



**Lowenstein  
Sandler**

# Pro Bono Report

**15<sup>th</sup>** Anniversary

**Lowenstein Center  
for the Public Interest**

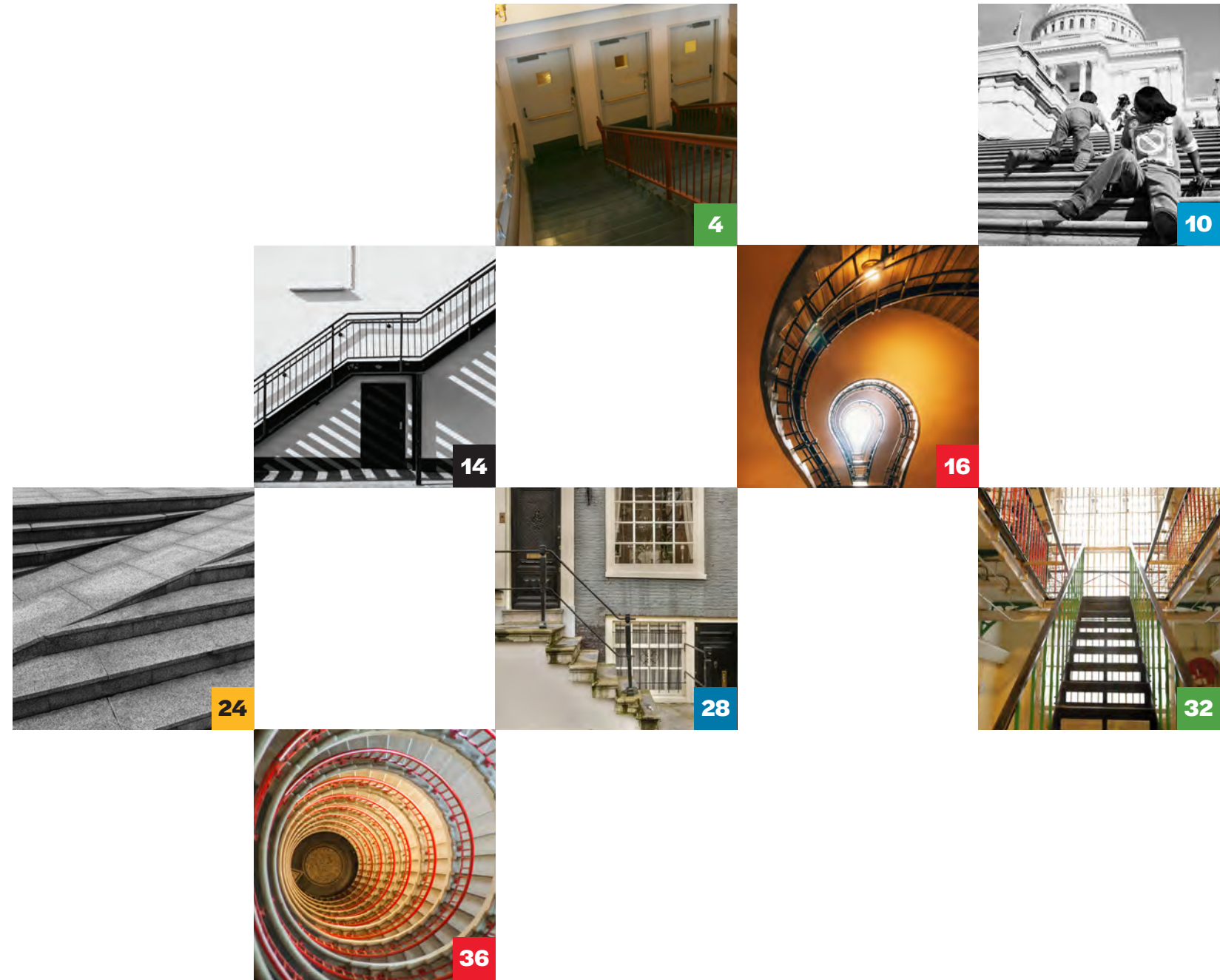
2023

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## Our Mission

From its founding, Lowenstein Sandler has been committed to advancing the public interest and serving communities in need. The Lowenstein Center for the Public Interest embodies this commitment, directing the firm's strong pro bono program and other forms of civic and philanthropic engagement. Through these efforts, the center addresses significant social problems and offers meaningful assistance to low-income and other marginalized people, along with the organizations that advocate for and support them. This work engages the full range of the firm's talents and reflects the core values that imbue all the firm's efforts: to perform work of the highest quality in a manner that maximizes results for our clients and causes.





## Ascent

For 15 years, the Lowenstein Center for the Public Interest has marshaled the talents of our colleagues and the resources of this generous firm to climb toward justice alongside our clients. On many days, we got high enough to glimpse a new horizon. I've been lucky to be around on some of those days.

I remember listening to my colleague Jon Wishnia and his client Wayne Meyer describe their work to keep families in their homes. They had devised a system to buy distressed mortgages in bulk, write down the debt, work with the families on reduced payment plans, and convert the units to affordable housing if they became vacant. I did not fully understand the mortgage finance terms Jon and Wayne threw around, but I knew they were preserving or creating affordable homes for thousands of families.

I had another good day when Natalie Kraner, who has run the center with me for many years, announced that she'd settled a civil rights case for a young man who'd been shackled and then beaten by guards in juvenile detention. After ensuring that he got the medical care he needed to save his injured eye, Natalie negotiated and won significant compensation for him. "It's not enough," she grumbled. Having come to the center from the billing practice, Natalie has an inflated sense of "enough." The settlement changed her client's life.

Then there was the day that nearly every child immigration advocate in New Jersey squeezed into a federal courtroom as I tried to persuade the judge to preliminarily enjoin the government from denying a class of 18–20-year-olds a critical form of immigration relief. Our young clients looked around

at the dozens of encouraging faces and smiled for the first time that nervous afternoon. They beamed hours later when we won.

In truth, though, I also had days when I slid down the stairs. I remember when a 4-year-old girl who had been separated from her father at the border first came to the office after being reunified. She radiated fear; she would not look at us; and she could not let her father out of her sight. But now she is 10 and lifts her chin while explaining how she helps her parents take care of her baby sister. And I think again of something an older colleague said to me 30 years ago when I first lost an appeal in a civil rights case: these are struggles, not of lifetimes, but of generations.

Come May 1, 2024, I will step aside, and younger leaders will pass me on the stairs. I'll keep climbing one way or another, but a new generation will be out front. My colleagues in the center could not be more ready. I have no doubt of their commitment or their capacity, whatever challenges lie ahead. I will be cheering from below as the firm, our partners in the public interest and legal services sectors, and our clients continue the ascent.

