“Through the Harvard Law School Clinical and Pro Bono Programs, students provide high-quality, free legal services to thousands of people each year and to innovative law reform efforts in the United States and around the globe. Working alongside gifted and creative Clinical Professors, Instructors, and lawyers in legal institutions around the world, students find the extraordinary rewards of serving others while gaining invaluable learning experiences and advancing justice and fairness. Part laboratory, part teaching hospital, our clinics and pro bono programs reflect our commitment to public service that animates this school.”

Dean
Harvard Law School
Martha Minow

“One of the best aspects of Harvard Law School is working with the remarkable energy, creativity, and dynamism of our students. They come to HLS with a wide range of backgrounds and a wealth of experiences from which our Clinics and our clients benefit and grow. Our Clinical Program is never static—we are constantly reinventing ourselves in response to client needs, student interests, and national and international issues. As we advise and mentor individual students on their path to becoming ethical lawyers, the students, in turn, teach us to look at legal problems with a fresh set of eyes each and every day. This constant sense of wonder permeates our Clinical Programs and invigorates the learning process.”

Lisa Dealy
Assistant Dean
Clinical and Pro Bono Programs
### IN HOUSE CLINICS
- Center for Health Law and Policy Innovation
  - Food Law and Policy Clinic
  - Health Law and Policy Clinic
- Criminal Justice Institute
- Crimmigration Clinic
- Cyberlaw Clinic
- Education Law Clinic
- Emmett Environmental Law and Policy Clinic
- Harvard Immigration and Refugee Clinic
- Harvard Legal Aid Bureau
- Harvard Negotiation and Mediation Clinic
- International Human Rights Clinic
- Transactional Law Clinics
- WilmerHale Legal Services Center
  - Family and Domestic Violence Law Clinic
  - Federal Tax Clinic
  - Housing Law Clinic
  - Predatory Lending/Consumer Protection Clinic
  - Veterans Law and Disability Benefits Clinic

### EXTERNSHIP CLINICS
- Capital Punishment Clinic
- Child Advocacy Clinic
- Criminal Prosecution Clinic
- Employment Law Clinic
- Government Lawyer: State Attorney General Clinic
- Government Lawyer: United States Attorney Clinic
- Government Lawyer: Semester in Washington Clinic
- Judicial Process in Trial Courts Clinic
- Public Education Policy and Consulting Clinic
- Sports Law Clinic
- Supreme Court Litigation Clinic

### STUDENT PRACTICE ORGANIZATIONS
- Harvard Defenders
- Harvard Immigration Project
- Harvard Law Entrepreneurship Project
- Harvard Mediation Program
- Harvard Mississippi Delta Project
- Harvard Negotiators
- Harvard Prison Legal Assistance Project
- HLS Advocates for Human Rights
- Project No One Leaves
- Recording Artists Project
- Tenant Advocacy Project

### CLASS OF 2016
- **40** pro bono hours required before graduation
- **602** average number of pro bono hours per student in the Class of 2016 during their time at HLS
- **359,168** pro bono hours completed by Class of 2016
- **34** LL.M. students who participated in at least one clinic
- **894** clinical placements
- **75%** of the Class of 2016 students participated in clinical work
- **26** areas of the law where HLS offers clinical placements
- **50+** clinical courses
- **97** Clinical Faculty and Teachers
- **3,741,622** hours of pro bono legal services work provided by HLS students since 2005

### Notes
- **18** In-House Clinics
- **11** Externship Clinics
- **11** Student Practice Organizations
Faces of Excellence

Joseph Michalakes ’16 wins Andrew L. Kaufman Pro Bono Service Award

JOSEPH MICHALAKES ’16 is the winner of the Andrew L. Kaufman Pro Bono Service Award. He was chosen for exemplifying a pro bono public spirit and demonstrating an extraordinary commitment to improving and delivering high quality volunteer legal services in low-income communities. The award is granted each year in honor of Professor Andrew Kaufman, who has been instrumental in creating and supporting the Pro Bono Program at Harvard Law School.

During his time at the law school, Michalakes has contributed over 2,000 pro bono hours by working with two Student Practice Organizations (Harvard Immigration Project and Project No One Leaves), in addition to being a clinic student attorney with the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau (HLAB).

During his 1L summer, he was the Cleary Gottlieb Fellow at the Harvard Immigration and Refugee Clinical Program and Greater Boston Legal Services working on direct representation of non-citizens applying for U.S. asylum and related protections, and on appellate and policy advocacy at the local, national and international levels. He spent his 2L summer at the American Civil Liberties Union Immigrants’ Rights Project.

At the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau, Michalakes has represented numerous clients in various areas of practice including wage and hour and housing cases. He has engaged in every aspect of litigation: he has drafted court documents, conducted negotiations, written settlement agreements, argued motions, and represented clients at trial. He was lead counsel on a hotly contested bench trial, which he won.

His excellent work and advocacy has made an incredible impact on the community and has ensured that many tenants were able to maintain their housing. “Joseph helped transform a weekly tenant’s meeting in East Boston into a significant source of cases and an opportunity for HLAB students to engage in community lawyering as a means to fight displacement from gentrification,” said Clinical Instructor Patricio Rossi who supervised and was one of the clinicians who nominated him for the award. In addition, Michalakes has supported his fellows at HLAB, always being the first to volunteer to help on a case. “Whatever is asked of him, Joseph does it with enthusiasm and his contributions are always appreciated by his fellow students,” said Rossi.

“I am honored to receive this award, and very grateful to OCP for providing students with such a wide variety of opportunities to do meaningful clinical work,” Michalakes said. “I am also especially grateful to the fantastic clinical faculty I’ve been lucky enough to interact with and learn from during my time at HLS, and who have been unbelievable mentors and models for what lawyering should be.”

“Joey is beloved by all who have the pleasure of working with him,” said Lisa Dealy, Assistant Dean of the Clinical and Pro Bono Programs. “His tireless work ethic combined with his humility make him an extraordinary advocate. We could not be more pleased that he has won the award.”

After graduation, Michalakes plans to pursue a career in public interest, including continuing to help communities at risk here in Massachusetts. He will remain in Boston next year to work at Greater Boston Legal Services, a venture funded by the David A. Grossman Fellowship for Social Justice, which he won. Michalakes will also teach the Spanish for Public Interest Lawyers course at HLS, a non-credit course for clinic and Student Practice Organization students.
Harvard Law School student Catherine Howard ’16 is the winner of the inaugural David A. Grossman Exemplary Clinical Student Award. To be presented annually, this award recognizes students who have demonstrated excellence in representing individual clients and undertaking advocacy or policy reform projects. It is named in honor of the late Clinical Professor of Law, David Grossman ’88, a public interest lawyer dedicated to providing high-quality legal services to low income communities.

Howard embodies David Grossman’s tireless pro bono spirit. She was chosen for excellence in representing her clients, her compassion in legal practice, and her contributions to the clinical community.

During her 2L year, as a student in the Education Law Clinic, she worked to advance the interests of traumatized children in Massachusetts through the Safe and Supportive Schools Act. Howard showed extraordinary talent at drafting successful language for a budgetary line item that was passed by the legislature, outstanding analysis of statutory language, and the ability to work on a team in developing an overall strategy to secure passage of the legislation.

Throughout her 3L year, working in the Criminal Justice Institute (CJI), Howard demonstrated exceptional skills in and out of the courtroom, representing numerous clients who faced criminal charges and could not afford an attorney. She has advocated for them from arraignment to disposition, in the Dorchester and Roxbury Divisions of the Boston Municipal Courts. Along the way, Howard has earned the praise and respect of the judges, her clients, and her peers.

“As a clinical student, Catherine’s approach to her clients is full-hearted, strategic, and selfless,” said Clinical Instructor Lia Monahon, who supervised her in the Criminal Justice Institute. “One of the hardest things for student attorneys working on criminal cases is to find pride, grace and eloquence in an argument or position that faces bad odds. Catherine’s capacity for this is boundless because she is completely motivated by her client,” she said.

In addition to her work with CJI, Howard has also served as Editor-in-Chief of Harvard’s Journal on Racial and Ethnic Justice and as co-chair of the Leadership and Mentorship Committee of the Harvard Black Law Students Association. She has also engaged the law school community as a member of the Reclaim HLS movement, helping to develop a set of practical demands for achieving diversity and inclusivity.

“My clinical experiences have been the most rewarding moments of my law school career,” said Howard. “The Criminal Justice Institute and the Education Law Clinic have allowed me to live out the passions that brought me to law school in a meaningful way, even as a student. While I am so deeply honored to be recognized by this award, I am most validated by what I am able to accomplish with my clients every day.”

“We are delighted that Catherine is the inaugural David Grossman Exemplary Clinical Student Award winner,” said Lisa Dealy, Assistant Dean of the Clinical and Pro Bono Programs. “Catherine embodies David’s spirit of tireless and excellent advocacy in representing clients and improving the legal system.”
**Faces of Excellence**

**Steven Salcedo ’16 honored with ethics award**

*Via HLS News*

Harvard Law School 3L STEVEN SALCEDO is among 12 law students recognized by the Association of Corporate Counsel (ACC) Northeast for “exemplary commitment to ethics in the course of their clinical studies.”

Salcedo was nominated for the award by Harvard Law School Lecturer on Law Amanda Kool, who supervised Salcedo during his more than three semesters of clinical work with the Transactional Law Clinic’s Community Enterprise Project. In her nomination letter, Kool praised Salcedo for his work drafting a guide for immigrant entrepreneurs and helping immigrant clients on issues related to their business ownership, tasks which raised complex ethical issues.

“Put simply, I’ve never met a student more committed to the ethical rules than Steven Salcedo,” wrote Kool in her nomination. “He is far from reckless, but neither is he afraid of blazing (calculated, well-researched) trails to the effective delivery of legal services to the most vulnerable of clients, using the ethical rules as his roadmap each step of the way.”

Salcedo jumped into clinical work through his participation in the Community Enterprise Project of the Transactional Law Clinics (CEP), which allows HLS students to help small business owners, entrepreneurs, and community groups create businesses, obtain permits and licenses, and negotiate contracts and other transactional (non-litigation) services.

During his first semester with CEP, he and a fellow student proposed creating a legal resource for immigrant entrepreneurs and those who work with immigrant entrepreneurs. The project was accepted and Salcedo continued with the clinic for an additional semester to see the project to fruition as the project team leader. The first-of-its-kind guide, *A Legal Overview of Business Ownership for Immigrant Entrepreneurs in Massachusetts*, was published last fall.

As a result of his work on the publication, Salcedo built a reputation for expertise and decided to stay on for a third semester of clinical work with CEP to continue representing immigrant entrepreneur clients.

In a recent Harvard Gazette article on the CEP, Salcedo said, “Lawyers can’t make economic development happen by themselves, but we can contribute to help solve poverty by enabling people to do what they want to do. We’re like a bridge; we take them from where they are to where they want to be.”

Salcedo is also a recipient of a 2016 Skadden Fellowship. After graduation, he will work at Western New York Law Center in Buffalo, New York, providing transactional legal services to low-income entrepreneurs with the goal of generating jobs, goods and services in under-resourced neighborhoods.

Salcedo [received] the award at a gala reception for the honorees on Monday, April 25, at the Institute of Contemporary Art, in Boston. Each recipient of a Law Students Ethics Award also receives a $1,000 check from the ACC-Northeast Chapter.

The Association of Corporate Counsel (ACC) is a global bar association that promotes the common professional and business interests of in-house counsel who work for corporations, associations and other private-sector organizations through information, education, networking opportunities and advocacy initiatives. ACC-Northeast, sponsor of the annual Law Student Ethics Awards, serves the states of Massachusetts, Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.
Derek Manners ’16 wins CLEA’s Outstanding Clinical Student Award

DEREK MANNERS ’16 is the winner of the Outstanding Clinical Student Award from the Clinical Legal Education Association (CLEA) of the Association of American Law Schools (AALS). The award is presented annually to one student from each law school for his/her outstanding clinical coursework and contributions to the clinical community.

Manners was nominated for his work by Maine’s former Attorney General and Lecturer on Law James E. Tierney who taught him in the Government Lawyer: State Attorney General Clinic, an externship clinic offering students the opportunity to do legal work at various AG offices around the country. Over the course of his three years at Harvard Law, Manners has logged over a thousand pro bono hours in service to the community and excelled as a clinical law student.

He began his fall 2014 semester with a placement at the State Attorney General Office in Connecticut and continued his work through the winter and spring semesters in 2015 as well as the spring semester in 2016. During this time, he worked on a number of subprime mortgage cases. His supervisor reported that Derek played a “critical role” in understanding and organizing vast amounts of data needed to bring a case against a large investment bank. During that time, he also delved into the details of the cases and participated in national conference calls.

“Derek interned with my office for multiple semesters and, in short order, proved himself to be extremely capable and hard-working,” said Connecticut Attorney General George Jepsen ’80. “He assisted with a large and important investigation, and his contributions were integral to our efforts. He developed very strong and positive relationships with my investigative team, and quickly grasped the legal issues at play in the case. I am grateful to him for his service and he is deeply deserving of this recognition from the CLEA.”

Manners’s direct supervisor in Hartford said: “Derek has three strengths you do not often see in a student: great intelligence, humility and an insatiable work ethic.”

Manners, who is legally blind, traveled to his clinical placement every week by taking a bus from Boston to Hartford and staying overnight in a hotel. “While I have never had a student willing to make such a weekly trip to fulfill a clinic assignment,” said Tierney, “what impressed me with Derek’s work was the maturity of judgment. Although still a student, he truly served the cause of justice.”

“Derek impressed us all with his selfless devotion to his clinical work,” said Lisa Dealy, Assistant Dean of Clinical and Pro Bono Programs. “Managing a busy clinical placement in another state while balancing other law school courses and activities is impressive – to do so for three semesters is extraordinary.”

On news of receiving this award, Manners stated: "I thoroughly enjoyed my clinical experiences. It was by far the most enjoyable part of my law school career. The work we did was important and allowed me to develop my skills as an attorney. I'm truly honored to have that effort recognized."

In the winter of 2015, he also completed an independent clinical placement with the National Federation of the Blind (NFB) in Baltimore, during which he worked on a self-advocacy toolkit designed to help students having difficulty with testing. Prior to starting clinical work, he also completed a summer internship in the Office of the General Counsel of the U.S. Department of Defense.
The Office of Clinical and Pro Bono Programs offers its heartfelt congratulations to the 37 Harvard Law students that were recognized by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Standing Committee on Pro Bono Legal Services for their commitment to pro bono work. The ceremony was held at the Adams Courthouse on October 28th and the students are listed on the SJC’s Pro Bono Honor Roll website.

The recognition is presented annually to law firms, solo practitioners, in-house corporate counsel offices, government attorney offices, non-profit organizations, law school faculties, and law students who certify that, in the calendar year of 2014, they have contributed at least 50 hours of legal services without receiving pay or academic credit.

A Partner at WilmerHale, John (“Jack”) J. Regan, was also honored with a Pro Bono Publico Award for his work on behalf of veterans and others with unmet legal needs. Among his many pro bono endeavors, Mr. Regan collaborates closely with HLS’s Veterans Legal Clinic on a range of matters, including efforts to increase access to representation for disabled veterans who received a less-than-honorable discharge. “Jack’s commitment to the veterans community and his unlimited enthusiasm for pro bono work are simply unmatched and are an inspiration to all,” said Daniel Nagin, Clinical Professor of Law, Vice Dean for Experiential and Clinical Education, and Faculty Director of the Veterans Legal Clinic. “We congratulate Jack on this incredibly well-deserved award.”

