STATEMENT

of

PAUL T. MOXLEY, CHAIR

STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Concerning the

NOMINATION

of

THE HONORABLE BRETT M. KAVANAUGH

to be

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

OF THE UNITED STATES

before the

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SENATE

SEPTEMBER 7, 2018
My name is Paul T. Moxley, of Salt Lake City, Utah, and it is my privilege to chair the American Bar Association’s Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary. I am joined today by John R. Tarpley of Nashville, Tennessee, who was this Committee’s representative for the Sixth Circuit from August 2015 through August 2018 and served as the lead evaluator for the Standing Committee’s investigation of Judge Brett M. Kavanaugh. We are also joined in the gallery by the Standing Committee’s D.C. Circuit representative, Robert P. Trout of the District of Columbia, who worked with John as an additional evaluator for the Committee’s investigation of Judge Kavanaugh. We are honored to appear here today to explain the Standing Committee’s evaluation of the professional qualifications of Judge Kavanaugh to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Chair of the Standing Committee is appointed by the ABA president each year and assumes the role in August. As our Committee’s change in leadership coincided with the nomination and evaluation of Judge Kavanaugh, I owe a debt of gratitude to Pamela Bresnahan, the Standing Committee’s immediate past Chair. Pam worked with me from the outset of Judge Kavanaugh’s nomination and provided invaluable guidance and insight during the transition. Pam also conducted the Standing Committee’s original evaluation of Judge Kavanaugh in 2003, when he was first nominated to serve on the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals.

President Trump announced his nomination of Judge Kavanaugh to serve on the Supreme Court on July 10, 2018. The Standing Committee began its evaluation shortly thereafter and continued its work for the next several weeks. By unanimous vote on August 30, 2018, the Standing Committee awarded Judge Kavanaugh its highest rating of “Well Qualified” for
appointment to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Standing Committee published its rating the next day.

**THE STANDING COMMITTEE’S EVALUATION PROCESS**

The Standing Committee has conducted its independent and comprehensive evaluations of the professional qualifications of nominees to the federal bench since 1953. The 15 distinguished lawyers that make up our Committee come from across the country, representing every federal judicial circuit in the United States. Members are from diverse backgrounds professionally, ethnically, and politically. They come from both large and small law firms and academia; they include a mix of “plaintiff” and “defense” lawyers. These prominent lawyers, who are identified in Exhibit A to this Statement, spend hundreds of hours each year without compensation conducting nonpartisan peer reviews of the professional qualifications of all nominees to the Supreme Court of the United States and all federal district and appellate courts, as well as the Court of International Trade and the Article IV territorial district courts.

The Standing Committee does not propose, endorse, or recommend nominees. Its sole function is to evaluate a nominee’s integrity, professional competence, and judicial temperament and then rate the nominee as “Well Qualified,” “Qualified,” or “Not Qualified.” In so doing, the Committee relies heavily on the confidential, frank, and considered assessments of lawyers, academics, judges, and others who have relevant information about the nominee’s professional qualifications.

The Standing Committee’s investigation of a nominee to the Supreme Court of the United States is based upon the premise that the nominee must possess exceptional professional qualifications. As set forth in the ABA’s publicly available manual about the Committee’s work, known as the *Backgrounder*:
To merit the Committee’s rating of “Well Qualified,” a Supreme Court nominee must be a preeminent member of the legal profession, have outstanding legal ability and exceptional breadth of experience, and meet the very highest standards of integrity, professional competence, and judicial temperament. The rating of “Well Qualified” is reserved for those found to merit the Committee’s strongest affirmative endorsement.¹

The significance, range, complexity, and nationwide impact of issues that a justice will confront on the Supreme Court demands no less. For that reason, our investigation of a Supreme Court nominee is more extensive than investigations conducted for nominations to the lower federal courts, and it is procedurally different in two principal ways.

First, all members of the Standing Committee conduct separate investigations into the nominee’s professional qualifications within their respective circuits. In accordance with our procedures, each Standing Committee member prepared a confidential circuit report that was included in the comprehensive confidential final report on which the Standing Committee based its rating.