With gratitude for all you have done and will do to make this work possible,

*Catherine Weiss*

**Catherine Weiss**  
Chair, Lowenstein Center for the Public Interest  
Lowenstein Sandler

## Pro Bono by the Numbers

THE FIRM DEDICATED

**30,993**  
**hours**

TO PRO BONO WORK IN 2023

LOWENSTEIN SERVED

**707**  
**pro bono**  
**clients**

IN 2023

ON AVERAGE, EACH LOWENSTEIN LAWYER SPENT

**83**  
**hours**

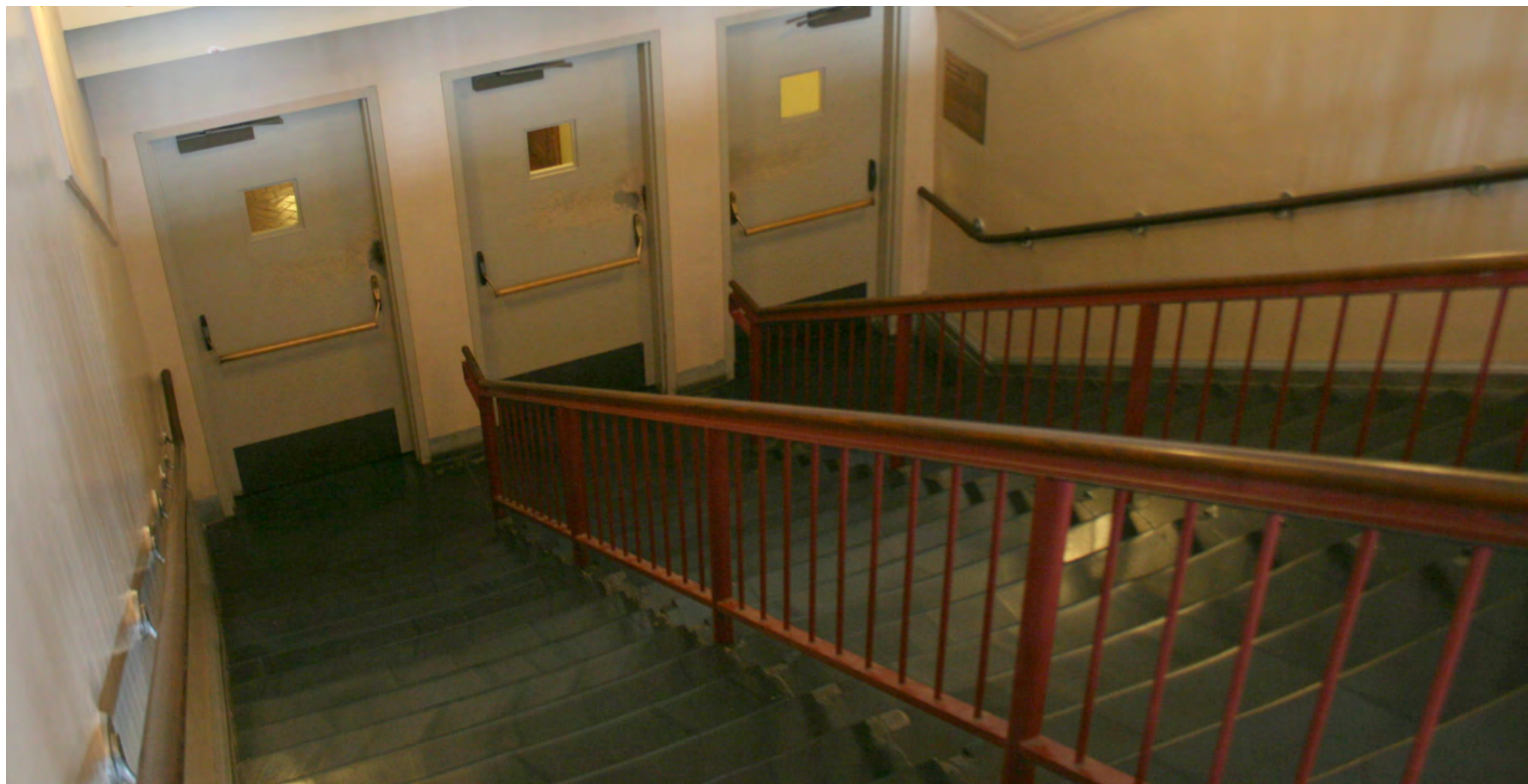
ON PRO BONO MATTERS IN 2023

THE FIRM HAS DEDICATED

**343,182**  
**hours**

TO PRO BONO WORK OVER THE PAST 15 YEARS

## Immigration



The Stairs of Separation at Ellis Island had three aisles—the left for immigrants heading to New York or New England; the right for immigrants going anywhere else in the United States; the center for immigrants being further detained. / “The Stairs of Separation” by Kai Schreiber is licensed under [CC BY-SA 2.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0/)

### Settling the *Ms. L.* Case

**T**he family separation crisis began in 2017 and continued through 2020. While the issue has long since fallen out of the news, the more than 5,000 affected families are still struggling with the challenges of establishing

themselves in the United States after what they endured.

Meanwhile, litigation in *Ms. L. v. ICE*, which blocked most family separations as of June 2018, has continued. For more than five years, the Federal District Court

for the Southern District of California has overseen ongoing efforts to find and reunify separated family members. For the past couple of years, the parties, represented by the ACLU (for the class of separated families) and the U.S. Department of Justice



“Ms. L.” / Photo by Hope Hall, courtesy of the American Civil Liberties Union

(for the government), have been negotiating a settlement.

On behalf of **Kids In Need of Defense (KIND), Safe Passage Project, The Door, Together & Free, the Young Center for Immigrant Children’s Rights**, and other leading advocates for the separated families, Lowenstein reviewed and commented on the draft settlement as it developed over time. We advised on and improved several sections, including one that expands the class to include families who were formerly excluded under the court’s class certification order. We ensured that children newly added to the class would have an independent voice in decisions about whether to reunify with their parents, pursue lawful immigration status, or accede to removal. In addition, we worked extensively to tighten the language that restricts the government’s discretion to separate families for eight years following the court’s final approval of the settlement.

Most recently, we worked with our nonprofit clients and several separated families to persuade the parties to extend an unworkable deadline. As proposed, the

settlement gave many class members just one year to file their asylum applications or to move to reopen their immigration cases. The settlement guarantees them a range of legal services including individualized consultations and counseling, document preparation and filing, accompaniment to immigration court, new self-help resources, and a program to connect families with pro bono counsel and train and support pro bono volunteers.

Despite agreeing to these provisions, the government did not take the steps necessary to ensure that the promised legal services would be available as of the final approval of the settlement. Without these services, class members would have no realistic prospect of being able to file their asylum cases or motions to reopen within one year. After weeks of advocacy, we finally persuaded the government to agree to extend that deadline to two years, allowing the families time to secure the legal help they will need. The final settlement, approved by the court on December 11, 2023, codifies this extended deadline.

**We worked extensively to tighten the language that restricts the government’s discretion to separate families for eight years following the court’s final approval of the settlement.**



Drawing by “Manuel,” one of the separated children we represent. He shows himself crying in bed while other children play in what he calls the “adoption center.” He was 3 at the time of the separation.

## Seeking Compensation for Formerly Separated Families

The *Ms. L.* litigation and settlement prohibit indiscriminate family separation at the border; make special immigration relief available to formerly separated families; and entitle class members to legal assistance, mental health care, and other benefits. But the *Ms. L.* case did not address whether the families should receive monetary compensation for the harms they suffered. To address this question, families throughout the country have filed more than 40 cases seeking compensation under the Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA). Lowenstein filed three of these cases.

We have long represented the three families in their immigration cases. One father-son pair has already won asylum, among the first of the separated families to

have surmounted this hurdle. Now, all three families have sued the government for money damages for the harms they suffered, and continue to suffer, as a result of their separations.

- “Beatriz” and her then 3-year-old son “Manuel” fled El Salvador in May 2018 after a local gang threatened them. In late May, they entered the United States through an authorized checkpoint, where they were inspected and detained. Two days later, officers with United States Customs and Border Protection (CBP) loaded Beatriz and Manuel into the backseat of a jeep and drove them to the parking lot of the Port Isabel Detention Center in southern Texas. There, an officer grabbed Manuel and his small backpack out of Beatriz’s lap and placed him in the backseat

of another jeep. As the officers carried him away, Manuel began screaming and hitting them. Delayed in his speech, he cried “Mama,” using that word for the first time in his panic. After a few minutes witnessing Manuel’s anguish and hearing his screams, Beatriz got out of the jeep that had transported them and hurried over to the other jeep where the officers had put Manuel. The officers refused to let Beatriz inside to hold her son. Instead, she pressed her hands against the window and offered Manuel words of comfort through the glass, as he continued crying, hitting the window, and calling out for her. After several minutes, a couple of officers drove off with Manuel while others handcuffed Beatriz and marched her into the detention center. Beatriz

remained in detention in Texas while Manuel was flown to a children’s detention facility in New York City. They did not see each other again for 42 days. Beatriz was not prosecuted for illegal entry, nor could she have been given that she and Manuel committed no crime by presenting themselves at an authorized checkpoint and claiming asylum.

- “Jacob” and his then 4-year-old daughter “Leya” fled Honduras to escape violence and death threats from a local gang. After crossing the Rio Grande with Leya on his shoulders in early April 2018, Jacob approached CBP officers and asked for help. Jacob turned over their documents, including Leya’s birth certificate naming him as her father, as well as his Honduran identification card. The officers searched

them, confiscated their few belongings, and drove them to the Rio Grande Valley Processing Center. In the middle of that night, CBP officers ripped Leya from Jacob’s arms and carried her away as she screamed for her father. Jacob got on his knees and begged the officers to bring her back. They responded by accusing Jacob of having kidnapped his daughter, despite proof of parentage, and told him that he would not see her again. Without telling Jacob where they had taken his little girl, officers transferred him to several immigration detention centers over their three-month separation. Other officers flew Leya to a detention facility in Michigan. Leya describes the officers as having drugged and kidnapped her. Jacob and Leya did not see each other again for 93 days. The government

never prosecuted Jacob for any criminal offense.