**Pro Bono Honor Roll Students:**

Tobyn Aaron J.D. ’16  
Mustafa Abdul-Jabbar J.D. ’16  
Keaton Allen-Gessesse J.D. ’16  
Akeeb Dami Animashaun J.D. ’16  
Lauren Blodgett J.D. ’16  
Aaron Bray J.D. ’16  
Torrance Castellano J.D. ’16  
Samuel H. Chang J.D. ’16  
Dongeon Ana Choi J.D. ’16  
Kenyon Colli J.D. ’16  
Samuel Bay Dinning J.D. ’16  
Elisa Dun J.D. ’16  
Sophie Rubinett Elsner J.D. ’16  
Rachel E. Endick J.D. ’16  
Samuel Feldman J.D. ’16  
Katrina Fleury J.D. ’16  
Marissa Florio J.D. ’16  
Zack Greenamyer J.D. ’16  
Mark Giles Hamlin J.D. ’16  
Kirby Hsu J.D. ’16  
Brian Klosterboer J.D. ’16  
Jason Kramer J.D. ’16  
Sean Lo J.D. ’17  
Yixuan Long J.D. ’16  
Sean Lyness J.D. ’15  
Lindsay E. Mullett J.D. ’16  
Catherine Taylor Poor J.D. ’16  
Francesca Procaccini J.D. ’15  
Colin Taylor Ross J.D. ’16  
Emma Scott J.D. ’16  
Samantha Sheehan J.D. ’16  
Alexander W. Simmonds J.D. ’16  
Ariel A. Simms J.D. ’16  
Mark Thomson J.D. ’16  
Kellen Wittkop J.D. ’16  
Jung Hoon Yang J.D. ’16  
Phoebe Yu J.D. ’16
Three students receive Weiler Awards

Three Harvard Law School students – BRANDON BAILEY J.D. ’16, Loren Shokes J.D. ’17, and NICOLAS HIDALGO J.D. ’16 – have been awarded Weiler Prizes, presented annually to eligible students who have participated in the HLS Sports and Entertainment Law Courses, the Journal on Sports and Entertainment Law (JSEL) activities, and in clinical placements through the Sports Law Clinic.

Bailey and Hidalgo won a Weiler Scholarship, established in honor of Emeritus Professor Paul C. Weiler, who retired in 2008 after 26 years of teaching at HLS. Shokes won the Weiler Writing prize, awarded to students whose writing project is accepted for publication in JSEL. Lecturer on Law and Sports Law Clinic Director Peter Carfagna ’79, presented the awards.

Over 20 alumni of the clinic and students in his class were in attendance. Bethany Withers ’10, one of the first students to receive a Weiler Award was one of them. Withers is an associate in Goodwin Procter’s Technology Transactions Practice and Technology & Life Sciences Group. While attending Harvard Law, Withers was the senior article editor and senior technical editor for the Harvard Law and Policy Review and an article editor for the Harvard Journal of Sports and Entertainment Law and received the Paul C. Weiler Student Writing Prize for her article, “The Integrity of the Game: Professional Athletes and Domestic Violence.” She has been quoted, interviewed and published by a variety of media outlets on the issue of athletes and violence against women, including The New York Times, CBC Radio-Canada, Slate and USA Today.

The Weiler Award Winners

BRANDON BAILEY is a 3L from Northern Ontario, Canada. He graduated from the University of Toronto with a concentration in Canadian international relations and Canada-US affairs before coming to Harvard Law School. While at Harvard, he discovered an interest in sports and entertainment law, and has undertaken clinical placements in entertainment law through the Transactional Law Clinics, as well as at the National Hockey League Players’ Association in Toronto and the Tampa Bay Lightning in Tampa through the Sports Law Clinic. He has also participated in the Journal of Sports and Entertainment Law as an Article Editor and has volunteered for the Committee on Sports and Entertainment Law. After graduation, Brandon will begin working in the New York office of the law firm Skadden, Arps.

Loren Shokes is a 2L from Orange County, California. Before coming to HLS, Loren attended UCLA and majored in psychology and minored in political science. During her undergraduate studies, Loren was published in the UCSB Law and Society Journal as well as the UCLA Undergraduate Law Journal. At Harvard, she is the Events and Speakers Chair of the Recording Artists Project, the Interviewer and Highlight Contributor for the Journal of Sports and Entertainment Law, and an active member of the Committee on Sports and Entertainment Law. She also received the Dean’s Scholar Prize in Carfagna’s Advanced Contract Drafting: Sports Law course during the Fall 2015 semester and will serve as a co-Research Assistant and Teaching Assistant for the course in fall 2016. During her 1L summer, Loren interned at Sony Music Entertainment in New York, which inspired her to write the paper, for which she won the Weiler prize.

“I have a keen interest in music, fashion, and film law and I greatly enjoyed researching and learning about the intersection between the entertainment industry and new forms of technology,” she said. This summer Loren will be working at the law firm Simpson Thacher in their Manhattan and Beverly Hills offices.

3L NICOLAS HIDALGO grew up just outside of Detroit, but moved to Indianapolis for high school and attended college at Indiana University. There he studied chemistry and history, attended every home basketball game he could, and wrote a thesis on the Cold War. He applied to law school during his senior year of college and started at Harvard after his graduation. At Harvard he has worked on the Journal of Law and Technology and the Harvard Law and Policy Review and served as vice president of La Alianza.

“I enjoyed Professor Carfagna’s Representing the Professional Athlete course during the winter of 2015 and his Sports and the Law: Examining the Legal History and Evolution of America’s Three ‘Major Leagues’ during the fall of the same year,” he said. “Professor Carfagna helped me obtain a placement with Chris Deubert at the National Football Player’s Health Study, where I drafted research papers comparing the NFL, NBA, and MLB’s health policies.”

During the 2016 winter term Nicolas worked as a Research Assistant and Teaching Assistant for Carfagna’s Representing the Professional Athlete course and worked with a co-Research Assistant to update some of the class study guides. Next year, he will be working in Washington D.C.
In my law school applications, I wrote that I wanted to be a lawyer to continue my grandfather’s legacy of healing. While he fought to heal the suffering in his colonized, impoverished country of Sierra Leone through public health and politics, I wanted to come to law school to heal this country’s racial wounds, and the rampant inequity those wounds cause, through the law. Though I did not know it then, I was writing in part about the Criminal Justice Institute (CJI).

Working as a student attorney and defending members of the larger Boston community in criminal cases has been my most educational, meaningful and all-around best academic experience in law school. As a law student, it’s easy to lose focus on the outward-facing reason why many of us came here: to help change the world for the better. As we focus our brainpower on trying to learn and digest the theory of law, we sometimes forget that the law ultimately is not in a textbook or exam answer but rather it is a real force in the real world with an enormous impact on real lives. And we can get so caught up in thinking about our own, admittedly busy, lives – our schedules, assignments, extracurriculars and job applications – that we inadvertently deprioritize thinking about others. But if those are some of the pitfalls of law school, then CJI is the ladder out.

There, I have used my classroom education to practice law rather than simply theorizing about it. This deepened my understanding of how the law actually interacts with communities, specifically low-income communities of color. Not only will I take these realizations with me into my career, I also share them with my classmates and draw on them to enrich other classroom discussions.

In CJI our clients, rather than ourselves, became the priority. CJI is tremendously worthwhile for the students both for the incredible legal experience and the personal fulfillment. But the challenge of CJI is ensuring that we deserve the honor of representing our clients; that we make the experience worthwhile for them, too. It is in trying to meet that high bar – through extremely hard work and dedication, and with the guidance of the most skilled, committed and wonderful clinical faculty and staff – that I got what I came to law school for: the tools to use the law to combat and heal, rather than reinforce, racial inequality.
Incendiary weapons rank among the cruelest means of armed conflict. Through the production of fire and heat, these weapons cause excruciating burns that are difficult to treat and can lead to long-term psychological harm and severe disfigurement. Despite the horrific effects of incendiary weapons, existing international law provides very weak protections against the use of such weapons. Protocol III of the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) purports to regulate incendiary weapons, but in reality is ineffective due to definitional loopholes and textual inconsistencies.

Today, we live in a world where these weapons can essentially be used without any consequences, with recent use seen in Syria and Ukraine, and allegations of use in Libya.

As part of the International Human Rights Clinic, we were able to contribute to the fight to regulate – and ideally ban – the use of incendiary weapons. For our clinical project, we partnered with Human Rights Watch to write a memo to States Parties attending the annual CCW meeting in November 2015. The memo outlined the recent use of incendiary weapons, the horrific injuries these weapons cause, and the shortcomings of Protocol III in providing protection from incendiary weapons. The memo looked at developments surrounding incendiary weapons over the past five years and highlighted how over three dozen countries have spoken out against this issue during that time period. In light of five years of discussions and criticism surrounding incendiary weapons, our memo, “From Condemnation to Concrete Action,” called on states to take concrete steps towards strengthening Protocol III. In particular, we proposed specific amendments that State Parties could support to alter Protocol III and provide more protections for civilians.

To make our advocacy more effective, our clinical supervisor (Bonnie Docherty) and one of our team members (Sarah Abraham) travelled to Geneva to attend the CCW meeting in person. In Geneva, they reinforced the message outlined in our memo through formal and informal discussions with state delegates and civil society. Ultimately, 15 state delegates made formal, public statements addressing incendiary weapons. Many states said they were open to discussing potential amendments to Protocol III.

This momentum comes at a crucial time, since next year the CCW will be holding a “Review Conference” which occurs once every five years. These review conferences have traditionally been a place for concrete action to take place. We hope that our memo has helped contribute to the push for amending Protocol III during this session.

Through this project, we learned about the importance of international law and UN treaty mechanisms for protecting civilians during armed conflict. These slow and complex processes, however, are frustrating in light of the urgency of the issue of incendiary weapons and the horrors faced by victims and survivors of these attacks. Learning how to navigate this system and be an effective advocate has been indispensable to our legal educations and has enabled us to contribute to this crucial fight against incendiary weapons.
HARVARD NEGOTIATION AND MEDIATION CLINICAL PROGRAM (HNMCP)

Student Spotlight – Deanna Parrish ’16  Via HNMCP

My fierce dedication to democracy’s potential led me to Harvard Law School. I am the child of an immigrant family—Cubans who fled to the United States seeking an equal and democratic system of government. Because my family sacrificed for the opportunity to be heard by their leaders, I have felt that the onus is on me to stubbornly imagine the more just society they sought—one that works together to solve its most intractable problems. I came to HLS looking for the skills to build this better future, but with little understanding of how it would translate into a course of study. HNCMP became the answer to this query, and the home I was looking for in law school.

In a year otherwise filled with competitive classrooms and black letter law, the Spring 2014 Negotiation Workshop reminded me that I was a person who also went to law school. My training in other coursework would have limited meaning if I could not apply it thoughtfully in day-to-day negotiations. In a school dedicated to advocacy, the Workshop refreshingly suggested “curiosity, not conclusions.” Beyond the many skills the Negotiation Workshop taught me, it was this philosophy that kept me a close disciple of HNMCP during my time at HLS.

In the HNCMP Clinic, I was encouraged to turn my gaze from the personal to the systemic. Under Clinical Instructor Heather Kulp’s mentorship, my team was pushed to design systems where individuals were not only heard, but also felt empowered to speak. My Clinical team worked to create a dispute resolution system for the U.S. Department of Agriculture—never before had I confronted a task so huge and thrilling in law school. No longer were the teachings of the Negotiation Workshop rigorous academic exercises, but real-life issues that I could help solve.

I am fortunate that my engagement with HNMCP has been as robust inside of the classroom as out. Some of my most exciting work has been in content development for the HNMCP Blog; writing a multi-party negotiation case; and helping create HNMCP’s new podcast series The Listening Room. Working with Sara del Nido Budish and Bob Bordone, I have been given amazing mentorship to pursue research and writing in the nexus of issues I hope to explore throughout my professional life. Where do conflict management and social justice intersect? Who is doing this work already that we can learn from? What articles, stories, and exercises will inspire new students of this material? How do we harness group problem-solving to create better institutions?

In the last few years at HLS, these questions have also played out on our own campus. HLS is one of many institutions in the throws of a nation-wide conversation on race, identity, and the purposes of legal education. It has been in these important moments where I have appreciated the necessity for both the personal skills and systems design in which HNMCP has trained me. As a student in The Lawyer As Facilitator (LAF) course, and as a facilitator in the Real Talk initiative (a series of extracurricular facilitated dialogues on personal identity and the 1L experience), I was given both the training and the opportunity to engage with these issues head-on. In these moments, the quest for a more just society that compelled me to law school became less nebulous: societies are simply systems made up of people, and people experience conflict, change, and vulnerability differently. As a facilitator, I helped participants navigate these experiences. I was overwhelmed by the power that came from a group of individuals processing together, and in turn, by the power of HNMCP’s teachings in creating change, one person at a time.

My experiences with HNMCP have been diverse, deep, and transformational. I have taken courses including the Negotiation Workshop, Dispute Systems Design, the Negotiation and Mediation Clinic, Lawyer as Facilitator; and pursued independent projects including the HNMCP Blog, the Harvard Negotiation Institute, The Listening Room, case writing, and Real Talk. In my last semester of law school, it feels like a capstone for my intense study and practice of dispute resolution to serve as a Teaching Assistant for the Negotiation Workshop. After three years of understanding my own tendencies in conflict, and learning how to prevent and manage others, I feel lucky to introduce new students to this incredibly powerful material.

This material is as liberating as it is challenging: it imparts on its students the onus to do something—be someone—different than before encountering it. It implores us to go into the world with fewer conclusions, greater curiosity, and perhaps more compassion than before. I am closer to my dream of a more inclusive and just society because of my time with HNMCP.
In just one decade, Everett, Massachusetts, once a predominantly white city, has become the most racially and ethnically diverse in the commonwealth. Building communication between police officers and local youth is a priority for Chief of the Everett Police Department Steven A. Mazzie, who is white, as are 86 percent of his officers. Last fall he invited a team of HLS students from the Harvard Negotiation & Mediation Clinic for Everett as an impartial assessment.

“Our clinic trains students to think about how systems issues contribute to conflict situations,” said Clinical Professor Robert Bordone ’97, director of HNMCP. “By taking a systems approach, we ask: What’s working and what isn’t? What can we do to improve day-to-day interactions, to build trust and connections, to help people gain perspective, and to create systems that promote both peace and justice?”

For six weeks, starting last October, HLS students Sara Bellin ’17, Jenae Moxie ’16 and Carson Wheet ’16 led focus groups and one-on-one interviews with youth and police to assess how well police officers and Everett teens relate to each other and to recommend improvements. They also interviewed community group leaders.

“We entrenched ourselves in Everett. We met with people at the playground, at the school, at the YMCA, at the police station, at City Hall,” said Moxie, who handled much of the community outreach.

“Trying to lead a focus group of 10 high school students was pretty challenging,” said Wheet, who was lead facilitator, but many students opened up and shared their experiences. One minority student talked about being detained for shoplifting and how much he appreciated the officer’s kind manner and willingness to give him a break. In contrast, another student said an officer racially profiled her, and she asserted, “All these cops are so racist.” Students talked about being fearful of police, given their power, and one youth said he feels like a statistic, not a person, in the way police approach him.

