Winter 2013

Richmond Law Magazine: Winter 2013

Follow this and additional works at: http://scholarship.richmond.edu/law-magazine

Part of the Other Law Commons

Recommended Citation
http://scholarship.richmond.edu/law-magazine/38

This Magazine is brought to you for free and open access by the School of Law at UR Scholarship Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Richmond Law Magazine by an authorized administrator of UR Scholarship Repository. For more information, please contact scholarshiprepository@richmond.edu.
We don’t ignore price.
Why do we ignore boilerplate contracts?
Letter from Wendy Perdue

Dear Alumni and Friends,

In early February, we said farewell to one of the legal titans of the Virginia judiciary, Justice Harry L. Carrico, the former chief justice of the Virginia Supreme Court and the longest-serving justice in Virginia history. His funeral service was held on the University of Richmond campus, a particularly appropriate location because, for the last nine years, Justice Carrico has been our Jurist-in-Residence—teaching seminars, judging moot courts, and talking one-on-one with students who sought his guidance.

Throughout his career, Justice Carrico devoted much energy to educating young lawyers about the legal profession and what it means to be a professional. He created the first required course on professionalism for newly admitted lawyers—a model that has been widely emulated by other states.

Justice Carrico’s vision of professionalism included his deep commitment to public service and serving the public good. It is fitting that our pro bono center is named the Harry L. Carrico Center for Pro Bono Service.

But beyond courses and curricula, he understood so well that in the formation of character, one-on-one conversations can have the biggest impact. He held regular office hours here at the law school and never passed up an opportunity to talk with students.

In person, Justice Carrico was a kind, gentle, and humble man with, I might add, a very good sense of humor. Tara Casey, the director of the Carrico Center, told me that when she told Justice Carrico that she was taking his portrait to UR Downtown to be hung in the Carrico Center last year, he replied, “You better not tell people that you are going to be hanging Justice Carrico downtown. They might get the wrong idea.”

In 1944, Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson wrote Tribute to Country Lawyers, an article that could easily have been about Justice Carrico:

“[H]e loved his profession; he had a real sense of dedication to the administration of justice; he held his head high as a lawyer; he rendered and exacted courtesy, honor, and straightforwardness at the bar. He respected the judicial office deeply, demanded the highest standards of competence and disinterestedness and dignity, despised all political use of or trifling with judicial power, and had an affectionate regard for every man who filled his exacting prescription of the just judge. The law to him was like a religion, and its practice was more than a means of support; it was a mission.”

Justice Jackson concluded, “It was from this brotherhood that America has drawn its statesmen and its judges.” Indeed. The Commonwealth of Virginia was privileged to have had such a man in its judiciary, and we at the University of Richmond have likewise been honored to have had him among us sharing his experience and wisdom.

Sincerely,

Wendy Perdue
Dean
The School of Law, the city of Richmond, and the Commonwealth of Virginia paused to celebrate the remarkable life of Justice Harry L. Carrico, who died in January. On our inside front cover, Dean Wendy Perdue reflects on Virginia’s longest-serving Supreme Court justice and his legacy of professionalism, deep commitment to public service, and good humor.
Features

Outsourcing Childcare
If the law treated families’ decisions about childcare like businesses’ decisions about outsourcing, families would be more free to make choices best for them.

By Joan Tupponce

The Long Wait for October
With Bridge to Practice fellowships, Richmond Law is helping promising candidates stay on course to become public servants as they await bar exam results.

By Paul Brockwell Jr.

Click to Agree
When consumers agree to boilerplate contracts without reading them, they fail to send a signal to the marketplace.

By Jim Gibson

Departments
2 For the Record
21 Faculty Briefs
24 Student News
26 Alumni News
27 Class Notes
A conversation with Justice Kagan

In October, Elena Kagan became the third Supreme Court associate justice in the last three years to visit Richmond Law. Justice Antonin Scalia spoke as Orator-In-Residence in November 2010, and Justice Stephen Breyer helped dedicate the Merhige Moot Courtroom in October 2011.

During a wide-ranging conversation led by Dean Wendy Perdue and streamed by C-SPAN, Kagan talked about her decision to become a lawyer, explained the purpose of her questions during oral arguments, and commented on some of the court’s rituals. She also took questions from the audience, composed largely of law students.


As a justice, she is sympathetic to the lawyers who argue before her and the other justices. “Having been on both sides,” she said, “it’s really clear to me which side is harder.”

But still, the “hot bench is a good thing,” she said. A lawyer repeating what’s already in the brief is less helpful during oral arguments than the probing questions justices ask to clarify arguments or, as she put it, “float some ideas” with other justices.

“[At times,] it’s appropriate or opportune to ask a question that really contains a point or suggests something about the way I’m thinking about a case,” she said.

That’s particularly true for her as the most junior justice, who speaks last during conference as cases are being debated in private, she said. “I myself think it’s a hazing ritual,” she said, one of many lines that drew good-natured laughter from the audience.

Go to www.c-spanvideo.org/program/308291-1 to view the entire program.

What the justices said when they came to Richmond Law

“I don’t think I really did want to be a lawyer. The truth was I never thought what my father [a lawyer] did was very interesting. Now I think it seems enormously interesting, but when I was a child growing up, I didn’t really get it.”

—Justice Elena Kagan

“Turn on the television set and see what happens when people choose to resolve their differences with guns and bricks instead of in the courts.”

—Justice Stephen Breyer

“I’d rather have the people rewrite the Constitution, even in that Byzantine, indirect fashion, than have it rewritten by entirely unaccountable judges.”

—Justice Antonin Scalia
Rodriguez at 40: Exploring new paths to equal educational opportunity

Nearly 40 years ago, the Supreme Court handed down a 5-4 decision effectively cutting off the federal courts as a remedy for addressing educational inequality. The decision also declared that the Constitution does not guarantee a right to education.

On March 8, Richmond Law will host a conference exploring new solutions to the challenges created by the court’s ruling in the case, San Antonio Independent School District v. Rodriguez.

The case isn’t a household name like Brown v. Board, but its implications continue to affect efforts to reform education in districts across the country today. The Rodriguez decision drove litigation to state courts, where there has been varying success at chipping away at funding formulas that result in resource disparities.

The core issue presented 40 years ago was whether a school funding system based on property taxes violates the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment. Variations in real estate tax assessments create significant inequalities in the resources available for school districts, to the disadvantage of lower income and minority areas. But the court upheld the constitutionality of the funding models, saying the solution to the issues raised is best left to the laboratories of the states.

“The court itself said we may have relied on this system for too long,” says Kimberly Robinson, professor of law and organizer of the Rodriguez conference. “And yet states have clung to real estate tax assessments because no one’s forced them to change it.”

The conference is co-hosted with Harvard Law’s Charles Hamilton Houston Institute for Race and Justice. The event is free and will bring together leading scholars, educators, and practitioners to discuss new approaches for achieving equal educational opportunity in the United States.

Charles Ogletree, a professor at Harvard Law and director of the Houston Institute, will provide the lunchtime keynote address for the daylong conference timed with the Rodriguez anniversary. Ogletree and Robinson are also co-editing a volume of chapters submitted by moderators and speakers that will help share more broadly the conversations and ideas exchanged.

“What I hope is that people in the community—alumni and students—and throughout the country realize that this is a unique event,” Robinson says. “Gathering together the leading scholars, educators, and practitioners to analyze how the law and policy can be creative in addressing the longstanding disparities in educational opportunity is not routinely done at conferences.”

—Paul Brockwell Jr.

For more information and to register, visit http://law.richmond.edu/rodriguez. Registration is required, and seating is limited.
Guess who?

Michelle Rahman might have the most interesting job in the law school. As associate dean for admissions, she read 2,823 applications for the Class of 2015. Behind the enviable LSAT scores and glowing recommendations of its 154 members is a breadth and depth of experience difficult to summarize. Here are a handful of facts about this year’s class taken from Rahman’s annual summary:

Among you are 34 political science majors; English runs a distant second. One of you is a member of both Mensa and Bluegrass Mensa. Eight of you are married; three of you have children, one a set of twins. Nine of you are Eagle Scouts, and one has received the Girl Scout Gold Award. Fifteen percent are students of color. One is a practicing Buddhist. Two are 20 years old; the eldest is 43.

You speak English, French, Russian, Spanish, Tagalog, Gaelic, German, Hindi, Persian, Portuguese, Korean, Urdu, Punjabi, Mandarin, and Arabic. You come from 26 states, D.C., Germany, France, Italy, Chile, and Australia. You are citizens of Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Russia, China, Lithuania, and Canada. One of you is a member of a Japanese drumming ensemble. Your class LSAT median is in the top 14 percent of test takers. You are alumni of 75 American and 2 Canadian universities.

One of you wrote, “I spent nine years and lived in 15 homes before I found a place to call home.... At one house my sister and I weren’t allowed to eat at the dinner table with the ‘real family.’” Other things you wrote: “I dreaded the prospect of having to take a life,” “When people think of Islam and human rights, they remember my pen,” and, quoting Calvin Coolidge, “Persistence.”

One of you received the Global War on Terrorism medal. One is a Nashville songwriter/musician, and another a member of a holding company with joint ventures in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf. You have been teachers and carry certifications in CPR, wilderness first aid, public health, and bioterrorism. One of you has had formal gambling addiction training.

One of you has gone diving in eight countries. One was voted best all-around varsity cheerleader. One lost 80 pounds in less than a year. One taught children in wheelchairs to ride horses.

One of you drove a taxi for 17 years to support a child whose mother had simply walked away. One of your mothers told you, “If you curse at the cookies you’re baking in antique Sicilian, they taste better.”

Among your parents are the president of Pakistan’s Supreme Court Bar Association and an African huntress known as “one shot.” One of you is number 28 of 42 children in the family. Several of you are the first in your family to attend college.

Among the positions you have held: bus driver, carpenter, reporter/producer for Satellite Television Asia Region in Hong Kong, model, appliance repairman, prosthetic knee fabricator, European delegate to the United Nations, four kinds of engineers, and volunteer for soup kitchens, food banks, crisis lines, neonatal intensive care wards, GED prep programs, and domestic violence shelters.

One of you started a healthcare corporation serving people in Appalachia. Another of you was responsible for the four-hour birthing process of 200 pregnant horses during the six-month foaling period. One of you lived in a tent in Montana for four months while teaching in an inner city. One of you is a hip-hop director and radio DJ.

The challenge is guessing who is who.
As waters recede, legal complications rise for insurance claims

Estimates vary, but insurance losses from Hurricane Sandy may reach $40 billion to $60 billion. If so, the losses covered by private insurers will top the $24.6 billion paid out after the destruction of the World Trade Towers in 2001.