- “Rafael” and his then 12-year-old son “Orlan” fled Guatemala in response to escalating death threats from a local governing body that sought to deprive Rafael’s family of their right to ancestral, indigenous lands. In June 2018, they entered the United States and walked toward the first CBP officers they saw, intending to explain that they were fleeing persecution (the basis for their grants of asylum three years later). The officers threatened to shoot them and announced their intention to take Orlan away from Rafael. Orlan and Rafael were detained together for two days and then separated. Rafael was transferred to the custody of the U.S. Marshals Service, which transported him and other parents to the El Paso County



“Jacob” and “Leya,” now 10 years old / Photo by Bernard DeLierre

Jail. The next morning, CBP transferred Orlan to the Clint Border Patrol Station, less than an hour's drive from El Paso. Meanwhile, the U.S. Marshals Service transported Rafael to federal court where, on the advice of a lawyer, he pled guilty to misdemeanor illegal entry in hopes that doing so would lead to speedier reunification with his son. The court sentenced him to time served, after which he was temporarily held in a facility in El Paso. Although Orlan was then in a nearby CBP facility, the government did not reunify him with his father and did not inform either one of the

other's whereabouts. Instead, immigration officers transported them in opposite directions: Rafael to New Mexico and Orlan to East Texas, nearly 1,000 miles apart. Rafael and Orlan did not see each other for 37 days.

The government provided the parents and children only limited or no information about each other and facilitated only inadequate communication or none at all. More than five years later, the parents cannot talk about these events without breaking down, and the children are haunted by the experience.

After the firm filed FTCA cases on behalf of the three families, the government moved to dismiss. The government argued first that the court lacked jurisdiction under various exceptions to the FTCA, and second that the plaintiffs had not alleged sufficient facts to support the torts they claimed the government had committed. The court rejected these arguments, finding "each of the FTCA exceptions raised in [the government's] Motions to Dismiss either inapplicable or presently lacking in factual support." The court also reviewed with care the 10 different torts the plaintiffs alleged and found a legal and factual basis in the complaints for all but one of them.

The cases are now moving into discovery, the phase during which the parties exchange information to amass evidence for their claims or defenses. This process will take a year or more before the cases head to trial, unless they settle along the way.



"Orlan" and "Rafael" / Photo by Bernard DeLierre

## Scaling up to Meet the Need

**A**s waves of immigrants and refugees continue to arrive from Afghanistan, Ukraine and Russia, Central America, Venezuela, and other countries rocked by war or despotism, we have followed our nonprofit partners in trying to scale up to meet the need. Some of the innovative service models we've implemented hold promise for increasing capacity across the pro bono sector.

- **Kids In Need of Defense (KIND)** worked with us to develop a cohort system for managing



Drawings to welcome migrants arriving in New York City / © City of New York, 2023, used with permission

immigration cases for children. We brought in several similar cases at once and placed them with interested teams of associates. All the teams work on a common schedule to draft papers and prepare for filings and hearings, and they meet as a group every few weeks with their KIND mentors and firm supervisor. Not only has this eased a bottleneck in supervision, but it has also created a group of young lawyers who are learning from one another as they take on their first immigration cases.

- **Human Rights First** has built a nationwide system for placing Afghan refugees with pro bono counsel, and we have

taken several asylum cases. Lawyers at the firm who served in the United States military are especially interested in these matters, as some of the Afghan asylum-seekers worked directly with our military and all faced violence from the Taliban after the American withdrawal. We won our first case in October 2023. We also participated in a Human Rights First clinic to complete green card applications for Afghans who had already secured asylum grants.

- **The New York City Mayor's Office** has joined with various nonprofits to help immigrants who have arrived in the city by the thousands. The result

has been a series of clinics aimed at assisting immigrants in filing asylum petitions and applications for work authorization. The nonprofits enlisted volunteers from firms across the region, and Lowenstein has sent volunteers to several of the clinics.

Volunteer efforts like these can never meet the need. Only a well-funded system of appointed immigration counsel can do that. But as long as immigrants have no right to appointed counsel in their removal cases, we will continue to work with the creative nonprofits that are experts in navigating the immigration system to find ways to make the most of the resources we can bring to bear.



## Advocating for Access to Health Care for Transgender People

In May 2023, Lowenstein joined a team of public interest lawyers from the **Human Rights Campaign Foundation**, the **National Center for Lesbian Rights, GLBTQ Legal Advocates & Defenders (GLAD)**, and **Southern Legal Counsel** in challenging Florida's ban on transition-related health care for transgender youth. The case, *Doe v. Ladapo*, got off to a promising start. In June, a federal district court in Florida issued a preliminary injunction preventing the state from enforcing the ban against the parents and children who brought the case. The injunction permitted these families to initiate treatments to postpone puberty in their transgender children, enabling the development of the children's bodies in conformity with their gender identities. These children were already living as the boys or girls they felt themselves to be, and they risked serious psychological harm if denied the medical care they needed to prevent the development of secondary sex characteristics at odds with their gender identities and lived experience.

The court's order was refreshingly honest. For example, the court found that "the plaintiffs' motivation is love for their children and the desire to achieve the best

◀ In March 1990, people with disabilities made their way up the capitol steps to demand, and demonstrate the need for, equal access. The Americans with Disabilities Act passed four months later. / © Tom Olin Collection, MSS-294. Ward M. Canaday Center for Special Collections, The University of Toledo Libraries



possible treatment for them. This is not the state's motivation." The court also held that banning transition-related treatment for trans youth violates the Equal Protection Clause because it discriminates on the basis of sex and on the basis of transgender status, targeting "a discrete and insular minority."

While the preliminary injunction motion was pending, Florida enacted additional restrictions on transition-related medical care for adults. Unlike children, adults can get treatment, but they must overcome several new barriers to do so.

Worse yet, the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit, which covers much of the Southeast, issued a decision in August that calls into question the preliminary injunction in Florida. The Eleventh Circuit held that an Alabama federal court should not have preliminarily enjoined Alabama's parallel ban on transition-related care for transgender children. The Court of Appeals reasoned that parents have no right to secure such treatment for their children and that the Alabama ban did not discriminate on the basis of

sex. Moreover, the court held that legal classifications based on transgender status do not violate the Equal Protection Clause so long as the restrictions are rational, and the court found several acceptable rationales for the ban on transition care for trans children. The only possible way to challenge such a ban, the court held, is to show that it is a "mere pretext designed to effect an invidious discrimination" against trans people.

The firm argued and won a motion to certify classes of children and adults so that any further court orders will apply to trans people beyond the named plaintiffs. Lowenstein and its co-counsel then returned to federal court for trial in December. The team offered extensive evidence that the Florida ban and restrictions were motivated, as the trial court intimated in its original preliminary injunction decision, "by the plainly illegitimate purposes of disapproving transgender status and discouraging individuals from pursuing their honest gender identities." We anticipate that the trial court will issue a decision in early 2024.

## Ensuring Language Access in Administrative Courts

The Office of Administrative Law (OAL) in New Jersey hears cases referred by dozens of state agencies.

For example, the OAL may hear cases in which a person with developmental disabilities objects to the placement or services a state agency has offered, an officer objects to being fired by the state police, a low-income person objects to the denial of welfare benefits, or a student objects to a proposed suspension or expulsion from public school.

In October 2023, the **Education Law Center** approached the firm about a problem it had encountered at the OAL: the Spanish-speaking mother of a student facing expulsion from school was informed that she would have to bring her own interpreter to the hearing. The OAL relied on a policy and regulation stating that litigants were required to supply their own interpreters.

This policy and regulation conflict with federal and state civil rights laws, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of national origin, including on the basis of language. In addition, the New Jersey Judiciary’s [Language Access Plan](#), issued in part to comply with the

**The Office of Administrative Law now provides interpreters for all litigants who need them.**



Federal Civil Rights Act, commits to “ensuring equal access to the courts by providing free and qualified language access services to all court users who are Limited English Proficient (LEP) or who are deaf or hard of hearing.”

The firm joined the Education Law Center in bringing the issue to the Office of the Attorney General, which agreed that the OAL must provide interpreters for LEP litigants. Based on this cooperative dialogue and on the advice of its counsel in the attorney general’s office, the OAL corrected its policy, reflected the policy change on its website, lined up court-certified interpreters to be available to LEP litigants, and began the process of amending the objectionable regulation. Lowenstein and the Education Law Center will continue to meet with the OAL and its lawyer in 2024 to monitor progress.

