

**People's Alliance PAC 2018 Questionnaire
for North Carolina Appellate Division Judicial Candidates**

Please return this completed questionnaire along with a resume or biographical statement describing your education, work history, community service, and prior political experience as soon as possible, but by July 20, 2018 at the latest. Please note that following this deadline, the Durham People's Alliance PAC may publish your responses to this questionnaire and your resume.

You may e-mail your responses to Tom Miller at tom-miller@nc.rr.com or mail them to Tom at 1110 Virginia Avenue, Durham, NC 27705

Thank you for completing this questionnaire and your willingness to serve the people of North Carolina.

Candidate's name: **Allegra Collins**

Judicial office sought: **NC Court of Appeals (seat #3)**

Address: **4441-106 Six Forks Rd. #245 Raleigh, NC 27609**

E-mail address: **allegra@allegracollins.com**

Phone: **(919) 880-9809**

When answering this questionnaire, please repeat the questions in your response document with each question numbered and organized as it appears here. Type your responses in italics, bold, or a different font to distinguish your responses from the questions. Please do not use colors. Please respond to questions using your own words and cite outside sources when applicable. You may explain your answer to every question, but please be concise.

About you:

1. Are you conservative or liberal? Please choose one and then explain your answer.

I am seeking a judicial position that is and should be independent from political influence. My only source of guidance is the law. Having said that, I am a member of the Democratic Party and will approach the bench in a manner consistent with the grand mission statement of the Party, which includes a dedication to equal justice for all.

2. Please describe how your religious and philosophical beliefs may affect your conduct and decision-making if you are elected.

If elected to the Court of Appeals, I will work hard to help foster a collegial and collaborative environment within my chambers and within the courthouse; to engage the community as part of the justice system; and to administer justice fairly and accurately.

3. Have you ever been convicted of a criminal offense (other than a minor traffic or drug offense)? If the answer is yes, please describe the circumstances and the outcome.

No, I have not been convicted of a criminal offense.

4. Have you personally ever been a party in a civil legal proceeding? If the answer is yes, please explain the circumstances and the outcome of the case.

Yes, I have been a party to a civil legal proceeding. The proceeding involved divorce, equitable distribution, and child custody and was successfully resolved in arbitration.

About your practice of law:

5. Please describe your practice as a lawyer. Describe the areas of your practice and your specialties. If, over time, your practice has evolved or changed, describe the changes. Describe your various client bases as a part of your answer.

My legal career has been devoted to appellate law. I joined the chambers of the Honorable Linda Stephens on the North Carolina Court of Appeals in April, 2007, first as an intern then as Judge Stephens' law clerk. During my three and-a-half years at the Court of Appeals, I drafted more than 180 majority opinions, some concurring and dissenting opinions, and many memoranda of law under Judge Stephens' expert tutelage.

I joined the Supreme Court in 2011 in the Office of the Appellate Reporter. As an Assistant Appellate Reporter, I analyzed, head noted, indexed, and prepared for publication the opinions filed by the North Carolina Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

In August, 2012, while working at the Supreme Court, I began teaching Legal Research and Writing as an adjunct professor at Campbell Law School. In May, 2015, I accepted the position of Interim Director of Legal Research and Writing at Campbell Law. I was named the Outstanding Legal Research and Writing

Professor for the 2015-16 school year. In March, 2016, I accepted a permanent faculty position as Clinical Assistant Professor of Law and Director of the Externship Program. I teach Judicial Writing, Appellate Brief Writing, Remedies, Legal Research and Writing, and Externship Seminars. I am the faculty advisor for the Campbell Law Review and the Chair of the Judicial Clerkship Taskforce.

On January 1, 2015, I opened my appellate law firm Allegra Collins Law. I represent clients in both civil and criminal appeals and maintain an active caseload in the NC appellate courts. I was recognized as a Legal Elite in Appellate Law in 2018 by Business NC Magazine, inducted in the NC Supreme Court Pro Bono Honor Society in 2017 and 2018, and twice honored by the Internal Municipal Lawyers Association with their Distinguished Amicus Service Award.