But those claims are likely to be enormously complicated and, for property owners whose claims are denied, downright bewildering, says Professor Peter Swisher in a forthcoming article discussing concurrent causation issues in property insurance coverage disputes.

When a hurricane blows inland and sea waters rise, how is a court to adjudicate a dispute over a property insurance policy that, for example, covers losses caused by windstorm, but excludes coverage for losses from flood and other water damage, and also includes an anti-concurrent causation clause that denies coverage when these multiple, concurrent causes result in loss?

In this situation, the courts have been guided by competing judicial approaches to coverage and exclusions to coverage, writes Swisher. One approach looks at the intentions and reasonable expectations of the contracting parties, he writes. A second, more pro-insurer approach adheres strictly to the plain meaning of the words in the insurance contract. Courts also sometimes adopt a middle path, he writes, honoring “the reasonable expectations of parties to coverage … that are supplemental to—rather than at variance with—the terms of the parties’ insurance contract.”

The experience of post-Hurricane Katrina property insurance coverage disputes demonstrates “a judicial interpretive clash” between federal district courts in Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, he writes, and he anticipates similar confusion in the wake of Hurricane Sandy.

For property owners, Swisher’s forthcoming article will offer six possible defenses for counteracting the exclusionary language of anti-concurrent causation clauses in many homeowners’ insurance policies.

CURRICULUM

Civilian workers in conflict zones, antibribery law among topics of new courses

The Law School introduced 13 new courses to the curriculum this academic year covering topics as wide-ranging as civilian workers in conflict zones, antibribery law, clean and renewable energy, reproductive rights, and drafting wills.

Among the most innovative is Innocents Abroad? Civilian Workers in Conflict Zones, an interdisciplinary seminar taught by law professor John Paul Jones and colleagues from UR’s biology and American studies faculty. “We decided that there was a very open and comprehensive understanding of the risks for service members—military personnel—in conflict zones,” Jones said, “but we didn’t understand that the same thing was true for people engaged in the new phenomenon of outsourcing conflict operations.”

One student project this fall focused on advice with respect to kidnapping and hostage-taking; another addressed arrest and detention by local authorities.

Another new offering, a course on comparative criminal procedure taught by Ron Bacigal, is among the few Richmond Law courses open to Richmond undergraduates.
A summer of scares

Rebecca Johnson, a 3L, learned to dread weekends this past summer.

There was the weekend an estranged husband stole her client’s car, chained it to a tree, and removed its engine. There were the weekends when he filed false complaints with the magistrate’s office, leading to her client’s arrest. There was the weekend he surreptitiously removed the gas cap of the woman’s car and flicked a lit cigarette in her lap at a gas station.

There was the weekend their daughter reached for a camo gun on his coffee table during a visitation. There was the weekend the father showed up with the girl at the emergency room, falsely alleging that she was being sexually abused while in her mother’s care and demanding a rape kit. The little girl was only 2 years old.

“I was holding my breath every weekend when this child would go spend time with her dad,” Johnson said.

Johnson got involved in her client’s life through Richmond Law’s Jeanette Lipman Family Law Clinic. The clinic provides legal assistance to families and children in Richmond. For law students, it provides the kind of real-life experience impossible to replicate with mock trials and client simulations.

“In mock trial, it all proceeds a certain way,” said clinic director Dale Cecka. “Being a litigator, especially in family court, you have to be able to act on the fly. Nothing is ever as you think it’s going to turn out.”

The outcome Johnson was working toward with her client, a Chesterfield nursing student trying to divorce an abusive husband, was safety for her and her daughter. Johnson, with Cecka at her side, worked with the woman all summer to prepare to represent her at an August child custody hearing.

The summer of scares gave the case an urgency beyond other court appear-

ences Johnson had made by this point in her legal education. “I really, truly felt like if we didn’t help her that day, one of them would end up dead.”

Johnson’s goal for the hearing was straightforward: She argued to maintain the status quo of shared custody, with the added provision of supervised visitation when the daughter was in the father’s care. Johnson hoped for a continuation to allow a court-ordered psychiatric evaluation of the father that would, she presumed, put in further doubt his fitness as a parent. Her basic argument that day: “Mom just wants her daughter to be OK.”

After five hours of statements, witnesses and cross-examination, the judge declined continuation and rendered his verdict: sole physical and legal custody for the mother.

Johnson wasn’t sure she understood correctly at first, but then “I felt like I could finally breathe again,” she said.

For the mother, who had been in and out of hiding at domestic violence shelters for months, “the nightmare was over,” Johnson said. “It was like 100 pounds had been lifted off her shoulder. She was just very happy to have him out of her life.”

From the bench, the judge praised Johnson’s advocacy. Johnson was particularly proud of her navigation of the rules of evidence using knowledge she’d picked up from Professor Corinna Lain’s criminal procedure course and the trial advocacy board.

Word got around, said Cecka, even leading to a job offer from a criminal practice firm.

“She’s going to be known forever for this case in Chesterfield County,” Cecka said.

Four months after the hearing, Johnson attended a December graduation. Not her own, but her client’s, from her nursing program. She was building a new life.

“It was a really good moment,” said Johnson.
For the Record

How did you get started in career development for attorneys?
I started in law school career development in 2004 at Northwestern in Chicago. I practiced for a few years and decided to make the transition because the things that I enjoyed most at the firm were related more to career development and summer programs—not as much the practice side of law.

What do lawyers need to know today to be successful in a challenging job market?
Certainly, the credentials that are on your materials are important. But whatever your background and experience, it is equally important to be able to present yourself well and to demonstrate the kind of personality that really is going to prove to an employer that you’re somebody who would be a good fit there. There’s more focus on the total package and the personal elements than maybe there was several years ago.

What do you hear from employers about whom they’re looking to hire?
There’s a huge focus these days on being ready, having a sense from day one about the practice and being able to make a contribution, whether that’s in the private or the public sector. Employers are looking for young law graduates who know what it takes to practice and have as much practical experience as they can.

Are there too many lawyers?
In an increasingly complex and global economy, there is a strong need for professionals with problem-solving skills. However, within traditional practice, there is a mismatch right now between the need for legal services and the interests of lawyers. In other words, there are communities that are underserved by lawyers even as interest in practicing in large law firms exceeds demand. It’s a complicated puzzle made more complex by fundamental changes in the practice. It is very important for law students to think carefully about how and where they intend to apply their legal education.

How will career development at Richmond Law meet the needs of students entering the job market?
We need to focus on our students in the fall semester of their first year and help them evaluate themselves, their interests, and various life values, and how these might lead to thinking about practice or choosing a practice area or setting. Even if you don’t know exactly your niche area, there’s a lot you can do to hit the ground running based on a few things that are interesting to you. We want to get students to explore those interests, meet people, and get prepared from day one.

What is it that you most want alumni to know?
I don’t know if it’s something they don’t know, but just how much we appreciate them at the School of Law and how much students really appreciate the opportunity to talk with them and to learn from them and interact with them. They have stories and backgrounds that are interesting, and people can learn so much from that.

If you had to pick a different career path, what would it be?
It’s funny because my undergraduate training is in journalism, and I think there are some things that are related—liking to investigate things and talk with people. I might have gone a little further down that road. It’s hard to know because I feel like I ended up in the right place.

How do you relax?
I have a 2-year-old, and that makes it pretty easy when I get home. [Laughs.] I think it’s relaxing. She obviously views things so differently. As an adult, you pass by things. You don’t notice them, or they’re not exciting. But they are to her. We have too many trees, too many leaves that need to be raked. To find one for her that’s the perfect leaf, that’s orange and beautiful, it’s so exciting. “Isn’t it beautiful, Mommy?” I think it’s sad that we lose that sense of magic about things that are kind of everyday.

Discovery
Janet Hutchinson had no plans to leave her position at Emory University School of Law, at least not until Dean Wendy Perdue gave her a call. In September, Hutchinson came to Richmond as the new associate dean for career development.

Janet Hutchinson had no plans to leave her position at Emory University School of Law, at least not until Dean Wendy Perdue gave her a call. In September, Hutchinson came to Richmond as the new associate dean for career development.
Outsourcing childcare

By Joan Tupponce
Illustrations by Robert Meganck
The phone rings, and Kris Henderson, the School of Law’s associate dean for student services and administration, checks the clock in her office to see whether it’s 4:15 p.m. That’s the time her husband, Vince, always calls to say he has picked up their little “munchkin,” 8-year-old Haley, from after-school care and is headed to lyrical dance class at a studio just a couple of miles away.

Henderson knows the routine. Haley will rush inside to change into her black dance pants and light blue leotard and then sit still while her father brushes her auburn hair. He will pull it back, placing a rubber band around the long locks, and braid the strands. After Haley scoots off to class, Vince will wait patiently in the reception area for Henderson, who always arrives at 5:30 p.m. He will hand his wife Haley’s clothes and book bag and will update her on Haley’s day. The conversation lasts about five minutes.

“We are like two ships in the night,” Henderson said. “He leaves to go for a workout, and I use the time that I wait for Haley to answer emails and catch up on things at the office.”

The Hendersons’ choices about childcare and after-school care are ones that all parents face at some point. They are complicated and differ from family to family, but the law surprisingly reflects value judgments that restrain families from freely making these decisions, argues Henderson’s colleague, law professor Meredith Johnson Harbach. Her remedy: treating childcare decisions like the ones businesses make regarding outsourcing. She calls her recent article on the topic, published in Yale Journal of Law & Feminism, “Outsourcing Childcare.”

Her idea to analyze childcare as a form of outsourcing sprang from a New York Times article, “Need a Life? She’ll Arrange One.” In it, writer Deborah Schoeneman profiles Allison Storr, a personal manager, who, for a hefty monthly fee helps her clients decide “nearly all things lifestyle-related,” from their wardrobe to their tastes. Harbach saw similarities between Schoeneman’s article and the topic of business outsourcing, then being debated in political circles.

“I was surprised by the striking parallels,” she said. “I started to think about all the ways in which contemporary American families are outsourcing or partnering with third parties to do things that they usually do themselves. I had a light-bulb moment to delve into the outsourcing model.”

Her analysis acknowledges “the reality that parents, like businesses, make diverse, strategic decisions about which work to perform in-house and when to collaborate with outside partners,” she writes. The law, she argues, should not take sides in these decisions.

“Firms generally are free to outsource because the law doesn’t direct them to do otherwise. Successful business outsourcing relies on a state that generally accepts a variety of outsourcing decisions rather than taking a position on which choices are right or wrong. The law similarly should exist largely to accommodate family decisions concerning childcare.”