## Vindicating the Right to Protest

The firm represents two Black Lives Matter activists who were arrested in Paterson in 2019 while protesting for police accountability. Our clients were part of a group of 40–50 protestors who engaged in a peaceful demonstration. They made public speeches critical of the police and were the only two protestors arrested that evening. The police charged them with obstructing highways and interfering with transportation, but they were acquitted at a municipal court hearing.

The firm, along with co-counsel **ACLU-NJ**, now represents the clients in their lawsuit against the City of Paterson and several of its officers, asserting claims for

wrongful arrest and violations of their rights to free speech and association. In late 2023, the court held that our clients had presented enough evidence for the case to go to trial to determine whether the police had probable cause to arrest the activists, had intentionally singled them out for arrest, or had otherwise disregarded established law and police protocols. The evidence included conflicting accounts of what happened during the protest, as well as changes in the sworn testimony of one of the arresting officers. The court also took note of multiple complaints filed against Paterson police officers in recent years about falsifying police reports, part of a pattern of misconduct that had led the New Jersey attorney general’s office to seize control of the police department in March 2023.

Ultimately, the court held that the arresting officers and the acting Chief of Police could not establish their entitlement to a defense of qualified immunity,



Our client at a BLM protest in Paterson / Photo by SiR Moore

which is a doctrine that protects law enforcement officers from personal liability unless the law they violated was “clearly established” at the time of the violation. The city responded by asking the court to reconsider and reverse its decision. We opposed, and the court denied the motion

and reaffirmed its prior decision. Several next steps are possible: the city may appeal, or it may at last engage in serious settlement discussions; if neither of those things happens, the case will eventually head to trial.

## Advancing Reproductive Rights

More than 18 months after the Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade*, the firm continues to work with the **ACLU-NJ** and the **NYCLU** to ensure that abortion providers in these safe-haven states can meet the increased need for services. With the ACLU-NJ, we have created and updated [FAQs](#) on abortion rights in New Jersey, and with the NYCLU we have analyzed how a pending state constitutional amendment might strengthen protection for reproductive rights in New York.

In addition, we have provided legal advice to the leading organizations in New Jersey that support reproductive health care. Our corporate lawyers helped form a nonprofit that offers financial assistance for patients, including those traveling to New Jersey for care. Our insurance team assisted a large funding organization with rethinking and re-sourcing its coverage. On behalf of an organization that transports patients to and from their appointments, our litigators drafted a volunteer policy and a patient handout that



advises on confidentiality and risk mitigation. These legal services help strengthen the infrastructure that supports the delivery of comprehensive reproductive health care in the state.





## Highlights

### 2009

Our Real Estate Group closed a deal to purchase and renovate a 33,000-square-foot space in Paterson where the New Jersey Community Development Corporation would locate and grow a new charter school.

### 2010

We joined with the Rutgers Child Advocacy Clinic to help persuade the New Jersey Supreme Court to require the state to keep siblings in out-of-home foster care placements together or to facilitate sibling visitation when this was not possible.

### 2011

We launched the Hope for Veterans program with Legal Services of Northwest Jersey, Community Hope, and Merck to help veterans with an array of legal needs, including applying for disability benefits and restoring driver's licenses.

### 2012

Our Election Protection call center helped 7,300 determined voters figure out how to cast their ballots a week after Hurricane Sandy had knocked out power and destroyed polling places across the region.

### 2013

We settled a case on behalf of residents of a "tent city" in Lakewood, securing a year of fully subsidized indoor housing for them.

### 2014

We persuaded the New Jersey Supreme Court to issue a legal ethics opinion that cleared the way for increased pro bono representation of low-income bankruptcy petitioners by law firms that also represent common creditors of low-income people.

### 2015

Our long-term advocacy with a coalition of civil rights and criminal justice organizations led to the abolition of juvenile solitary confinement in New Jersey.

### 2016

We joined with Prudential to launch a monthly clinic to represent tenants facing eviction; this clinic is ongoing and has spawned broader tenant representation and systemic advocacy in conjunction with Volunteer Lawyers for Justice.

### 2017

We submitted friend-of-the-court briefs in United States Supreme Court cases challenging partisan gerrymandering and seeking equal treatment for same-sex couples in the commercial marketplace.

### 2018

We worked with the NYCLU to draft *Teenagers, Health Care, and the Law: A Guide to Minors' Rights in New York State*, a leading legal resource for health professionals, social workers, teachers, and others who work with adolescents.

### 2019

We won classwide protection for young immigrants who were being denied Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (a form of immigration relief) and were exposed to deportation under an unlawful government policy.

### 2020

Our corporate lawyers worked with Start Small Think Big and Pro Bono Partnership to intake and represent hundreds of small businesses and nonprofits applying for loans from the Paycheck Protection Program to help them and their employees survive the economic downturn caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

### 2021

We represented Black Lives Matter activists who were wrongly arrested for exercising their First Amendment rights during peaceful protests against police brutality and institutionalized racism.

### 2022

We worked with the ACLU-NJ to organize a series of webinars to advise health care providers on how to practice safely and avoid unnecessary risks in offering abortion services to patients from states throughout the country.

### 2023

The parties settled the ACLU's six-year-old class action challenging the forcible separation of immigrant parents and children at the border, agreeing to terms we helped negotiate that will restrict family separation for eight years to come.

### 2024

Following a federal trial we completed in 2023, we await a decision from the court about whether the constitution prohibits Florida from enforcing a ban on gender-affirming health care for adolescents and restrictions on such care for adults.

# Social Enterprises and Nonprofits



Over the past year, the firm intensified its efforts to engage in transactional pro bono work that addresses issues of broad social and environmental concern. As part of our social impact strategy, we convened regular meetings of lawyers from across the firm’s practice areas and offices who seek to apply their legal skills to advance social, economic, and environmental justice. This group identified and created new pro bono opportunities that provide legal support to nonprofits and social enterprises that seek to build a fairer and more sustainable world.

Many of the firm’s pro bono efforts supported innovators in Africa who leverage technology to solve seemingly intractable challenges. Attorneys in the firm’s [Africa Practice](#) spearheaded this work

by representing nonprofits and social enterprises that advance food and water security, a healthy environment, education access, and workers’ rights.

## Building Infrastructure in Africa

### Food Security

**Got Produce Global Brands** is a public benefit corporation based in California and Namibia that specializes in sustainable local food production using hydroponic growing technology. The company reduces the carbon footprint of food and allows farmers to grow affordable fruits and vegetables

locally, offering consumers a superior alternative to expensive and unsustainable imported produce. The company sells its technology to multinational corporations that can pay for it and works with the U.N. and community leaders to deliver the same technology to local farmers who could not otherwise afford it.

The company’s promising food production model has attracted the attention of the philanthropic sector. We are working with Got Produce to create a tax-exempt nonprofit to receive philanthropic donations that the organization can use to scale up the charitable arm of its operations. We assisted Got Produce with receiving a significant donation through a mission-aligned nonprofit to help the San community (an Indigenous community in Namibia that is food insecure) and other



Photo courtesy of Got Produce Global Brands

undernourished Namibian populations successfully adopt hydroponic technology to improve access to fresh produce and enhance nutrition. Got Produce projects that the project will improve food security, nutrition, and access to decent work for 750,000 Namibians.

## Safe Drinking Water

**Jibu** is a social enterprise headquartered in Kigali, Rwanda, that capitalizes and equips African entrepreneurs to launch and grow franchises that sell safe drinking water and other necessities at affordable prices. The company operates in emerging African markets, including Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. Jibu prioritizes community impact by stimulating responsible economic growth and community independence. It measures impact by tracking



Photo courtesy of Jibu

the quantity and quality of safe water sold, the number of jobs created, the number of women and youth launched as entrepreneurs, the amount of carbon dioxide emissions avoided, and the number of new businesses launched. Lawyers from our Emerging Companies & Venture Capital and Debt Finance Groups assisted Jibu with structuring a debt investment in the company

to support the expansion of its activities.

## Access to Education

**BloomBox Design Labs** is a public benefit corporation that brings solar-powered computer labs constructed from upcycled shipping containers, known as BloomBoxes, to areas that lack electricity and internet connectivity. The company's mission is to make high-quality education accessible to all students through powerful and sustainable design, with a particular focus on girls who lack access to science, technology, engineering, art, and mathematics (STEAM) education. We assisted the company's founder—Stanford engineering, architecture, and design student Sofie Roux—with forming the company and protecting its intellectual property. BloomBox Design Labs has deployed BloomBoxes in Malawi, including at the Dzaleka Refugee Camp. The company is working closely with the Malawi Ministry of Education and other international partners to launch BloomBoxes across Malawi and beyond.