I am a member of the North Carolina Bar Association's Appellate Rules Committee, which examines appellate processes and procedures, and makes recommendations to the North Carolina Supreme Court about amendments to the North Carolina Rules of Appellate Procedure. I am also the Vice Chairperson of the North Carolina Bar Association's Appellate Practice Section, having previously held the positions of Secretary and CLE Committee Chairperson.

6. If you have been a member of an appellate division court, please choose a recent decision you have written for the court which you feel best illustrates your learning, values, skills, outlook, and temperament as a jurist. If the decision is published, you may simply cite it. If the decision you have selected is unpublished, please provide us with a copy. Please explain why you selected the decision and tell us how it demonstrates your particular fitness to hold the judicial office you are seeking.

I have been a clerk for Judge Linda Stephens on the NC Court of Appeals but have never been a Judge on the Court.

7. If you have not been a member of an appellate division court, please describe your practice in that division. Please provide us with the citation of an appellate decision in a case in which you advocated as lead attorney for one of the parties. The decision you choose should best illustrate the learning, values, skills, outlook, and temperament you would bring to the court as the holder of the judicial office you seek. If the decision you have chosen is unpublished, please provide us with a copy. You may also provide us with the brief you wrote in that case. Explain why you selected this decision.

I have my own appellate practice and maintain an active case load in our NC Court of Appeals and Supreme Court. I am currently preparing for oral argument at the

Court of Appeals on August 9th in a case involving the search and seizure of items from my client's backpack.

As an illustration of the learning, values, skills, outlook, and temperament I would bring to the Court as a judge, I offer the decision in *State v. Shields*, __ N.C. App. __, 808 S.E.2d 520 (2017), vacating the trial court's judgment entered upon jury verdicts finding Mr. Shields guilty of various charges. The Court of Appeals determined that the trial court committed prejudicial error by denying Mr. Shields' requests for jury instructions on (1) duress as a defense to larceny after breaking or entering and possession of stolen goods, and (2) misdemeanor breaking or entering as a lesser-included offense to felonious breaking or entering. The brief in this case illustrates my ability to research issues thoroughly, represent case law accurately, reason logically, and write articulately. I have attached the Court's opinion, and my Briefs on behalf of Mr. Shields.

8. Please describe the nature and extent of any *pro bono* legal work or other volunteer work you have done. Is there a *pro bono* or volunteer effort your contribution to which best illustrates your values as a lawyer and as a person?

I am a roster attorney with the NC Appellate Defender and represent indigent clients before the NC Court of Appeals and Supreme Court. Although this representation is not *pro bono*, the rate of compensation is greatly discounted from the customary criminal defense rate. I consider this representation to be very important public interest work, best illustrates my values as a lawyer and as a person. During the past two years, I have provided *pro bono* representation to the International Municipal Lawyers Association in the NC Supreme Court and the United States Supreme Court. I also participated in the NC Bar Association's 4All Day of Service. I have been named to the NC Supreme Court's Pro Bono Honor Society the past two years. Prior to 2015, as a member of the NC Court of Appeals and Supreme Court staff, I was prohibited from representing clients or providing legal advice of any kind.

9. Have you ever been the subject of a complaint to the North Carolina State Bar or the North Carolina Judicial Standards Commission? If the answer is yes, please explain the circumstances and the outcome.

No. I have never been the subject of a complaint to the North Carolina State Bar.

Concerning law and policy:

10. What is your position on the death penalty?

As a candidate for the NC Court of Appeals, I should not voice my personal opinions about matters which may come before the Court. I thus respectfully decline to answer this question.