In her article, Harbach points out the dramatic shift in family dynamics over the past 60 years. “June and Ward Cleaver are out,” she says, referring to the 1950s show Leave it to Beaver that served as the poster child for a generation of pearl-clad, stay-at-home moms. So if the Cleavers and the conventional family they represent are out, what’s in? Diversity.

Today there is no “typical modern American family,” said Harbach, noting that the number of single-women-headed households almost doubled from the early 1970s to the mid-2000s. “One of the shifts in families is the number of mothers that work outside the home. According to the latest data, most moms want to work, but they want to work less than they are.”

For many families, decisions about childcare are driven by the family’s financial situation. “In some cases, both parents would like to work but it’s not feasible,“ Harbach said. “In other cases one would like to stay at home and can’t.”

Only one parent in some middle-class and lower-income families, for example, can work because “childcare costs exceed the income that could be generated by the second parent potentially working outside the home,” Harbach said. “They therefore elect to provide parent-care because they can’t afford the alternative.”

Existing rules on marital tax filing and modest tax benefits that offset only a fraction of childcare expenses encourage stay-at-home care, especially for wealthy, married families. “Their practical effect is to constrain rather than accommodate individual family decisions about childcare,” Harbach said.

Single parents rarely have the choice to stay at home with their children. No one knows that better than Mindy Fenick. Each morning when she puts her 6-year-old daughter, Emma, on the school bus to elementary school, Fenick wishes she could stay at home and meet Emma at the bus stop every afternoon.

“I have absolutely no option whatsoever,” she said about working. “I don’t receive child support, which makes it harder.”
“For my family, there were real choices we could make,” she said. “I made the choice to work and have childcare. It was a true choice.”

Both she and her husband love their work and wanted to teach their daughters to live a life of purpose and balance.

“Our family’s values include the value of our children seeing both of us do work that contributes to our family well-being and that we feel has importance in our larger world,” she said. “We also value our daughters having a working-mom role model who always views them as the first priority but also has other commitments and priorities in her life.”

Harbach and her husband found and can afford high-quality childcare and “that made it easier,” she said. Still there are times when she feels the same emotional pull that many working mothers experience. “It was interesting at times to find myself at the office on a Saturday writing this paper about outsourcing childcare while I had childcare taking care of my daughters,” she said.

A preference for outsourcing childcare is evident even in public assistance policies such as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, which requires single parents to work an average of 20 to 30 hours a week to be eligible for benefits. Other public assistance policies such as The Family and Medical Leave Act, which requires employer accommodations to workers who are also caregivers, break down along class lines. The lowest earners are the least likely to take advantage of FMLA leave, either because their employers don’t qualify for the program or because the leave is taken without pay. “Many poor and working class couples can’t afford that 12 weeks,” Harbach said.

Harbach and her husband faced the childcare dilemma when their daughters, Grace and Rose, were born.

Fenick is able to be there for Emma in the morning because the early bus schedule doesn’t interfere with her job as an administrative assistant at the School of Law, which is only 15 minutes from her home. But those precious moments in the morning don’t make up for missing Emma’s milestones over the years. Fenick remembers a call around 3 p.m. one busy afternoon from her sister Michelle, who was caring for Emma when she was 15 months old. The tiny blond-haired toddler had walked about 4 feet from a chair in Michelle’s living room to a coffee table without falling. They were her first steps.

“I was really excited, but I was let down because I wasn’t there to see it,” Fenick said. “Even though Michelle taped it, I still missed it.”

Henderson also stresses the value of loving what you do to Haley, who often asks her why she can’t be a stay-at-home mom like other moms in the neighborhood. Henderson looks at her daughter and says, “I love you, but I also love my job and it’s important to love what you do.”

Henderson and her husband made the decision that they would both work when they adopted Haley.
from Russia when she was 9 months old. “There was never a question about whether I would go back to work at all,” she said. “We thought about paternity leave for my husband, who works for the county, but the county didn’t have paternity leave.”

Henderson admits she often feels left out of the social network in the community because she works. “No one has ever said anything to me, but the other moms plan things socially at the bus stop and we don’t go to the bus stop,” she said. “I don’t find out about things. You are different because you are not part of that.”

Harbach acknowledges the “Mommy Wars” debates between stay-at-home moms and working moms. Do interactions between mothers and their children suffer when mom works? Do children develop differently if their mothers work? Harbach’s response: The research says no and no. Being a stay-at-home mom is not a predictor of child development. “It’s not related to better or worse outcomes for children,” she said.

Even the term “Mommy Wars” reflects a culture that still envisions the mother as the stay-at-home parent and the father as the breadwinner. It’s that type of bias that prompted Harbach to originally title her article “Outsourcing Motherhood.”

“I was intentionally provocative with the title,” she said. “The Mommy Wars are not about whether a parent should stay at home but whether a mom should stay at home.”

For Harbach, it’s all about striking a balance in parenting and giving parents the freedom to make a choice about caretaking that suits their family. To move in that direction, Harbach advocates laws more neutral about family decisions, but that will go only so far. “Unless we address the economic realities that drive these choices, there is only so much we can do to remove restraints,” she said. “There are a lot of complex challenges embedded in this.”

Her outsourcing framework offers three insights for reshaping our thinking about these complexities, she writes. First, “it enables us to better understand the diversity of childcare decisions and the reasons underlying them.” Second, it “rejects a one-size-fits-all approach,” leaving value judgments to individual families. Third, it suggests a model for how the law can “accommodate and support a variety of approaches rather than take a position on the substantive content of childcare decisions.”

Harbach’s article, the first in a series about families and childcare, is “just the beginning of the conversation,” she said. “Another interesting new conversation has to do with men and work/life balance and men and parenting responsibilities, trying to make space for them to take a more significant role in the family.”

The “new norm” in families, whatever that might be, is “changing the reality of what the family is,” said Harbach. “I think we are in a time of transition, but we have not reached transformation.”
The long wait for October

New graduates are in limbo until results from July’s bar exam are released in October. With Bridge to Practice fellowships, Richmond Law is helping promising candidates stay on course to become public servants.

By Paul Brockwell Jr.
There is no typical day at work for Timothy Perry, L’12. One day he’s appearing in court. The next, interviewing witnesses and preparing dockets. But as a young assistant commonwealth’s attorney, he’s also out in the community, working to improve relationships between law enforcement and people in crime-ridden areas in Newport News, Va.

It’s been a dizzying few months.

“I am a first-generation college student, let alone law school [graduate],” Perry said. “It’s amazing to have just graduated, passed the bar, and now two months later become a prosecutor.”

Breaking into public sector criminal law can be tough. While new graduates can do a lot of legal work with a third-year practice certificate, public prosecutors and defenders won’t hire a new attorney without passing bar results, which don’t arrive until October. That leaves graduates with a passion for public service in the financial limbo of unpaid opportunities for months after taking the bar exam.

“The amount of growth I’ve gone through in the past three months is akin to a year of law school.”

Some just take the financial hit. Some get weekend jobs. But others are forced to give up on working in public sector criminal law.

“I’ve known graduates who have waited tables to fund themselves with the hope that they would secure a permanent position,” said Tara Casey, director of the Carrico Center for Pro Bono Service. “But we’ve also seen students who have pursued other paths because they felt—with the financial reality—that they couldn’t wait.”

Last year, Casey became the faculty supervisor of a program designed to change that dynamic. Bridge to Practice fellowships, funded by the generosity of alumni, support graduates during that period. The stipend enables fresh graduates awaiting bar results to take unpaid opportunities that will make them more competitive for full-time jobs.

“Once again, our alumni have responded to the challenges facing our students and provided the funding to start this outstanding program,” said Dean Wendy Perdue. “We hope to build on the success of this first year and make the program permanent.”

The School of Law awarded five fellowships to the Class of 2012, assistant commonwealth’s attorney Perry among them. Other fellows worked for prosecutors and public defenders in both Virginia and California. One fellow, Ryan Foreman, researched cases and briefed legal issues for many of the 1,200 requests for assistance submitted each month to the California Innocence Project, a nonprofit dedicated to releasing wrongfully convicted inmates.

“Our graduates are able to do a lot for these offices under the supervision of licensed attorneys,” Casey said. “We provide them with a monthly stipend to gain experience, build their reputation, and build their skills so that when the bar results come in October, they’ve already laid that groundwork to make themselves competitive for ultimately being hired.”

Bridge to Practice is part of a nationwide trend of law schools creating post-graduate fellowships for public service. And signs indicate the demand will grow. According to Perdue, around 22 percent of students identified criminal law as their primary or secondary career interest. Getting a foot in the door often steers young lawyers toward unpaid opportunities to gain experience prosecuting or defending clients.

“Most offices will only hire new prosecutors who have two to three years of experience,” said Michael Herring, Richmond commonwealth’s attorney, “and that’s a tough hurdle for a 3L to meet when they’re trying to get interviews.”

Herring says offices like his face a number of issues when trying to provide opportunities for recent graduates, including the lack of resources to fund paid internships on top of the typical budget constraints faced by localities.

“If there is a spare $5 or $10,000 sitting across the street at city hall, I’m going to try to supplement the salary of one of my full-time employees,” Herring said. “I’m not going to get it to pay a fellow or an intern. I don’t mean to sound insensitive, but that’s just the reality of my responsibility.”

That’s actually good news for folks like Davis Powell, L’12, who was hired by Herring after completing a Bridge to Practice fellowship in his office. Powell works as an assistant commonwealth’s attorney for the city of Richmond’s narcotics prosecution unit.

“Davis made this work from soup to nuts,” Herring said. “He did such a good job with the narcot-
ics team that those folks came to me and said we want our next member to be him. And that is a rare occurrence in an office like mine.”

Powell is the second fellow to spring from fellowship to full-time employment. It won’t be surprising if the trend continues.

Richmond Law graduates often have found that fellow alumni are their mentors in the field. Perry worked under the supervision of deputy commonwealth’s attorney Tyneka Flythe, L’02. And in Henrico County, Tim Dustan, L’12, another Bridge to Practice fellow, worked with commonwealth’s attorney Shannon Taylor, L’95.

“I think it would have been pretty much impossible to start my career in a prosecutor’s office without having actual, real experience prosecuting first,” said Dustan, who worked with Taylor on a special grand jury in addition to prosecuting a number of cases in Henrico. Dustan says he also benefitted from observing senior attorneys at work.

In California, Joel Hermsdorfer, L’12, decided to continue working with the Monterey County public defender’s office even after his fellowship ended. He said it’s worth it for the experience. Recently a former client stopped by with his mother to thank him for his work.