Photo courtesy of BloomBox Design Labs

**Studio Samuel Foundation** is a nonprofit that supports girls' education in Ethiopia. Its mission is to create pathways for girls to reach their potential through "Training for Tomorrow," the organization's licensed two-year life-skills program for girls ages 12–18. Studio Samuel also runs a vocational college for women ages 18–24 and a microlending program for women over 24. We counseled Studio Samuel on nonprofit governance issues and the structuring of various business activities related to its economic empowerment mission.

We are also assisting the founders of **Umlambo Foundation USA** and **Bright Insights Global Labs for Good** with forming tax-exempt charities to support the delivery of high-quality education to underserved youth in South Africa and other countries.



Photo courtesy of Studio Samuel Foundation

## Global Health

**Lead Exposure Elimination Project (LEEP)** is a nonprofit whose purpose is to eliminate childhood lead poisoning. Lead poisoning is largely concentrated in low- and middle-income countries and affects one in three children worldwide. A major cause of exposure is lead paint, which is still used in homes, schools, and public spaces in more than 70 countries that do not have lead-paint laws or regulations. Lawyers in our Commercial Contracts, Global Trade & National Security, and Tax Groups assisted LEEP with making a grant to a Nigerian nonprofit for the purpose of offering technical assistance

to help paint manufacturers eliminate lead from paint. The grantee will also support the adoption of regulations banning the manufacture of lead paint. The legal team helped LEEP develop a grant template and provided counsel regarding U.S. regulatory compliance. LEEP thanked its legal team with these words: "Just to provide some context for our excitement and the potential impact: there are an estimated 43 million children in Nigeria with lead poisoning, and if [LEEP] is successful in its aims, millions of children could be protected going forward."



Photo courtesy of LEEP

## Environment

**ZED Motors** (ZED stands for “Zero Emission Design”) is an impact-driven electric vehicle and technologies company operating in West Africa that is revolutionizing the way people and goods move in Africa. According to ZED Motors’ website, Africa’s fast-growing urban regions have underdeveloped and inefficient road and public transport infrastructure. Faced with unreliable and expensive transportation options, many Africans have turned to affordable, gas-powered motorcycles, which have negative environmental impacts. ZED Motors seeks to eliminate transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions in Africa by bringing an affordable and sustainable alternative to the market. The company sells electric two- and three-wheeler motorcycles and offers Battery-as-a-Service, allowing subscribers to charge their batteries at convenient stations or swap them for fully charged batteries, leaving the depleted batteries on chargers for use by others. “ZED Battery” is a proprietary solar-powered smart lithium-ion power bank that can be used to power both ZED motorcycles and household appliances. Lawyers in our Emerging Companies & Venture Capital and Patent Groups are assisting the company with its governance, contract, and patent needs, which will support the growth of its operations.



Photo courtesy of ZED Motors

## Workers’ Rights

At the request of Nigerian nonprofits **Children and Young People Living for Peace** and **International Society for Peace and Safety**, the firm prepared a guidebook on Nigerian labor rights and an accompanying

plain language know-your-rights pamphlet. The comprehensive guidebook discusses the legal framework governing labor rights in Nigeria, including national, regional, and international laws; the specific rights that apply to different categories of workers; and enforcement mechanisms available under national, regional, and international laws. The nonprofits will use the research and pamphlet to educate laborers about their rights and legal remedies. The research responds to the growing trend among employers of mis-designating workers as casual or temporary employees to avoid paying them minimum wage and providing benefits and other protections. Most workers are not aware of their rights and lack resources to access courts to avail themselves of legal remedies. The nonprofits plan to work with pro bono attorneys in Nigeria to apply the research to support

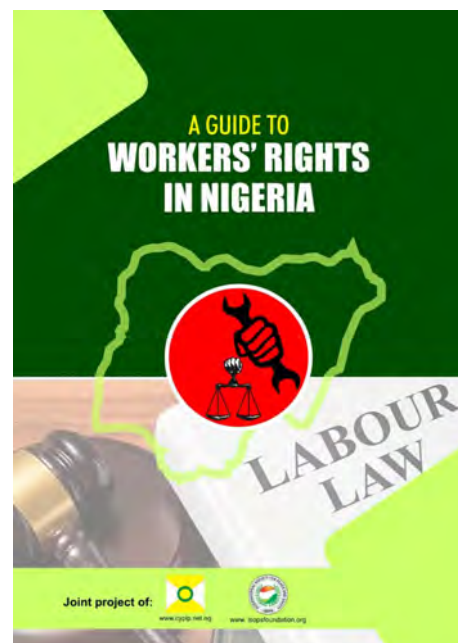


Photo courtesy of Children and Young People Living for Peace

workers who wish to bring claims before national, regional, and international labor and human rights enforcement bodies.

## Partnering with Law Schools

2023 brought an expansion of the firm’s pro bono partnerships with law schools. Through these partnerships, Lowenstein helps prepare the next generation of lawyers to apply their skills to expand access to justice for historically underserved groups.

**Estate Planning and Heirs’ Property Clinic.** In fall 2023, the firm’s Private Client Services practice launched Howard University School of Law’s new

Estate Planning and Heirs’ Property Clinic. Students enrolled in the clinic draft wills, transfer-on-death land deeds, financial and health care powers of appointment, and other estate planning documents for low-income clients; conduct research and community outreach to understand and ameliorate the racial gap in estate planning; work on title clearance and other heirs’ property matters; and prepare position statements and formulate strategies to promote legal rights associated with heirs’ property laws recently adopted in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia.

The clinic’s focus on heirs’ property issues is unique among U.S. law schools. Heirs’ property refers to property informally passed down to a group of descendants after a landowner dies without a will. This unstable form of land ownership by multiple owners over more than one generation leads to many problems, including unknown owners, decreased property value, and the risk of forced sale of the property for a depressed price by a single heir, regardless of the desires of other heirs. Heirs’ property disproportionately impacts Black property owners. The [U.S. Department of Agriculture](#) estimates that heirs’ property has directly resulted in the loss of 4.7–16 million acres of land formerly owned by African Americans over the past hundred years. The clinic seeks to help redress this problem.

The clinic also addresses racial disparities in estate planning. Research has shown that African Americans are roughly twice as likely not to have a will as non-Latino white Americans. As a result, Black families are less likely to benefit from inheritances and gifts, which perpetuates the racial wealth gap. The clinic responds to this problem by expanding estate planning services to communities of color and other underserved communities in the D.C. area.

## Law School Intellectual Property Partnerships

- Patent lawyers in the firm’s Utah office partner with **Brigham Young University’s Law and Entrepreneurship Clinic** to supervise students who provide patent counsel to low-income inventors.



Signing ceremony with client of Estate Planning and Heirs’ Property Clinic



Student members of NYU Law’s Social Enterprise and Startup Law Group attend a training on business law hosted by Lowenstein transactional lawyers

- Patent lawyers in the firm’s Utah office also partner with the **University of Utah School of Law** to supervise students who provide patent counsel to low-income inventors from universities throughout the state who are developing medical innovations through the University of Utah’s Bench to Bedside program.
- In early 2024, the firm will launch a new partnership with students participating in **Notre Dame Law School’s Intellectual Property Externship** to provide low-income clients with various types of intellectual property counsel, including help evaluating patent matters, conducting trademark clearance searches, filing applications for trademark and copyright protection, and drafting website terms of service and privacy policies.

These clinics help build wealth in under-resourced communities by ensuring that low-income inventors own the rights to their intellectual property.

**NYU Law School / Rising Tide Capital Partnership.** For more than a decade, Lowenstein attorneys have partnered with student members of **NYU Law’s Social Enterprise and Startup Law Group** to advise **Rising Tide**



Photo Courtesy of Jibu, a client the firm represents in conjunction with the NYU International Transactions Clinic

**Capital’s** microbusiness clients on their business legal needs. Each fall, Lowenstein attorneys train students on entity formation, contract drafting, intellectual property rights, and employment law. In the spring, the firm’s attorneys supervise law students as they advise Rising Tide Capital entrepreneurs on one or more legal needs. The popular program provides a meaningful way for transactional lawyers and law students to apply their legal skills to help create and support anchor businesses in under-resourced neighborhoods.