Second, when examining nominees to the Supreme Court, the Standing Committee assembles reading groups of scholars and practitioners to review the nominee’s written work. With regard to our evaluation of Judge Kavanaugh, the University of Maryland Law School and the University of Utah Law School formed Reading Groups, comprising a total of 38 professors who are recognized experts in the substantive areas of law they reviewed. A third reading group, the Practitioners’ Reading Group, was composed of 10 nationally recognized lawyers with significant trial and appellate experience who are knowledgeable concerning Supreme Court practice. The dedicated members of the three Reading Groups are identified in Exhibits B, C, and D to this Statement.

The Reading Groups were guided by the same standards that are applied by the Standing Committee, measuring only professional competence and, if evident from writings, integrity, and judicial temperament. The members of the Reading Groups independently evaluated factors such as Judge Kavanaugh’s analytical ability, clarity of writing, knowledge of the law, application of the facts to the law, expertise in harmonizing a body of law, and ability to communicate effectively. Each member of each group reduced his or her evaluation to writing, with cited examples, and each member’s written evaluation was provided to the members of the Standing Committee. Additionally, the chair of each group provided a summary of each group’s work.

During their extensive investigation of the professional qualifications of Judge Kavanaugh, Standing Committee members solicited input from almost 500 people who were likely to have knowledge of the nominee’s professional qualifications, including federal and state judges, lawyers, and bar representatives. Those contacted included individuals who were likely to have first-hand knowledge about his professional qualifications inasmuch as they were identified on Judge Kavanaugh’s response to the Senate Judiciary Committee Questionnaire. Standing Committee members also identified people with such knowledge through their interviews, their analyses of Judge Kavanaugh’s writings, and sources identified through the investigative process. Additionally, the Standing Committee considered the confidential evaluations conducted in 2003, 2005, and 2006, when Judge Kavanaugh was nominated to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.²

² In connection with the 2003 evaluation, the Standing Committee found Judge Kavanaugh “Well Qualified” to serve on the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. In connection with the 2005 evaluation, the Standing Committee found Judge Kavanaugh “Well Qualified” to serve on the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. In connection with the 2006 evaluation, the Standing Committee found Judge Kavanaugh “Qualified” to serve on the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.
In total, the Standing Committee reached out to 471 judges, lawyers, and professors for information regarding Judge Kavanaugh’s integrity, professional competence, and judicial temperament. The Standing Committee received more than 120 responses, and the members of the Standing Committee conducted interviews with those respondents who had personal knowledge of Judge Kavanaugh through their professional or personal dealings with him. These interviews were reduced to writing for the Standing Committee’s collective consideration.

The Standing Committee based its evaluation on the data received from its extensive outreach; on its own analyses of Judge Kavanaugh’s writings; on reports of the three Reading Groups; and on a personal interview of Judge Kavanaugh that was conducted on August 9, 2018, by our lead evaluator, John R. Tarpley, our second evaluator, Robert Trout, and me, as Chair of the Standing Committee. The written record of all analyses and interviews was assembled to comprise the Standing Committee’s confidential final report that was distributed to each Standing Committee member. Standing Committee members were given approximately seven days to review this material, which totaled 1,635 pages, to individually evaluate Judge Kavanaugh’s integrity, professional competence, and judicial temperament. Thereafter, the Standing Committee unanimously voted that Judge Kavanaugh is “Well Qualified” to serve as an Associate Justice on the United States Supreme Court. As Chair of the Standing Committee, I submitted our rating to the Senate Judiciary Committee, the White House, and the nominee on August 31, 2018. The rating was also published on the website of the Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary.
OUR EVALUATION OF JUDGE KAVANAUGH’S PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

The Standing Committee did not consider Judge Kavanaugh’s ideology, political views, or political affiliation. It did not solicit information with regard to how Judge Kavanaugh might vote on specific issues or cases that could come before the Supreme Court of the United States. Rather, the Standing Committee’s evaluation of Judge Kavanaugh was based solely on a comprehensive, non-partisan, non-ideological peer review of his integrity, professional competence, and judicial temperament.