“I keep telling him I’m a law clerk because officially I am right now. I can’t sign anything or appear in court on my own yet,” Hermsdorfer said, “but it was just really nice to know that I had helped this guy.

“The amount of growth I’ve gone through in the past three months is akin to a year of law school. I’ve gained more confidence in talking with clients. I’ve gained more confidence in the courtroom and in my ability to write a motion.”

Back in Richmond, Michael Herring agrees that fellowships like Bridge to Practice provide value to both the public offices and the graduates who pursue opportunities in them.

“They’re excited. They’ve got energy, and they are busting their butts to make a favorable impression,” says Richmond’s top prosecutor. “All of that translates into good work and the fellow being an asset to the office.”

What was your most memorable experience during or following your fellowship?

“I got to try a distribution of cocaine case. It was a second offense, so there was some prison time that was coming. It was not necessarily a challenging or really complicated case, but it was a pretty big case and I got to do all of it.”

—Davis Powell, fellow with the office of the commonwealth’s attorney, Richmond; now an assistant commonwealth’s attorney

“I had a client whom I had argued for last week, a gentleman who’s probably 50 years old. He brought in his mother and thanked me for all of my work and then expressed his astonishment that I wasn’t an attorney yet.”

—Joel Hermsdorfer, fellow with the office of the public defender, Monterey County, Calif.

“The best experience thus far has been the first time the other prosecutor stepped out of the room and said, ‘You got this.’ You’re in the courtroom alone with the judge and the defendant and the defendant’s attorney. That’s a huge moment.”

—Timothy Perry, fellow with the office of the commonwealth’s attorney, Newport News, Va.; now an assistant commonwealth’s attorney

“It wasn’t the day-to-day prosecuting of misdemeanors but getting the chance to sit in on the high-profile and higher stakes cases, seeing the attorneys prosecute alleged murderers and armed robbers—seeing what people with that many years of experience put into preparation and what their own internal ethical and moral calculus is as they go through all the steps required to put together a case.”

—Tim Dustan, fellow with the office of the commonwealth’s attorney, Henrico County, Va.

“I got to meet with one of the exonerees of the California Innocence Project. He was accused and incarcerated for 19 years of a 54-year sentence. He’s since been released and dedicated his life to making sure those things don’t happen again. He’s enrolled in law school but also helps the office as an investigator.”

—Ryan Foreman, fellow with the California Innocence Project, San Diego, Calif.
We don’t ignore price. Why do we ignore boilerplate contracts?

By Jim Gibson
illustrations by Katie McBride
Why do we ignore boilerplate contracts? We don't ignore price.

Illustrations by Katie McBride

By Jim Gibson

Could exercise its option, including serving notice in 6 (six) foot high letters of fire.” But if you were an attentive customer and you wanted to hold onto your soul—or had “already given it to another party”—you could opt out of the provision by clicking a link. Those who did were rewarded with a discount offer and the chance to win free games.

You can guess what happened. The vast majority of customers never clicked the link. They simply agreed to the entire contract without reading it.

We've all been there. We've all installed some new software on a computer or made a purchase on some website. Up pops a long, undifferentiated mass of legalese. Despite our legal training, what do we do? We breeze right past the terms, click on “I Agree,” and get on with our lives. By doing so, we fail to send any signal to the marketplace about the content of the contract.

Why don’t we read these terms? Courts take them seriously, so why don’t we? We don’t ignore price. Why do we ignore contracts?

Perhaps we're just lazy and get what we deserve when we become bound to contracts we never read. That's the attitude that contract law takes: As long as we have an opportunity to read, and we indicate our assent, the fact that we didn't read makes no difference to a court.

But at a certain point, the failure to read may be more smart than slothful. If the boilerplate is too long or arrives too late in the transaction, the cost of reading and rejecting it may exceed the benefit—even if we don't like its terms. We may rationally decide to allocate our limited time and attention to something other than fine print.

Which explanation is correct? Are we lazy, or are we smart? It's hard to answer that question in the abstract because some form contracts are shorter, more accessible, and easier to understand than others. It's a context-specific inquiry. And as I mulled over these issues last year, I found myself searching for a way to give the inquiry some context.

So I bought four computers.

I bought one computer from each of the top four sellers of Windows-based systems (Acer, Dell, HP, and Toshiba). Together, they account for two-thirds of the domestic market. Through their websites, I ordered a basic unit with no extra bells and whistles, just the standard hardware and software included in the purchase price.

Most of you have probably done something like this yourselves. But then I did something you didn't. I paid attention to the boilerplate. In fact, I kept track of every form contract to which I became bound in the course of these four transactions. Why? Because I wanted to measure the cost to the consumer of actually doing what the law thinks we should do: read all those terms.

My approach was conservative; I included only contracts to which I explicitly expressed...
How to accept a boilerplate contract when buying a computer

On average, for each purchase you will enter into 25 binding contracts totaling 74,897 words. This is just a tad fewer words than in the first Harry Potter book.

Based on studies of reading rates of legal texts, the average reading time for 74,897 words of boilerplate would be just over 7 hours.

Even though sellers sometimes use the same boilerplate, reading the various contracts of all four, plus analyzing and weighing their differences, would take more than 15 hours.

Buy a computer and get reading...

Congratulation! You have sent a signal to the marketplace.
Q: How is boilerplate like an iceberg?
A: Most remains hidden until it’s too late.

Computers are expensive, but time is also money. For the average computer purchase you’d read 93 words per dollar spent. Imagine having to read that much for some everyday purchases:

Now that you’ve read and compared boilerplate from four computers, send your signal to the marketplace.

Select the computer with the best specs and most favorable terms, and register your rejection of the unfavorable boilerplate by returning the rejected computers. Then, hope for your refund. Good luck!

Congratulations!
You have sent a signal to the marketplace.*

*Disclaimer: This is something no reasonable person should do.
consent and whose terms were easy to locate. In other words, I included only contracts that a court would clearly enforce against me.

The result? Even with my conservative approach, each purchase produced, on average, 25 binding contracts totaling 74,897 words. To put that in perspective, it’s just a tad fewer words than in the first Harry Potter book. Of course, Harry Potter is a page-turner, whereas boilerplate contracts are anything but. So perhaps a better analogy is tax forms: you could read every word of the instruction booklet for IRS Form 1040a, cover to cover, all 88 pages, and still be more than a thousand words short of the boilerplate total from a single computer purchase. (Or the truly masochistic can try reading a typical law review article, then reading it again, and then once more. Without skipping the footnotes.)

How long would it take the average consumer to read all those terms? Based on studies of reading rates of legal texts, the average reading time for 74,897 words of boilerplate would be just over seven hours. So if you want to send an informed signal to the marketplace about the terms of computer contracts, set aside almost a full working day. And even at that slow rate, studies show that comprehension is pretty poor.

But wait—computers are expensive. One should expect to spend some time checking them out before parting with so much money. I addressed this issue by expressing the consumer’s burden in dollars per word. Even under this metric, the burden is high: 93 words per dollar spent. Imagine having to read 93 words of boilerplate each time you buy a can of soda, 279 words when buying a $3 gallon of milk, or 5,580 words when filling a 20-gallon tank with gas.

What’s more, these figures probably underestimate the cost to consumers of reading the fine print because competition works best when consumers can compare products. To really send an informed signal to the marketplace, a consumer would have to read the boilerplate from more than one product. Some contracts will be the same from seller to seller—for example, all four here use the same Windows license—but it would still take more than 15 hours just to read the various contracts of these four sellers, let alone the time it would take to analyze and weigh their differences.

And it gets worse. Of the 74,897 average words, only 7,698 were presented to me before my purchase. That’s about one in ten. The other 90 percent revealed themselves only after the computer arrived and I started it up. So if you really want to “shop” for boilerplate, you have to order multiple computers, await their arrival, start them all up, open the various programs, and then examine the boilerplate within. Only then could you register your rejection of boilerplate terms with the marketplace—e.g., by returning the rejected computers and receiving refunds. Good luck with that.

What does all this mean? With computer purchases, at least, it means that the cost of actually reading the fine print is so high that doing so is irrational; consumers who don’t read are being smart, not lazy. Consequently, the market is doing nothing to regulate the terms of boilerplate. The market will respond if Dell charges a high price, but if Dell buries a pro-seller provision in its boilerplate (really just a subtle way of raising the price, right?), consumers will have no idea, and the market will not pressure Dell to remove it. And that means there’s little reason to enforce the contract.

Mine is not the only study that tracks the costs of reading contracts, although it is the only one that follows consumers all the way through a transaction. Despite the mounting evidence that consumers don’t read, some scholars argue that boilerplate should be enforced. One theory is that some subset of consumers reads, and the readers can represent the rest of us. That sometimes happens—witness the recent public outcry over Instagram’s changes to its user terms—but those instances are very rare exceptions to the rule. Another theory is that these terms don’t matter—that sellers ignore them just as much as consumers do—and that disputes are handled as customer service issues, not legal matters. But this argument proves too much; if that’s the case, why bother with boilerplate terms at all? Why bother to pay attorneys to write them and make courts enforce them if no one cares about them? It would be cheaper for seller and consumer alike to do away with them.

No, the fact is that these terms do matter. It’s in the fine print that you promise to arbitrate rather than litigate. It’s in the fine print that you agree to pay Dell a restocking fee, allow Microsoft to share your private information, and limit the remedies you can claim against McAfee. It’s in the fine print that you agree to waive participation in a class action suit.

Reasonable people can disagree about whether waiving class actions or paying restocking fees is a good thing. But the whole point of the competitive free market is that we do not make these decisions for each other. Rather, each of us makes an individual decision, and the market responds accordingly. That almost never happens with consumer contracts. Their length and manner of presentation actively discourage it.

When we fail to read, we fail to make individual decisions, and the market fails as well. Contract law needs to catch up with this reality.

Jim Gibson is a professor and the director of the Intellectual Property Institute at Richmond Law. This article derives from a publication, “Vertical Boilerplate,” forthcoming in Washington & Lee Law Review.
Professor **Carol Brown** joined the programs committee of The American College of Real Estate Lawyers, the premier organization of U.S. real estate lawyers.

Blackstone Professor of Law **Hamilton Bryson**’s latest set of reports, **Robert Paynell’s King’s Bench Reports**, was reviewed in *American Journal of Legal History*. The last sentence of the review notes, “Professor Bryson is to be congratulated on this excellent translation and scholarly edition of an important set of reports.”