**NYU Law International Transactions Clinic.** Lawyers in the firm’s Emerging Companies & Venture Capital Group partner with students enrolled in the **NYU Law International Transactions Clinic** (NYU ITC) to provide legal services to a range of clients who seek to effect social change through innovative business models, products, and services. Through this partnership,

we have assisted an impact investment fund in developing an investment structure that allows its customers to share in the upside of investments and a social enterprise that capitalizes and equips African entrepreneurs to launch and grow franchises that sell safe drinking water and other necessities at affordable prices. Our partnership with NYU ITC supports the development of the firm’s social impact practice while honing the skills of tomorrow’s social impact lawyers.

## Providing Holistic Employment Services

For nonprofits as for other businesses, having sound employment policies is important for legal compliance, risk management, recruiting and retaining top talent, and communicating expectations of the workplace to all employees. Nonprofits have a wide range of legal employment requests, and our Employment and Employee Benefits & Executive Compensation Groups provide holistic services to make sure they are operating efficiently.

For example, **KinderSmile Foundation**, a nonprofit that provides underserved children and families with access to comprehensive dental care, requested assistance reviewing an employee handbook, drafting a performance improvement plan, and leading a harassment prevention training for all employees. The organization



Photo courtesy of KinderSmile Foundation

wanted to make sure that its written materials complied with all federal and state employment laws, clearly outlined its expectations for employees, and offered struggling employees an opportunity to improve. Additionally, the organization wanted to reinforce its commitment to a workplace free from unlawful discrimination and harassment by providing separate trainings to managers and employees. Our volunteers drafted materials and delivered the trainings so that employees at every level understood the organization’s policies and the reporting mechanisms in place.

Similarly, the **New Jersey Consortium for Immigrant**

**Children** (NJCIC)—a nonprofit that seeks lawful status for immigrant youth and advocates for systemic change in education, access to justice, and health equity—needed assistance drafting its employment policies. Having previously helped incorporate NJCIC and secure its tax-exempt status, the firm provided ongoing representation by drafting a volunteer agreement, reviewing and updating the employee handbook, and developing policies for engaging and compensating student interns.

These types of employment assistance help vital organizations succeed in their missions.



## Winning Protection for Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence

**W**e won a spate of cases this year for survivors of violence and threats by their intimate partners. Here are some examples:

Our client “Nina” experienced years of verbal and escalating physical abuse from her boyfriend, “Charles.” Five years after they began dating, they were living in Upstate New York when Nina learned that she was pregnant. Even though the relationship remained volatile and abusive and Charles had shown signs of alcohol and drug addiction, Nina agreed to get engaged and hoped that Charles’s behavior would change once their son “Leo” was born. It did not. After one incident

in which Charles violently swung and shook Leo’s car seat with Leo in it, Nina fled their home with Leo and moved in with her sister in New York City. In September 2017, Nina filed petitions for custody and child support in New York County Family Court and sought a temporary order of protection. Through a referral from **Her Justice**, we began representing Nina in May 2018. The case was continually delayed by a dispute over where hearings should be held, repeated requests for adjournments from Charles, court closures caused by COVID-19, and dysfunction and inefficiency in New York’s family courts. While Nina had Leo most of the time and he was thriving in their new life in New York City, they experienced five years of uncertainty and ongoing harassment from Charles through various litigation tactics. With support and guidance from her lawyers, Nina was finally able to settle the case with primary physical custody of her son and ongoing financial support from Charles.



“Rosa” / Photo by Bernard DeLierre

Our client “Rosa” suffered years of mistreatment from her partner, “Franco.” In 2021, after an evening of drinking at Franco’s apartment, Franco pinned Rosa to the ground and choked her. Fortunately, neighbors heard the fight and called the police, who arrived at the apartment and arrested Franco. Both Rosa and Franco testified at trial on Rosa’s application for a final restraining order. Franco claimed that Rosa’s injuries resulted not from any violence on his part, but from Rosa’s self-inflicted battering by pulling out her own hair and banging her head on the floor.

◀ Eugene Sergeev / Alamy Stock Photo



“Daria” / Photo by Bernard DeLierre

was cross-examined at length, with the defendant trying to wear her down and get her to agree to abandon her claim for a restraining order. That strategy failed; Farah stayed strong through the end. We obtained the final restraining order, which included a specific provision that the defendant could not disseminate photos or videos of Farah.

For nearly six years, our client “Daria” was subject to ongoing physical, verbal, and sexual abuse by her boyfriend, “Felipe.” After Daria ended her relationship with Felipe for good, Felipe showed up at Daria’s workplace drunk, forced her into a car with him and two of his friends, demanded that she give him money to buy beer, and beat her with a closed fist on her head and face when she refused. After the beating, Felipe pushed her out of the car, and Daria fled to a nearby market and called the police. The police helped her secure a temporary restraining order. Less than a month later, Felipe showed up at Daria’s home in the middle of the night, crawled up to the second floor of the building where Daria and her children were asleep, and broke into Daria’s bathroom window. Daria, who had awoken with the noise of the break-in, immediately called the police while attempting to calm her startled children, who were crying and shaking in fear. After a painful three days of trial, in which Daria withstood three hours of cross-examination and three police officers testified on her behalf, the court granted the final restraining order. When Felipe moved the court to reconsider its decision, Lowenstein successfully opposed the motion. Today, Daria remains protected from Felipe’s abuse.

The trial court denied Rosa’s application on the ground that the court could not determine whose story to believe. Expressing long-discredited biases, the trial court also held that Rosa’s failure to leave the relationship sooner indicated a lack of fear. On appeal, we persuaded the Appellate Division to reverse. The Appellate Division concluded that the trial court had failed to make the required findings about the credibility of the parties’ testimony and had “deprecate[d] the cycle of domestic violence” by suggesting that Rosa’s continuation of the relationship demonstrated that she did not need protection. The Appellate Division remanded to “a different judge,” and after a new

trial before a presiding judge of the Family Division, Rosa got the restraining order she needed.

Our client “Farah” was blackmailed by her boyfriend after she broke up with him. He had secretly recorded the two of them having sex, and he threatened to send that video to her father. The defendant sent the messages and video to Farah by Snapchat and then deleted them, making it challenging to prove that the communications occurred. But Farah’s sister was there when the incident occurred and made a video of the defendant deleting some of the messages. The trial spanned two days and Farah

## Access to Justice by the Numbers

23,415 pro bono hours representing  
**604 CLIENTS**  
in “signature projects,” including:



Access to Justice



## Vindicating the Rights of Displaced and Overcharged Tenants

In 2023, Lowenstein agreed to represent low-income renters who are seeking compensation from the City of Asbury Park for its mismanagement of an affordable housing program. Under the New Jersey Constitution, every municipality has an obligation to create and maintain its fair share of affordable housing, and the law used to allow municipalities to pay other towns to take on part of their obligations through so-called Regional Contribution Agreements (RCAs). Asbury Park participated in this

now-defunct program, receiving money from other municipalities (including, for instance, Freehold Township and Spring Lake) to assume part of their affordable housing obligations. Using RCA funds, Asbury Park subsidized local landlords who agreed to rehabilitate buildings that housed low-income tenants. In exchange for the funding, the landlords were supposed to promise to maintain the units at affordable prices for 10 years.

In practice, however, and as reported by the *Asbury Park Press*, several of the landlords who secured RCA funding rehabilitated their properties and then either

**The firm is representing tenants who were displaced or forced to pay excessive rent in RCA-subsidized housing.**

raised the rent to the point that it was no longer affordable or displaced low-income tenants and rented the units at high prices

◀ Cees Schaap / Alamy Stock Photo



A home in Asbury Park that was rehabilitated as low-income housing but then listed for short-term rental as a "luxury beach getaway" / © Tanya Breen – USA TODAY NETWORK



(through short-term rental apps, for example). This activity deprived tenants of their homes, violated the RCAs, and depleted the constitutionally mandated stock of affordable housing. It appears that the city wholly failed to monitor compliance.

