Judicial Clerkship Program
Clerkship Handbook 2013-2014
# Columbia’s Judicial Clerkship Program

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Welcome to the judicial clerkship process! Columbia Law School is one of a handful of law schools that consistently places its students and alumni in dozens of federal and state court clerkships, ranging from the U.S. Supreme Court and federal circuit and district courts to a broad array of state and specialty courts. The Judicial Clerkship Program at CLS educates students about judicial clerkships, helps students apply for clerkships, and encourages faculty support of clerkship applicants. The program also has an important judicial outreach component aimed at building and fortifying CLS’s relationships with members of the judiciary.

Applying for clerkships is a multi-step process. Among other things, the application process involves registering as a clerkship applicant, selecting a group of judges, securing faculty recommendations, submitting applications, and scheduling clerkship interviews. This handbook discusses each of these steps. It is very important to read through this handbook if you are considering applying for clerkships. It contains key deadlines and other essential information.

### Key CLS Contacts

The Judicial Clerkship Program is mainly comprised of the clerkship director and the Faculty Clerkship Committee. Several other CLS departments – as well as the entire faculty and their assistants– provide crucial assistance.

**Director of CLS Clerkship Program.** Anne Green, a former litigator and past clerk on the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, is the Director of Academic Counseling and Judicial Programming at CLS. Ms. Green’s e-mail address is anne.green@law.columbia.edu, and her phone number is (212) 854-7269. Her office is located in William & June Warren Hall, Room 505. You are encouraged to contact her with any clerkship-related questions. Rochelle Dechowitz, available in Student Services and at rochelle.dechowitz@law.columbia.edu and (212) 854-2395, is another great resource in the Clerkship Office.

**Faculty Clerkship Committee Co-Chairs.** This year’s Faculty Clerkship Committee chairs are Daniel Richman, Professor of Law, former Law Clerk to Judge Wilfred Feinberg, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit (1985-85) and Justice Thurgood Marshall, Supreme Court of the United States (1985-86), and Matthew Waxman, Professor of Law, former Law Clerk to the Hon. Joel Flaum, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit (1999-2000) and Justice David Souter, Supreme Court of the United States (2000-2001).
SECTION I: INITIAL CONSIDERATIONS

A. WHY CLERK?

Former clerks describe their clerkship experiences in glowing terms. It is commonplace to hear former clerks describe their year (or years) clerking as some of the most enjoyable and intellectually rewarding time they have spent in their professional career. Although many of you will need no encouragement to clerk, some of you may not have considered the many benefits that a clerkship offers. Here are just a few of them:

- Clerking provides unique insight into how the legal system actually works, how cases proceed from start to finish and what constitutes strong writing and advocacy. As a clerk, you will learn a great deal from reading the legal papers that are submitted and watching the lawyers who appear before your judge.

- Clerking significantly strengthens research and writing skills.

- Many clerks find the relationships that they develop with their judges and co-clerks to be extremely rewarding, both professionally and personally. Many judges host annual reunions with their clerks, and as new clerks are always being added to the "family," the network grows a little larger every year. You may also develop a horizontal network of lawyers who clerked for different judges in the same city or courthouse.

- Clerking is important to the judicial system. Most clerks play a significant role in researching and drafting opinions. In a sense, clerks have a unique opportunity to shape the law very early on in their legal career.

- The clerking experience serves as a significant resume and career building block. Most employers put a great value on the hiring of judicial law clerks, as evidenced by many law firms' willingness to pay bonuses to clerks and to treat clerkship years as years at the firm for purposes of salary and seniority. Similarly, public interest employers commonly accept years of clerking experience in lieu of the practical experience that they often require.

- If you are contemplating spending your career in a part of the country where you have not previously lived or worked, clerking gives you a wonderful opportunity to see what it might be like to work in that city or region and to begin establishing links in a city that is otherwise completely new to you. It may also give you an opportunity to explore a part of the country where you do not expect to live.