*Virginia Business Magazine* named **Tara Casey**, director of the Carrico Center for Pro Bono Service, a “Legal Elite” in the area of legal services/pro bono law. In December, she published an op-ed in *Roanoke Times* about a dispute over whether Virginia’s attorney general has the legal power to carry out his threat to deny state legal counsel to the commonwealth’s Board of Health and its members. “Any threats from the attorney general’s office are only that—threats that are not grounded in Virginia law,” she wrote.

**Dale Cecka**, director of the Jeanette Lipman Family Law Clinic, published “Persons with TBI in the Workplace: Implications for Employee Assistance Professionals” in the November 2012 issue of *Journal of Workplace Behavioral Health*. She will present a paper titled “Abolish Anonymous Reporting to Child Protective Services” at the 6th Annual Midwest Family Law Consortium Workshop, University of Wisconsin, Madison, in April; the article will be published in *The Wisconsin Journal of Law, Gender & Society*.

Cecka and **Julie McConnell**, director of the Children’s Defense Clinic, will present their poster presentation “Chipping Away at Cognitive Bias: A Cross-Clinic Public-Private Approach to Domestic Violence” at the AALS Conference on Clinical Legal Education in April.

Professor **Hank Chambers** presented “Why Lincoln Waited to Issue the Emancipation Proclamation” at the Mid-Atlantic People of Color Legal Scholarship Conference in January.

**Tim Coggins**, associate dean for library and information services, presented on recent developments in copyright law and fair use at a Virginia Library Association conference in Williamsburg, Va. He also wrote the chapter “Legal Periodicals, Indexes, and Other Information Sources” for the 2012 edition of *A Guide to Legal Research in Virginia*, a publication co-edited by **Gail Zwirner**, head of access services at the Muse Law Library. She also authored one of its chapters, “Fastcase.”

Professor **Joel Eisen** presented “Who Regulates the Smart Grid? FERC’s Authority Over Demand Response Compensation in Wholesale Electricity Markets” to students and faculty at UCLA School of Law. He was also a panelist at the symposium “Law in a Distributed Energy Future,” held at the University of San Diego School of Law; his paper from that program will be published in the *San Diego Journal of Climate and Energy Law*, which sponsored the symposium. His article “Finality in Brownfields Remediation and Reuse” was published in the *Southwestern Law Review*’s symposium issue on “CERCLA and the Future of Liability-Based Environmental Regulation.” He will participate in an invitation-only conference at the University of Texas, “Resource Adequacy in Competitive Electricity Markets.” The Academy of Finland asked him to serve as a peer reviewer of a proposal on climate change mitigation and energy efficiency.
In October, Jim Gibson, director of the Intellectual Property Institute, moderated a panel on technology and national security featuring former CIA director Michael Hayden, Google executive chairman Eric Schmidt, and former U.S. chief information officer Vivek Kundra. The panel was hosted by the National Military Family Association; Gibson is a member of the association’s technology advisory council.

Assistant professor Chiara Giorgetti organized and moderated “Leading Figures in International Dispute Resolution Series: A Conversation with James Crawford” at the headquarters of American Society of International Law. She presented “Who Decides Who Decides?: the Selection of Arbitrators in International Investment Disputes” at the George Washington International and Comparative Law Colloquium. In November, she gave a talk titled “Syria: Is There a Legal Responsibility to Protect?” at the international law colloquium on the Arab Spring at Baltimore University School of Law.

The Corporate Rights Versus Children’s Interests Workshop at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver selected for presentation a paper by assistant professor Meredith Harbach, “Childcare Market Failures.” The workshop is organized by the Vulnerability and the Human Condition Initiative of the Feminism and Legal Theory Project at Emory University.

Professor Mary Heen published “Congress, Public Values, and the Taxing Power” in Administrative & Regulatory Law News, a widely circulated publication of the American Bar Association Section on Administrative Law and Regulatory Practice.


Professor Ann Hodges taught a session on employment discrimination and labor law at a Federal Judicial Center program for more than 50 appellate, district, and magistrate judges of the 4th Circuit. She also appeared on WTVR-TV discussing whether churches are endangering their tax-exempt status by engaging in political activity. “They can do things like voter education, voter registration, those sorts of activities,” she said. “What they can’t do is endorse a candidate.”

Corinna Lain’s article “Upside-Down Judicial Review” was published in Georgetown Law Journal. Lain, associate dean for faculty development, will participate in the 2013 Maryland Discussion Group on Constitutionalism—fondly also called the Maryland Constitutional Law Schmooze. The event brings together leading experts in constitutional law and political science. This year’s discussion topic is executive power.


Wendy Perdue, dean and professor, was nominated to serve a three-year term on the executive committee of the American Association of Law Schools and was nominated to the Board of Governors of the Virginia Bar Association.

Assistant professor Jack Preis was interviewed by Bloomberg Radio’s Bloomberg Law.

Professor Kimberly Robinson gave a presentation on Fisher v. University of Texas to the National Association of Medical Minority Educators’ 37th Annual Conference and a talk titled “The High Cost of the Current Framework for Education Federalism” at a Wake Forest Law Review symposium on emerging
trends in K-16 education in October. She will give a talk, “Avenues for Recognizing a Federal Right to Education,” at one of Harvard University’s Advanced Leadership Initiative Think Tanks in April.

Noah Sachs, director of the Merhige Center for Environmental Studies, organized an election-season debate on environmental policy between representatives of the Obama and Romney campaigns and organized a conference on environmental compliance and enforcement cosponsored by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality and the Southern Environmental Network. In November, he published an op-ed in the Richmond Times-Dispatch titled “Don’t Undercut Consumer Financial Protection Agencies’ Independence.”

Assistant professor Andy Spalding presented a paper in Bled, Slovenia, in January at the GLOTHRO Workshop on the Direct Human Rights Obligations of Corporations in International Law. He presented on freedom from corruption as a human right at the American Society of International Law’s mid-year meeting. During the upcoming spring break, he will teach at Mannheim University in Germany and present a paper in Johannesburg, South Africa, at the African International Law Network Conference on Integrating Africa into the Global Economy.

An op-ed by Williams Professor of Law Carl Tobias titled “Time to Fill Judicial Vacancies in California’s Eastern District” appeared in various McClatchy Newspapers, including The Kansas City (Mo.) Star and The Sacramento Bee, and on the American Constitution Society’s blog. Tobias also placed op-eds in Detroit Free Press, Politico, The Des Moines Register, Star-Telegram (Fort Worth, Texas), New York Daily News, and National Law Journal. He spoke with WCVE-FM about Liberty University’s challenge to health care reform and was cited in numerous outlets, including The Boston Globe and Florida Times-Union.

Two blogs, SCOTUSBlog and How Appealing, each picked up a Nov. 2 blog post by associate professor Kevin Walsh (walshslaw.wordpress.com) about The Standard Fire Insurance Co. v. Knowles, a case argued at the Supreme Court in January. Walsh’s post analyzes a jurisdictional argument involving the intersection of the Class Action Fairness Act and the removal statutes.

Faculty promotions

Kristen Osenga and Noah Sachs were promoted to full professor with tenure. Kevin Walsh was promoted to associate professor.

Global perspective

Chiara Giorgetti

Chiara Giorgetti’s legal career has taken her to The Hague’s International Court of Justice, the United Nations, and offices from Geneva to New York and Washington, D.C. Her legal education spans four countries, and sovereign states have been her clients. Now the Italy native calls Richmond home.

“It’s a natural fit for Giorgetti, who joins the Richmond faculty to teach and write about international law, international arbitration, international dispute resolution, and state failure and fragility. “There’s already an incredible base that exists” at Richmond, she said. “The University’s international program has established exchange programs with a lot of other universities. I hope more law students take advantage of the many opportunities that already exist.”

Her own experience shows how complex international law can be. Prior to and while pursuing her LLM at Yale Law School, she served as associate legal adviser in the office of the legal counsel, office of the president of Eritrea, representing the nation in its border dispute with Ethiopia, a case based extensively on Italian colonial treaties.

“Representing states was incredibly interesting,” she said. “You have all of the complexities of international law, but you also have the international politics and relations perspectives.”

For her J.S.D., also at Yale, she analyzed state failure. Her dissertation, published in 2010 as A Principled Approach to State Failure, includes a case study on Somalia, a country Giorgetti served as a UNDP programme officer supervising and monitoring activities that restructured the country’s legal and judicial systems. Somalia, an independent state since 1960, did not have a central government able to exercise control for nearly two decades after its authoritarian president fled in 1991. Her analysis was the first legal study of state failure in international law.

This expertise will help her add to Richmond Law’s expanding international law curriculum and programs, she said. “It’s very timely that the law school has a more international focus because I think it is essential for students. Whether or not they want to stay and practice law in Richmond, a basic knowledge of international law is now required in all kinds of practice.”
Snake bit at orientation

It started with a snake bite and a phone call.

That’s how 154 new law students met their first client—Lucy Lockett, a hypothetical 23-year-old pet store employee. Her workplace fiasco provided the incoming 1Ls with their first training for client interviews and torts and civil procedure at new student orientation.

For the next three days, faculty and students discussed the details of the incident and how it would play out in the judicial system, prompting students to analyze the case from the perspectives of the lawyer, client, and witnesses.

“We tried to give brand-new law students exposure to how a problem comes across a lawyer’s desk. A lot of what a lawyer brings to a situation is his or her personal experience—their judgment, common sense, the ability to relate to people and ask questions,” explains Clark Williams, associate dean for academic affairs. “We want students to know that those experiences will serve them well when they enter law school and will develop even more.”

The exercise marked a new approach to the standard orientation fare of faculty introductions, finding study carrels, and setting up computer accounts. On the last day of orientation, professors held a mock torts class to introduce students to the demands of the Socratic method. The 1Ls weren’t aware of it, but several second- and third-year students attended as actors demonstrating how prepared and unprepared students might fare in class.

“Our hope is that students come to their first week of classes more energized and have a better perspective,” Williams said. “We want our students to feel ready for law school. It’s important that they not check their common sense life experiences at the door when they get here.”

A growing international footprint

Students are expanding their legal portfolios by taking advantage of opportunities to go abroad and gain international experience, whether in environmental policy, human rights, or everyday legal practice.

In October, Brianne Mullen, L’13, made her first trip abroad to co-present a paper in Barcelona, Spain, at the World Bank’s Urban Research and Knowledge Symposium. Mullen’s research examined best practices in sustainable development policies implemented by six major cities in the Asia-Pacific region. Her work was part of a graduate fellowship with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and led to the opportunity to present with her supervisor at HUD.

During summer 2012, Brittney McClain, Mason Husby, Danielle Wingfield, and Alex Sutherland—all L’14—traveled with Professor Jon Stubbs to Ghana for five weeks as part the University’s first human rights internship program in Africa. Stubbs arranged the program after years of student interest in practical experience in international human rights law.