The firm is representing tenants who were displaced or forced to pay excessive rent in RCA-subsidized housing. They seek monetary compensation for their out-of-pocket costs, including the costs of moving and finding alternative housing. They also seek

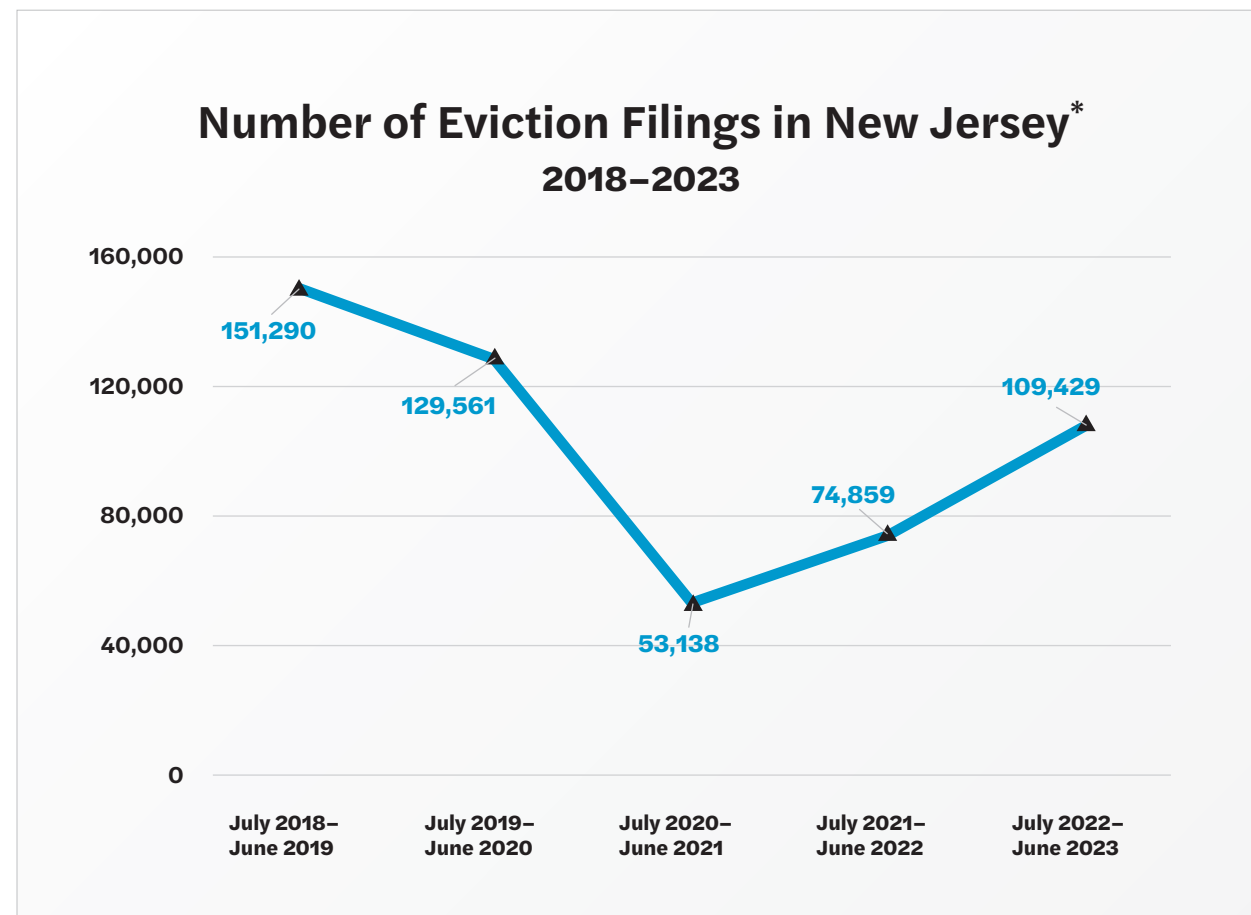
damages for the violation of their constitutional right to a fair shot at securing affordable housing.

## Advocating for Due Process in Eviction Proceedings

Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020, the firm has been working with a coalition of tenant advocates to promote due process in eviction

proceedings. We were part of a special committee appointed by the New Jersey Supreme Court to make [recommendations](#) on how to improve the process. We submitted [comments](#) on the

report of that committee, and we have interacted with the courts ever since to address issues with the implementation of the [changes the Supreme Court adopted](#).



\*N.J. Court Management Statistics for each listed year, p. 50

As pandemic-related protections have wound down and rental assistance has dried up, the number of evictions has again begun to climb, though without yet reaching pre-pandemic levels.

Even as the curve trends upward, the courts have retreated from some of the protections installed as part of the landlord-tenant reform process. In particular, the courts have eliminated pretrial case management conferences. These conferences never achieved their promise because of issues with their implementation. For example, court staff did not consistently elicit or record information concerning the landlord’s reasons for the eviction or the tenant’s defenses, and judges did not consistently review this information even if it was recorded. But the conferences played a critical role in connecting low-income litigants with potential legal and rental assistance.

In September 2023, Lowenstein joined with other leading tenant advocates in drafting an [op-ed](#), published in the state’s leading newspaper, criticizing the courts for prematurely abandoning the effort to make pretrial conferences meaningful.

At the same time, we joined with other advocates to urge the court toward the successful implementation of an alternative reform it put in place when the conferences were eliminated. At

**We continue to advocate so that tenants are not evicted based on facially deficient complaints.**

the direction of the Administrative Office of the Courts, staff in landlord-tenant court are now required to review eviction complaints for deficiencies that prevent their filing. The courts are supposed to notify landlords of these deficiencies, offer them a chance to cure, and dismiss the complaints if they are not cured.

In collaboration with the coalition, Lowenstein proposed a checklist for court staff to use to identify filing deficiencies. We also asked the courts to resume the practice of including trial dates in summonses, which are personally served on tenants. We continue to advocate for these steps so that tenants are not evicted based on facially deficient complaints, and so they know when their trials are scheduled. The court is working with us to assess our recommendations and correct the issues we have identified.