1. Integrity

In evaluating integrity, the Standing Committee considers the nominee’s character and general reputation in the legal community, industry, and diligence.3 The Committee also considers any ethical violations or disciplinary proceedings involving the nominee, of which there have been none relating to Judge Kavanaugh. The Standing Committee found that Judge Kavanaugh enjoys an excellent reputation for integrity and is a person of outstanding character.

It was clear from our interview and other lengthy conversations with Judge Kavanaugh that he learned the importance of integrity from his mother and father, both of whom are lawyers, during his early childhood and developed a strong commitment to public service. (His mother also was a state court judge.) There are abundant examples of his devotion to public service, including being a judge, a law clerk, a law professor, a mentor to his diverse law clerks, a lawyer in the Office of the Independent Counsel, the White House, and the Office of the Solicitor General. Additionally, he was a partner at Kirkland & Ellis from 1997-2001.

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Many of the lawyers, judges, and others we interviewed praised Judge Kavanaugh’s integrity. We cite representative comments as follows:

“His integrity is absolutely unquestioned. He is very circumspect in his personal conduct and harbors no biases or prejudices.”

* * *

“He has the highest personal morality and the highest ethics.”

* * *

“…his integrity is absolutely unquestioned. He harbors no biases or prejudices.”

* * *

“He is what he seems, very decent, humble, and honest.”

* * *

“He is entirely ethical and is a really decent person.”

* * *

“He is believed to be trustworthy and of high integrity, a man of good character. He is a nice person and a good human being.”

* * *

“His reputation for honesty and integrity is excellent.”

* * *

“He always seeks to be fair. He is not result oriented. He always wants to do the right thing.”

* * *
On the basis of the foregoing comments and additional comments received during our comprehensive evaluation process, the Standing Committee concluded that Judge Kavanaugh possesses the integrity required to receive our unanimous “Well Qualified” rating.

2. **Professional Competence**

“Professional competence encompasses such qualities as intellectual capacity, judgment, writing and analytical abilities, knowledge of the law, and breadth of professional experience.” A Supreme Court nominee must possess exceptional professional qualifications, including an “especially high degree of legal scholarship, academic talent, analytical and writing abilities, and overall excellence. [The nominee must be able] to write clearly and persuasively, harmonize a body of law, and to give meaningful guidance to the trial and circuit courts and the bar for future cases.” Judge Kavanaugh’s professional competence exceeds these high criteria.

In their evaluation of Judge Kavanaugh’s professional competence to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, the members of the Standing Committee examined not only the thorough reports of the Practitioners’ and Academic Reading Groups, but also the views of lawyers, academics, and Judge Kavanaugh’s judicial peers. All of the experienced, dedicated, and knowledgeable sitting judges, legal scholars, and lawyers who have worked with or against Judge Kavanaugh had high praise for his intellect and ability to communicate clearly and effectively.

We received many positive comments, including the following:

“He is in an elite category. His academic work and his teaching and extra-judicial speaking are evidence of his superior academic credentials.”

* * *

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4 *Id.* at 3.
5 *Id.* at 9.
“His professional competence is among the best in the federal system. His intellectual integrity is very strong. He thinks deeply about the legal issues and focuses on the right questions.”

* * *

“He is just the best -- brilliant, a great writer, fair, and he is open-minded.”

* * *

“He is susceptible to being persuaded to the opposite position from where he started.”

* * *

“He is extraordinary. He is very bright, very careful, very thoughtful, very thorough, and very conscientious.”

* * *

“He is just the best -- brilliant, a great writer, fair, and he is open-minded.”

* * *

“He is susceptible to being persuaded to the opposite position from where he started.”

* * *

“He is extraordinary. He is very bright, very careful, very thoughtful, very thorough, and very conscientious.”