Each student was placed with
A Ghanaian group engaging in human rights advocacy, Wingfield worked with the Human Rights Advocacy Center, assisting with divorce and domestic violence clients, as well as a case going before the Supreme Court concerning the rights of LGBTQ people in Ghana. “I was not only trying to deal with legal issues, but the basic human rights and needs,” she said. “My reason for going into the legal field was because I wanted to speak for people who couldn’t speak for themselves and advocate for people who aren’t able to articulate what they need and why they need it.”

The Law School’s London Clinical Placement Program—now in its second year—combined with the Cambridge Summer Program to offer seven students the opportunity to study international law while interning at law firms, legal aid offices, and Parliament during summer 2012. Brandon Metheny, L’14, worked for Emily Thornberry, a member of Parliament and the Labour Party’s shadow attorney general. He researched bills that Thornberry was drafting and handled correspondence with constituents and other ministers of Parliament, including Prime Minister David Cameron.

**Service**

Few people imagine law students have time for community service outside any pro bono clinical work they may do. But last fall, several student organizations prioritized giving back in events they planned during the semester.

The **Women’s Law Student Association** hosted two fundraising events for charity. For National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, the group raised more than $200 dollars for Make Strides Against Cancer by holding a cookie sale. And the group continued its focus on community service in November with “Cheers to Charity,” a wine and cheese event benefitting Feed More Richmond. WLSA collected nonperishable food and raised around $150 to benefit families who are served by Feed More’s outreach. WLSA’s secretary, Britney McPherson, L’14, says that the group has 89 members and that plans are being made to donate their time to additional organizations this spring.

Wine and cheese helped ease the stress of classes and gave students a chance to benefit the community at Cheers for Charity, a fundraiser for Feed More Richmond’s hunger relief efforts hosted by the Women’s Law Student Association.

Equipped with gloves, safety vests, pick-up tools, and trash bags, five students from the **Black Law Students Association** spent a morning picking up debris and remnants from Superstorm Sandy’s pass through Richmond. Last fall, BLSA adopted a 2-mile stretch of road starting at the intersection of Monument Avenue and Horsepen Road as part of the Keep Henrico Beautiful program. Storm damage was minimal, but branches and trash littered the road after the high winds and rain, according to president Kwadwo Yeboah-Kankam, L’13.
McGhee named NABE president

Yvonne Cockram McGhee, L’87, took office as president of the National Association of Bar Executives in August 2012.

In this role she’ll lead efforts to provide professional development for bar executives across the country. NABE’s members include association leaders from more than 250 local, state, and national bar associations representing 1.3 million members of the legal profession.

“Given the challenges the legal community is currently facing, it is now more important than ever for us to connect with colleagues to learn from one another to ensure we are all more effective in our respective roles,” McGhee wrote in a note to NABE’s members.

She’ll have a wealth of experience to draw from. In 2011, McGhee became the executive director of the Virginia Bar Association, the state’s largest voluntary professional association for attorneys. VBA membership totals more than 5,500 lawyers and judicial members across the state.

Prior to becoming VBA’s executive director, McGhee also led the Fairfax Bar Association for 11 years.

Flow state

On Aug. 10, 2012, Courtney Moates Paulk, L’00, became the 1,275th person to swim the English Channel. She did so nearly 150 years after Capt. Matthew Webb became the first, as recorded by residents of Dover, England.

It took Paulk 14 hours, 4 minutes, and 44 seconds. For much of that time, she was on autopilot—“in a flow state,” she says.

“After the first couple of hours, your brain just kind of goes quiet. It sort of shuts down,” Paulk said, describing her body’s intense focus on only swimming. “The hard part was the training. The cold water acclimation is just terrible.”

Her preparation began two years ago when she completed the Boston Light Swim, a race that tests a swimmer’s mettle for long distances in cold waters without a wetsuit. (Twenty percent of people who started the Boston swim in 2010 did not finish.)

Paulk’s 28.2-mile swim across the English Channel brought her one step closer to completing the triple crown of open water swimming. Twice, she has swum the 28.5 miles around the island of Manhattan. Now she needs only to cross the Catalina Channel, a 21-mile swim from Catalina Island to the California mainland that she plans to do later this year.

“It’s sort of shocking that anyone can do this for that long. It’s cold,” Paulk said.

Out of the water, Paulk works with Hirschler Fleischer’s litigation section in Richmond, where she’s a shareholder who represents construction clients, whether developers, contractors, or design professionals.

Read more about Paulk’s journey to complete the triple crown of open water swims on her blog at swimandtonic.wordpress.com.

Sharing the open waters with barges and other watercraft, Paulk made her swim across the English Channel with no wetsuit. Evidence of the cold can be seen in the inset.
We want to hear from you. Send us your note via the “Submit a Class Note” link at lawmagazine.richmond.edu, email us at lawalumni@richmond.edu, or contact us by mail at Law Alumni, University of Richmond School of Law, University of Richmond, VA 23173, or at 804-289-8028.

**1960s**

Philip B. Morris, B’58 and L’60, received the Richmond Bar Association’s Hunter W. Martin Professionalism Award in November. The award is presented annually to one RBA member who, throughout daily life and career, has exhibited high standards of ethics, civility, and professionalism.

S.D. Roberts “Rabbit” Moore, L’61, was selected for inclusion in the 2012 edition of Virginia Super Lawyers magazine in the category of professional liability: plaintiff.

Clifford “Gene” White, L’62, and his wife, Nancy Johnson White, W’55, took a trip to the Colorado mountains with pharmacy school friends in late May and early June.

Jerry Jones, L’65, and his wife, Betty Wade Blanton Jones, W’61, have grandchildren from coast to coast. Last summer they all met and celebrated in Williamsburg, Va.

Irving M. Blank, L’67, was named to the list of Super Lawyers in the 2012 edition of Virginia Super Lawyers.

Robert Pustilnik, L’67, was recognized by Virginia Lawyers Weekly in its 2012 Leaders in the Law class.

The Hon. Archie Yeatts III, R’64, L’67, retired after 17 years as a judge in Virginia’s 14th Judicial District in Henrico County, Va.


**1970s**

Charles L. Williams Jr., L’70, was named a 2013 Top Lawyer by The American Lawyer in the area of environmental law. He is an attorney at Gentry Locke Rakes & Moore in Roanoke, Va., and also was named to the Best Lawyers for 2013.

Stuart Katz, L’72, retired in May after 17 years as city attorney in Newport News, Va.

Cyrus A. Dolph IV, L’73, has been named to the 2013 edition of The Best Lawyers in America in the trusts and estates practice area. He is an attorney in Norfolk, Va., at Clark, Dolph, Rapaport, Hull & Brunick, which was ranked a first-tier firm for trusts and estates by U.S. News & World Report’s “Best Law Firms.”

David Mercer, L’73, developed the video concept for “Lawyers Helping Lawyers—Confidential Road to Recovery,” which was honored by the Richmond chapter of the Public Relations Society of America.

James Butts III, L’74, was appointed secretary of the board of directors of Citizens Community Bank.

Terry Batzli, B’73 and L’75, was the recipient of the 2012 Lifetime Achievement Award from the Virginia State Bar’s Family Law Section.

The Hon. Gregory L. Rupe, L’75, was elected by the General Assembly as a judge in Virginia’s 13th Judicial Circuit.

The Hon. Marcus H. Long Jr., L’76, was elected by the General Assembly as a judge in Virginia’s 27th Judicial Circuit.

Last summer Glenn Pulley, R’73 and L’76, and his wife, Pam Floyd Pulley, W’74, spent two weeks hiking, kayaking, and snorkeling in Kauai, Hawaii.

From left, Harry Shaia, L’53, and Harry Thompson, L’49, Jordi Lamas, Jaime Wisegarver, L’10, and professor and former dean John Douglass at Douglass’ portrait unveiling in October.
They also visited Bald Head Island, N.C., with their former exchange student from Berlin.

Bruce Stockburger, L’76, was included in the 2012 edition of Virginia Super Lawyers in the business/corporate category. An attorney at Gentry Locke Rakes & Moore in Roanoke, Va., he was named a 2013 top lawyer by The American Lawyer in the areas of taxation, business, commercial, and healthcare law, and was named to the Best Lawyers for 2013.

Keith Jarvis, L’77, has been selected as a Colorado Super Lawyer.

Burton Dodd, L’78, was included in The Best Lawyers in America for 2013.

The Hon. W. Chapman Goodwin, L’78, was elected by the General Assembly as a judge in Virginia’s 25th Judicial District.

Kenneth Powell, L’78, joined U.S. Trust as senior vice president, private client adviser for the Virginia market. He successfully completed the Alcatraz Sharkfest Swim from Alcatraz Island to San Francisco last summer. He is on the boards of the Richmond Symphony and the UR Law School Alumni Association.

Michael C. Allen, L’79, joined The McCammon Group.

Thomas J. Bondurant Jr., L’79, was named a 2013 top lawyer by The American Lawyer in the area of criminal law and to Best Lawyers for 2013. He is an attorney at Gentry Locke Rakes & Moore in Roanoke, Va.

Bruce A. Clark Jr., L’79, was elected by the General Assembly as a judge in Virginia’s 6th Judicial District.

1980s

The Hon. Deborah Welsh, W’76 and L’80, was elected by the General Assembly as a judge in Virginia’s 20th Judicial District.

Scott Milburn, L’81, is a partner at Advocates Law Group in Seattle.

Steven Farrar, L’82, was recognized in the 2012 Chambers USA Guide for his work in general commercial litigation in Greenville, S.C. He was also included in The Best Lawyers in America for 2013 and was named a Legal Elite by Greenville Business Magazine.

Mary Priddy, L’82, was recognized by Virginia Lawyers Weekly in its 2012 Leaders in the Law class.

Nancy Parr, L’83, was appointed to the Virginia State Crime Commission.

The Hon. Richard S. Wallerstein Jr., L’83, was elected by the General Assembly as a judge in Virginia’s 14th Judicial Circuit.

Henry N. “Harry” Ware Jr., L’83, is chair of the litigation section at Spotts Fain.

Kevin Rack, L’84, is included in the 2012 edition of Virginia Super Lawyers in the category of estate planning and probate.

Matthew Broughton, L’85, was named in Virginia Super Lawyers in the category of personal injury: plaintiff. An attorney at Gentry Locke Rakes & Moore in Roanoke, Va., he was named a 2013 top lawyer by The American Lawyer in the areas of litigation and civil law. He was also named to the Best Lawyers for 2013.