- If you are unsure of what you want to do when you first graduate from law school, a year spent clerking gives you some time to consider your options. Many former clerks will tell you that it was only as a result of clerking that they developed a clear sense of what they wanted to do with their law degree.

B. WHEN SHOULD I CLERK?

Historically, law students almost exclusively applied for clerkships while still in school and began their clerkships a few months after graduation. Students often view a clerkship as a nice bridge between law school and practice, as well as a wonderful
jumping off point for their legal careers. Many students still follow this path, and their application process is governed by the Federal Law Clerk Hiring Plan discussed later in this Handbook.

Increasingly, however, students are opting to apply for clerkships that begin a year or more after graduation. These clerkships might be secured during 3L year or some time after graduation. Students may be applying later on because they did not apply previously, because they did apply previously but did not secure a clerkship in their initial round, or because they already secured a clerkship and seek an additional clerkship. Should you elect to continue or begin your application process after you graduate, the Clerkship Office is available to help you in the same basic ways that it helps current students; you simply need to get in touch with us during your 3L year or after you graduate.

There are both advantages and disadvantages to applying for a clerkship after graduation. Perhaps the most notable advantage to applying for a clerkship as an alum is that you are not bound by the application calendar that governs the federal clerkship application process for rising 3Ls (the Federal Law Clerk Hiring Plan). This calendar (discussed in detail below) prohibits students from submitting—and judges from reviewing—applications before the very early part of their 3L year. As an alum, however, one can submit an application at an earlier date, and a judge is free to review this earlier application. As discussed below, the Clerkship Office will send out alumni applications at any time, and will bundle and send out alumni applications on two dates during the spring. Alums are also free to submit their own applications at any time.

Applying for a clerkship after working carries additional benefits, including the following:

- It enables an applicant to provide a judge with a more complete academic picture. Your third-year grades may be extremely strong and therefore make you a stronger applicant than you were at the beginning of your 3L year.
- Another year in school may allow you to develop deeper relationships with some of your professors so that you will have stronger letters of recommendation.
- An increasing number of judges favor the substantive and practical knowledge that a practicing attorney can bring to chambers.

There can also be disadvantages to applying for a clerkship outside of the typical application cycle. Some students view a clerkship commencing after they have started practicing as disruptive to their career or personal lives, particularly if the clerkship requires a geographical move. Other students find it difficult to schedule this type of clerkship around certain public interest fellowships that require a two-year commitment. Finally, students who are interested in working for a year or two before clerking should not automatically assume that their employer will hold their job open for them for the duration of the clerkship, particularly if economic circumstances change. You should discuss this issue with your employer.

It is also important to remember that if you do not obtain a clerkship during the Fall of your third year of law school, you should consider reapplying later during the year or after graduation. Many applicants have startlingly different experiences the second time around, even if that second round falls only six months after the first.
C. FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS AND THE
LOAN REPAYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (LRAP)

The federal judiciary pays law clerks in accordance with a pay grade scale known as the JSP scale. Most clerks who start clerking immediately after graduation are paid at the JSP11/Step 1 level. State court pay scales vary by state, and state salary information can be found on state court websites or in the Vermont Guide to State Court Clerkships (discussed below). A law clerk’s salary can fluctuate depending upon, among other things, bar admission, prior work experience, and the state in which you clerk. With rare exception, clerkship salaries are significantly lower than those offered by the nation’s top law firms. However, financial assistance may be available.

Graduates undertaking full-time judicial clerkships paid through the judicial system may be eligible for benefits under the Loan Repayment Assistance Program ("LRAP"). Interest will accrue on the benefits during the clerkship year(s). Following the clerkship, if the graduate enters employment covered by the LRAP program, traditional benefits will continue and the interest accrued shall be reversed. In these instances, the clerkship period is counted toward time served in qualifying employment for purposes of LRAP loan forgiveness. If the graduate immediately follows the clerkship with non-qualifying employment, the LRAP benefits provided during the clerkship and the accrued interest will be repayable within the next two years. For additional information, please contact Ms. Seandell James in the Financial Aid Office at (212) 854-1245.