* * *

“The academics and practitioners who comprised the three reading groups overwhelmingly concluded that Judge Kavanaugh’s opinions and writings were analytically rigorous and demonstrated exceptional writing ability and legal scholarship.
Dean Robert Adler and Professor Wayne McCormack, who chaired the Utah Law School Reading Group, provided the following summary of their findings with regard to Judge Kavanaugh’s professional competence:

**Summary and Overview**

The overall impression expressed by the Utah Reading Group is that Judge Kavanaugh is a very competent jurist. His writing is clear and understandable, his reasoning logical and well organized, his understanding of the law typically excellent and sometimes extremely insightful... and his adherence to precedent generally apparent even where there is reasonable cause for disagreement in gray areas. Several reviewers also mentioned an apparent willingness to entertain competing arguments, a conclusion based on outcomes in different cases for competing interest groups such as industry/environmental or prosecution/defense. In addition, to the extent that judicial temperament can be measured from published opinions, he seems to be quite respectful of both counsel and colleagues, with extremely few rhetorical flourishes or observations that might be viewed by some as disrespectful of others and their views. Also, to the extent that it can be discerned from written opinions and academic writing, we saw no evidence whatsoever of any concern about Judge Kavanaugh’s judicial integrity.

**Legal Writing and Analysis**

The Reading Group members were unanimous in their view that Judge Kavanaugh writes and analyzes the law (and application of facts to law) with exceptional clarity, and that his opinions are well organized, resulting in relatively clear precedent for lower courts and later litigants. He states appellate issues plainly, and clearly articulates the holding and relevant reasoning. He avoids unnecessary legal jargon, making his opinions accessible to both lawyers and non-lawyers. His writing style is extremely efficient, which often results in shorter opinions than is typical for appellate courts. In many cases Reading Group members found this to be refreshing and commented that he focused mainly or exclusively on the essential controlling precedents and other applicable law, and that he avoided the tendency to write a legal treatise where a simple opinion would suffice....
The Maryland Law School Reading Group was led by Professors David Gray and Renée M. Hutchins. They made the following observations:

- The ruling in each case is workmanlike, and appears grounded in precedent or the record before the court. Even Judge Kavanaugh’s dissenting opinion does not appear to be an illogical or unduly constrained reading of precedent.

- Judge Kavanaugh is an excellent writer with a flair for making complicated facts understandable.

- As a law professor, I appreciated the logical and analytical way in which Judge Kavanaugh addressed the issues presented in these cases. In the cases I reviewed, his writing is clear and to the point, and his conclusions are thoughtful. And while it is difficult to judge judicial temperament from a judicial opinion, I very much appreciated the way in which he engaged, in his writing, with those who had opinions different than his own. He made his points and engaged with the assertions of others, but did so in a respectful and reasonable way. There was no sarcasm or disrespectful banter, either of the litigants or other judges.

- Overall, the opinions are clearly and logically written, well supported with case law, and based on sophisticated interpretations of relevant statutory provisions. The opinions are not flashy or quotable and very few have any stylistic ruffles and flourishes. Every now and then an opinion makes a clever argument, but for the most part the writing is workmanlike (in the non-pejorative sense) more than eloquent. There is no pedantry, no showing off, no self-authorizing “because we say so” rhetoric, and no ridicule or dismissal of contrary views…. the opinions I read are professional in tone, respectful of the arguments they reject, and careful to explain why those arguments were unpersuasive.

- Judge Kavanaugh is a clear, concise, skillful writer. He provides a thorough but not excessive recounting of the facts of each case. His legal analysis is easy to follow. His prose is fairly straightforward and his tone is neutral.

- Judge Kavanaugh’s research…appears to be thorough. His legal arguments are well-supported and hew closely to precedent.

- In all, Judge Kavanaugh’s opinions are clearly written, follow conventional legal and statutory analysis, and are well within the mainstream of legal thought in [tax procedure law].
The Practitioners’ Reading Group, which was chaired by Laurie Webb Daniel, arrived at similar positive conclusions about Judge Kavanaugh’s professional competence. Summarizing the findings of the committee, the report stated:

…Judge Kavanaugh’s opinions [are] clear and cogent. His writing is overwhelmingly well organized, thoughtful, articulate, and thorough. Judge Kavanaugh seems to be very thoughtful about synthesizing case law—drawing lessons from larger bodies of case law. He is particularly skilled at distilling complex facts into easily digestible portions early in the decision. Judge Kavanaugh is methodical in addressing the issues one-by-one. And he often includes a section of housekeeping matters to remand for correction of technical errors in the judgment.