“I specifically wanted to do this project because I’ve always had a background interest in race relations in America, as well as police activities and reform,” said Bellin. She oversaw the research for and writing of the final report, which the team presented to the EPD last December and to a meeting of major city police chiefs in the Boston area in April.

The report emphasizes that “every interaction matters,” because Everett youth tend to generalize one bad interaction into a negative view of the whole EPD, while the police in turn often apply broad generational and cultural preconceptions.

Recent national events, from Ferguson to Baltimore, involving police use of force and fatal shootings involving minority youths have deeply affected Everett youth, the team concluded. They reported that youth and community members feel police officers don’t allow room for young people to make mistakes. At the same time, police officers believe Everett youth generally don’t appreciate the job they do. And both Everett High School students and EPD officers expressed the perception that they are not treated with respect.

Mazzie underscored the HLS team’s findings: “We may have good intentions, and the kids have good intentions, but they don’t always turn out that way and can have a negative impact.”

In their report, Bellin, Moxie, and Wheet credited the EPD with “doing a lot of things very well” and concluded that Everett youth want three things above all: transparency, to be heard, and to interact more with officers in social settings.

The report’s top recommendation: “Implement programs that increase continuous, positive, voluntary interactions between police and youth.” Other recommendations included increasing diversity on the force, emphasizing communication skills in hiring, and implementing simple policy changes to EPD practices in approaching Everett youth.

***

"Full story can be found in the Spring 2016 Harvard Law Bulletin."
In 1848, Horace Mann, the “father” of American education, wrote, “Education then, beyond all other devices of human origin, is a great equalizer of the conditions of men.” These words were rooted in the belief that a great education could overcome the effects of unequal backgrounds and allow any child to thrive in American society. My life experiences have taught me much about the power of education to combat socioeconomic disparities and to transform lives. As a result of these experiences, I have developed a strong interest in the legal and policy issues relating to education equity and adequacy.

More than anything, I chose to attend HLS because of the opportunities to pursue these interests through HLS’ diverse and innovative clinical offerings. During the spring semester of my 2L year, I participated in the Semester in Washington Clinic, where I worked in the Educational Opportunities Section of the Department of Justice’s Civil Rights Division. Now, as a 3L, I am participating in my second external clinic in as many semesters – Public Education Policy and Consulting Clinic (PEPCC).

PEPCC brings together graduate students in business, policy, education, and law from universities across the nation to engage in consulting projects serving public and social-sector organizations undertaking and supporting transformational change in the education sector. Through the clinic, I’m on a team with three other students, working with a large urban school district. The district is operating under state-law constraints, and is in the process of developing a strategy toward independence from the state. In December, our consulting team will provide the district with a proposal that will allow the district to transition to an economically and politically feasible “end state” that is aligned with its vision, includes key stakeholders, and sustains academic progress.

Among other things, my work has included conducting legal research and drafting memos, interviewing key stakeholders within the district, and attending meetings to brief the district’s superintendent and other leaders on different aspects of our team’s proposal. In addition to the consulting work, the class includes weekly seminars on topics in education policy, governance, management, and politics. We also engage in “skills sessions,” in which we’ve learned tangible skills, like how to translate a scope of work into a clear project plan, how to prepare for and conduct interviews, and how to calculate and analyze descriptive statistics. In the end, I’ll leave the class with a new skill set and knowledge base that far exceeds my original expectations of what I could learn in a semester.

As an aspiring lawyer, I find hope in my belief that through thoughtful collaboration and legal advocacy, our education system will one day become the “great equalizer” that Horace Mann envisioned. I’m thankful that HLS and the Office of Clinical and Pro Bono Programs have allowed me to spend some time away from Cambridge and the traditional law school classroom, to gain practical experiences within organizations tackling the important education issues that I hope to dedicate my career towards addressing.
**EDUCATION LAW CLINIC / TRAUMA AND LEARNING POLICY INITIATIVE**

**Advocating for students affected by trauma**

By Chen-Chen Jiang, J.D. ’16

The first time I met Jessica*, she sat quietly in her living room as her mother explained to us that she had suffered serious abuse and had missed a significant amount of school work. The traumatic experiences had left her with post-traumatic stress. She attempted to confide in her friends, but instead of finding comfort, she was bullied.

Faced with this bullying and a school environment that could not serve her special needs, Jessica chose to stay in the one remaining place where she still felt safe: her home. But what struck me the most about her was not the incredible amount of adversity that she had overcome at a young age; it was her dedication to education. In that living room during our first meeting, one of the first things she softly said was “I just want to learn.” Someday, she said, she wanted to be a lawyer, too. From that moment on, she wasn’t just the student I was advocating for; she became part of our advocacy team.

Jessica bravely decided that she would prepare a statement to read at the meeting with school district representatives, where we would argue for a different school placement. I excitedly told her that she was engaging in work that real attorneys, and certainly law students in clinical programs, perform on a daily basis. She learned how to draft the initial statement, trying her best to capture the complex struggles that she faced. Together, we went through an editing process, going line by line through her statement to figure out the best way to present it. When it was done, she practiced delivering the statement to her mother, clinical supervisors, and me.

Over the time that I worked with her, Jessica transformed from a quiet, timid girl to a poised young lady, confident to speak for herself. The day before our meeting with the school district representatives, at our last check-in, she looked directly at me and said, “I’m ready. I’m ready for them to hear my story.” At that moment, I realized the true power of legal advocacy. Representing low-income students is not only about securing the end result; it is also about giving those who are not always heard a voice. It is about introducing them to a foreign system and helping them to develop the ability to navigate that system themselves. And most importantly, it is about building in each client the belief that their stories, their struggles, and their experiences matter and must be shared to ensure a better working system for those who come after them.

On the day of the meeting, Jessica was nervous. She was going to share her story for the first time in a room full of adults. I was nervous, too. I was not sure how these adults would react to her words. As soon as she began, her tears overcame her. It looked as if she would not be able to resume. But after a few moments, and a deep breath, she finished her statement. At the end, the director of special education in the district personally commended her for having the courage to speak up and thanked her for doing so.

We secured a different educational placement for Jessica that day. But the greater victory was the confidence instilled in her to fight for what she deserved. About three months after the meeting, Jessica’s mom called to let me know that she was thriving at her new school. This came as no surprise; she, like so many other students, was primed for success if given the appropriate support. I have no doubt that, someday, she will be the lawyer giving those without a voice a platform to speak.

*Name has been changed to protect confidentiality.*

---

**EMMETT ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND POLICY CLINIC**

**Clinic Submits Comments in Massachusetts Grid Modernization Proceedings and Electric Rate Case**

Via Emmett Environmental Law and Policy Clinic

In April 2016, the Clinic submitted comments to the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities (“DPU”) in grid modernization proceedings and an electric rate case. The Clinic asked DPU to apply a holistic energy justice perspective to decisions affecting electricity rates and the integration of, and access to, innovative technologies to the electric grid. The Clinic also proposed mechanisms to support the development of virtual power plants, which can help meet the Commonwealth’s energy and environmental goals. Clinic students Nadia Arid ’16 and Jee Yun Oh (’17) testified at DPU’s public hearing on utilities’ proposed grid modernization plans. The Clinic’s comments were reported on in Microgrid Knowledge.
While the encryption debate is most often painted as a two-sided battle between law enforcement and technology companies, in truth there are many other stakeholders around the world that are deeply concerned about the widespread implications of regulating encryption in iPhones and other telecommunications devices.

The global human rights organization Amnesty International, for one, has significant concerns about the impact on privacy and free speech should it become easier for governments—foreign and otherwise—to access private communications. Last fall, Amnesty, which is in the process of developing a global policy on the regulation of encryption, reached out to the Cyberlaw Clinic at the Berkman Center for Internet & Society at Harvard Law School for help in understanding the legal landscape and policy debate in the U.S.

For Allison Kempf ’17, who chose HLS in part because of the Cyberlaw Clinic and came to law school with a background in cybersecurity and national security, the timing of the project was ideal. “For the last year, encryption and the ‘going dark’ debate have become really prominent in the public discourse,” says Kempf, who worked on the project during fall semester along with Richard Pell ’16. Although the Obama administration announced it would not seek changes in the law around encryption, “Amnesty’s question is relevant because it’s very possible future administrations will face great pressure to take some sort of action, be it regulatory or legislative,” she says.

“From a human rights perspective, encryption is an empowering tool because people can communicate more freely, especially in places where there are more authoritarian regimes,” says Kempf, who is contemplating a career focusing on national security. While the U.S. government must adhere to a lawful search process, “not all governments abide by the same standards we do, so [Amnesty is] concerned about the privacy of individual users of encrypted technology.”

Under the supervision of Vivek Krishnamurthy, a clinical instructor whose work focuses on understanding the human rights impacts of new technologies, the students produced a substantial memorandum that identified legal and constitutional issues. “The project required our students to consider the issues around encryption from multiple points of view, as there are no easy or right answers around these issues,” he says, adding, “Our work for Amnesty anticipated many of the issues that have surfaced in the Apple case.”

Amnesty was very happy with their work, says Kempf, who continued at the clinic this spring working on a project related to cloud computing. “I was really excited to get such positive feedback, and I’m looking forward to seeing how they use it in the future.”
A Semester with Senator Warren  
By Zachary D’Amico, J.D. ’16

Rather than finish off my legal education with yet another series of black-letter law lectures and endless April nights reading outlines, I opted to spend my final four months at Harvard Law School working in the Office of Senator Elizabeth Warren. Thanks to the Government Lawyer: Semester in Washington Clinic, I was able to get outside the classroom and see the day-to-day impact that a lawyer can have working in public service.

I initially reached out to Senator Warren’s office for several reasons. My placement search began with two fundamental questions: (1) Where can I have the most impact? and (2) Where can I do something I believe in? In a time of congressional gridlock—a problem exacerbated by the 2016 election cycle—Senator Warren’s office has proven that it can use informal means to accomplish its goals. Perhaps just as important, many of those were goals I already believed in, some involving issues I had worked on during my time in law school.

While I was lucky enough to work on an array of projects with many individuals over the past four months, I spent the majority of my time working for Sen. Warren’s Oversight and Investigations team. Most offices in the Senate don’t have special oversight staff; these jobs are typically under the jurisdiction of committees. Senator Warren, however, has the power of the public megaphone on her side, and oversight and investigations are two important tools with which she wields that power.

Jumping into an office that has an exponentially larger output than any office with a staff of its size should have, I found myself with more immediate responsibility than I expected. Two projects I worked on during my first month in Washington are representative of my experiences throughout the semester: one involving enforcement efforts and the other a proposed rule from the Department of Labor.

On my first day, my boss briefed me on Senator Warren’s effort to shine a spotlight on the government’s woefully ineffective enforcement practices. I spent over a week investigating and researching dozens of failed prosecutions, toothless settlements, and other government failures of enforcement across a wide range of agencies. Much of this research was incorporated into our office’s first annual enforcement report entitled “Rigged Justice.” Just three weeks into my new job I had made a practical contribution to the legal world in a way that was beyond anything I had done in two and a half years of law school before that.

For my second project, I had to completely switch gears in order to research and gather information for a letter Senator Warren sent to the Department of Labor in support of a proposed rule on fiduciary standards for retirement advisers. The letter helped point out that critics of the regulation were not being completely honest (and in a latter letter Sen. Warren asked the SEC to investigate if these companies were misleading investors about the regulation) and DOL eventually finalized the rule in early April. This project was one of many that taught me my most valuable lesson I learned in four months I spent working on Capitol Hill: don’t be afraid to dive in with your eyes closed. I knew very little about retirement advising when my boss handed me this project. But as I would come to find out, most people in the office faced the same obstacle at some point in their careers. It’s okay to not have a clue what you’re doing at time, as long as you’re willing to do whatever it takes to figure it out.

I’m extremely grateful for the opportunity to work with such an intelligent, hardworking team for such an inspirational woman. For anyone considering the Semester in Washington Clinic, I highly recommend the experience.
Connecting back to my own humanity

By Michelle Ha, J.D. ’16

Through my experience in the Harvard Immigration and Refugee Clinic (HIRC) this semester, I had the privilege of representing an incredible woman named Juana* in her application for asylum in the United States.

Juana fled gang violence in Central America with her young daughter and has suffered from threats and abuse that no one should ever have to go through. She is unable to read or write because, while she had wanted to go to school, she had to work in order to help support her family. Her eyes light up when she talks about her children, her husband, whom she calls el amor de mi vida, and her church community. Her voice softens as she remembers how she dreamed of becoming a singer when she was a child.

There are details that demonstrate our true character and make us human, but the law may not provide room for those to come to light. There is no place in her court filings for us to talk about the delicious pastries she baked for us one weekend. There is nowhere we can include how she always washes the dishes from our conversations over tea and hot chocolate before she leaves, no matter how many times we tell her to leave them for us.

This is the case, even though asylum law is one of the most intimate areas of legal practice. As an advocate, you must learn who your client is, her background, experiences, values and beliefs in order to understand her story and how it fits into the legal definition of a refugee as provided for in the Refugee Convention and incorporated into U.S. domestic law.

Asylum law is also the area of law that displays most clearly the role of lawyer as a storyteller and translator. The central piece of evidence in an asylum application is the applicant’s affidavit. The lawyer’s role is to translate the things that happened to the client into a compelling narrative that the law understands to trigger legal obligation.

But there are certain issues of credibility that play out in a court of law that push us, as advocates, to flatten her narrative. Persuasive storytelling is made up of the telling details you are able to weave in, but we think of whether Juana will be able to remember these details when she is being cross-examined on the stand by an adversarial government lawyer. We work with her to parse down the rich details of her life into a clear, condensed, court-ready submission of around 30 pages. I cringe to think that some affidavits, even those written with the help of a lawyer, have less than 10. And I remember the men, women, and children without counsel at immigration court who will face this process alone.

Law lacks a human touch in many ways, but working with Juana, representing her in a case that itself represents her life and receiving her confidence and trust, has been an experience that has connected me back to my own humanity and what justice feels like, and why I came to law school in the first place. In my law school personal statement, I wrote that “justice is a feeling: of right and wrong, balance, compassion, and empathy. Literature depicts the world as it is and engenders, nurtures within us this sense of justice. But laws are the language by which we are able to conceive of how the world should be and articulate the possibilities of change.” Working with Juana during my semester in HIRC gave me the privilege of combining the language of justice with the language of the law in order to make a real difference in someone’s life.

As a 3L looking back on my time at HLS, I am grateful for all the opportunities I had to learn, grow, and prepare myself to serve, and look forward to the new opportunities that my law school training has provided me. I hope that students will continue to pursue opportunities to directly help those in need through providing legal assistance, through participating in student practice organizations, law school clinics, or other pro bono engagements. As the self-professed leaders of our time, we have legal and professional obligations to do so. But most of all, we owe it to ourselves.
CRIMMIGRATION CLINIC

Crimmigration Clinic: “A unique and fascinating capstone to my law school career”

By Hanne Sandison, J.D. ’16

I knew I wanted to be involved in the clinical programs before I came to Harvard my 1L year. One of the main things that drew me to the school was its plethora of clinical programs, allowing me to gain real world experience and figure out who I wanted to be as a lawyer. Participating in various clinics – the International Human Rights Clinic, the Harvard Immigration and Refugee Clinic, the Crimmigration Clinic, and two independent clinicals during J-Term – have helped me find my strengths and passion while surrounding me with mentors and colleagues I respect, admire, and enjoy.