# Criminal Justice

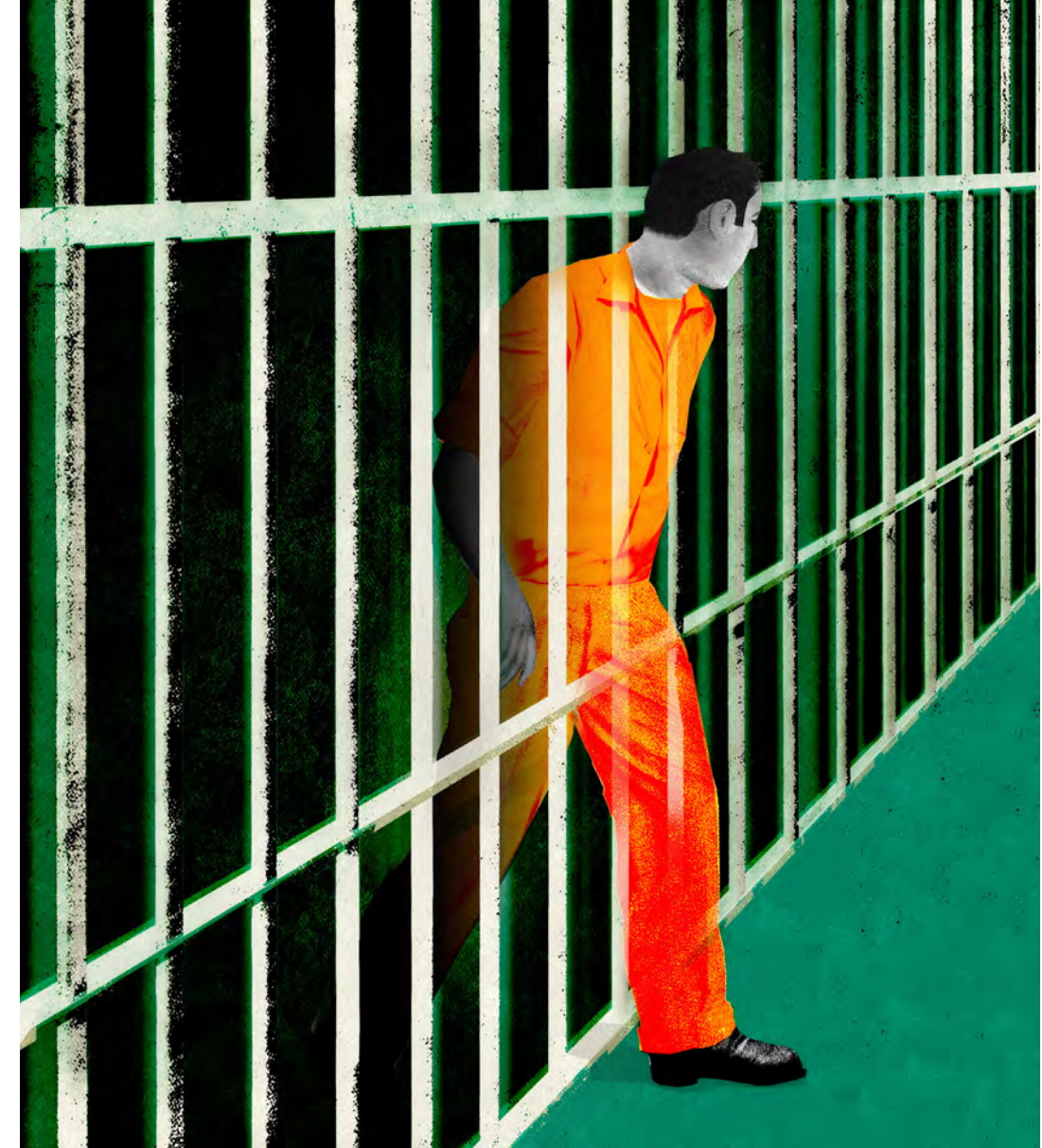


Illustration by Brian Stauffer

## Seeking Relief for the Wrongfully Convicted

In 2023, the firm partnered with the newly launched **New Jersey Innocence Project at Rutgers University** to assist New Jersey residents who have been wrongfully convicted of crimes and seek exoneration.

Since 1989, 3,284 individuals have been exonerated in the United States, having collectively lost nearly 30,000 years of their lives incarcerated for crimes that

they did not commit. Only 39 of those exonerations have involved New Jersey convictions. Studies estimate that between 1 percent and 6 percent of all criminal cases result in wrongful convictions. Using the conservative estimate of 1 percent, hundreds of innocent individuals remain incarcerated in New Jersey.

To address this injustice, Rutgers University joined the National Innocence Network in 2021 and received hundreds of requests from incarcerated individuals



claiming innocence. More than two dozen Lowenstein attorneys stepped up to assist the New Jersey Innocence Project with reviewing and investigating the innocence claims to identify appropriate cases for potential exoneration. Lowenstein will continue working with the project to investigate claims and help innocent people return to their homes and communities.

◀ Uwe Deffner / Alamy Stock Photo



## Clearing Criminal Records

**M**any who have spent time in prison face limitations even decades after their release. People with criminal records can experience barriers to accessing housing, employment, educational opportunities, and other benefits. **Root and Rebound**, a nonprofit based in Northern California, helps support people navigating reentry by guiding them through the process of expunging their criminal records.

A key part of the expungement petition in California is a declaration that describes the applicant's steps toward rehabilitation and reentry into

society. For example, many individuals enroll in therapeutic programs, seek mentors in their communities, and find ways to give back. We partner with Root and Rebound to interview clients, learn about the improvements they have made in their lives, and help them draft a declaration describing their progress. Because expungement is up to the discretion of the judge, the declaration is an important part of the petition, and volunteer lawyers can make sure that the information included in the declaration is accurate, helpful, and convincing.

We have also initiated a partnership with **Legal Services of New Jersey** to help individuals

**Volunteer lawyers can make sure that the information included in the declaration is accurate, helpful, and convincing.**

in New Jersey clear expungable arrests and convictions. Twenty-eight Lowenstein lawyers and other professionals attended or viewed a training in December, and the work will gear up in 2024.

## Protecting Vulnerable Prisoners

**T**he firm is frequently appointed by the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey to represent incarcerated individuals in lawsuits they bring against prison officials challenging unconstitutional conditions of confinement and seeking compensation for harms they suffered. These lawsuits are brought under a federal law that allows individuals to sue state government employees and others acting "under color of state law" for civil rights violations. Through these appointed matters, the firm seeks financial compensation for prisoners who have been harmed and sometimes also secures systemic policy changes that may protect other incarcerated people from similar harm.

### "ANDREW"

Andrew was awaiting trial in a county jail when a sheriff's officer walked into his cell, pointed a gun at him, and threatened his life. Andrew suffered significant and lasting psychological distress as a result of this unprovoked assault. The U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey appointed the firm as pro bono counsel for Andrew in the spring of 2021, and after two years, we won a significant monetary settlement for him.

### "KEN"

Ken was a pretrial detainee at Essex County Correctional Facility who suffered repeated verbal threats to his safety and sexual harassment at the hands of other incarcerated individuals. On

several occasions, Ken notified prison officials that he was being targeted because of his sexual orientation and that his cellmate made daily threats of physical and sexual violence against him. He approached numerous prison officials and asked to be separated from his cellmate and housed somewhere safe. Instead of fulfilling their constitutional obligation to keep Ken safe, the officials turned a blind eye, told him "this is jail," and, in some instances, engaged in conduct that encouraged the harmful behavior. Ken's fears were realized when his cellmate followed through on his threats and raped Ken. The firm was appointed to represent Ken in his lawsuit against the officials who failed to protect him from harm. The case is ongoing.





## Acknowledgments

### LOWENSTEIN WORKS WITH MANY PARTNERS AND CONTRIBUTES TO A WIDE ARRAY OF NONPROFITS, INCLUDING:

- |  |  |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|
| <p>ACLU of New Jersey<br/>BloomBox Design Labs<br/>Brigham Young University Law and Entrepreneurship Clinic<br/>Bright Insights Global Labs for Good<br/>Bronx Defenders<br/>California Lawyers for the Arts<br/>CASA for Children of Essex County<br/>Children and Young People Living for Peace<br/>Children's Law Center<br/>City Bar Justice Center<br/>Community Health Law Project<br/>Community Hope<br/>D.C. Access to Justice Foundation<br/>The Door<br/>Education Law Center<br/>Essex-Newark Legal Services<br/>The Gault Center<br/>GLBTQ Legal Advocates &amp; Defenders (GLAD)<br/>Got Produce Global Brands<br/>Her Justice<br/>Howard University Estate Planning and Heirs' Property Clinic</p> | <p>Human Rights Campaign Foundation<br/>Human Rights First<br/>International Society for Peace and Safety<br/>Jersey Cares<br/>Jibu<br/>Kids In Need of Defense (KIND)<br/>KinderSmile Foundation<br/>Law Firm Antiracism Alliance<br/>Law Foundation of Silicon Valley<br/>Lawyers Alliance for New York<br/>Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights of the San Francisco Bay Area<br/>Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law<br/>Lead Exposure Elimination Project (LEEP)<br/>League of Women Voters of New Jersey<br/>Legal Aid Society of the District of Columbia<br/>Legal Aid Society of San Mateo County<br/>Legal Services Corporation<br/>Legal Services of New Jersey<br/>Legal Services of Northwest New Jersey</p> | <p>Legal Services NYC<br/>Make the Road New Jersey<br/>Mi Casa Resource Center<br/>National Center for Lesbian Rights<br/>National Legal Aid &amp; Defender Association<br/>New Jersey Community Development Corporation<br/>New Jersey Consortium for Immigrant Children<br/>New Jersey Innocence Project at Rutgers University<br/>New York City Mayor's Office<br/>New York Lawyers for the Public Interest<br/>Notre Dame Law School Intellectual Property Externship<br/>New York Civil Liberties Union (NYCLU)<br/>NYU Law International Transactions Clinic<br/>NYU Law Social Enterprise and Startup Group<br/>OneJustice<br/>Partners<br/>Pro Bono Institute</p> | <p>Pro Bono Partnership<br/>Rising Tide Capital<br/>Root and Rebound<br/>Rutgers Child Advocacy Clinic<br/>Rutgers Criminal and Youth Justice Clinic<br/>Safe Passage Project<br/>Second Look Project<br/>Seton Hall Center for Social Justice<br/>Southern Legal Counsel<br/>Start Small Think Big<br/>Studio Samuel Foundation<br/>Together &amp; Free<br/>Transgender Legal Defense &amp; Education Fund (TLDEF)<br/>Umlambo Foundation USA<br/>University of Utah School of Law Bench to Bedside Program<br/>The Vance Center<br/>Volunteer Lawyers for the Arts<br/>Volunteers Lawyers for Justice<br/>Young Center for Immigrant Children's Rights<br/>ZED Motors</p> |
|--|--|---|---|

Lowenstein accepts requests for individual pro bono assistance through referrals from approved legal services organizations. Individuals in need of pro bono legal help should contact their local legal services organization or bar association, or visit [www.lawhelp.org](http://www.lawhelp.org).

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