Joseph Corish, B’83 and L’86, was included in The Best Lawyers in America for 2013 and was recognized by Virginia Lawyers Weekly in the 2012 Leaders in the Law class.

James C. Cosby, L’86, was recognized by Virginia Lawyers Weekly in its 2012 Leaders in the Law class.

Timothy Coyne, L’86, is one of three Richmond alumni profiled in Bernard Lewis’ Local Heroes: Winchester 2000–2012, a compilation of biographies of local leaders.

Stephen G. Howard, L’86, is a partner in the litigation department at Nutter McClennen & Fish in Boston.

The Hon. Jack S. “Chip” Hurley Jr., L’86, was elected by the General Assembly as a judge in Virginia’s 29th Judicial District.

Janet Moyers, L’86, was promoted to senior counsel with BrownGreer PLC.

Mary Burkey Owens, L’86, was named to the list of Super Lawyers in the 2012 edition of Virginia Super Lawyers.

The Hon. Teresa M. Chafin, L’87, was elected by the General Assembly as a judge of the Court of Appeals of Virginia.

From left: Judge Hannah Lauck, Judge Walter Felton, R’66 and L’69, Walter Emroch, and former dean John Pagan during Supreme Court Justice Elena Kagan’s September visit to the law school.
Michael Phelan, L’87, started the Richmond law firm Phelan Krudy.

Alexander Taylor Jr., L’87, was appointed as a military judge by the judge advocate general of the U.S. Army.

Jay Leftwich Jr., L’88, is chair of the school board in Chesapeake, Va.

1990s

The Hon. Stacey Williams Moreau, L’90, was elected by the General Assembly as a judge in Virginia’s 22nd Judicial Circuit.


Pete Fuscaldo, L’91, is included in the 2013 edition of *The Best Lawyers in America*.

George Hiller, L’91, visited schools in Beijing and Shanghai as part of the China Bridge Delegation 2012 program sponsored by the College Board. He is an adjunct professor at UR’s School of Professional and Continuing Studies, where he teaches classes on globalization and Latin America. He also directs international education programs at the Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center in Abingdon, Va.

Keith B. Marcus, L’91, was named a Super Lawyer in the 2012 edition of *Virginia Super Lawyers*.

Victor Narro, L’91, is editor of *Undocumented and Unafraid: Tam Tran, Cinthya Felix, and the Immigrant Youth Movement*.

The Hon. Susan Whitlock, L’91, was elected by the General Assembly as a judge in Virginia’s 16th Judicial Circuit.

Eric Hurlocker, R’87 and L’92, opened GreeneHurlocker in Richmond.


---

**ALUMNI PROFILE**

**Know your rights**

**Steven Benjamin, L’79**

Minutes into a conversation about his career, Steve Benjamin’s passion for pursuing justice is already palpable. He regularly uses words like “tyranny,” “liberty,” and “injustice.”

As president of the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers, Benjamin not only fights for justice for his clients but also provides research and training for his colleagues. As president, he travels around the country speaking to criminal defense attorneys and offering inspiration and renewal—something he says his profession needs as much as anything.

What inspires and renews Benjamin is his inability to ignore injustice, he says.

“I fear the power of an unchecked government as much as I fear the anger and bloodlust of an angry mob,” he says. “And I know that unless there is a profession willing to stand up to tyranny and injustice, every liberty that we hold sacred is at risk. That’s just the nature of government.”

Providing training for lawyers keeps Benjamin on the road throughout the year. In February, after five years of planning, the NACDL met with the American Academy of Forensic Sciences in Washington to teach attorneys how to better use science to demonstrate and prove facts in their cases. He has also led NACDL to advance research and advocacy in protection of the Fourth Amendment, better protecting citizens “from an overreaching government” in the use of increasingly advanced technology in searches.

Serving as president of the organization is “the highest honor that I think any criminal defense attorney could aspire to,” Benjamin says, but adds that “nothing is more important than the daily work we do” in the courtroom.

“It’s a thankless job with little or no reward or compensation except for the knowledge that but for us, innocent people would lose their lives and liberty unjustly, and the system would corrode,” he says.

In Richmond, Benjamin works for citizens’ rights as co-owner of Benjamin & DesPortes, P.C. His career has included arguing for the free speech rights of public housing tenants in the U.S. Supreme Court. Within the legal community, he is known for a 1996 case in which the Virginia Supreme Court held that indigent criminal defendants are entitled to forensic expert assistance at the state’s expense.

If he weren’t an attorney, Benjamin imagines himself as a professional cyclist. “I mostly stay up[right],” he jokes about cycling, “but generally I can’t imagine anything other than what I’m doing.”

—Catherine Amos
Scott Bemberis, R’89 and L’93, competed in the USGA U.S. Mid-Amateur Championship at Conway Farms Golf Club in Lake Forest, Ill., in September.

Kimberly Willwerth Daniel, L’93, has been named to the 2013 edition of The Best Lawyers in America.

Mark Leep, GB’93 and L’93, joined Bon Secours Health System as director of the institutional review board and research compliance and education manager.

J.R. Smith, L’97, moved to Tokyo to open and manage a new office for Hunton & Williams.

Elizabeth Trahos, ’94 and L’97, was included in the 2013 edition of The Best Lawyers in America.

David DeFazio, L’98, was recognized by Virginia Lawyers Weekly in the 2012 Leaders in the Law class.

Ed Garcia, L’98, joined the legislative and regulatory affairs practice at Holland & Hart’s Las Vegas office.

The Hon. Randall G. Johnson Jr., L’98, was elected by the General Assembly as a juvenile and domestic relations judge in Virginia’s 14th Judicial District.

Jeff Selsor, L’98, a partner at Verrill Dana in Portland, Maine, was ranked by Chambers and Partners as a leading lawyer in the field of real estate: timberland/conservation.

Tony Pham, L’99, was appointed to the Virginia State Bar’s Disciplinary Board.

Rita Davis, L’00, was promoted to counsel at Hunton & Williams in New York office. Her practice focuses on business torts, complex commercial disputes, insurance coverage disputes, personal injury litigation, and alcohol beverage control regulation. A member of the firm since 2001, she has devoted nearly 1,000 hours to pro bono work.

John Nowak, L’00, was named deputy chief of the business and securities fraud section of the U.S. attorney’s office for the Eastern District of New York.

Amy Karch Traub, L’00, was promoted to shareholder at Epstein Becker & Green. She was recognized by Chambers USA as a leader in the field of labor and employment law.

Darren Traub, L’00, is a shareholder in the litigation practice group at Akerman Senterfitt in New York City.

Jennifer Barnes Baumgartner, L’01, was named a 2012 Rising Star in Virginia Super Lawyers.

Vanessa Wilson Jones, C’96, C’97, and L’01, is a shareholder at Barnes & Diehl.

Jayne Pemberton, L’01, joined ThompsonMcMullan as a director.

Delphine Pioffret Carnes, L’02, and Timothy Carnes, L’04, have a son, Liam Philip, who was born in June.

Jamie Kessel, L’02, joined the firm of Allen, Allen, Allen & Allen. His practice focuses on car accidents and personal injury cases in the Richmond area.

Carl E. “Buddy” Omohundro, GB and L’02, was honored by the Washington Metropolitan Association of Corporate Counsel at its annual awards ceremony as a finalist in the category of Chief Legal Officer of the Year. He is senior vice president and general counsel at Apex Systems, which was named a finalist in the category of Law Department of the Year.

Tucker Shumack, L’02, along with two veteran tax experts, formed GDS Strategies, a Washington, D.C., government relations firm specializing in federal tax policy and policymaking.

Douglas R. Burtch, L’03, was included in the 2013 edition of The Best Lawyers in America.

Devon Cushman, L’03, works as senior counsel at Capital One in Richmond.

Meredith Sanderlin Thrower, ’94 and L’03, is senior counsel at Dominion Resources Inc. in Richmond.

Terry Jervis Gryder Royall, L’04, married Tony Royall March 11, 2012. She was elected commonwealth’s attorney in Nottoway County, Va.

Ashley R. Dobbs, L’05, an intellectual property and business attorney at Bean, Kinney & Korman in Arlington, Va., has been appointed to the U.S. board of directors for PetSmart Charities.

Stay in touch online!
Update your contact information, including email address, online at lawmagazine.richmond.edu. Go to Change Address. It’s the best way to stay connected!

Lisa Crockett White, L’93, wrote The Laws of Love, a novel published in July.

David Bernhard, L’95, was recognized by Virginia Lawyers Weekly in its 2012 Leaders in the Law class.

The Hon. Sage B. Johnson, L’95, was elected by the General Assembly as a judge in Virginia’s 28th Judicial Circuit.

Adriaen M. Morse Jr., L’95, is director of global ethics and compliance operations for Computer Sciences Corp. in Washington, D.C.

J. Gregory Webb, L’95, was named a 2012 Super Lawyer by Virginia Super Lawyers.

Jonathon Lack, L’96, is chair of the Alaska Humanities Forum board of directors and executive committee. He is a standing master with the Alaska court system.

Leonard Presberg, L’96, was elected chair of the board of education for Fayette County, Ga.

Kevin Lilly, L’97, a major in the U.S. Marine Corps, married Jacqui McBride in October.
ALUMNI PROFILE

An answer to work-life balance

Molly Peacock, L’02, and Laura Sheehan, L’02

It seems counterintuitive—by being available to clients 24 hours a day, seven days a week, a lawyer can achieve better work-life balance. The idea, however, is precisely what Molly Peacock, L’02, set out to achieve when she founded Burt and Peacock, PLC, two years ago with partner Sheyna Burt.

Their approach is simple. Burt and Peacock have a physical office space near Tyson’s Corner in McLean, Va., but the staff can be found working anywhere from home, to court, to the offices of their clients. The firm specializes in community associations, meaning many of its clients are volunteer board members who need to work around their day jobs.

“We don’t occupy the same office space day to day,” Peacock says. “We use email. We share documents using a cloud-based system. Sometimes we’re working onsite at our communities. We want to be available to our clients 24/7.”

The arrangement revealed a number of benefits for the volunteer organizations, including lower fees because of reduced overhead costs for office space and a more holistic approach from the firm’s staff because of their small scale and intimate environment.

It’s not just Burt and Peacock’s clients who are seeing the benefits, though. The flexibility allows the staff to juggle their work and home lives, tending to their responsibilities in both arenas when it’s most efficient to do so.

It was part of the draw for her colleague, Laura Sheehan, L’02. Sheehan and Peacock attended undergraduate and law school together, and when Sheehan was looking for a new path after a recent move to Fairfax, Va., she interviewed with several firms. It was an interview in Peacock’s home office, though, that showed her how she could continue to use her skills while still caring for her daughters, ages 2 and 4.