Working in the Crimmigration Clinic this semester has been a unique and fascinating capstone to my law school career. Crimmigration (the intersection of criminal law and immigration law) is a relatively new and constantly evolving legal discipline. The law is always changing, and advocates are constantly trying to find creative solutions to new problems. In the Crimmigration Clinic we have the unique opportunity to interact with both criminal defense and immigration legal spheres, as criminal laws affect clients in immigration proceedings, and a client’s immigration status affects their priorities in criminal court.

This semester, I was fortunate to work with Philip Torrey and Sabrina Lee, J.D. ’17 on three distinct projects. We worked with the Orleans Public Defenders (OPD) on a toolkit to help their defense attorneys avoid criminal convictions that would carry additional immigration consequences (such as deportation). Drastic budget cuts in criminal representation have left OPD underfunded and without immigration specialists, putting their immigrant clients in a precarious legal position. To help fill this gap, OPD sent us a list of commonly-charged misdemeanors in New Orleans, and we put together a manual to help their defense attorneys understand the immigration consequences of certain convictions – specifically whether such a conviction would lead to deportation.

My colleagues and I also worked on a project to map out the Massachusetts drug schedules – a tool that will help immigration advocates know how best to advocate for clients with drug convictions on their records.

Finally, I was able to partner with the Criminal Justice Institute and work with one student attorney on a case involving a non-citizen client. Here I was able to see where the rubber hits the road, and how criminal convictions can impact the ability of non-citizens to stay in this country. Working with CJI put a face and a story to the many statutes and cases we had read and digested throughout the semester.

While I find the most joy in working directly with and advocating for clients, my experience in the Crimmigration Clinic showed me how imperative it is to have capable and passionate people working at all levels and doing all types of legal work. Policy work, impact litigation, advising, and direct client services all work in harmony to create a more just and equitable system for those most vulnerable to abuse and neglect. I am excited to continue to be a part of this talented and inspiring community of lawyers, and I feel honored to have learned from and with them.
HEALTH LAW AND POLICY CLINIC

The Price of Life  Via Harvard Law Bulletin

For decades it has been a death sentence. First comes the fatigue, the joint pain, and the jaundice, and then the cirrhosis, the liver cancer, and finally death. ...

Damage Demanded

When the Food and Drug Administration approved ledipasvir-sofosbuvir, which goes by the brand name Harvoni, in October 2014, the drug was hailed as a lifesaver. Just a two- to three-month dose is enough to eliminate HCV antibodies in 96 to 99 percent of people infected. Purging the disease before it becomes chronic also greatly diminishes the likelihood that the person will go on to develop diabetes, cirrhosis and liver cancer.

And yet in Washington state, and in many other states, the Medicaid provider has been refusing to cover the drug for people before they develop significant liver scarring—and have a Metavir fibrosis score of F3. By F4, that liver scarring would be rampant and the patient would likely have cirrhosis. In effect, rather than heading off the disease before it could do damage, HCA has been requiring those who want the cure to first become seriously and irrevocably ill.

Seattle-area chemist David Morton, who believes he was infected on the job in the late 1980s, is one such patient. With a Metavir fibrosis score of just F0 to F1, he was denied coverage for Harvoni by his insurer, Group Health Cooperative. While his liver may be intact, his life is not. Hepatitis C causes him such extreme fatigue that he is unable to work. Instead, he has become the face of the disease, and a vocal advocate for the right to the cure.

“People die from complications of Hepatitis C. I’d like to know that, while I can’t stop my death, I can prevent my death from Hep C,” says Morton. “It’s a virus, and it seems like our society is interested in stopping viruses in people. It appears there’s a way to eradicate this virus, and I’m advocating for its eradication.”

“This is the state budget office cutting off their nose to spite their face,” says Costello. “They’re taking the maximum cost, times the maximum number of people, and saying ‘That’s our exposure’ without looking at the larger picture.” Such prolongation means extended costs for treating not only the virus itself but also all of the diseases—such as lymphoma, diabetes and liver cancer—that living with HCV for an extended time causes. ...

Pen, Pill, Gavel

Litigation is only the most recent phase in CHLPI’s battle. The clinic, which was founded in 1987 as the AIDS Law Clinic and was the nation’s first law school-based legal services program to serve low-income people living with HIV and AIDS, began its work on issues of access and HCV with regulatory advocacy.

KELLEN WITTKOP ’16 has spent the last four semesters identifying how—and where—policies restricting patients’ access to Harvoni might be considered discriminatory and in violation of federal regulations and law. She investigated how states were responding to the availability of Harvoni, evaluated the varying degrees of regulations states placed on access to the drug, and researched how accessibility to the cure varied by state. Some states, she noticed, had been quick to cover the medication. Others, such as Washington, were restricting access to only those with severe liver damage.

That research led to an article in the Annals of Internal Medicine in August 2015 and to a report that included an assessment of Medicaid programs in 10 states, including managed care plans in five of those states. Pennsylvania responded to the research and the legal implications by eliminating its sobriety requirement (which required a documented history of abstinence from alcohol and drugs for at least six months prior to treatment) and lowering its Metavir fibrosis criterion from F3-F4 to F2. Other states have come up with every reason possible not to comply with the law and what the research shows, says Greenwald.

The research also led the center to file the lawsuit aimed at forcing HCA to cover this cure for all patients, not merely those at Metavir fibrosis score F3 or higher.

The CHLPI team believes that it has the law on its side. After months of advocacy by the program, in November 2015 the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, or CMS, sent guidance to all states, reminding them of federal regulations and their obligation to cover medically necessary drugs. CMS also expressed concerns that some states, by imposing conditions limiting coverage of HCV drug treatment to those whose liver damage had progressed to Metavir fibrosis score F3 or F4, were unreasonably restricting access to treatment in violation of the Medicaid Act.

In March, in hopes of getting relief for such patients, CHLPI moved the court in Washington for a preliminary injunction and for class certification. Greenwald, Costello and the students will be on hand when patients, joined by medical experts, testify about the expected trajectory of their disease. The court will consider whether those men and women are likely to suffer irreparable harm before an ultimate court decision, in which case the HCA would likely be ordered to approve interim coverage of the drug.

That would be an initial double victory. As Greenwald says, the center would be winning for people living with HCV while simultaneously mentoring the next generation of lawyers.

***

Full story can be found in the Spring 2016 Harvard Law Bulletin.
The Food Law and Policy Clinic is renowned for its groundbreaking work on a variety of issues, including a report it released with the Natural Resources Defense Council on the staggering amount of food we waste in the United States. As someone who has been interested in food since college—and in the countless ways it affects both body and mind and our natural world—the Clinic was on my radar even before I chose to attend Harvard Law School.

During my time in the Clinic, I was fortunate to have the opportunity to work on two projects that mirrored perfectly my deepest food policy concerns: the ways in which our food system affects, or diserves, society’s most vulnerable; and how our food production practices affect, or destroy, the environment.

First, I worked with an attorney and fellow student to draft a letter to federal legislators on what standards should govern what millions of children, particularly low-income children, eat for their school meals. That letter ultimately became a Clinic policy brief, which “urges Congress to continue progress towards making nutritious, healthy, and delicious school meals available to all children.” Second, I analyzed novel ways in which the tort system could be used to deter the overuse of antibiotics in animal agriculture, a practice that has been linked to the antibiotic resistance crisis that threatens the future of modern medicine.

My projects not only developed my research and writing skills, but enlightened me as to different ways in which to research and write. Contacting and conference calling with a variety of different stakeholders in the legislative process taught me perspectives that I wouldn’t find in a case book. The need to use creativity and analogy to craft arguments at the frontiers of existing legal doctrine sharpened my intellect in a manner unlike a traditional law school class. And I have hope that the efforts of the Clinic will concretely affect food policy—perhaps, for example, through persuasion of lawmakers who will determine what millions of children will be eating during school.

The Clinic also broadened my horizons at Harvard Law School: It led directly to my participation as president of the Harvard Food Law Society. The Clinic sharpened my knowledge of American food law and policy and prepared me to lead an organization that, primarily through educational talks and its annual conference, seeks to advance food justice in our community and society.

### Making rights real: my time in Ghana

Professor Lucie White has been working alongside Ghanaian organizations for many years on a variety of projects. I am lucky enough to be part of her Making Rights Real Clinic, and spent this spring break investigating the impacts of gas development on local communities in the Western Region of Ghana.

Our time in Ghana was short, but packed. Before our visit, we researched various laws bearing on possible compensation for affected communities. In Accra, Ghana’s capital, we spoke with government agencies and civil society organizations. We gathered more information about Ghana’s burgeoning domestic gas sector, and inquired about consultation of, and compensation for, local people. After Accra we all piled into our little bus and travelled to the Western Region, stopping on the way to meet our local NGO partner, whose expertise was invaluable.

By far the most interesting experience from my perspective, and one that will remain with me for the rest of my life, was meeting with community members themselves. We approached people in the village in small groups, accompanied by translators (in my case, the Professor’s knowledgeable clinic assistant, a 2nd year SJD student from Ghana: Oteng’s organization skills and kindness made everyone’s trip run smoothly).

My group talked to two separate groups of people about their experiences—men and women. Hearing their perspective, their anger, their proposals was what this trip was really all about. I left Ghana with a strong and abiding impression that everyone we met cares deeply about the issues we’re exploring—and wants to do their best for their country or for their community.
When I began working in Professor Keith Fogg’s Federal Tax Clinic, I already knew that I was interested in tax and would be practicing in the field after graduation. But I did not know how the clinic would operate, nor exactly how my clinical experience would relate to future practice. I now move forward from a semester in the Tax Clinic with three major takeaways: a better idea of how part of the IRS functions; a set of practical lawyering skills; and an understanding of how to use those skills to help low-income taxpayers.

Working with the Federal Tax Clinic meant learning a great deal about how the IRS works, the pressures it is under, and how taxpayers interface with its system. The cases I worked on offered an opportunity to interact with IRS employees and to strategize about how best to persuade them of our client’s case. It was particularly interesting to discuss clinical work with other students in the Clinic. Together, we were able to put into practice what we learned in the Clinic’s accompanying class sessions.

As part of the Clinic we were also able to attend the Tax Court when it visited Boston. We observed and assisted as Professor Keith Fogg helped pro se taxpayers prepare their cases. It was a valuable opportunity to see cases at a different stage than we saw in our day-to-day clinical work, as well as to get a taste of tax litigation.

Working with the Federal Tax Clinic also helped me develop practical lawyering skills and, in particular, a sense of legal judgment. In my classes thus far, examinations have typically involved synthesizing a defined set of rules, then applying them to discrete scenarios. It is a relatively straightforward process to determine whether the answer is “yes,” “no,” or “maybe.” In the real world, some clients’ issues match that model. With some base level of knowledge, it is possible to mechanically match the scenario up to the rules to produce the right answer. But the most interesting questions are those for which there is no preexisting, easily-accessible answer. In my experience with the clinic, I ran into many such situations. I suspect that is because: (1) low income taxpayers typically settle their cases with the IRS before litigation; and (2) low-income taxpayers have relatively few interested commentators producing secondary source materials relating to their problems. Thus, working with the Clinic meant often making judgment calls in filling out forms, drafting letters and offering advice. By the end of the semester, I had become much more comfortable making such judgment calls.

A final key aspect of the clinical experience was learning from the clients. Hearing about their multiple jobs, disabilities, split-up families, struggles to pay or receive child support and incomprehensible communications from the IRS made real what had previously only been a theoretical understanding of the challenges facing low-income taxpayers. Helping the Clinic’s clients work through their issues with the tax system and come into compliance felt very meaningful.

In sum, the fall semester was a very challenging and educational experience. The Clinic let me do more than I thought was possible. Whatever path my career takes, I’ve gained the skills to be a better lawyer and the tools to effectively help low-income taxpayers through pro bono work. I am grateful to the school and to Professor Fogg for making the Clinic possible.
Anthony was nervous. Sitting across from him was the North Korean Minister of Health. Armed guards stood nearby, ready and waiting. Did a drop of sweat slip off of Anthony’s brow? Perhaps caused by the steamy Pyongyang summer? Or perhaps it fell because Anthony knew that lives depended on this conversation. He opened his mouth to explain.

How did he get here? It was the refugees; they led him here: the North Korean refugees fleeing into China. Anthony, an expert in public health who was then pursuing his graduate studies at the Harvard School of Public Health, had been moved by their stories and had devoted himself to searching for solutions to their plight. In the end, the search led him here, into the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK, or North Korea) itself. He knew the only way to truly help the refugees was to tackle the problems that had forced them to leave in the first place: lack of food and basic healthcare.

DPRK was, and is still, suffering from a catastrophic tuberculosis epidemic. People are dying from a curable disease. So many people are infected that there are not resources to treat everyone. In an effort to ensure equal access to healthcare, the government requires hospitals admit everyone who needs treatment. However, a patient needs to take medicine continuously over at least six-months in order to cure the infection. Because hospitals are overcrowded with patients, they are forced to discharge patients after only two months of treatment. This not only leaves them uncured, it also contributes to the rise of drug-resistant strains of the bacteria. These super bug strains (known as multi-drug resistant TB, or MDRTB) are much more costly to treat. If they spread, they pose a formidable threat to global public health.

Anthony explained to the DPRK Minister of Health his plan: to open companion clinics to house TB patients discharged from current hospitals. There, North Korean medical personnel could continue to administer their drugs up to completion. Anthony would also raise money to buy food for the hospitals, for both the patients and the staff. How could Anthony make all of this happen? He would form a nonprofit organization in the U.S. and conduct fundraising there.

So where do I come in? I was Justice And Health’s student attorney. As a 2L in my third semester of law school. Unbelievable, right?

While Justice And Health was planning how to prevent a major global health catastrophe, its members had not exactly prioritized the legal details of forming a nonprofit. Anthony came into the Transactional Law Clinics for our first meeting, along with Terrence Park, the organization’s administrative mastermind, looking for help with securing federal tax-exempt status. This status is crucial to their mission—without the status they cannot get donations; without donations they cannot build clinics; they cannot feed starving people.

We agreed to take them on as clients, and immediately realized that their incorporation documents were incomplete. I drafted amended articles of organization for them as well as organization by-laws. Then I assembled a massive amount of information for their tax-exempt status application. During my conversations with Anthony and Terrence, I learned what it’s like to try to save the world. And my questions about technicalities actually flagged some important issues that were hard to see from their big-picture vantage point. For example, no one knew who would own the clinical property: Justice And Health or the DPRK government.

After a great amount of legal research, several meetings, and many cups of coffee, I had everything ready to go. I was one email away from filing their application. Then something unexpected happened.

“I had a meeting with folks on the ground and have some updates. When can we speak on the phone?” After spending time reflecting on the details of their clinical construction plan, Justice And Health had changed their strategy. Better to start small and grow from there—instead of an independent clinical unit, they would build a soymilk factory and bakery within the clinical compound. They would supply the ingredients for both. This project would take much less capital to get started and could be up and running much faster than a full clinic.