11. What, if anything, should be done to improve access to the courts for people with limited financial means?

The North Carolina Appellate Pro Bono Program is a newly-implemented initiative to assist litigants who, because of limited financial means, are attempting to represent themselves in our State's appellate courts. The Program - a collaboration between the NC Court of Appeals, the NC Bar Association's Appellate Practice Section, and the NC Pro Bono Resource Center - pairs the litigants with pro bono appellate attorneys. As an attorney and member of the Appellate Practice Section, I participated in the training of the pro bono program attorneys. As a judge, I will continue to support the Program by participating in the attorney training, helping with Program's outreach efforts, and assisting in identifying litigants who qualify for the Program.

12. North Carolina incarcerates an extraordinary number of people, including persons convicted of non-violent crimes. Those who are incarcerated are disproportionately people of color. What can you do in your role as an appellate judge to address the issues of mass incarceration and racial bias in the administration of justice?

As a judge on the NC Court of Appeals, my role will be to apply the rule of law fearlessly and fairly.

13. Do you think that racial discrimination in the use of peremptory strikes in jury selection is a problem, and, if so, what can be done to address it?

The United States Supreme Court ruled in *Batson v. Kentucky*, 476 U.S. 79 (1986), that peremptory challenges may not be used in a racially discriminatory manner. There are dozens of North Carolina appellate cases addressing this issue. It is obviously a very serious problem. Our appellate courts must continue to apply the *Batson* line of cases and should also look to Section 26 of Article I of the Constitution of North Carolina which provides that "[n]o person shall be excluded from jury service on account of sex, race, color, religion, or national origin" and Section 19 of Article I of the Constitution of North Carolina which provides in part that "[n]o person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws; nor shall any person be subjected to discrimination by the State because of race, color, religion, or national origin" to make it clear that our own Constitution prohibits racial discrimination in ways that are arguably even stronger than the United States Constitution.

14. Would you support legislation designed to protect gay, lesbian, and transgender people from discrimination in housing, employment, public accommodation, and access to government processes, benefits, and services?

As a candidate for the NC Court of Appeals, I should not voice my personal opinions about matters which may come before the Court. I thus respectfully decline to answer this question.

15. Should magistrates, judges, or other government officials be excused from performing their lawful duties because of their religious beliefs?

As a candidate for the NC Court of Appeals, I should not voice my personal opinions about matters which may come before the Court. I thus respectfully decline to answer this question.

16. Should state agencies with licensing, environmental protection, consumer protection, or similar functions make the final decisions in enforcement or other contested cases or should the final decisions in such matters be made by administrative law judges? What should North Carolina's law and policy be with regard to the deference courts afford regulatory agencies? What should our state's law and policy be with regard to who is an "aggrieved person" in cases of environmental law violations?

As a judge on the Court of Appeals I would apply the following settled standard of review of agency decisions: "questions of law receive de novo review, whereas fact-intensive issues such as sufficiency of the evidence to support an agency's decision are reviewed under the whole-record test." *N.C. Dep't of Env't & Nat. Res. v. Carroll*, 358 N.C. 649, 659, 599 S.E.2d 888, 894 (2004) (citation, quotation marks, and brackets omitted). "The whole record test requires the reviewing court to examine all competent evidence (the whole record) in order to determine whether the agency decision is supported by substantial evidence." *Fehrenbacher v. City of Durham*, 239 N.C. App. 141, 146, 768 S.E.2d 186, 191 (2015) (citation and quotation marks omitted).

The Administrative Procedure Act defines "person aggrieved" as "any person or group of persons of common interest directly or indirectly affected substantially in his or its person, property, or employment by an administrative decision. In addition, . . . the North Carolina Supreme Court defined an aggrieved person as one adversely affected in respect of legal rights, or suffering from an infringement or denial of legal rights." *State ex rel. Utils. Comm'n v. Buck Island, Inc.*, 162 N.C. App. 568, 573-74, 592 S.E.2d 244, 248 (2004) (internal citations and quotations omitted). "A 'party aggrieved' is one whose rights have been directly and injuriously affected by the judgment entered . . ." *Hoisington v. ZT-Winston-Salem Assocs.*, 133 N.C. App. 485, 496, 516 S.E.2d 176, 184 (1999) (citations omitted).

