, but we know from surveys that’s actually not what a lot of women, especially moms with young kids, have or want,” Lips said. “I would like to see more on-ramping and off-ramping and part-time options in our economy.”

Together, Bellamy and Lips conducted a 50-state survey to identify states with full-time practice requirements for waiving into their bars. They identified four states other than Tennessee—Ohio, Maine, Maryland and Missouri—and immediately set to work petitioning them for change. In the meantime, Bellamy passed the Tennessee bar exam but still went forward with Lips on petitioning the state Supreme Court to remove the full-time practice requirement for experienced lawyers waiving in, particularly given its inconsistency with the requirements for new lawyers seeking admission without examination. In April 2023, Lips submitted a letter to the chief justice of the Ohio Supreme Court, laying out the case against the full-time work requirement. She also served on a national committee to explore potential changes to existing rules in other states. In April 2023, Lips submitted a letter to the chief justice of the Ohio Supreme Court, laying out the case against the full-time work requirement. She also served on a national committee to explore potential changes to existing rules in other states.
The high-stakes international disputes. In 2023, he was accepted as a fellow of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators.

2008

WILLIAM BARKSDALE joined Jenner & Block’s energy practice in Washington, D.C. Barksdale represents clients confronting Federal Energy Regulation Commission investigations and enforcement actions. He also represents clients in Department of Justice and Securities and Exchange Commission inquiries, various types of investigations and all stages of business litigation. Barksdale maintains an active pro bono practice representing clients in U.S. asylum cases and other remedial immigration matters.


2011

ELIZABETH HASKINS was promoted to partner with Nelson Mullins Riyer & Scarborough in Myrtle Beach, S.C. Haskins practices energy and environmental law. She helps large industrial power users meet their green industry goals and helps renewable developers, trade groups and private equity firms trying to create more green energy options. She also helps companies manage their environmental risk and prepare regulatory and litigation services for various energy and environmental issues.

KEVIN MUNCHI represents clients in disputes before the Patent Trial and Appeal Board, and appeals to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. IAM, a leading intellectual property publication, recently named Munchi to the IAM’s “Strategic 300: The World’s Leading IP Strategists 2023” and the “Strategic 500 Global Leaders 2024” lists. He runs Munchi PLLC in Portland, Maine, where he wrote that he “practices the tightest margin argument on the planet: his boss hates him and Flora.”

2012

THOMAS MAGGINIS was promoted to partner with ArdentPix Schiff in Washington, D.C. Magginis practices in intellectual property and e-commerce law. He helps companies navigate legal challenges throughout the broad life cycle of an industry, including fashion and retail, media and entertainment, food and beverage, hospitality and consumer goods.

LAURA A. SCHUYLER was promoted to partner with Chipman & Goodwin in Hartford, Conn. Schuyler counsels clients on all aspects of antitrust investigations, litigation and compliance.

2013

MICHAEL S. DAWKINS was named to the 2014 Best Lawyers “Ones to Watch” list in the litigation-bankruptcy category. Dawkins is a senior attorney at Munich Barbar in Dallas, and focuses on complex corporate restructuring and bankruptcy matters, as well as complex commercial litigation.

2014

ZACHARY ROWEN was promoted to partner at Latham & Watkins in New York. As a partner of the firm’s securities litigation and professional liability practice, and its litigation and trial department, Rowen represents clients in mergers and acquisitions-related litigation, bankruptcy and corporate governance and other complex commercial litigation matters.

LAURA A. SCHUYLER was promoted to partner with Shipman & Goodwin in Hartford, Conn. Schuyler counsels clients on all aspects of antitrust investigations, litigation and compliance.
and the Fair Labor Standards Act, regulatory, corporate, transactional and other financial services matters. Before that, he was a senior associate at a law firm, where he advised clients on the regulation and administration of open-end closed-end and mutual funds, exchange-traded funds and variable insurance trusts.