So my application was out the window. Time to begin on another version. Even acknowledging the hiccups along the way, words cannot express how much working with Justice And Health helped me grow as a person and as an attorney. Transactional law probably does not seem like the place to promote a better world. But, after just a few weeks in the Transactional Law Clinics, I was helping do just that.

“How did this all start?” Anthony Lee asked. “Justice And Health has been so fortunate to have access to a resource like the Harvard Transactional Law Clinics,” Anthony Lee said. “Nonprofits like ours that are just getting started face all sorts of legal hurdles. Our TLC student advocate both helped us identify what we needed to do and how. Because she was still learning about this area of law, she brought a level of enthusiasm and curiosity that we couldn’t have expected elsewhere. Not to mention that the price was reasonable enough that our nascent organization could take care of the legal stuff without sacrificing progress on our broader goals.”
My experience in the Child Advocacy Clinic

By Mikelina Belaineh, J.D. ’16

I became involved with the Child Advocacy Clinic (CAP) through a less than traditional path. The clinic was something I had always wanted to enroll in, because I was interested in exploring juvenile justice work and the role that positive youth development could and should play in juvenile justice reform and intervention. This led me to be more interested in CAP rather than a criminal defense focused clinic. I wanted to explore the various alternatives to litigation as a form of “lawyering” for social justice and change.

Despite this interest in the clinic, I never seemed to have the time or room in my schedule. This semester was no different, except this time it wasn’t credit hours holding me back. I was fortunate enough to have received an offer from a start up, non-profit organization, Inner-City Weightlifting (ICW), to come in at “ground level” and help them continue to build this growing organization. ICW’s mission is to help students in the Boston area succeed by providing a positive alternative to the streets. This was a non-profit that I had been volunteering for and hoping to join full time upon graduation. Although I was hired in a program development role, I also saw a great opportunity to help ICW grow by further utilizing my legal background.

Every ICW student faces a variety of legal barriers to their success, whether it’s a pending case, probation/parole, family law issues; the list goes on. Therefore, in addition to helping further design and structure ICW’s model, and guiding the organization into a new period of growth and expansion, I will be taking the lead in researching and trying to implement structures within the organization to further support students in navigating the various legal barriers they face. However, there was one thing holding me back from being able to commit. The organization needed someone to start working in the winter and continue throughout the spring semester, at least on a part time basis.

This is where my involvement with CAP began.

Cheryl Bratt, who teaches in the Child Advocacy Clinic, took the time to meet with me and gave me the opportunity to explain my goals about the project and the work I would be doing in the clinic. She helped me develop a concrete project, and has been a great partner in brainstorming and supporting my work with ICW more broadly as it relates to my future position with them. My project with the clinic is to: 1) Identify the most prevalent legal issues or barriers in our students lives; 2) Research and develop methods that ICW could incorporate into it’s structure to address these issues; 3) Develop a proposal for the executive team and board of directors, explaining what methods I think can and should be implemented.

The clinic has been one of the highlights of my law school experience. It’s one of the few times I’ve experienced a piece of the institution really going out of it’s way to support me in pursuing what I came to law school for: discovering my place in the movement for social change. I’ve not only found support through Cheryl as a supervisor, but my peers in the clinic have been incredible sources of information, brainstorming, resources, networking, and the list could go on. I came in thinking it was simply going to allow me to do the work I was hired to do, but what I got was so much more. The clinic has given me the opportunity to do work I’m passionate about, develop skills that will directly relate to the work I’ll be doing after graduating, and has been an incredible learning experience. The clinic literally changed my life in the law, and it’s something I’m always going to be grateful for.
As I trudged through growing piles of snow blanketing the Boston sidewalks in January 2015, I was unsure what awaited me at Boston Municipal Court (BMC). It was the first day of my clinical component of the Judicial Process in Trial Courts Clinic, and, embarrassingly, it was the first day I ever stepped inside a community court. After a semester of observing courtroom proceedings, discussing cases with a BMC judge, and sitting in on attorney-judge conferences, I can say sincerely that the clinic was worth that first trek in the snow and each one that followed.

For many people, a community court is the first, and most, interaction they will have with the judicial process; what happens in that courthouse shapes their perceptions of their city’s, their state’s, their country’s justice system and can impact their lives in deep and lasting ways. The Judicial Process in Trial Courts Clinic not only enabled me to step away from the Chevrons of law school into the messy intersection of real life and the law, but it also provided me with unfettered access to a uniquely experienced guide and interpreter—a judge.

Perhaps what surprised me most about my clinical experience was the willingness of the judge for whom I worked to give me honest, thorough answers to the many questions I asked. In his chambers at the end of the day, we discussed why the judge decided as he did on motions or fees or sentences; how lawyers’ courtroom behaviors or actions struck the judge and what that meant; why something unfolded the way it had in court that day; and issues pertaining to and affecting local, state, and national judicial processes. I observed arraignments, motion hearings, civil trials, criminal trials, and sentencing. I sat in front of the judge’s bench with his clerk, so I was privy to sidebars and pertinent documents. I witnessed skillful and not-as-skillful lawyering, and, from that, developed a better sense of what kind of attorney I hope to be. I saw a part of the justice system that Massachusetts residents see, and I learned, a lot.

As my impending graduation begins to sink in, I have started to reflect on my time at HLS. The Judicial Process in Trial Courts Clinic, for the opportunity it gave me to pick a judge’s brain on a weekly basis and all it taught me about the community court system, stands out as a highlight.
JUDICIAL PROCESS IN TRIAL COURTS CLINIC

Clinic students contribute over 1,000 hours of legal research to Massachusetts Courts

By Hon. John Cratsley (Ret.)

It is no surprise that students in this spring semester’s expanded and more diverse Judicial Process in Trial Courts Clinic and class provided over 1,000 hours of volunteer legal research and writing for their assigned judges. This exceeded the contribution of students in last year’s clinic by several hundreds of hours. The 25 students in the clinic and class were placed with 7 U.S. District Court judges, 10 Superior Court judges, and 8 judges of the Boston Municipal, District, Juvenile and Land Courts. Whether assisting a state or federal judge, the reality of big caseloads, complex litigation, and tight budgets means this extra student help is widely welcomed.

In addition to their judicial placements, students participated in a weekly class emphasizing issues impacting their judges and their courts, including alternatives to incarceration like restorative justice and treatment courts such as drug, mental health and veterans’ courts. Class sessions also focused on access to justice issues involving the unmet legal needs of the poor and the appropriate judicial response to the growth of self-represented litigants. New this year were two presentations by Adam Mansky, Program Director at the Center for Court Innovation, one open to the law school and a second in our class, describing their groundbreaking work in promoting community courts.

The variety of student legal research and writing is impressive. It ranges from working on civil motions, like summary judgment and dismissal, and criminal motions to suppress, to the more complex evidentiary issues in antitrust and employment discrimination litigation. Some of the more challenging work included federal habeas corpus and judicial review of state and federal administrative agency decisions, while other students worked on mental health, 8th Amendment cruel and unusual punishment, and class action issues. Students also observed the full range of trial events from jury selection to the cross examination of expert witnesses to sentencing and probation revocation.

Many of the students write their final papers on topics of current concern, including access to justice, sentencing policy, and re-entry issues. For example, one student who worked in a court service center in college assisting pro se litigants is writing an evaluation of the new court service centers in Massachusetts. Another is studying the impact of the recent changes in the Code of Judicial Conduct which clarify the role trial judges may play in assisting pro se litigants. And a third is exploring how new evidence based sentencing data could be incorporated into the existing sentencing guidelines. The emphasis is on student writing that explores, evaluates, and possibly reforms current judicial practices.

Here is what students had to say about their experience in the clinic:

“With plans/hopes to eventually work in a prosecutor’s office, [I valued] the opportunity to get a “behind the scenes” view of a federal judge’s approach to criminal justice issues and sentencing decisions.” — SANDRA HOUGH, J.D. ‘16

“Seeing the criminal justice system up close, both in the courtroom and during our prison visit, was profoundly effective at forever molding my view of what is currently wrong and the ways to address it.” — MICHAL HAIN, LL.M. ‘16

INDEPENDENT CLINICAL PROGRAM

My winter term at the Utah Transit Authority

By William Organek, J.D. ’16

I was very fortunate to work for the Utah Transit Authority over the Winter 2016 term. Transit issues have fascinated me for years, after seeing how improved transit can spur economic development, reinvigorate underutilized neighborhoods, and redefine people’s interactions with each other and their city. I was looking forward to helping the UTA expand transit service as part of its role in the Mountain Accord, an innovative cross-jurisdictional plan to preserve and improve the nature and tourist industry of the region. Yet, since the UTA only has a small legal department within an organization with a wide mandate, I also had the opportunity to work on legal issues related to employment regulations and civil litigation.

The most surprising, and gratifying, part of my experience was the level of trust and responsibility given to me by my supervisors. Shortly after arriving, I was helping craft language for legislation which will be submitted to Congress in connection with the Mountain Accord, as well as writing the first draft of a motion to dismiss a civil claim against the UTA.

This experience, putting my legal writing skills to use in a litigation and policy setting, was one of my most valuable in law school and I could not more strongly recommend working for the UTA.
This Winter Term, I had the opportunity to work with the Centre for Mental Health Law & Policy (Centre), a nonprofit disability rights organization based in Pune, India. The Centre is dedicated to ensuring implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), a United Nations treaty that has been signed and ratified by many countries, but unfortunately, not by the United States. The treaty requires that all persons with disabilities, including mental disabilities, be treated with respect, dignity, and on an equal basis with others.

My interest in working with people with disabilities came from my experience working as a Mental Health Counselor in a locked, psychiatric unit of a hospital. For two years, I counseled patients with serious mental illness under a paradigm of substitute decision-making. As a professional, this paradigm was extremely frustrating, as it considered only the putative “best interests” of the patient, without actually consulting the patient regarding his or her own preferences. Rather than making decisions for the patients on our unit, I wanted to help our patients make their own decisions, including treatment decisions, envisioning the role of service providers as helpful aides in decision-making, rather than as substitute decision-makers. Such a paradigm is called supported decision-making and is mandated in human rights law by the CRPD. My professional experience as a counselor led me to come to law school to become an advocate on behalf of those with mental illness, as well as to empower those living with mental disabilities to advocate for themselves.

Having no prior experience with Indian domestic law, I began my clinical work at the Centre with background research, including India’s existing mental health law and a new Mental Health Care Bill introduced in Parliament in 2013. It was this new bill that, if passed, would bring essential tenets of the CRPD into the Indian mental health care context. India, though, like many countries that have ratified international human rights treaties, has a gap between what international law mandates and the realities of its domestic laws. I assisted the Centre with a project around supported decision-making for persons with mental disabilities. In India, there are several barriers that keep caregivers and service providers from implementing supported decision-making, including: a lack of awareness about the CRPD and human rights obligations, a lack of understanding about what supported decision-making is, cultural norms and mores of power among service providers and caregivers, and persistent stigma surrounding mental illness. Although impossible to address any of these barriers sufficiently in three weeks, I had the unique opportunity to address at least some of them by drafting two separate guides on supported decision-making: one for caregivers and family members, and one for service providers. In order to create the most helpful guides, I also became more familiar with the realities of mental health care on the ground through extensive discussion with my colleagues at the Centre, in-person interviews with local psychiatrists, and in-person and group interviews with Indian caregivers.

My experience in India really brought home the gap between what law says we should do, and the realities of enforcing those laws on the ground, especially on a topic as stigmatized and oft swept-under-the-rug as mental illness. Human rights law in particular is often cast as aspirational, rather than as something that can immediately be recognized and enforced. Despite these challenges, I think this clinical experience helped me begin to bridge this gap between aspiration and reality in India, moving closer to the ultimate goal that all those living with disabilities will be able to lead lives characterized by dignity, equality, and autonomy.

***

Full story available on the OCP Blog
In a cramped church basement in East Boston, people gather together for a common purpose: to stay in their homes. East Boston is ground zero for no-fault evictions brought by investors seeking to increase rents and profit off of increased housing demand in the Greater Boston area. At their core, no-fault evictions are evictions where the tenant has done nothing wrong—hence the name “no-fault”. A tenant can have paid rent on time and abided by his or her lease regulations for decades and still be thrown out for no reason other than the whims of an investor landlord. Despite these evictions, a group gathers and organizes to fight back against the displacement.

City Life/Vida Urbana (CLVU) is a community organization focused on supporting homeowners and tenants who have been hit hardest by the foreclosure crisis and now the displacement crisis. The model that CLVU and Harvard Legal Aid Bureau (HLAB) attorneys have developed together is called “the Sword and Shield.” The sword is composed of CLVU protests, rallies, eviction blockades, and other activist measures to fight back against evictions and displacement. The shield is composed of community legal services, including HLAB. Along with Greater Boston Legal Services (GBLS) and others, HLAB has worked with CLVU to represent tenants facing evictions in Boston Housing Court. Another Harvard Law student organization, Project No One Leaves, supports the work of HLAB and CLVU by canvassing homes facing foreclosure and buildings investors have purchased where tenants may be at risk of facing no-fault evictions. These canvassing efforts bring in potential members to CLVU, strengthening both the sword and the shield. In the basement of the East Boston church where CLVU meets, a group of tenants came to seek legal help and their case became a rallying point and exemplar of the fight against displacement throughout Boston.

The Bennington Street building is a three story mixed use building, with a nail salon on the first floor and four residential units on the second and third floors. The tenants of the four residential units had been living in their apartments for various lengths of time, from several years to up to twenty years. Several of the tenants have families, including small children.

These families had been paying their rent on time, but one day the owner of the building sold it to an investor landlord who wanted to double it. Five days after purchasing the building, the new landlord sent all the tenants No-Fault Notices to Quit, saying they had to leave the premises or face legal action. The tenants’ landlord offered them an impossible choice: $500 to leave their homes of many years or a doubling of their rent. This is a common extra-judicial tactic amongst investors in East Boston, in part because it is much cheaper to pay off tenants with the threat of a rent increase than to go through the court system. Oftentimes the threat of legal action also makes some tenants decide to leave their homes, because they are unaware of their legal rights and do not realize that the courts could rule in their favor. Instead of accepting this offer, the Bennington tenants came to CLVU looking for help in their fight against losing their home.

HLAB member and President Pedro Spivakovsky-Gonzalez J.D. ’17 was the first student attorney on the Bennington Street cases, in August of 2015, although the team eventually expanded to include Nan McGarry, Jack Solano, and Stanford Fraser, J.D. ’16 in January in anticipation of four possible jury trials. The case came to HLAB as four separate cases, one for each apartment in the building. HLAB entered into a joint representation agreement with the tenants, meaning that while we still would represent each household in their individual eviction case, we would also represent them as a group. The significance of this was that for months client counseling and negotiations with the landlord’s attorney involved a great deal of communication with the residents of each apartment regarding their individual cases, but also clear communication about the impacts of each decision on the group as a whole.
Although the landlord’s attorney attempted to consolidate the four cases, Pedro successfully opposed the motion in October, thus allowing all of the Bennington tenants their opportunity to be heard in court in front of a jury. Negotiations with the landlord’s attorney continued, and HLAB requested an inspection of the building, which revealed a number of conditions of disrepair. Although the tenants had been paying their rent for years, there were important repairs that still needed to be made for the landlord to be compliant with Massachusetts housing law. Through the course of representation, the landlord started to make some repairs to the building. Months of motions in court to compel discovery, among others, and months of settlement discussions, exchanging offers and counteroffers, led up to the scheduling of jury trials in February.