Whether state agencies or administrative law judges should make the final decisions in certain cases is a question for the legislature.

17. Did you support “Raise the Age”? Are you satisfied with the current law?

I believe the “Raise the Age” law was a step in the correct direction for our juvenile justice system.

18. Should judges be appointed or elected in North Carolina? If you believe judges should be appointed, who should appoint them? If you believe judges should be elected, what system should be employed to elect them? Should judicial elections be partisan?

I would implement a system that truly takes the politics out of judicial selection. I think judges should be chosen anonymously through a lottery system after they have gained a certain level of experience and demonstrated a very high level of expertise on a written test.

19. What is the most important decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina in the last five years and why?

Every single case that comes out of our Supreme Court is important. As an appellate practitioner, *State v. Packingham*, 368 N. C. 380, 777 S. E. 2d 738 (2015), *rev’d Packingham v. North Carolina*, 137 S. Ct. 1730 (2017), was of particular interest because it was one of the first cases to address the relationship between the First Amendment and the modern Internet.

20. Did you support or oppose the bill passed by the North Carolina General Assembly in 2017 that will reduce the number of Court of Appeals judges? How many judges should sit on that court?

I believe a Court of Appeals of 15 judges can administer justice more accurately and timely than can a Court with fewer judges.

21. What changes, if any, would you make in the relative jurisdiction of the North Carolina Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of North Carolina?

Due to recent changes in appellate jurisdiction, the route of appeal for termination of parental rights cases now bypasses the NC Court of Appeals and goes directly to the NC Supreme Court. I would reinstate the route of appeal to the Court of Appeals with the NC Supreme Court remaining as a court of last resort.

Your politics:

22. How are you registered to vote? Have you ever changed your voter registration? If you have changed your registration, please explain why.

I am registered as a Democrat. I have never changed my registration.

23. Who did you vote for in the 2012 and 2016 presidential and gubernatorial elections? Who did you vote for in the 2014 U.S. Senate race?

The right to vote anonymously is a cornerstone of the U.S. democratic process. I hold this right dear and do not divulge how I voted in any election. I thus respectfully decline to answer this question.

24. How will you vote if the November ballot contains constitutional amendment referenda in favor of voter identification, "Marsy's Law," and the filling of judicial vacancies?

For the same reasoning in my answer to the previous question, I do not divulge how I will vote in any election. I thus respectfully decline to answer this question.

Judges and judicial candidates in North Carolina are allowed substantial freedom of political speech. PA PAC believes that every question in this questionnaire may be answered fully within the scope of the applicable rules. For more information on the scope of permitted political speech for judicial candidates, we refer you to the December 17, 2015 memorandum of the Judicial Standards Commission on Permitted Political Conduct. You may find it at:

https://www.sog.unc.edu/sites/www.sog.unc.edu/files/course_materials/04%20Political%20Conduct%20Guidance%20for%20Judges%202016.pdf

Again, Thank you. **Please do not forget to provide us with your resume or biographical statement.**

Allegra Collins



Allegra Katherine Torrey Collins is an appellate attorney at Allegra Collins Law and a law professor at Campbell Law School who has in-depth expertise and experience in North Carolina appellate law and judicial process. She is a former law clerk to the Honorable Judge Linda Stephens on the North Carolina Court of Appeals and a former Assistant Appellate Reporter at the North Carolina Supreme Court. She has announced her candidacy for the North Carolina Court of Appeals, seeking the seat to be vacated by Judge Rick Elmore in 2018.

Allegra is also a former world-class athlete who represented the United States in two Pan American Games as a member of the Women’s Team Handball Team. She played team handball professionally in Europe and was a member of the United States National Team. Prior to her team handball career, Allegra was a world-ranked tennis player. She was a full-scholarship athlete at UCLA and William and Mary while competing in professional tournaments around the globe.