THOMAS "TREY" OLIVER was promoted to partner with Bradley Arant Boult Cummings in Birmingham, Ala. Oliver has a diverse general counsel litigation practice handling matters in complex commercial, product liability, construction, real estate and toxic tort litigation. He has been recognized by Best Lawyers in "One to Watch" in litigation for real estate since 2021 and in land use and zoning law since 2023.

WILLIAM TEH was elected partner at Wilkin Savory in Norfolk, Va. Teh’s practice focuses on middle-market mergers and acquisitions, corporate law and governance matters, and complex commercial transactions. He represents clients in a range of industries, including software and technology, manufacturing, media and healthcare.

ZACH CORWIN was promoted to partner with Jenner & Block in Washington, D.C. Cohen represents utilities and other energy companies in high-stakes regulatory matters and appeals. He has extensive experience practicing before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and has appeared before various proceedings involving co-pending disputes.

In a collection of narratives, 25 of the world’s most accomplished movement lawyers and activists become storytellers, reflecting on their experiences at the front lines of change. Contributors include Jennifer Robinson, who recounts frantically orchestrating a protest outside London’s Ecuadorian embassy to prevent the authorities from arresting her client, Julian Assange; Justin Hansford at the barricades during the protests over the murder of Black trans couple working to change the landscape of the historic export restrictions enacted since 2012. She argues that these sanctions are still-fragile union. Henry insisted that in a democracy, change must occur again changed history. He had opposed, and once to defend the document and the mirage of the American dream.

“Forward...” for the country for the country...” The Real Gatsby: George Gordon Moore & A Granddaughter’s Memory Mickey Rathbone 1931–2019

The America Invents Act of 2011 created the Patent Trial and Appeal Board, replacing the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences, to provide over various proceedings where parties litigate patent validity. “Post-Proceedings Before the Patent Trial and Appeal Board” is a comprehensive guide through the process of initiating a post-grant proceeding, taking discovery, appealing sanctions, proposing and opposing claim amendments, effectively advocating at the oral hearing, appealing to the Federal Circuit, and handling a wide array of issues involving co-pending district court litigation.

2021

ARDON OSALE joined Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher’s litigation department in Dallas. Before joining the firm, Ogale clerked for Judge Greg J. Costa of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. He also worked as a fellow at the Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia, where he focused on appellate litigation and argued a case before the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit.

2023

ANNA HAMIS joined the litigation and construction practice groups with Bradley Arant Boult Cummings in Charlotte, N.C.

The Russia Sanctions (2023-2027): "The Russia Sanctions" examines the international trade measures and sanctions deployed against Russia in response to its 2022 invasion of Ukraine. Christine Abely situates contemporary sanctions within their more extensive historical, economic and legal backdrops, and provides a financial analysis of the historic export controls and import restrictions enacted since 2012. She argues that these sanctions are still-fragile union. Henry insisted that in a democracy, change must occur again changed history. He had opposed, and once to defend the document and the mirage of the American dream.

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2019

After clerkships with Judge Ronald Lee Gilman on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit and Judge Karen Green Schwyzer, seeking U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas, THOMAS J. HOWARD II joined Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman as a litigation associate in Washington, DC.

MOLLY M. HERNDON-RECO was promoted to counsel with Vanline in Washington, D.C. Herndon-reco’s legal counsel practices on corporate law matters, with a focus on mergers and acquisitions, debt and equity financing transactions, and general corporate governance.

KIRK WOOG is an associate with Faegre Drinker in Washington, D.C., and practices with the health care group.

PAUL J. PATTON joined the real estate practice group at Babst Calland as an in-house counsel and a senior legal services provider.

JEREMY SPERLAZZA is the chief legal officer and chief compliance officer of Vest Financial, an investment bank with over $7 billion under management. Sperlaza previously served as in-house counsel for Homestead Advisors, responsible for a range of compliance, regulatory, corporate, transactional and other financial services matters. Before that, he was a senior associate at a law firm, where he advised clients on the regulation and administration of open-end closed-end and mutual funds, exchange-traded funds and variable insurance trusts.