“I left Molly’s home that day with no question in my mind that that was what I wanted my life to look like,” Sheehan says. “I wanted to be a part of my kids’ lives, but I wanted to continue to inspire my daughters to be professional women. They see that I’m there for them, but I’m also doing something for myself.”

—Kim Catley
Chivonne Jones, L’09, joined Hamilton, Miller & Birthistle in Miami.

Tiffany Mansfield, L’09, and her husband welcomed their third child, Clara Violet, in September. Tiffany was sworn into the Kentucky State Bar in October.

Bridget Murray, L’09, is an attorney at Rawls McNelis + Mitchell in Norfolk, Va.

Christina Davidson Trimmer, L’09, joined Bryan Cave’s intellectual property practice in Charlotte, N.C.

Heather Walczak, L’09, joined the Richmond office of Bowman & Brooke.

2010s

Sydney Avery, L’10, was promoted to counsel at BrownGreer, where she works on quality assurance and facilitates communications related to a class action settlement.

Spencer Bolander, L’10, joined Setliff & Holland in Glen Allen, Va.

Matt Farley, L’10, is an associate in the intellectual property litigation practice group of Venable’s Washington, D.C., office.

Harrison “Hank” M. Gates, L’10, is an associate in the litigation practice group at Christian & Barton in Richmond. He assists clients with contract and business tort disputes and other general litigation matters.

Matthew Hazzard, L’10, was promoted to counsel with BrownGreer, where he develops and implements attorney representation procedures for a class action settlement.

Alissa Hurley, L’10, is an attorney at Collins, Einhorn, Farrell & Ulanoff in Southfield, Mich.

Addie Kies, L’10, was promoted to counsel with BrownGreer. She leads a team implementing claims review processes for a class action settlement.

Stephen B. Moncrieffe, L’10, has been promoted to counsel at BrownGreer in Richmond.

Jason Pruitt, L’10, is an attorney at Hirschler Fleischer.

Matthew Daly, L’08, and Andriana Shultz, L’10, married Oct. 13 in Cannon Memorial Chapel on campus.

Sydney Avery, L’10, was promoted to counsel at BrownGreer, where she works on quality assurance and facilitates communications related to a class action settlement.

Spencer Bolander, L’10, joined Setliff & Holland in Glen Allen, Va.

Matt Farley, L’10, is an associate in the intellectual property litigation practice group of Venable’s Washington, D.C., office.

Harrison “Hank” M. Gates, L’10, is an associate in the litigation practice group at Christian & Barton in Richmond. He assists clients with contract and business tort disputes and other general litigation matters.

Matthew Hazzard, L’10, was promoted to counsel with BrownGreer, where he develops and implements attorney representation procedures for a class action settlement.

Alissa Hurley, L’10, is an attorney at Collins, Einhorn, Farrell & Ulanoff in Southfield, Mich.

Addie Kies, L’10, was promoted to counsel with BrownGreer. She leads a team implementing claims review processes for a class action settlement.

Stephen B. Moncrieffe, L’10, has been promoted to counsel at BrownGreer in Richmond.

Jason Pruitt, L’10, is an attorney at Hirschler Fleischer.

Matthew Daly, L’08, and Andriana Shultz, L’10, married Oct. 13 in Cannon Memorial Chapel on campus.

Sydney Avery, L’10, was promoted to counsel at BrownGreer, where she works on quality assurance and facilitates communications related to a class action settlement.

Spencer Bolander, L’10, joined Setliff & Holland in Glen Allen, Va.

Matt Farley, L’10, is an associate in the intellectual property litigation practice group of Venable’s Washington, D.C., office.

Harrison “Hank” M. Gates, L’10, is an associate in the litigation practice group at Christian & Barton in Richmond. He assists clients with contract and business tort disputes and other general litigation matters.

Matthew Hazzard, L’10, was promoted to counsel with BrownGreer, where he develops and implements attorney representation procedures for a class action settlement.

Alissa Hurley, L’10, is an attorney at Collins, Einhorn, Farrell & Ulanoff in Southfield, Mich.

Addie Kies, L’10, was promoted to counsel with BrownGreer. She leads a team implementing claims review processes for a class action settlement.

Stephen B. Moncrieffe, L’10, has been promoted to counsel at BrownGreer in Richmond.

Jason Pruitt, L’10, is an attorney at Hirschler Fleischer.

Matthew Daly, L’08, and Andriana Shultz, L’10, married Oct. 13 in Cannon Memorial Chapel on campus.

Sydney Avery, L’10, was promoted to counsel at BrownGreer, where she works on quality assurance and facilitates communications related to a class action settlement.

Spencer Bolander, L’10, joined Setliff & Holland in Glen Allen, Va.

Matt Farley, L’10, is an associate in the intellectual property litigation practice group of Venable’s Washington, D.C., office.

Harrison “Hank” M. Gates, L’10, is an associate in the litigation practice group at Christian & Barton in Richmond. He assists clients with contract and business tort disputes and other general litigation matters.

Matthew Hazzard, L’10, was promoted to counsel with BrownGreer, where he develops and implements attorney representation procedures for a class action settlement.

Alissa Hurley, L’10, is an attorney at Collins, Einhorn, Farrell & Ulanoff in Southfield, Mich.

Addie Kies, L’10, was promoted to counsel with BrownGreer. She leads a team implementing claims review processes for a class action settlement.

Stephen B. Moncrieffe, L’10, has been promoted to counsel at BrownGreer in Richmond.

Jason Pruitt, L’10, is an attorney at Hirschler Fleischer.

Matthew Daly, L’08, and Andriana Shultz, L’10, married Oct. 13 in Cannon Memorial Chapel on campus.

Sydney Avery, L’10, was promoted to counsel at BrownGreer, where she works on quality assurance and facilitates communications related to a class action settlement.

Spencer Bolander, L’10, joined Setliff & Holland in Glen Allen, Va.

Matt Farley, L’10, is an associate in the intellectual property litigation practice group of Venable’s Washington, D.C., office.

Harrison “Hank” M. Gates, L’10, is an associate in the litigation practice group at Christian & Barton in Richmond. He assists clients with contract and business tort disputes and other general litigation matters.

Matthew Hazzard, L’10, was promoted to counsel with BrownGreer, where he develops and implements attorney representation procedures for a class action settlement.

Alissa Hurley, L’10, is an attorney at Collins, Einhorn, Farrell & Ulanoff in Southfield, Mich.

Addie Kies, L’10, was promoted to counsel with BrownGreer. She leads a team implementing claims review processes for a class action settlement.

Stephen B. Moncrieffe, L’10, has been promoted to counsel at BrownGreer in Richmond.

Jason Pruitt, L’10, is an attorney at Hirschler Fleischer.

Matthew Daly, L’08, and Andriana Shultz, L’10, married Oct. 13 in Cannon Memorial Chapel on campus.

Sydney Avery, L’10, was promoted to counsel at BrownGreer, where she works on quality assurance and facilitates communications related to a class action settlement.

Spencer Bolander, L’10, joined Setliff & Holland in Glen Allen, Va.

Matt Farley, L’10, is an associate in the intellectual property litigation practice group of Venable’s Washington, D.C., office.

Harrison “Hank” M. Gates, L’10, is an associate in the litigation practice group at Christian & Barton in Richmond. He assists clients with contract and business tort disputes and other general litigation matters.

Matthew Hazzard, L’10, was promoted to counsel with BrownGreer, where he develops and implements attorney representation procedures for a class action settlement.

Alissa Hurley, L’10, is an attorney at Collins, Einhorn, Farrell & Ulanoff in Southfield, Mich.

Addie Kies, L’10, was promoted to counsel with BrownGreer. She leads a team implementing claims review processes for a class action settlement.

Stephen B. Moncrieffe, L’10, has been promoted to counsel at BrownGreer in Richmond.

Jason Pruitt, L’10, is an attorney at Hirschler Fleischer.

Matthew Daly, L’08, and Andriana Shultz, L’10, married Oct. 13 in Cannon Memorial Chapel on campus.

Sydney Avery, L’10, was promoted to counsel at BrownGreer, where she works on quality assurance and facilitates communications related to a class action settlement.

Spencer Bolander, L’10, joined Setliff & Holland in Glen Allen, Va.

Matt Farley, L’10, is an associate in the intellectual property litigation practice group of Venable’s Washington, D.C., office.

Harrison “Hank” M. Gates, L’10, is an associate in the litigation practice group at Christian & Barton in Richmond. He assists clients with contract and business tort disputes and other general litigation matters.

Matthew Hazzard, L’10, was promoted to counsel with BrownGreer, where he develops and implements attorney representation procedures for a class action settlement.

Alissa Hurley, L’10, is an attorney at Collins, Einhorn, Farrell & Ulanoff in Southfield, Mich.

Addie Kies, L’10, was promoted to counsel with BrownGreer. She leads a team implementing claims review processes for a class action settlement.

Stephen B. Moncrieffe, L’10, has been promoted to counsel at BrownGreer in Richmond.

Jason Pruitt, L’10, is an attorney at Hirschler Fleischer.

Matthew Daly, L’08, and Andriana Shultz, L’10, married Oct. 13 in Cannon Memorial Chapel on campus.

Sydney Avery, L’10, was promoted to counsel at BrownGreer, where she works on quality assurance and facilitates communications related to a class action settlement.

Spencer Bolander, L’10, joined Setliff & Holland in Glen Allen, Va.

Matt Farley, L’10, is an associate in the intellectual property litigation practice group of Venable’s Washington, D.C., office.

Harrison “Hank” M. Gates, L’10, is an associate in the litigation practice group at Christian & Barton in Richmond. He assists clients with contract and business tort disputes and other general litigation matters.

Matthew Hazzard, L’10, was promoted to counsel with BrownGreer, where he develops and implements attorney representation procedures for a class action settlement.

Alissa Hurley, L’10, is an attorney at Collins, Einhorn, Farrell & Ulanoff in Southfield, Mich.

Addie Kies, L’10, was promoted to counsel with BrownGreer. She leads a team implementing claims review processes for a class action settlement.

Stephen B. Moncrieffe, L’10, has been promoted to counsel at BrownGreer in Richmond.

Jason Pruitt, L’10, is an attorney at Hirschler Fleischer.

Matthew Daly, L’08, and Andriana Shultz, L’10, married Oct. 13 in Cannon Memorial Chapel on campus.
SAVE the DATE
FOR CLASS YEARS ENDING IN 3 OR 8
law.richmond.edu/reunion

LAW REUNION WEEKEND
MAY 31 – JUNE 2