Allegra grew up in McLean, Virginia, one street over from the CIA and across the river from Washington, D.C. Her Great Aunt Inez Milholland shaped history and women’s rights by leading a march on Washington in 1913 that helped win the passage of the 19th amendment.ⁱ Her Great Grandfather John E. Milholland was a founder and the first treasurer of the NAACP.ⁱⁱ

Contents

- [Law school](#)
- [Legal career](#)
- [Notable cases](#)
- [Publications](#)
- [Personal life](#)

Allegra Collins



Appellate Attorney • Law Professor • Judicial Candidate

Allegra Collins is an experienced appellate attorney and law professor who is seeking a seat on the North Carolina Court of Appeals. www.allegracollins.com

Personal Details

Born	Allegra Katherine Torrey Milholland January 13, 1972 Hartford, CT
Education	Campbell Law School • The College of William and Mary • UCLA
Profession	appellate attorney • law professor
Party	Democratic
Spouse	Bryan Collins (2012 – present)
Children	Nolan • Maegan

Law school

Allegra entered Campbell Law School in the Fall of 2006 and was immediately drawn to legal writing and appellate advocacy. She was selected to be a Legal Research and Writing Scholar, and spent her second and third years of law school teaching first-year students legal citation, research, and writing skills. She was a member of moot court teams which reached the regional finals in both the National Appellate Advocacy Competition and the ABA National Appellate Advocacy Competition, and Allegra was awarded the Order of Old Kivett for outstanding performance in appellate advocacy. Allegra also received the I. Beverly Lake Constitutional Law Award for her paper on the federal administrative regulations governing the exportation of software and the First Amendment.

Legal Career

Court of Appeals Law Clerk

Allegra joined the chambers of the Honorable Linda Stephens on the North Carolina Court of Appeals in April, 2007, first as an intern then as Judge Stephens' law clerk. During her three and-a-half years at the Court of Appeals, Allegra drafted more than 180 majority opinions, some concurring and dissenting opinions, and many memoranda of law under Judge Stephens' expert tutelage.

Supreme Court Assistant Appellate Reporter

Allegra joined the Supreme Court in 2011 in the Office of the Appellate Reporter. As an Assistant Appellate Reporter, she analyzed, head noted, indexed, and prepared for publication the opinions filed by the North Carolina Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

Campbell Law Professor

In August, 2012, while working at the Supreme Court, Allegra began teaching Legal Research and Writing as an adjunct professor at Campbell Law School. In May, 2015, she accepted the position of Interim Director of Legal Research and Writing at Campbell Law. She was named the Outstanding Legal Research and Writing Professor for the 2015-16 school year. In March, 2016, Allegra accepted a permanent faculty position as Clinical Assistant Professor of Law and Director of the Externship Program. She teaches Judicial Writing, Remedies, Legal Research and Writing, and Externship Seminars. Allegra is the faculty advisor for the Campbell Law Review and the Chair of the Judicial Clerkship Taskforce.

Allegra Collins Law Appellate Attorney

On January 1, 2015, after seven and-a-half years in the appellate courts, Allegra opened her appellate law firm Allegra Collins Law. Allegra had immediate success petitioning the Supreme Court for Discretionary Review and winning a reversal of the Court of Appeals' opinion in *Needham v. Price*.ⁱⁱⁱ She also represented the victorious appellee in *State ex rel. Utilities Comm'n v. Cooper (Aqua)*,^{iv} and represented *amicus curiae*, International Municipal Lawyers Association, in the successful reversal of the Court of Appeals' opinion in *City of Asheville v. State of North Carolina*.^v She was twice honored by the Internal Municipal Lawyers Association with their Distinguished Amicus Service Award. Allegra represents clients in both civil and criminal appeals, and maintains an active caseload in the NC appellate courts. She was recognized as a Legal Elite in Appellate Law in 2018 by Business NC Magazine and inducted in the NC Supreme Court Pro Bono Honor Society in 2017 and 2018.