In fact, four jury trials had been scheduled, forcing Pedro, Nan, Jack, and Stanford to prepare as if all four trials were going to happen. Substantial HLAB resources were dedicated to this trial preparation, as the Bennington cases together involved eleven witnesses, including two expert witnesses. The whole team engaged in rigorous trial preparation, including preparing motions for the inclusion and exclusion of evidence, putting together several evidence binders, and preparing direct and cross examinations of witnesses. Throughout all of this work, the trial team also maintained communication with CLVU and GBLS.

The Bennington cases provide a glimpse at the type of cross-coordination work common in community lawyering. The tenants often attended CLVU meetings, where tenants from many other households gathered to share their own stories, many very similar: landlords purchasing properties, not making any repairs, and then seeking to evict tenants that had been paying their rent. HLAB student attorneys attended these weekly community meetings in East Boston, and also consulted with CLVU organizers and GBLS attorneys about litigation and settlement strategy.

As the Community Lawyering Clinical Instructor and a Lecturer on Law at HLAB, Eloise Lawrence supervised the student attorneys and provided guidance in critical moments of the process. Lawrence leads HLAB’s community lawyering efforts, following in the footsteps of the late David Grossman, who helped to pioneer community lawyering. Lawrence’s experience as a community lawyer in Lynn, where she still takes cases, continues to inform HLAB’s work in this area.

After all of the trial preparation and coordination with CLVU, the day of the first Bennington trial came on February 1. The trial would end up lasting four days and involving multiple witnesses, several of whom needed translators. Before the trial even began, key testimony and reports from the Boston Public Health Commission about the nail salon in the first floor of the building, were excluded from the trial, even though they showed noxious fumes from the nail salon endangering the health of the Bennington tenants. Nevertheless, the first trial team of Pedro and Nan, with the support of Eloise Lawrence fought through this exclusion of evidence and other challenges throughout the trial.

In one particularly memorable moment from the trial, Nan cross-examined the landlord about a back fence that had been padlocked. Under the law, every residential building over a certain number of units needs two ways to enter and exit the building, in part for fire safety reasons. This back fence, being padlocked, made it impossible to leave out the back of the building. In her cross-examination, McGarry asked specifically how the family would escape. The landlord responded, “What do you mean, if there was a fire? They could jump over the fence.” In her closing argument, McGarry returned to this picture of a family, including a 67-year-old grandmother and a small child, trying to jump over a fence as their home burns. In the words of Eloise Lawrence, “You could feel the jury listen to every word and identify with our clients. If you didn’t know better, you would have thought Nan was a very experienced litigator, not that it was her first trial.”

Pedro and Nan won that first trial, with the jury returning a verdict in favor of the tenants on all counts, including attorney’s fees for HLAB. After winning the first trial, the team was able to successfully negotiate a settlement for all cases—including the other three cases that would have otherwise gone to trial—that included new long-term leases at affordable rents and landlord responsibility for repairs and maintenance to the units. As a result of these settlements, all the residents of this Bennington Street building will be able to stay in a home, with repairs being made by the landlord.

While not all cases have such a happy ending, the Bennington Street cases represent a window into how community lawyering can achieve individual results that are tied into a larger movement.

The tenants now have affordable and habitable apartments, while landlords in Boston understand that tenants will stand up for their rights. They will fight, with the help of organizations like City Life/Vida Urbana and the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau, and they will win.
Working with homeless and street-involved youth as a legal intern at the Urban Justice Center’s Peter Cicchino Youth Project after my first year of law school, I saw that many of my clients first encountered legal troubles when they became homeless. After arriving back at school that fall semester, I set out to use legal tools to prevent homelessness and housing insecurity before it started. With that goal in mind, I enrolled in the Housing Law Clinic.

During my first semester, I worked on eviction cases. I learned about the unsafe housing conditions faced by many of Boston’s low-income residents and how to use the housing code and consumer protection law to fight these conditions. I also saw how domestic violence exacerbates housing crises and learned to work in tandem with the Family and Domestic Violence Law Clinic to help my client’s family. As a continuing clinical student during the Spring 2015 semester, I wrote an appellate brief in a foreclosure case, representing a single mother who had been fighting for her home for eight years, and attended weekly meetings at City Life/Vida Urbana, an anti-displacement community organizing group blocks from the Legal Services Center.

Both semesters, I was able to forge close working relationships with clients through one-on-one meetings while also developing my writing skills and substantive knowledge of foreclosure law under the close supervision of Lecturer on Law Maureen McDonagh and Clinical Instructor Julia Devanthery.

I came to law school in part to advocate for women and LGBTQ people. By participating in the Attorney for the Day program at Boston Housing Court, I saw that it was primarily women and people of color facing eviction, who almost always had no access to legal representation and I began to see housing security as a feminist and anti-racist issue. I hope to be able to use the litigation and client-interviewing skills I learned in the Housing Law Clinic together with the transactional skills I garnered in two semesters with the Community Enterprise Project to fight housing insecurity and displacement in New York after completing a clerkship.
WASHINGTON — The Department of Veterans Affairs is wrongfully denying services to roughly 125,000 post-9/11 veterans with other than honorable discharges, according to a joint study released Wednesday by two veterans advocacy groups and Harvard Law School.

Some veterans are missing out on benefits such as healthcare, housing help for the homeless and disability services, in part, because the VA’s own rules are in contravention of the original GI Bill of Rights passed by Congress in 1944, according to the study. That represents roughly 6.5 percent of post-9/11 veterans, including more than 33,000 who served in Iraq and Afghanistan.

“Veterans who have served since 9/11 are being excluded from the VA at a higher rate than any other generation of veterans,” said Dana Montalto, the study’s author and a Liman Fellow with the Harvard Law School’s Veterans Legal Clinic. “They’re being denied very basic services.”

There has long been confusion over the status of so-called “bad paper” veterans -- servicemembers who received less than honorable discharges. The vast majority have discharge characterizations less severe than “dishonorable” or “bad conduct,” both of which can only be issued as a sentence in a court-martial. There also has been recent concern among advocates and lawmakers that troops with mental health disorders are being unfairly kicked out of the military with bad paper.

According to the report, congressionally passed rules stipulate that only those veterans whose conduct would have led to a dishonorable discharge in a court-martial should be denied VA services. But VA’s own internal rules contradict that and lead it to deny services to the vast majority of post-9/11 veterans with other than honorable discharges, including disabled veterans.

The report was commissioned by two veterans groups -- National Veterans Legal Services Program and Swords to Plowshares -- with assistance from Harvard Law School’s Veterans Legal Clinic. It analyzed VA and Department of Defense records and 23 years of decisions by the Board of Veterans’ Appeals.

VA Deputy Secretary Sloan Gibson released a statement praising the report, saying department officials have been meeting with Swords to Plowshares and will continue to work with them to remedy the problem.

“I believe the report provides us, as a department, an opportunity to do a thorough review, take a fresh look this issue and make changes to help veterans,” he said. “Where we can better advocate for and serve veterans within the law and regulation, we will look to do so as much as possible.”

Swords to Plowshares also filed an official petition with VA to revise the departments regulations on veterans with other than honorable discharges. According to a VA statement, the department is studying the recommendations in order to issue a response, which it is required by law to issue.

Bart Stichman, co-executive director of National Veterans Legal Services Program, said the military is kicking out many servicemembers who have underlying mental health issues without going through a lengthy medical evaluation board process that often results in an honorable discharge. That means more veterans are receiving administrative separations with a less than honorable discharge than in previous generations.

“They want to get them off the rolls because they want them replaced with another soldier who can perform,” Stichman said.

***

This report was informed by the work of a number of Veterans Legal Clinic students who advocated for discharge upgrades and access to VA benefits for veterans with bad-paper discharges. They are: Juan Arguello ’15; Kathleen Borschow ’15; ANNA BYERS ’16; MAGGIE CASTEEL ’16; MEGHAN CLEARY ’16; Michael Gaerman ’17; Darren Gardner ’14; William Lane ’15; Kathleen McGuinness ’15; Christopher Melendez ’15; Nico Palazzo ’14; SARA SCHAUMBURG ’16; Jeremiah Schwarz ’15; Michelle Sohn ’15; JOHN WHEELER ’16; and Carson Zhou ’15.

How the VA Wrongfully Excludes Veterans with Bad Paper

Presided by the
Veterans Legal Clinic
Legal Services Center of Harvard Law School

Report Cover
A sense of community and a chance to represent clients in court

By Alison Burton, J.D. ’16

I have always been interested in women’s issues, including the power imbalances that help perpetuate domestic violence. As a college student, I volunteered at the University of Virginia Women’s Center and coordinated the legal clinic, which offered free legal services including advice relating to family law and domestic violence issues. The Family and Domestic Violence Law Clinic gave me an opportunity to continue to advocate for victims of domestic violence.

At the clinic, students take on between four and eight cases involving protective orders, child custody and support, divorce, and collateral issues. Students are responsible for communicating with the client, drafting pleadings and motions, and representing the client in court. I really loved the chance to work with clients every day and being able to not only draft documents for court, but also represent clients in court many times. I was involved with the clinic for two semesters, and I went to court hearings four or five times each semester. The experience has been one of my highlights at Harvard Law School.

One of my favorite things about the clinic is the sense of community. From day one, the clinical instructors, Nnena Odim and Stephanie Davidson, constantly provide feedback and collaborate with students. Their feedback on the documents I drafted and on my performance in court taught me how to strategize effectively and how to zealously advocate for my clients. The students in the Family and Domestic Violence Law Clinic also tend to be a close knit group. Getting to hear about their cases and working together as a clinical unit helped us in our brainstorming and problem solving abilities.

Overall, the clinical experience went above and beyond my expectations. While the cases moved along more slowly than I expected, I had far more client contact, feedback from supervisors, and time in court than I thought I would get. Working in the clinic gave me the chance to get outside of the Harvard Law School campus, get involved in a different community, and do work that impacts clients directly.

Out of the classroom and into the courtroom

By Suria Bahadue, J.D. ’16

I came to Harvard Law School because I want to help people. Previously, I worked as a paralegal at a large law firm. In that role, I worked on pro bono cases involving clients seeking restraining orders. Fortunately, my supervisors gave me substantial responsibilities, which included meeting domestic violence survivors, hearing their stories, and helping them write their affidavits. My supervising attorney and I won every case, leaving each client in a better position than before and fueling my desire to continue this work in law school.

Unfortunately, I lost sight of that purpose during 1L year. As one could imagine, my first year immediately subsumed me with grades, job applications and ideas of clerkships. My monotonous run through the law school grind ended, however, when I spent two semesters working in the Family and Domestic Violence Law Clinic. I initially enrolled in the clinic because I felt my experiences as a paralegal prepared me well for family law cases. At the same time, I assumed that I would assist a supervising attorney rather than manage my own cases and clients. I was so happy to be wrong. On day one, I received my own cases and clients. My supervising attorney, Nnena Odim, instructed that it was my job to move the cases forward to resolution.

Nnena Odim, Senior Clinical Instructor and Lecturer on Law

My caseload included divorces, paternity actions, and restraining orders. Each day began the same: I would meet with Nnena and review each case’s posture. For each case, Nnena would conclude our strategy meeting by asking me about the “next steps.” By doing this, she taught me to develop as many options as I could and to prepare for a judge to ask me about every single one.

In short, Nnena taught me that successful legal practice requires over-preparation.

Significantly, my cases challenged me to consider myself as a practicing attorney rather than a student attorney. I represented clients in court multiple times; filed complaints for divorce, modification of child support, and contempt; interacted with opposing parties; negotiated with opposing counsel; conducted a direct examination in court; obtained a restraining order for a client; and drafted and finalized a divorce settlement agreement. One of the more memorable courtroom experiences occurred in a post-judgment action for contempt. The judge began the hearing by stating, “Counselor, how would you like to proceed?” It took me a few seconds to realize that he was talking to me and that I was a counselor and not a student.

Above all, the biggest lessons came from my clients. Their tales of bravery and survival reinvigorated my personal and professional goals. For one example, I worked with a client over my two semesters. She had fled her abuser after five years of physical, verbal, and emotional abuse, and lived in shelters and public housing shortly thereafter. We helped her obtain a restraining order and file for divorce. Over the last year, I watched her achieve so many milestones because of her courage to flee and seek legal recourse: she obtained citizenship; entered into a criminal justice degree program; began a new job; and settled into her first apartment. That client and many others helped me return to the reason why I went to law school in the first place: to help people.

I am forever grateful to the Family and Domestic Violence Law Clinic and Nnena for taking me out of the classroom and into the courtroom. The experience truly defined my three years at Harvard Law School.
PREDATORY LENDING AND CONSUMER PROTECTION CLINIC

Project on Predatory Student Lending: Inspiring My Public Interest Career

By Jessica Ranucci, J.D. ’16

The Project on Predatory Student Lending, part of the Predatory Lending and Consumer Protection Clinic, has been a tremendously important part of my law school experience. The clinic is housed at HLS’s Legal Services Center (LSC), which is located in Boston, and is only a few minutes drive away from the community center where I worked full-time before law school.

I came to HLS in order to be able to combat the structural inequalities that I saw facing the youth and families with whom I worked. I sought out a clinical experience at LSC because its mission to provide quality legal services to clients in their own neighborhood comported with my own belief in community-based public interest work.

The Project on Predatory Student Lending provides direct representation to low-income student loan borrowers who have experienced illegal predatory activity by for-profit colleges. As a 2L in my first semester at the clinic, I directly represented clients in civil litigation. I also wrote a motion and conducted discovery for the first time. Through the Continuing Clinical Program, I have been able to remain in the clinic for my entire 3L year.

This year, I have a lot of flexibility to work independently while I oversee the clinic’s intake process. I love conducting intakes: they give new potential clients the opportunity to share their stories and give me the intellectual challenge of matching up the clients’ experiences with potential legal claims. After an intake meeting, I make recommendations to the clinic’s attorneys about the legal options we have to assist our clients. In some cases, there is a relatively easy solution and I can help the client apply for an administrative loan discharge. I bring the complicated cases to our weekly team meetings, where the supervising attorneys, fellow clinical students, and I discuss the legal assistance the clinic can provide.

The Project on Predatory Student Lending is also involved in shaping student debt policy on the state and national level. The clinic’s attorneys set policy priorities by listening to our clients’ needs and identifying when the current system is not working for them. What has really inspired me about the Project on Predatory Student Lending is its simultaneous commitment to high-quality direct legal services and pursuit of policy change on our clients’ behalf. I came to law school to find a way to combat structural inequality—and I see the clinic’s combination of legal services and client-driven policy advocacy as a model for how to achieve that. It is a model I hope to emulate in my career.

Three clinics, one common value

By Lauren Blodgett, J.D. ’16

My clinical experiences at Harvard Law School have deeply enriched and shaped my legal education. During my time at HLS, I have had the privilege of engaging with many different clinics. I participated in the International Human Rights Clinic for two semesters, as well as the Immigration and Refugee Clinic, the Child Advocacy Clinic, and an independent clinical in Tanzania. These experiences helped pave my career path and contributed to my personal and professional growth. These clinics have given me the opportunity to collaborate with clinicians and classmates on pressing issues, travel to countries across the world, and see the positive impact of our legal work on individuals’ lives.