For those planning on entering the private sector after clerking, clerks typically are treated equally to non-clerking members of their law school class in terms of pay and seniority. (Students are advised to check with their firms about the details of each firm’s policy.) Many firms also offer clerks a substantial clerkship bonus. Therefore, in the long run, the short-term financial sacrifice associated with clerking is often mitigated by these benefits.

SECTION II: SELECTING A COURT(S)

Columbia students apply for and receive clerkships at many levels of the federal and state judicial systems. Applicants are encouraged to apply to various levels of state and federal courts, particularly since it is difficult to predict with certainty where you will receive interviews and ultimately offers. Which courts appeal to you depends in part upon your interests, strengths, and career goals. The following descriptions may help guide your selection process.

A. FEDERAL VS. STATE COURTS

Federal Courts

Supreme Court of the United States: The Supreme Court is made up of the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, plus retired Justices. Active Justices typically hire four clerks each, while retired Justices typically hire one each. The Court operates on a Term basis, with each Term lasting one year and beginning in October. Clerks are also hired for a one-year term, but typically running from
July to July. It is important to note that the Supreme Court clerkship application process does not follow the same calendar as the one described in this handbook and that a Supreme Court clerkship almost always follows a prior clerkship. In addition, applicants typically apply to all active Justices and all retired Justices. If you are interested in applying for a Supreme Court clerkship, please review the Supreme Court document on the Judicial Clerkships website and contact the Clerkship Office directly.

**U.S. Courts of Appeals:** The United States is divided geographically into twelve judicial circuits – the First through Eleventh Circuits and the D.C. Circuit. The circuit courts are intermediate appellate courts that primarily review decisions of the federal district courts. The number of judges within a circuit varies from one circuit to another. Most federal circuit judges hire three or four law clerks for either one or two-year terms.

The United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit is the thirteenth federal circuit court. The Federal Circuit has nationwide jurisdiction over appeals from patent cases in the district courts and decisions of the U.S. Court of International Trade, the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, and the U.S. Court of Veterans Claims. The court also reviews administrative rulings of several agencies, including the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

**U.S. District Courts:** There are ninety-four federal district courts, which serve as the country’s trial court system. The number of federal district judgeships varies from one district to another, depending upon the volume of work within each geographic region. Most district court judges hire two or three law clerks for either one or two-year terms.

**U.S. Bankruptcy Courts:** Each federal district has one bankruptcy court, which handles reorganization and insolvency matters. Each bankruptcy judge typically hires one or two law clerks. Bankruptcy is a counter-cyclical field – for example, it flourished in the wake of the economic upheaval beginning in 2008 – and the knowledge gained during a bankruptcy court clerkship can prove very attractive to employers.

**U.S. Magistrate Judges:** Magistrate judges are appointed by the active trial court judges within each judicial district to serve as judicial officers of the district courts. Magistrates exercise jurisdiction over matters assigned by statute as well as those delegated by the district judges, which may include trials, discovery and other tasks. Each magistrate judge typically hires one or two law clerks per term.

**U.S. Special Courts:** The following are often untapped clerkship opportunities within the federal system:

- **U.S. Court of Federal Claims:** This court maintains nationwide jurisdiction over most claims for monetary damages against the United States, including disputes over federal contracts and unlawful federal “ takings.”

- **U.S. Court of International Trade:** This court maintains nationwide jurisdiction over cases involving international trade and customs issues.
- **U.S. Tax Court:** This court is authorized to hear a wide range of tax disputes including those related to notices of deficiency, notices of transferee liability, and relief from joint and several liability on a joint return.

- **U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims:** This court reviews decisions of the Department of Veterans’ Affairs.

- **U.S. Court Appeals for the Armed Forces:** This court reviews court martial convictions.