Appellate Rules Committee and Appellate Practice Section

Allegra was appointed to the North Carolina Bar Association's Appellate Rules Committee, which examines appellate processes and procedures, and makes recommendations to the North Carolina Supreme Court about amendments to the North Carolina Rules of Appellate Procedure. Allegra serves as the chair of the Hyperlinks Subcommittee and is a member of the Interlocutory Appeals Subcommittee, which published and maintains *A Guide to Appealability of Interlocutory Orders*.^{vi}

Allegra is the incoming Vice Chair of the North Carolina Bar Association's Appellate Practice Section and was previously the secretary and chairperson of its CLE Committee. She has both planned and presented at the section's annual meeting in 2016 and 2017.^{vii}

Court of Appeals Judicial Candidate

Allegra is running for the North Carolina Court of Appeals, seeking the seat to be vacated by Judge Rick Elmore in 2018.

Notable Cases

- *City of Greensboro v. BNT Ad Agency*, 17-492, Motion for Leave to File Brief as *Amicus Curiae* and Brief of International Municipal Lawyers Association as *Amicus Curiae* in Support of Petitioners; Supreme Court of the United States.
- *State v. Moore*, No. COA16-493, 2016 N.C. App. LEXIS 1308 (December 20, 2016); pending appeal as of right to Supreme Court based on dissent.
- *Asheville v State*, No. 391PA15, 2016 N.C. LEXIS 1133 (December 21, 2016); Brief of International Municipal Lawyers Association as *Amicus Curiae* in Support of Petitioners.
- *Davidson Cty. Broad. Co., Inc. v Iredell Cty.*, __ N.C. App. __, 790 S.E.2d 663 (2016).
- *In re: J.I.*, No. COA15-516 (March 15, 2016) (unpublished).
- *State v. Marrero*, __ N.C. App. __, 789 S.E.2d 560 (2016).
- *State ex rel. Utilities Comm'n v. Cooper (Aqua)*, 368 N.C. 216, 775 S.E.2d 809 (2015).
- *Needham v. Price*, 368 N.C. 563, 780 S.E.2d 549 (2015).

Publications and Presentations

- Filing the Record on Appeal; Presentation at the NC Appellate Pro Bono Program CLE; April 13, 2018.
- *Preserving the Record for Appeal*; CLE presentation at Campbell Leaders Speak; October 27, 2017.
- *Preserving the Record for Appeal*; panel moderator for presentation at Harmonizing Trial and Appellate Procedure to Get Your Case Heard on Appeal; Joint Appellate Practice and Litigation Sections CLE Program; May 24, 2017.
- *What's New? Recent Changes in NC Appellate Process and Procedure*; CLE presentation to the NC Advocates for Justice Civil Rights Section; February 21, 2017.
- *The 20th Edition of the Bluebook: How To Cite Like A Law Review Rock Star*; Per Curiam Appellate Practice Section Newsletter; with Elizabeth Brooks Scherer; Winter

2017.

- *Bluebook Primer*; CLE presentation at Tips for the Trade: How to Make Your Appeals More Appealing; Appellate Practice Section Annual Meeting; Sept. 30, 2016.
- *Unleashing the Talent: Nurturing Innovation and Creativity in a Legal Writing Program staffed by Practicing Lawyers*; presentation at the Rocky Mount Regional Legal Writing Conference; with Suzanne Rabe; March 18, 2016.
- *A Guide to Appealability of Interlocutory Orders*; contributor; Appellate Rules Committee's Interlocutory Appeals Subcommittee; 2014.
- *Bluebook Refresher*; Bluebook citation presentation and workshop for to clerks and commissioners at the Industrial Commission; November, 2015.
- *Bluebook Moments*; daily lesson plans for teaching Bluebook skills to first-year law students; August, 2015.