2020

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with three battle stars and a Purple Heart, was still single and unsure of his future in the ministry. Mary was also a 23-year-old, highly educated, in-dependent and pragmatic young woman starting a public health program from scratch in Greenville, South Carolina. How could she fall in love with an older man with no job and vague prospects who was about to leave the country for a post-grad study program in Sweden for over a year? They hardly knew each other. But after a short seven-week courtship, she said yes to his mar- riage proposal. Then he was gone.

This nondisciplinary historical account offers hundreds of authentic letters written over 75 years ago, stories of a couple's commitment, faith, trust and constant communication. Intimate handwritten letters can sustain and grow long-distance love.

On Oct. 31, 1803, the frigate Chesapeake ran aground on a few rocks two miles offshore the harbor of Tripoli. Since April 1803, the United States had been at war for 13 years. The Barbary “pirate” regimes, the payment of annual tributary “sheries” so that American mer-cautant ships would not be seized and their crews held hostage. After hours and days in Tripoli, the ship, Ch-esphia, aground and defense- less, surrendered, and 307 American sailors and Marines were captured. Manhandled and stripped of their clothes and per- sonal belongings, the men were paraded before the ba-shaw (leader) of Tripoli, Yassal Karmannal. The bashaw imprisoned the officers and forced the sailors into hard labor: President Thomas Jefferson, Congress, U.S. diplomats and Commo-dore Edward Preble, com-mander of the naval squad-ron off Tripoli, grappling with how to free the Amer-i-caans safely as the sailors became the key to negotiations to end the war. The Washington, a Black man, charged with brutally killing an elderly and wu-rity white couple. Fearing that his legal skills may not be enough to prevail in a case where the odds are already stacked against him and his client, he makes a deal with Desiree DuBois, a Black lawyer from Chicago who has devoted her life to furthering the causes of justice and equality for ev-eryone. The lawyers quickly realize that what’s at stake is far from clear: a case outcome of a murder trial, and that powerful outside forces are at work to blunt the victories achieved in the Civil War and its aftermath.

Prisoners Bashaw

On September 1819, Eliza-Beth Kahl boarded a train to Washington, D.C., to fight for voting rights for women. For over a century and a half, Kahl lived and worked at the National Women’s Party headquarters a block from the White House. Letters she wrote during that time describe detention at the Capitol and an arrest at the White House, raising money, serving in the or- ganization’s Tea Room and struggling through the 1819 flu epidemic. Kahl’s story draws an evocative portrait of a suffrag- 111:st’s life within the National Women’s Party—a world of intense partnership, battles with police and divers-personalities united in a common cause. Suffrag- ets ensured that policies could not ignore women’s rights, Marshall argues.

A CALAMITY OF SOULS

Jackie Lee is a white lawyer who has dedicated his life to investigating what Virginia, who has never done anything to push back against the law, can salvage a case that he decides to represent. Jerome Washington, a Black man, short- funded for the Older Lehman Military History Prize.

A RADICAL SUPHERHIN IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

In September 1819, Eliza-Beth Kahl boarded a train to Washington, D.C., to fight for voting rights for women. For over a century and a half, Kahl lived and worked at the National Women’s Party headquarters a block from the White House. Letters she wrote during that time describe detention at the Capitol and an arrest at the White House, raising money, serving in the organization’s Tea Room and struggling through the 1819 flu epidemic. Kahl’s story draws an evocative portrait of a suffragist’s life within the National Women’s Party—a world of intense partnership, battles with police and diverse personalities united in a common cause. Suffragists ensured that policies could not ignore women’s rights, Marshall argues.