By gaining practical experience in these clinics, I learned many lessons that I hope to carry with me throughout my legal career. In the International Human Rights Clinic, I worked on two projects: one, advocating for the prosecution of senior U.S. officials for authorizing and implementing the use of torture and another, proposing stricter regulations on the use of incendiary weapons. This international advocacy taught me to stand up for what I believe in, even if it is an unpopular or controversial position. It also taught me the importance of negotiation, compromise, and teamwork when advocating for new international laws and norms. In the Immigration and Refugee Clinic, my teammate and I helped our clients through various stages of the asylum application process. This experience not only helped me improve my interviewing and writing skills, but also taught me how to be a compassionate and effective advocate when working directly with clients. Finally, through the Child Advocacy Clinic I am currently representing children with mental disabilities in their interactions with their school system. I am learning how the support of a lawyer can have such a profound impact on the realization of the rights of these children – a vulnerable population who might otherwise be voiceless.

A common value that was instilled in me from all of these experiences is the importance of public service work. These clinics strengthened my commitment and ability to dedicate my career to fighting for the human rights of others. After graduation, I will be providing representation and community outreach to child refugees in New York City. My passion and preparation for this position are directly attributable to the experiences I had in the clinical programs here at HLS.
When I accepted my first case with the Tenant Advocacy Project, it seemed straightforward enough. My client, a wheelchair dependent man in his late 60s, had applied to the Boston Housing Authority’s Public Housing Program several years ago. In the last few years he had become very active in his church and neighborhood community and maintained his skills as a former chef. After moving to the top of the wait-list and passing all the neighbor screenings and financial requirements, his application was denied due to an old criminal record. My first thought was that the Boston Housing Authority (BHA) simply did not realize that my client had changed his life. I imagined that once the BHA saw the mitigating evidence, their opinion of my client would change. I was surprised to find that they had already reviewed letters of support from his former employers and letters from his church community. My first thought was that the Boston Housing Authority (BHA) simply did not realize that my client had changed his life. I imagined that once the BHA saw the mitigating evidence, their opinion of my client would change. I was surprised to find that they had already reviewed letters of support from his former employers and letters from his church community. I quickly learned that the Occupancy Department at the BHA will not approve an applicant who has any criminal record no matter how minor or how old the record is. Fortunately, my client could appeal the decision and contacted the Tenant Advocacy Project.

I was assigned to his case in September and almost four months later (a day before my last exam) we were informed that the Appeal Hearing would take place in two weeks, on the first day that students returned to campus from winter break.

When I accepted my first case with the Tenant Advocacy Project, it seemed straightforward enough. My client, a wheelchair dependent man in his late 60s, had applied to the Boston Housing Authority’s Public Housing Program several years ago. In the last few years he had become very active in his church and neighborhood community and maintained his skills as a former chef. After moving to the top of the wait-list and passing all the neighbor screenings and financial requirements, his application was denied due to an old criminal record. My first thought was that the Boston Housing Authority (BHA) simply did not realize that my client had changed his life. I imagined that once the BHA saw the mitigating evidence, their opinion of my client would change. I was surprised to find that they had already reviewed letters of support from his former employers and letters from his church community. My first thought was that the Boston Housing Authority (BHA) simply did not realize that my client had changed his life. I imagined that once the BHA saw the mitigating evidence, their opinion of my client would change. I was surprised to find that they had already reviewed letters of support from his former employers and letters from his church community. I quickly learned that the Occupancy Department at the BHA will not approve an applicant who has any criminal record no matter how minor or how old the record is. Fortunately, my client could appeal the decision and contacted the Tenant Advocacy Project.

I was assigned to his case in September and almost four months later (a day before my last exam) we were informed that the Appeal Hearing would take place in two weeks, on the first day that students returned to campus from winter break.

With the guidance of my supervisor, Lynn Weissberg, I prepared the case for our hearing. I compiled the mitigating evidence and character reference letters, gathered additional letters of support, analyzed the BHA’s Admissions & Continued Occupancy Policy (ACOP), researched similar cases with favorable outcomes, drafted direct examination questions for my client, and wrote my closing argument. In the two weeks leading up to the hearing, I went over the material with him, reviewed his criminal record, and discussed the changes he had made in his life after his last conviction. My client’s testimony would serve as the strongest source of mitigating evidence so ensuring he felt comfortable answering my direct examination questions was hugely important.

On the day of the hearing, everything came together. My client was able to clearly communicate with the Hearing Officer and answered both my questions and her questions directly. His thoughtful character and commitment to his community shone through in his testimony. His cousin and his close friend both attended and testified regarding his character. Sixteen business days later we received the decision and the denial of public housing was overturned. This wonderful news meant that my client was placed back at the top of the wait-list.

Without the guidance of my supervisor, the general support from the TAP community, and my client’s trust and patience, we may not have achieved this outcome. Knowing that unfair decisions can be overturned and indigent individuals like my client can have their voices heard has given me much hope and confidence. With due diligence we can work to ensure that people’s rights to receive public housing are protected.

After working with the Tenant Advocacy Project her first year of law school, Amanda Morejon continued as a member of the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau. Throughout her time at HLS, she has contributed well over 1,000 hours of pro bono service.
I knew coming into law school that I wanted to work in public interest. Working for people and with people was very important to me and I wanted to spend my three years at HLS pursuing that. I discovered Harvard Defenders during the student activities fair in my first semester. I loved the idea of being a part of a supportive community of 1Ls, 2Ls and 3Ls who were like-minded in their commitment to giving back to the community during their time in law school. Defenders allowed me to help people in hearings where they were not provided representation and to gain experience zealously advocating for those most marginalized in society.

I have been able to represent clients in 10 cases, help with their criminal court issues, as well as connect them with housing resources, immigration consultations and school programs. During my time with Harvard Defenders, I have served as one of the Case Assignment Directors and as President. As Case Assignment Director, I ensured that people who called looking for legal help were connected with student attorneys. I also tracked the organization’s data. As President, I successfully advocated for a social worker for our clients and focused on revamping our referral network. I was able to get to know every one of our 83 members and forge lasting friendships with future public interest leaders. I learned how to research case law, look up criminal code statutes, find Massachusetts jury instructions, strategize for a case, prepare oral arguments and cross examinations and gained skills in how to navigate the often tricky relationship between student attorneys, law enforcement officers and court officials.

But my clients have taught me the most. We often meet our clients at a very difficult time in their lives when they have to face the potential of being prosecuted. They have taught me how to listen and how to be more empathetic. They have been open and showed a great ability to trust a complete stranger with personal details. My time in Defenders truly solidified my commitment to public interest. After graduation, I will be working as a public defender, a choice which was heavily influenced by my time in the organization.
On a sun-filled Saturday on April 30, 2016, the Harvard Mediation Program (HMP) celebrated its 35th anniversary with approximately 80 members and supporters in attendance. The event provided an opportunity for current HMP members—law school students and community members alike—to connect with previous generations of HMP.

Those in attendance included co-founder Karen F. Green ’81; founding member Bruce Patton ’84; Prof. Emeritus Frank Sander ’52, who is often recognized as one of the founders of dispute resolution in the U.S.; David Hoffman ’84, who teaches the “Mediation” course previously taught by Prof. Sander; and Prof. Bob Bordone ’97, Director of the Harvard Negotiation & Mediation Clinical Program. Assistant Clerk Magistrate Bruce Glaser and Clerk Deb Belmonte of the Chelsea District Court staff were also present. Chelsea District Court is one of six Massachusetts Courts where HMP provides mediation services.

Despite the end of classes and exams looming, the mood was light and celebratory inside the Millstein East Conference Room in Wasserstein Hall. The afternoon provided an opportunity for HMP student members to take a long lunch break from their studies as well as for old friends to re-connect and show support for the program. All in attendance were treated to remarks by Dean Michael Moffitt ’92, Dean of the University of Oregon School of Law, who served as the president of HMP as a student and then later as the Clinical Supervisor.

Dean Moffitt, who spoke about the future of mediation, asked the audience to be curious during his presentation when he posed five questions at the outset. They included: Who consumes mediator services? What do these consumers think they’re buying? What does that mean about who is mediating? What are the implications for law schools? What are the implications for HMP? Dean Moffitt’s presentation amplified those of his mentor Prof. Frank Sander’s well-known paper with Stephen Goldberg, “Fitting the Forum to the Fuss:” A User Friendly Guide to Selecting an ADR Procedure,” 10 Negotiation Journal 49 (1994).

Dean Moffitt’s lively and often humorous presentation was followed by a tribute to HMP’s current Clinical Supervisor Prill Ellis, who joined HMP as a community member in 1994 and became Dean Moffitt’s successor in 1999. At one point during his remarks Dean Moffitt quipped that Prill was often referred to as the “new Michael” when she stepped into the role of Clinical Supervisor but that quickly changed as he became known as the “old Prill.”

HMP President Lisa Fitzgerald ’16 recognized Prill for her meaningful contributions to HMP and offered up “The Principles of Prill—patience, respect, integrity, love, and levity.”
HARVARD PRISON LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT

My home at the law school

By Sam Feldman, J.D. ’16

I came to law school to work on the issues of mass incarceration and prisoners’ rights, inspired by advocates and activists. I’d met who were challenging America’s own 21st-century gulag archipelago. I hadn’t actually done much research, though—something I’ve gotten better at over the course of law school—and I was pleasantly surprised to learn that Harvard is one of the only law schools in the country whose students have the opportunity to go into prisons on a regular basis and represent prisoners at hearings. The Prison Legal Assistance Project (PLAP), Harvard’s largest student practice organization, serves (a small fraction of) the Massachusetts state prisoners who desperately need representation and have nowhere else to turn.

PLAP’s bread and butter are disciplinary hearings, in which inmates accused of violating prison regulations have the opportunity to defend themselves before a hearing officer. Accused prisoners are allowed to retain counsel, but very few have the resources to do so. That’s where PLAP comes in: working in teams of one or two students supervised by an experienced attorney, we interview clients, submit discovery requests and motions, cross-examine corrections officers, and defend our clients against charges that can carry serious consequences, ranging from a loss of privileges to punitive solitary confinement. I took my first disciplinary case in the fall of my 1L year and won a not guilty verdict for my client on a very serious charge, escape or attempted escape. Soon after I picked up a parole case together with a friend from my section, and the following year, while I served as PLAP’s Parole Hearing Coordinator, we represented our client before the Massachusetts Parole Board as he sought a chance to breathe free air after over 30 years in prison. This year I’ve served as one of PLAP’s two Executive Directors, and I’ve taken on many disciplinary cases as I can squeeze in between classes and other clinical work. My parole client was denied release last summer for reasons I believe are unlawful; before I graduate, I’ll have the opportunity to make that argument to the Suffolk Superior Court as part of our impact litigation practice.

Throughout my three years here, PLAP has been my home at the law school. I’ve appreciated our corner office on the 5th floor and the large community surrounding it, including about 200 students, two amazing supervising attorneys, and our dedicated administrative director. I’m also grateful for the chance to work in another type of space entirely: the state prisons in which thousands of people involuntarily reside, a few of whom I’ve had the privilege of getting to know. And I’ve been inspired anew by the motto hanging on the wall of our office: freedom for some, justice for all.

Working with PLAP: Opportunities to represent inmates in Massachusetts prisons

By Erin DeGrand J.D. ’16

Joining PLAP as a 1L, I was most attracted to the fact that it seemed like the only place on campus that would let me get involved without submitting a resume first. In the face of all of the stress that accompanies 1L, PLAP was welcoming and required no application. Not to worry, this Hufflepuff mindset goes Gryffindor quickly, but it is a notable and important aspect of PLAP that we take everyone.

Two things made me continue with PLAP throughout law school: the David and Goliath nature of the work, and the opportunity for as much hands-on experience as I could take. PLAP primarily represents prisoners in two types of hearings: disciplinary and parole. At disciplinary hearings, we defend prisoners from charges that they have violated a prison’s rules; these charges range in seriousness from disobeying a guard’s order to assault. In these hearings, students cross-examine guards and witnesses, they often directly examine their clients, and they make closing arguments to the hearing officer. At parole hearings, we represent prisoners asking the Parole Board to let them out of prison. Here, students rigorously prepare their clients for the Board’s questions, prepare parole memos explaining why their clients have reformed and are ready to return to society, and make opening and closing statements to the Board at the hearing.

These hearings often inspire feelings similar to how the Red Sox must have felt against the Yankees in 2004. Prisoners are the ultimate underdogs: they have no guarantee of counsel in these hearings. In the disciplinary hearings, the standard of proof is low, the prison decides what evidence it will allow, and the judge is often a former corrections officer. In the parole hearings, the board has a lot to lose in granting parole and nothing to lose in denying it. But there is no better win than an underdog win, and getting a ticket dismissed or parole granted can be just as sweet as beating the Yankees.
**HARVARD IMMIGRATION PROJECT**

Harvard Immigration Project fights for the rights of immigrants

By Michelle Ha J.D. ’16

It is a particularly exciting time to be involved in immigration and refugee issues. The international spotlight on the migrant crisis in Europe has focused attention worldwide on the movement of people across borders, fleeing violence and poverty in search of a better life. Global public opinion has also shifted toward recognizing a shared moral obligation to help those in need and a forceful push on states to do more.

The Harvard Immigration Project (HIP) is excited to serve as a forum on campus for students interested in being a part of this incredible moment of energy and opportunity. The breadth and depth of our activities demonstrate the diversity and interconnectedness of the various areas within the field. We kicked off the year by partnering with Project Citizenship during the Citizenship Day workshop in September, where student volunteers helped legal permanent residents in the Boston area apply for citizenship. Student members of each of HIP’s four projects are gearing up for another productive year of advocating and training in different areas of refugee and immigration law: our campus chapter of the International Refugee Assistance Project will be teaming with pro bono attorneys to assist refugees in the Middle East apply for refugee status and resettlement in the United States; the Removal Defense Project will be working on the defensive side of asylum proceedings, assisting noncitizen clients in detention facing potential deportation; the Immigration Services Project will be helping former clients of the Harvard Immigration and Refugee Clinic (HIRC) who have settled in the United States with follow-up immigration needs, such as petitioning for family reunification; and the Policy Project will be conducting legal and policy research and advocacy to support the Massachusetts Trust Act Coalition in its mission to reform policing in immigrant communities by combating unconstitutional detention policies.

HIP is also organizing and sponsoring events on campus to help raise awareness and foster discussion on the important topics in migration that are being debated around the world today. Family detention policy in the United States will be highlighted and contextualized during a coffee chat with a mother who was held in a detention facility in Texas with her children; screening of a VICE documentary that follows the journeys of several Syrian refugees fleeing from the war is currently being planned; and the first HIP symposium will invite academics and practitioners from all over the world to engage in the difficult theoretical and policy questions confronting us today, such as the normative grounds for distinguishing between political refugees and economic migrants in refugee law. We look forward to engaging on immigration and refugee issues and providing space for Harvard Law School and the greater community to serve as leaders in thinking about innovative approaches to solving a global issue.