### State Courts

The state judiciary is a fascinating place to clerk. State courts consider legal issues arising in a broad range of substantive areas. Clerking on the state court level also provides you with access to a discrete legal community. Particularly if you are interested in practicing in the state in which you clerk, clerking on the state court level could help you forge important professional relationships. The state court clerkship application process is not guided by the Federal Law Clerk Hiring Plan (discussed below). Rather, application requirements for state courts are set out in the Vermont Guide to State Judicial Clerkships (also discussed below). **Please check the Guide early**, as some states require applications as early as Spring of the 2L year.

As with the federal judiciary, there are several state courts to consider:

- **State Supreme Courts:** The highest state court is the court of last resort for disputes concerning the interpretation of state statutes, state constitutional law and state common law. In many states, this court is referred to as the “supreme court,” but in some states, the court of last resort has another name. For example, in New York, the highest court is the New York Court of Appeals (and confusingly, the trial courts are referred to as the Supreme Courts).

Like the Supreme Court of the United States, most (but not all) state supreme courts have “discretionary review,” i.e., they do not have to hear all appeals from the intermediate appellate courts. As a result, state supreme courts tend to hear novel issues of significant magnitude.

Students who have pursued state supreme court clerkships report back with wonderful experiences, and the vast majority continue on to practice in both federal and state courts, depending upon their preferences.

- **Intermediate appellate courts:** Almost all states have an intermediate court of appeals, which functions as the state court analog to the federal circuit courts. Not all state appellate courts hire law clerks.

- **Trial courts:** State trial courts try a wide array of cases. Although not all state trial courts hire law clerks, those that do provide their clerks with an interesting opportunity to oversee a broad range of trials and to observe the local bar in action. Note that some states, including New York, have specialized trial level
courts that allow clerks to explore a particular area of interest such as commercial litigation or family law.

**B. APPELLATE VS. TRIAL COURTS**

Although virtually all clerkships involve substantial research and writing, the duties of an appellate court clerk differ from those of a trial court clerk in several significant respects. Ultimately, which type of court you select should depend upon your interests and career goals. Many students opt to apply to both trial and appellate court judges.

Appellate court clerks spend the bulk of their time reading briefs and researching and writing bench memoranda, draft opinions, and orders. The extent to which a judge relies upon or adopts a clerk’s draft opinion differs from one judge to another. Appellate clerks also attend oral arguments and *en banc* hearings. Given these responsibilities, there may be some truth to the cliché that those who enjoy the law school journal experience and/or heavy research and writing are more likely to enjoy the appellate clerking experience.

Like appellate clerks, trial court clerks also spend the most significant portion of their time researching and drafting bench memoranda, orders and opinions, but they also tend to draft other documents relevant to the cases before their judges, including plea memoranda and jury instructions. Trial court clerks attend a variety of court proceedings, including trials, arguments on motions, and sentencing hearings. They may also have case management responsibilities such as responding to attorney telephone calls, granting or denying extensions, and scheduling hearing and trial dates. Those who want more hands-on courtroom experience may well be more drawn to a trial court clerkship. Because trial court clerks handle many issues outside of the typical law school sphere, for many students, a trial court clerkship is also a more novel legal experience than an appellate clerkship.

**SECTION III: COMPILING A LIST OF JUDGES**

Once you have narrowed down the type of court(s) to which you will be applying, you will need to select your judges. On average, CLS students apply to 75-100 judges. Who you decide to apply to depends to a large extent upon your own priorities. When developing a list, you should consider the following:

**A. LOCATION**

Many students take geography into account when compiling their list of judges. Some students opt to limit their clerkship search to the geographic region in which they plan to practice law. Other students view their clerkship year or years as an opportunity to explore a new area of the country or return to a college or home town. Given the competitive nature of the clerkship process, applicants should apply as broadly as they are able. It is important to note that the more you limit your search geographically, the more you may limit your chances of obtaining a clerkship. Additionally, as discussed below, you should take into account where CLS students tend to apply and attempt to broaden your list beyond these geographic regions. Consider branching out to areas of the country that you might find interesting or to which you have personal ties – your
clerkship is only one year of your life; it’s a perfect time to explore a new area of the country. Remember, there are excellent judges sitting all across the country.