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IN memoriam

John B. Huffaker '48
Bristol, Va.
Oct. 2, 2022

Donald C. Wells '48
Alexandria, Va.
Nov. 20, 2022

Malcolm M. Christian '52
Bengal, Ind.
Nov. 2, 2022

Carroll C. Johnson Jr. '52
Columbia, S.C.
Oct. 19, 2022

Robert G. Downar Sr. '53 LL.M. '58
North, Va.
Nov. 4, 2022

Avin A. Gordon '53
Memphis, Tenn.
Sept. 11, 2023

Charles Roland Haugh '53
Charlottesville
Oct. 21, 2023

James P. Bicker '53
Whitehall, Ohio
Nov. 6, 2022

George R. Silvernell '55
Unruh, N.Y.
Dec. 19, 2022

William D. Weeks '55
Cosmopolis, Wash.
Aug. 17, 2022

Thomas A. Sully Jr. '56
Naples, Fla.
Sept. 7, 2022

E. Lewis Hansen '57
Atlanta
Oct. 28, 2022

E. Charles Major '57
Fredericksburg, Va.
Oct. 14, 2022

Charles G. Peters Jr. '57
Washington, D.C.
Nov. 20, 2022

Roger M. Thomas '57
Westwood, Mass.
Dec. 11, 2022

John C. Craig '59
Williamsburg, Va.
Aug. 12, 2022

T. Maxfield Babner '60
Signal Mountain, Tenn.
Oct. 16, 2022

Peter B. Bass '60
Ocean Township, N.J.
Dec. 3, 2022

John Crossley '60
Bristol, Va.
Oct. 23, 2022

Stephen Ivoir Traub '60
Melbourne, Fla.
Sept. 20, 2022

H. Hunter Clarke '61
Virginia Beach, Va.
Aug. 26, 2022

Michael J. Mehr '61
Denver, Pa.
Aug. 6, 2022

Ronald O. Dederick '62
Virginia Beach, Va.
Nov. 26, 2022

Peter C. Lewis '62
Huntsville, Ala.
Jan. 18, 2023

James R. Balles '63
Huntsville, Ala.
Jan. 18, 2023

Russell H. Roberts '63
Fredericksburg, Va.
Aug. 29, 2022

Briscoe R. Smith '63
Bronxville, N.Y.
Nov. 4, 2022

Richard A. Young '63
Winston-Salem, N.C.
Aug. 25, 2022

W. Sidney Draun '64
Alexandria, Va.
Dec. 13, 2022

Robert B. Herbert Jr. '64
Richmond, Va.
Jan. 1, 2024

Robert C. Luzzii '64
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
Aug. 18, 2023