Personal life

Allegra grew up in McLean, Virginia where her father was a General Counsel at the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). She twice garnered All-American honors at the Amateur Athletic Union National Junior Basketball Tournament, and led her high school tennis team to three AAA Virginia State Championships and a State Doubles Championship. She was a three-time Washington Post All-Metropolitan Athlete Selection (includes Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia) and received The Washington Post's first Michael L. Trilling Award for Academic and Athletic Achievements.^{viii}

Allegra won the USTA National Amateur Mixed Doubles title and the USTA National Amateur Indoor Doubles title with her respective partners.^{ix} She made her debut in a professional tennis tournament at the age of 15 in the Virginia Slims of Washington. Allegra attended UCLA on a full tennis scholarship and helped her team to the NCAA team semi-finals in 1990, and finals in 1991. She left UCLA in 1992 and joined the women's tennis circuit, earning a world ranking of 597 in doubles. Allegra returned to the College of William and Mary on a full tennis scholarship. She ranked first in doubles in the Eastern Region with her partner, and qualified for the NCAA doubles championships.

In early 1995, Allegra began playing team handball – a sport often described as water polo on a basketball court or indoor soccer with your hands.^x She was chosen to participate in the 1995 Olympic Festival where her team won the silver medal. She was invited to join the National Team training squad based in Atlanta, Georgia.

In 1996, Allegra moved to Europe to train and compete with European club teams. She played goal keeper in Italy,^{xi} Switzerland, and Germany, returning home in the summers to train with the National Team. Allegra represented the United States in the 1999 Pan American Games in Winnipeg, Canada and again in the 2003 Pan American Games in Santo Domingo.

While in Germany, she worked for Daimler Chrysler Aerospace building a departmental intranet. In Switzerland she worked for PerotSystems developing and managing internet projects for the United Bank of Switzerland. Upon returning to the United States in 2000, Allegra joined Breakaway Solutions developing and managing internet application projects.

Allegra married Bryan Collins in March, 2012. A graduate of Davidson College and UNC Chapel Hill School of Law, Bryan was in private practice for 20 years before being appointed Wake County's first Chief Public Defender in 2005. He held that position until he was

elected Wake County Superior Court Judge in November, 2012. Allegra and Bryan live in Raleigh with their children Nolan, 13, and Maegan, 5.

Allegra has been actively involved in local public education. She served on the PTA board of her son's elementary school for 5 years, including 1 year as President and 2 years as Vice President. She was also an executive board member of the Partnership Foundation, a non-profit foundation which supports Partnership Elementary School. She was a member of the Wake County Public School System District 6 Board Advisory Council and served on the Wake County Public School System Superintendent's Parents Advisory Council.

ⁱ https://www.nytimes.com/2017/01/21/us/marches-in-washington-american-history.html?_r=0

ⁱⁱ <http://www.boissevain.us/inezmilholland/fatherjohnemilholland.html>

ⁱⁱⁱ 368 N.C. 563, 780 S.E.2d 549 (2015).

^{iv} 368 N.C. 216, 775 S.E.2d 809 (2015).

^v No. 391PA15, 2016 N.C. LEXIS 1133 (December 21, 2016).

^{vi} <http://www.ncbar.org/members/committees/appellate-rules/>

^{vii} <https://www.ncbar.org/media/691646/566apm.pdf>

^{viii} https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/sports/1989/06/09/williams-and-milholland-to-be-honored-at-luncheon/7654388a-0aa5-4415-960c-09a6c0c0940e/?utm_term=.b861fa08e7ae

^{ix} http://articles.baltimoresun.com/1991-01-02/sports/1991002070_1_mercer-klingenberg-craybas

^x <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Uk6T7pXnnG0>

^{xi} https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/sports/1996/12/14/for-the-record/4d892cb7-a855-4406-bfa6-e9f0326af12b/?utm_term=.df8aadde9383