* * *

Given the breadth, diversity, and strength of the positive feedback we received from judges and lawyers of all political persuasions and from so many parts of the profession, the Committee would have been hard-pressed to come to any conclusion other than that Judge Kavanaugh has demonstrated professional competence that is exceptional. Time and again, those with whom he has worked and those who have been involved in cases over which he has presided have applauded his intellectual acumen, thoughtful discernment, and written clarity. Based on the results of our extensive investigation and the resulting input we received from varied and knowledgeable sources, we have determined that Judge Kavanaugh possesses sufficiently outstanding professional competence to be rated “Well Qualified.”

3. Judicial Temperament

In evaluating judicial temperament, the Standing Committee considers a nominee’s “compassion, decisiveness, open-mindedness, courtesy, patience, freedom from bias, and
commitment to equal justice under the law.’’ Lawyers and judges overwhelmingly praised Judge Kavanaugh’s judicial temperament.

The following representative comments provide insight into Judge Kavanaugh’s demeanor as a jurist:

“He is very straightforward. He stays on point.”

* * *

“He maintains an open mind about things.”

* * *

“He is affable, a nice person. He is easy to get along with and has a good sense of humor.”

* * *

“He is a really decent person, has not done anything untoward on a personal basis.”

* * *

“He…gets the highest marks in the area of professionalism.”

* * *

“His temperament is terrific. He is thoughtful, and fair-minded in his questions to counsel.”

* * *

“He is charming and delightful; is thoughtful and careful in his works”

* * *

“He always approaches cases intelligently and respectful of the views of others with whom he disagreed.”

__________________________

6 Id. at 3.
“[He] is a wonderful colleague and is very, very bright. Is very fair minded and patient.”

“Is even keeled, respectful of counsel and his colleagues. When he disagrees with colleagues, he is not just being stubborn.”

“He is susceptible to being persuaded to the opposite position from where he started.”

“He is unfailingly polite with advocates, with colleagues, and with everyone he deals with.”

“He is very companionable, fun and funny, and gregarious. He is a fine person who likes people. He has very good people skills. He is always prepared, he will listen, and asks good questions of both sides.”

“He is warm, friendly, and unassuming – he is the nicest person.”

“He maintains an open mind about things. He is affable, a nice person. He is very easy to get along with and has a good sense of humor.”

4. Judicial Independence

While judicial independence is not itself a criterion that we separately evaluate, it is a quality essential to measuring integrity, professional competence, and judicial temperament. Based on the writings, interviews, and analyses that comprised this evaluation, we concluded that
Judge Kavanaugh believes strongly in the independence of the judicial branch of government, and we believe that he will be a strong and respectful voice in protecting it.

**CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, Judge Kavanaugh meets the highest standards of integrity, professional competence, and judicial temperament. It is the unanimous opinion of the Standing Committee that Judge Kavanaugh is “Well Qualified” to serve as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, I note the ABA Standing Committee shares the goal of your Committee – to assure a qualified and independent judiciary for the American people. Thank you for the opportunity to present this statement.
EXHIBIT A

ABA Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary, 2018-2019

CHAIR
Paul T. Moxley
COHNE KINGHORN, P.C.
Salt Lake City, Utah

FIRST CIRCUIT
Peter Bennett
BENNETT LAW FIRM PA
Portland, Maine

SECOND CIRCUIT
Vincent Chang
WOLLMUTH MAHER & DEUTSCH, LLP
New York, New York

THIRD CIRCUIT
Adriane J. Dudley
DUDLEY RICH DAVIS LLP
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands

FOURTH CIRCUIT
Pamela J. Roberts
BOWMAN AND BROOKE LLP
Columbia, South Carolina

FIFTH CIRCUIT
J. Douglas Minor, Jr.
BRADLEY ARANT BOULT CUMMINGS LLP
Jackson, Mississippi

SIXTH CIRCUIT
John B. Pinney
GRAYDON LAW FIRM
Cincinnati, Ohio

SEVENTH CIRCUIT
John Skilton
PERKINS COIE LLP
Madison, Wisconsin
EIGHTH CIRCUIT
Cynthia E. Nance
University of Arkansas School of Law
Fayetteville, Arkansas

NINTH CIRCUIT
Laurence Pulgram
Fenwick & West LLP
San Francisco, California

Marcia Davenport
Crowley Fleck PLLP
Helena, Montana

TENTH CIRCUIT
Jennifer Weddle
Greenberg Traurig LLP
Denver, Colorado

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT
Robert L. Rothman
Arnall Golden Gregory LLP
Atlanta, Georgia

D.C. CIRCUIT
Robert P. Trout
Trout Cacheris & Janis PLLC
Washington, D.C.

FEDERAL CIRCUIT
Marylee Jenkins
Arent Fox LLP
New York, New York

**
ABA Counsel to the Standing Committee
Denise A. Cardman
Washington, D.C.
## EXHIBIT B

ABA Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary  
Academic Reading Group  
University of Maryland Francis King Carey School of Law

### Chairs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Role</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>David Gray</td>
<td>Professor of Law: Criminal Law; Criminal Procedure; Evidence;</td>
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<td>International Criminal Law Seminar/Course</td>
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<tr>
<td>Renée M. Hutchins</td>
<td>Co-Director: Clinical Law Program</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Jacob A. France Professor of Public Interest Law: Appellate and</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Post-Conviction Advocacy Clinic; Fourth Circuit Decisions</td>
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### Members

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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Barbara Bezdek</td>
<td>Professor of Law: Aberdeen – Comparative Property and</td>
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<td>Contract Law in Times of Extraordinary Change; Contemporary</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Issues in American Housing Law; Fair Housing Seminar;</td>
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<td>Lawyering and Social Movements; Small Business and</td>
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<td>Community Equity Development Clinic</td>
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<td>Richard Boldt</td>
<td>T. Carroll Brown Professor of Law: Constitutional Law – Governance;</td>
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<td>Criminal Law; Torts; Justice at the Intersection of Social Work and</td>
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<td>the Law Seminar; Legal Analysis and Writing; Maryland Law Journal</td>
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<td>of Race, Religion, Gender and Class; Mental Disability Law</td>
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<td>Patricia Campbell</td>
<td>Director: Intellectual Property Law Program</td>
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<td>Director: Maryland Intellectual Property Legal Resource Center</td>
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<td>Professor of Law: Intellectual Property and Entrepreneurship</td>
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<td>Intellectual Property Law Survey; Patent Law; Trade Secrets</td>
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<td>Robert Condlin</td>
<td>Professor of Law: Introduction to Civil Procedure; Legal Analysis</td>
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<td>and Writing; Legal Profession; Negotiation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karen Czapanskiy</td>
<td>Professor of Law: Families with Special Needs Children Seminar;</td>
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<td>Family Law; Introduction to Civil Procedure; Legal Analysis and</td>
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<td>Writing; Property</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deborah Thompson</td>
<td>Director: Center for Dispute Resolution (C-DRUM)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eisenberg</td>
<td>Professor of Law: Alternative Methods of Dispute Resolution; Conflict</td>
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<td>Resolution and the Law; Mediation Clinic; Youth, Education and</td>
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<td>Justice – Legal Theory and Practice</td>
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Donald Gifford  Jacob A. France Professor of Torts: Advanced Torts; Products Liability

Leigh Goodmark  Professor of Law: Family Law; Gender and the Law Seminar; Gender Violence Clinic; Gender Violence Seminar; Justice at the Intersection of Social Work and the Law Seminar