Thomas Bernard Carr '64
Alexandria, Va.
Sept. 14, 2023

Walter A. Marston Jr. '64
Virginia Beach, Va.
Sept. 8, 2022

William X. Parsons '64
Inverness, Fla.
Dec. 10, 2022

William K. Engeman '64
Lancaster, Ohio
Dec. 1, 2022

Jesse S. Graham Sr. '64
Columbia, S.C.
Sept. 1, 2022

John H. Thomas '64
Carolina, Cari.
Oct. 2, 2022

Jackson S. White Jr. '64
Aiken, S.C.
Dec. 10, 2022

Paul D. O'Connor Jr. '65
Bristol, Va.
Jan. 4, 2023

Robert J. Perry '65
Macon, Ga.
Dec. 2, 2022

Robert R. Pfeffer '65
Birmingham, Ala.
Oct. 25, 2023

Thomas A. Player Jr. '65
Atlanta
Nov. 27, 2022

Thomas Edwards Abernathy '66
Atlanta
Aug. 1, 2022

Roger L. Chaffee '66
Collinsburg, Pa.
Dec. 1, 2022

William M. Slaughter '66
Birmingham, Ala.
Jan. 18, 2024

Hal W. Taylor '66
Decatur, Ga.
Aug. 6, 2022

Paul W. Davis '67
Richmond, Va.
Jan. 1, 2024

John Frederick Motz '67
Baltimore
Dec. 1, 2022

George S. Thomas '67
Naples, Fla.
Jan. 18, 2023

W. Sidney Draun '68
Briscoe R. Smith '68

Thomas Bernard Carr '68
Richmond, Va.
Dec. 13, 2022

Robert L. Edwards '69
Winston-Salem, N.C.
Aug. 25, 2022

W. Sidney Draun '69
Williamson, Va.
Aug. 14, 2022

Akiva L. Kees '69
Charlottesville
Aug. 17, 2022

Robert A. Berman '69
New York
Jan. 1, 2024

Richard A. Bersin '69
Alexandria, Va.
Oct. 21, 2023

William S. Earleman III '77
Virginia Tech, Va.
Jan. 1, 2024

James H. Hall Jr. '79
Milwaukee
Jan. 1, 2024

Jane Soldover Hinkle '80
Burlington, Vt.
Aug. 13, 2022

Charles L. Strauss '82
Brotland, Va.
Oct. 14, 2022

Robert L. Edwards '83
Easton, Ohio
Nov. 5, 2022

Brian D. Metcalf '86
Huntsville, Ala.
Dec. 13, 2022

Michael John Bauwirth '86
Nashville, Tenn.
Dec. 14, 2022

V. Randall Tinsley '87
Hampton, N.C.
Nov. 30, 2022

Aida Deloris Fitzgerald '86
Washington, D.C.
Nov. 14, 2022

Michael J. Mehr '86
Vanderbilt, Va.
Oct. 13, 2023

Robert R. Goss '87
Alexandria, Va.
Oct. 23, 2023

Tessa Wiseman '24
St. Petersburg, Fla.
Aug. 15, 2023

Gregory B. English '73
Alexandria, Va.
July 17, 2022

William A. Schmidt '73
Springfield, Va.
Nov. 27, 2022

Gordon B. Flint Jr. '74
Springfield, Va.
Nov. 27, 2022

Warren C. Herlong '74
Springfield, Va.
Nov. 27, 2022

Philip A. Bice '74
Fredericksburg, Va.
Nov. 28, 2022

Calvin H. Thibgen '75
Springfield, Va.
Jan. 3, 2024

Barbara A. Atkin '75
Cohasset, Mass.
Aug. 17, 2022

D. Michael Fitzhugh '75
Lakeview, Miss.
Sept. 11, 2022

Richard A. Berman '76
York, Pa.
July 17, 2022

William S. Earleman III '77
Virginia Tech, Va.
Jan. 1, 2024

James H. Hall Jr. '79
Milwaukee
Jan. 1, 2024

Jane Soldover Hinkle '80
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Milwaukee
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Jane Soldover Hinkle '80
Burlington, Vt.
Aug. 13, 2022
Melissa Hutson ’01
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER AND PARTNER, KIRKLAND & ELLIS

DOUBLE HOO MELISSA HUTSON ’01, (COLLEGE ’98) HAS REACHED THE UPPER ECHELONS of law practice in private equity financing.

Among the deals she has worked on are Bain Capital and Hellman & Freidman’s $17 billion acquisition of athenahealth, Blackstone’s $1.6 billion acquisition of Interior Logic Group, and AbbVie’s $63 billion acquisition of Allergan. She joined Kirkland in 2015, after first rising through the ranks and becoming partner at Simpson Thacher & Bartlett.

TELL US A LITTLE ABOUT WHAT A TYPICAL DAY might be like for you.

One of the things I like most about my job is that every day is different. My work varies wildly from representing large-cap sponsors on multibillion-dollar transactions to representing companies on small financings. I’m also a member of Kirkland’s executive committee and help lead the U.S. debt finance group, so I have a fair amount of management duties that keep me busy as well. Truly, no day is the same, and I wouldn’t have it any other way.

WHAT MAKES A GOOD private equity lawyer?

Fundamentally, we are in the client service business. We need to be responsive to our clients’ demands, while proactively advising them on risks and considerations they have not yet contemplated. Ultimately, our clients want to get the deal done, so being commercial, constructive and creative in our approach is critical to achieving a successful outcome for our clients.

WHAT WERE THE SECRETS to your success?