**HARVARD LAW ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROJECT**

Startups: How I Channel My Entrepreneurial Interests at HLS

By Eli A. Shalam, J.D. ’16

By the time my first semester at HLS began, I was chomping at the bit to work with the Harvard Law Entrepreneurship Project (aka “HLEP”—pronounced itch-lep). By early October, I was placed on a team with three other law students researching the impact of independent contractor and employee classifications on a company’s business model. Our client was a company that facilitated the booking of housekeepers to clean customers’ homes*. The main issue was that the company wanted strict standards to ensure the quality and consistency of the customer experience, but did not want to risk any sort of liability if, for example, a housekeeper started a major fire in a customer’s home, a customer’s pet severely injured a housekeeper, or a housekeeper accidentally spilled cleaning supplies on priceless curios. Our job was to advise the company on whether, and how, to classify the housekeepers as employees or independent contractors.

The project began to get very real for me when one of the attorneys assigned to our team suddenly perked up during the client intake meeting and realized that her husband had just used the client’s service to hire a housekeeper during the prior week! This company was already operating in the Boston area and my team and I were in a position to directly influence their business!

That January, I applied for a seat on the Executive Board and became the organization’s Vice President of Operations—managing the team assignment and administration process, from collecting client, attorney, and law student applications, to assigning everyone to a team within their top few preferences, and ensuring that projects were completed without a hitch and to the clients’ satisfaction. One year later, I became President of HLEP during a period of huge growth. In my first semester with the organization, we had 54 students working with 12 attorneys on 14 client-projects. This past semester we had 133 students working with 39 attorneys on 30 client-projects. And every semester, as I review the wide array of client applications that we receive—an entrepreneur wildly passionate about selling his favorite beverage, two separate companies trying to build power generation plants, an alternative ice-cream store, numerous pharmaceutical companies, and investment funds—I remember the project that got me started in HELP, where I was able to work with two great entrepreneurs to revolutionize home cleaning services and the 90 other companies that we have helped since then.

*The nature of the client’s business has been altered to protect the client’s privacy.
Harvard’s ties to the Mississippi Delta region continue to thrive and grow stronger and deeper with each passing year

By Colin Ross, Harvard Mississippi Delta Project Co-Chair, J.D. ‘16

On the evening of November 18th, the students and faculty of the Harvard University community came together for the 7th annual Delta Celebration—a chance to share appreciation for the beauty and culture of the region, and to exchange insights about ways to help confront its challenges. Students and faculty of the Harvard Law School and School of Public Health were joined by special guest speaker Professor John Green, the Director of the Center on Population Studies at the University of Mississippi. HLS Dean Martha Minow also took the time to attend and give remarks.

The Delta region continues to face a range of economic, social, and health challenges, from poverty to obesity to unemployment. Since its inception, the Food Law and Policy Clinic has been committed to helping address these challenges, including supervising the student practice organization, the Harvard Mississippi Delta Project. At the event, the leaders of the Delta Project presented about their team’s efforts to study and address these challenges for clients in Mississippi. These include:

- The Food Policy Initiative is working to get healthier, local food into Mississippi’s schools. The team members are working with the state’s burgeoning farm-to-school network to study what policies could further support the growth of farm to school programs in Mississippi;
- The Health Initiative is doing advocacy work to support a bill in the Mississippi legislature to encourage breastfeeding, and spread the health and economic benefits the practice brings;
- The Economic Development Initiative is studying the ways grant funding works in the region and how it might be streamlined; and
- The Child & Youth Initiative is tackling a delicate but critical issue: the obstacles to contraceptive access in Mississippi and how reducing them could end the state’s high rates of teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases.

Dean Minow praised these efforts and the overall commitment to the Delta as a concrete example of students carrying out the HLS mission to advance justice in society. Harvard’s ties to the Delta region extend far beyond Cambridge: two fellows, one each from the law and public health schools, live and work in Mississippi for two year terms. HLS Fellow Desta Reff and HSPH Fellow Maya McDoom gave a glimpse into the crucial work they do to connect the policy research students do in Massachusetts to the needs of government and non-profit organizations on the ground in the Delta.

Earlier that day, Professor Green delivered a lunch presentation about innovative methods to undo the confluence of bad trends that lead to negative maternal and child health outcomes in the Delta. By a happy coincidence, a group of Delta region leaders was in town for the Delta Leadership Institute at the Harvard Kennedy School, and the audience swelled as these leaders joined students to hear Professor Green’s remarks.

In his concluding remarks, Green first described his reaction years ago when he first heard of Harvard’s new public policy efforts to help the Delta region. “Poverty tourism!” he recalls angrily accusing the Harvard representative. Green said his initial skepticism was borne of his general reluctance to trust ivory tower, feel-good intentions over hard data. But this year, Green made the trek up to Cambridge for the Celebration because he’s been incredibly impressed with Harvard’s community-responsive process and the results Harvard has helped produce. Data has clearly shown that Harvard’s policy efforts can and do help improve realities in the Delta, he said.

After the speakers had finished, the assembled crowd of about 50 continued to mingle and network, strengthening the personal connections that will invigorate this important work and facilitate new collaborations and projects to continue contributing to positive change in the Delta region.
This past spring break, 35 students chose to spend their spring break traveling across the U.S. and Uganda to provide legal services to communities in need. Within the U.S. students worked with the Equal Justice Under Law in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, contributing to a civil rights lawsuit; with the Crossroads Cultural Arts Center in Clarksdale, Mississippi, promoting local artists as a tool for community connection and reconciliation; and with ProBAR in Harlingen, Texas, assisting in asylum applications. This year, a group of students also traveled to Uganda, assisting with litigation to advance human rights protections in the country. Locally, students also worked at the Volunteer Lawyers Project of the Boston Bar Association; the Greater Boston Legal Services; and at the law school’s own Veterans Legal Clinic.

2016 SPRING BREAK PRO BONO TRIPS

Spring Break Pro Bono Trips: Dispatch from the Greater Boston Legal Services
By Lydia Mwalimu Adude, LL.M. ’16

They say that the market is flooded with lawyers, but this does not really mean that the field of public interest is flooded. Public interest law is still in dire need of lawyers. Accordingly, my main driving force in taking part in the spring pro bono projects was because it presented an opportunity for me to give back to society with my already acquired legal skills, and equally to get more acquainted with the U.S. legal system.

I worked with the Greater Boston Legal Services (GBLS) and the Legal Advocacy & Resource Center (LARC). I worked with LARC screening clients for intake in a number of areas, including bankruptcy law. I also worked on a lawyer for the day project by conducting online research and telephone inquiries on the lawyer for the day programs and other pro se resources in probate and family courts in Massachusetts. I assisted GBLS Criminal Offender Record Information (CORI) Sealing Unit during its legal representation of clients at the Roxbury Trial Court, and visited Massachusetts State House to help create awareness on a Senate Bill, SB 2176, passed by the Massachusetts Senate on March 10, 2016 to increase the felony larceny threshold from the current $250 to $1500. My presence at GBLS also presented an opportunity to attend the Boston City Housing public hearing at the Boston City Hall on the proposed Just Cause Eviction (JCE) ordinance. JCE seeks to incorporate safeguards for renters facing eviction and small home owners facing foreclosure of their homes in the Boston housing economy.

I was hesitant at first because of my foreign legal education but I am glad that I was able to fit in nicely so fast through the guidance of my supervisors. What surprised me most was the diverse pool of persons seeking legal aid in order to access justice, and the fact that the limitations on the legal services field meant that most persons had to be turned away even though the organization did try its best to make external referrals. I believe the spring break pro bono project exposed me to the intricacies of the legal services sector in the U.S., and the diverse nature of the U.S. populace. All in all it gives me great pleasure to know that my pro bono legal service made justice accessible to someone in need of legal aid.
Human rights litigation in Uganda

By Brian Klosterboer  J.D. ’16

Five students traveled to Uganda over spring break to work on pending litigation that could advance human rights protections for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) Ugandans. LGBTI rights have been a contentious issue in Uganda since 2007, when LGBTI Ugandans started advocating publicly for their rights. This sparked backlash from pastors and politicians with close ties to the United States, and in 2009 a Member of Parliament proposed the death penalty for “serial offenders” of homosexuality. The death penalty was later reduced to life imprisonment, and a number of court battles over LGBTI rights ensued.

The students from Harvard worked under the supervision of lawyers at the Human Rights Awareness and Promotion Forum (HRAPF), a nongovernmental organization in Kampala that provides direct services, conducts research and advocacy, and coordinates strategic litigation. During the week-long trip, the team conducted legal research, met with lawyers and activists, and wrote an internal memo. Organized by Lambda at Harvard Law, Harvard Law Student Advocates for Human Rights, and the Office of Clinical and Pro Bono Programs, the trip included ANDRES CAICEDO ’16, Brandon Storm ’18, BRIAN KLOSTERBOER ’16, Charlie Fletcher ’18, and Mitha Nandagopalan ’18.

With the guidance of HRAPF attorneys, the team researched Ugandan and international law while exploring human rights strategies for advancing the rule of law. Since 2008, HRAPF has been a leader in promoting human rights for marginalized groups, including LGBTI individuals, sex workers, and women and children living with HIV.

In August 2014, HRAPF was lead counsel in a case that overturned Uganda’s Anti-Homosexuality Act in the Constitutional Court. Brian Klosterboer ’16 was part of that team as he interned at HRAPF during his 1L summer. Adrian Jjuuko, HRAPF’s Executive Director, has also visited Harvard Law School twice as a speaker in the last three years. HRAPF and Harvard strengthened these connections as students spent five days working with HRAPF attorneys and paralegals. The students also met with LGBTI clients and visited journalists and activists from the Kuchu Times Media Group (KTMG).

KTMG is an LGBTI-led media group that provides a platform for LGBTI Africans to share their stories in their own voices. It was founded in December 2014 by Kasha Jacqueline Nabagesera, who had previously been a plaintiff in a lawsuit against a Ugandan tabloid. That tabloid published the names, pictures, and addresses of dozens of LGBTI Ugandans and called for them to be killed. HRAPF represented Nabagesera in the case and set an important precedent that LGBTI individuals have the same right to privacy as everyone else.

Despite this ruling, Nabagesera and others continued to be outed and attacked in Ugandan tabloids. They decided to create a magazine and news website to tell their own narratives. Last Wednesday, students met with the staff of KTMG and saw a sneak peek of the second issue of Bombastic magazine, which is set to be released next week.

While in Uganda, the team also saw a cultural dance show, went white water rafting on the Nile River, and took a boat cruise on Lake Victoria. The team was welcomed by three LLMs–Godiva Akullo ’15, Susan Mirembe ’15, and David Lewis ’15–who graduated from Harvard last year and are now lecturers of law at two leading universities in Kampala.

The memo that the team produced is confidential, but students hope that their research and analysis will contribute to HRAPF’s mission of advancing human rights for all Ugandans. The trip was sponsored by the Office of Clinical and Pro Bono Programs, and Anna Crowe, a fellow in the International Human Rights Clinic, joined students on the trip.
Class of 2016 Performs 359,168 Hours of Free Legal Service!

Congratulations to the Class of 2016 for their great accomplishment of 359,168 pro bono hours in service to the community. Students averaged 602 hours each, working at hundreds of different organizations. 75 percent of the graduating class participated in at least one clinic. Here are the students who completed more than 1,000 and more than 2,000 hours of pro bono service.

### Over 1,000 hours

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chike Achebe</td>
<td>Sharon Kim</td>
<td>Ariel Amber Simms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keaton Allen-Gessesse</td>
<td>Sophia Kim</td>
<td>Kelsey C. Skaggs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akeeb Dami Animashaun</td>
<td>Kaitlyn Ann King</td>
<td>Alexander M. Slichko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mihal Rose Ansik</td>
<td>Brian Klosterboer</td>
<td>Peter Nash Stavros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marissa Rodriguez Benavides</td>
<td>Joseph Raymond Kolker</td>
<td>George P. Stern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauren Emily Blodgett</td>
<td>Sam S. Koplewicz</td>
<td>Sarah C. Teyssen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zachary M. Bluestone</td>
<td>Lelia Alexandra Ledain</td>
<td>Matthew D. Thiman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aaron Bray</td>
<td>Peyton E. Lee</td>
<td>Phong N. Tran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maya A. Brodziak</td>
<td>Elizabeth Newton Loftus</td>
<td>Bianca Stephanie Tylek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna K. Byers</td>
<td>Jacob Daniel Loup</td>
<td>Jillian Alison Wagman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ian A. Campbell</td>
<td>Andrea Michelle Lowe</td>
<td>Jonathan M. Wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Carpenter-Gold</td>
<td>Courtney J. Lynch</td>
<td>Kellen Nicole Wittkop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miriam R. Chernick</td>
<td>Faye Ekua Maison</td>
<td>Nathan A. Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alice Meta Cherry</td>
<td>Derek T. Manners</td>
<td>Jung Hoon Yang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brenden James Cline</td>
<td>Megan R. Marks</td>
<td>Awbrey A. Yost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah B. Cohen</td>
<td>Daniel A. Mcgrath</td>
<td>Noorulain Zafar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carson Cook</td>
<td>Meetra H. Meh dizadeh</td>
<td>Christine M. Zaleski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erin K. DeGrand</td>
<td>Amanda Isabel Morejon</td>
<td>Victor Alejandro Zapana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannah Diamond</td>
<td>Lindsay E. Mullett</td>
<td>Ye H. Zhang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca M. Donaldson</td>
<td>Sara Murphy</td>
<td>James Z. Zhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brent Wesley Drummond</td>
<td>Jacob E. Newman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elisa Dun</td>
<td>Sean R. Ouellette</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husam Al-Dean T. El-Qoulaq</td>
<td>Beatriz I. Paterno</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michelle Lynne Elsner</td>
<td>Courtney D. Paterson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachel Elizabeth Endick</td>
<td>Danielle I. Pingue</td>
<td>Shannon Tori Anderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angel R. Everett</td>
<td>Catherine Taylor Poor</td>
<td>Samuel Bay Dinning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel R. Feldman</td>
<td>Jessica G. Ranucci</td>
<td>Sophie Rubinett Elsner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louis W. Fisher</td>
<td>Jordan C. Raymond</td>
<td>Lisa J. Fitzgerald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katrina Lynn Fleury</td>
<td>Renuka A. Rege</td>
<td>Stanford Fraser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elena P. Fresquez</td>
<td>Brittany M. Reid</td>
<td>Joseph J. Michalakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gillian Cristine Gamberdell</td>
<td>Katie E. Renzler</td>
<td>Hannah S. Rosenthal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naomi Gilens</td>
<td>Colin T. Ross</td>
<td>Christine S. Tian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zack W. Greenamyre</td>
<td>Erin K. Ryan</td>
<td>Elizabeth R. Tuttle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michelle Ha</td>
<td>Steven B. Salcedo</td>
<td>Lindsey Elizabeth Whyte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine P. Humphrevalle</td>
<td>Hanne Margit Sandison</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marian Grove Ingrams</td>
<td>Alexandra J. Santa Ana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Jiang</td>
<td>Emma I. Scott</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandra M. Jordan</td>
<td>Dorothy L. Sebastian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna E Joseph</td>
<td>Robert S. Seitz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leland Stacy Shelton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Over 2,000 hours

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shannon Tori Anderson</td>
<td>Samuel Bay Dinning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophie Rubinett Elsner</td>
<td>Sophie Rubinett Elsner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisa J. Fitzgerald</td>
<td>Stanford Fraser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph J. Michalakes</td>
<td>Hannah S. Rosenthal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christine S. Tian</td>
<td>Elizabeth R. Tuttle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindsey Elizabeth Whyte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Congratulations Class of 2016!