Michael Greenberger  Director: Center for Health and Homeland Security
Professor of Law: Center for Health and Homeland Security Externship; Center for Health and Homeland Security Externship Workshop; Cybercrime; Financial Derivatives Regulation; Homeland Security and Law of Counterterrorism; National Security; Electronic Surveillance and the Fourth Amendment

Leslie Meltzer Henry  Professor of Law: Advanced Bioethics and the Law Seminar/Course; Constitutional Law II – Individual Rights

Diane Hoffman  Director: Law and Health Care Program
Jacob A. France Professor of Health Care Law: Aberdeen – Comparative Health Law; Critical Issues in Health Care; Introduction to Torts; Journal of Health Care Law and Policy; Legal Analysis and Writing

Seema Kakade  Director: Environmental Law Clinic
Assistant Professor of Law: Environmental Law Clinic

Lee Kovarsky  Professor of Law: Capital Punishment; Civil Procedure I & II; Criminal Procedure; Federal Courts; Introduction to Civil Procedure; Maryland Law Review

William Moon  Assistant Professor of Law: Business Associations; Contracts; International Business Transactions Seminar

Michael Pappas  Associate Dean for Research and Faculty Development
Professor of Law: Climate Change – Emerging Issues; Natural Resources Law; Property

Amanda Pustilnik  Professor of Law: Criminal Law; Evidence; Evidence – Issues in Medical and Forensic Evidence

Maureen Sweeney  Law School Associate Professor: Human Rights in U.S. Law – Legal Theory and Practice; Immigration Clinic; Immigration Law; Practicing Law in Spanish

Donald Tobin  Dean and Professor of Law: Law and Leadership; Low Income Taxpayer Clinic
Kevin Tu  
Professor of Law: Business Associations; Commercial Law – Secured Transactions; Contracts; Corporate Governance Seminar; Journal of Business and Technology Law; Securities Regulation

Michael Van Alstine  
Piper and Marbury Professor of Law: Commercial Law – Secured Transactions; Commercial Law – Secured Transactions and Payment Systems; Contracts; Maryland Journal of International Law
## EXHIBIT C

**ABA Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary**

**Academic Reading Group**

**University of Utah S.J. Quinney College of Law**

<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Chairs</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Robert W. Adler</td>
<td>Jefferson B. and Rita E. Fordham Presidential Dean</td>
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<td>University Distinguished Professor</td>
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<td><em>Environmental Law; Administrative</em></td>
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<td>Wayne McCormack</td>
<td>E.W. Thode Professor of Law</td>
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<td><em>National Security Law; International Law</em></td>
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<td>Anthony Anghie</td>
<td>Professor of Law</td>
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<td><em>International Law</em></td>
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<td>Paul Cassell</td>
<td>Ronald N. Boyce Presidential Professor of Criminal Law</td>
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<td>University Distinguished Professor</td>
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<td>Jorge Contreras</td>
<td>Professor of Law</td>
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<td>Lincoln Davies</td>
<td>Hugh B. Brown Presidential Endowed Professor of Law</td>
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<td>University Distinguished Professor</td>
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<td><em>Administrative Law; Energy Law</em></td>
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<td>Leslie Francis</td>
<td>Alfred C. Emery Endowed Professor of Law</td>
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<td>University Distinguished Professor</td>
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<td><em>Health Law</em></td>
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<td>RonNell Jones</td>
<td>Lee E. Teitelbaum Professor of Law</td>
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<td>Robert Keiter</td>
<td>Wallace Stegner Professor of Law</td>
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<td>Laura Kessler</td>
<td>Professor of Law</td>
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<td>Christopher Peterson</td>
<td>John J. Flynn Endowed Professor of Law</td>
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<td><em>Commercial Law; Contract Law</em></td>
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Arnold Reitze  Professor of Law  
*Environmental Law*

Amelia Rinehart  Professor of Law  
*Antitrust Law; Contract Law*

Jeff Schwartz  William H. Leary Professor of Law  
*Securities Law; Business Law*

Alexander Skibine  S.J. Quinney Professor of Law  
*Administrative Law; Constitutional Law*

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*Law of Judicial Process; Legal Profession*
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