I’ve found success, first and foremost, by working hard. The best way to improve as a transactional lawyer is to get lots of reps, and I’ve been fortunate to have done thousands of transactions throughout my 23-year career alongside the brightest, most sophisticated, most knowledgeable colleagues and clients. In addition to being committed to the job, it’s important to me to always be kind and respectful to everyone with whom I work—my clients, my peers and attorneys who work for me. When you do your part to make a fairly difficult job as enjoyable as possible, everyone benefits.

YOUR FATHER, JOHN HUTSON, WAS THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE NAVY. How did being in a military family shape you?

As a young lawyer, my father was my No. 1 professional inspiration. He was passionate about his career and incredibly dedicated, while also being a wonderful father and husband. He was very driven but never compromised his morals and ethics, and prioritized doing good. I’ve always strived to live up to his example. Being in the military, we moved around every couple of years, which forced me to deal with change and the unknown. I was constantly put into new situations with people I didn’t know, and it taught me to hone my interpersonal skills. This has served me well in my law career.

WHAT LESSONS LEARNED AT UVA AND/OR UVA LAW have served you well?

UVA taught me to be a truly well-rounded lawyer. I not only received an amazing education, but also got involved in numerous activities at the Law School outside the classroom. This allowed me to see the bigger picture and understand how I could effect change in different ways. At Kirkland, we love to hire UVA Law students because they are the full package—bright, knowledgeable and have strong interpersonal skills.

WHAT DO YOU DO TO DECOMPRESS from your work life?

Spending time with my husband, Matt, and our three daughters, Eloise, Adelaide and Georgia, brings me immeasurable joy. Witnessing my daughters grow, learn and explore the world together fills my heart with a sense of pride and fulfillment. My family is a constant gentle reminder of what truly matters.

YOU HAVE THE LAST WORD. What do you want to say?

After decades of practicing law, I know this to be true: The most successful lawyers are those who are genuinely interested in what they do. Don’t be afraid to take every opportunity you get and discover what fulfills you.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Venue/Event</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAY 29</td>
<td>WASHINGTON, D.C.</td>
<td>Willard Hotel</td>
<td>11:45 A.M.-1:30 P.M.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>With Dean Risa Goluboff</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAY 30</td>
<td>NORTHERN VIRGINIA</td>
<td>Ritz-Carlton, Tysons Corner</td>
<td>6:30-8:30 P.M.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>With Dean Risa Goluboff</td>
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<tr>
<td>JUNE 1</td>
<td>VIRGINIA BEACH</td>
<td>Hilton Oceanfront</td>
<td>8 A.M.</td>
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<td>Breakfast during Virginia</td>
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<td>State Bar Meeting</td>
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<td>JUNE 25</td>
<td>CROMWELL, CONN.</td>
<td>TPC River Highlands</td>
<td>6:30-8 P.M.</td>
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<td>With Dean Leslie Kendrick '06</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEPT. 17</td>
<td>ATLANTA</td>
<td>Wimbish House</td>
<td>11:45 A.M.-1:30 P.M.</td>
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<td>With Dean Leslie Kendrick '06</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEPT. 18</td>
<td>BIRMINGHAM, ALA.</td>
<td>City Club</td>
<td>11:45 A.M.-1:30 P.M.</td>
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<td>With Dean Leslie Kendrick '06</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEPT. 24</td>
<td>CHARLOTTESVILLE</td>
<td>Oakencroft Winery</td>
<td>6:30-8 P.M.</td>
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<td>With Dean Leslie Kendrick '06</td>
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<td>DEC. 12</td>
<td>WASHINGTON, D.C.</td>
<td>Metropolitan Club</td>
<td>6-8:30 P.M.</td>
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<td>With Dean Leslie Kendrick '06</td>
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<tr>
<td>DEC. 16</td>
<td>RICHMOND, VA.</td>
<td>Jefferson Hotel</td>
<td>6-8 P.M.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>With Dean Leslie Kendrick '06</td>
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</tbody>
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