B. JUDGES’ CONNECTIONS TO CLS

Another factor to consider when compiling a list is whether a judge (i) attended CLS or (ii) has frequently hired CLS graduates in the past. As a general rule, judges who attended CLS and/or have hired clerks from CLS in the past are more likely to interview and hire students from CLS. Information about a judge’s education and past hiring practices can be found on the judge’s profile page in the Symplicity clerkship module. You can also find a historical list of all documented CLS clerks (starting with the class of 1990) in Appendix A to this handbook, which can also be downloaded from the Judicial Clerkship Downloads Page (http://web.law.columbia.edu/students/student-services/learning/judicial-clerkships). The handbook list is likely to be more accurate than Symplicity with respect to which judges have hired CLS clerks.

C. PERSONALITY/ATMOSPHERE OF CHAMBERS

A clerkship should be a rewarding and satisfying experience both personally and intellectually. Whether or not a clerk will have this type of experience varies in part based upon the atmosphere in a judge’s chambers. Some judges have very casual chambers and spend a lot of time with their clerks. Other judges are more remote. Some judges are nurturing and supportive, while others are more critical. The best source of information about atmosphere is a judge’s current and former clerks. Ask your classmates who went through this process last season, lawyers at your summer jobs, friends and CLS alumni about a judge’s personality, and decide how important that will be to you. Remember, the most prestigious clerkship in the world will not be rewarding for you if you are unhappy all year.

D. AREAS OF INTELLECTUAL INTEREST

Many judges have published or lectured on specific areas of law. If you have a specific legal interest, you may want to clerk for a judge who can help you explore that interest in detail. Similarly, certain courts have dockets that are particularly heavy in one or two areas of law (e.g., commercial disputes in the Southern District of New York and Delaware); perusing a court’s website can give you a sense of its docket.

E. IDEOLOGY

Some students also take into account a judge’s ideology when deciding where to apply. While this decision is up to each applicant, you are encouraged not to eliminate judges based purely on ideology, except perhaps in extreme cases. Ideology does not come into play with respect to the vast majority of the work judges and clerks do. Moreover, many students find that spending a year or two clerking for a judge with a different outlook on things is an eye-opening experience. Similarly, many judges enjoy debating legal issues with clerks who have differing views.
F. AUTHORS OF INTERESTING OPINIONS

Through your studies and research you may have come across judges whose writing inspires or intrigues you. Think about applying to these judges wherever they are located.

G. JUDGE’S PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND

Judges had fairly substantial legal careers before they were appointed to the bench, some of which may appeal to you. Judge biographies—often available on court websites and in the *Almanac of the Federal Judiciary*—detail a judge’s background and may highlight something of interest to you. For example, if you aspire to continue on to government work, a judge who spent years at the Department of Justice or with a federal or state agency may interest you.

H. SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT JUDGES, COURTS, ETC.

Anecdotal Information from Former and Future Clerks

Probably the most valuable sources of information about individual judges are former and future clerks (i.e., those selected for the term beginning in 2013). Columbia’s Clerkship Handbook and the clerkship module of Symplicity identify whether a judge has hired a CLS law clerk in the past and, if she has, identify that clerk(s) by name. Feel free to contact current 3Ls and ask candid questions about how they selected the court and judge they will be clerking for and what the interview was like. Some former clerks may prefer to discuss their experiences over the phone. *In general, however, applicants should not contact clerks who are currently in chambers.* You should also feel free to contact professors who clerked. See Appendix B ("Faculty Who Have Held Judicial Clerkships"). Finally, the Clerkship Director may have valuable information about particular judges.

Online Resources

There are numerous electronic resources available to help you in your search.

**CLS Judicial Clerkship Website** – The Judicial Clerkship website contains all of the basic information that you will need to apply for a clerkship. Most notably, the website provides access to the Judicial Clerkship Handbook. The site also contains links to many key online resources such as OSCAR, Symplicity, the Vermont Guide to State Court Clerkships, the Senate Nominations and Confirmations page and many other websites. The site can be found at: [http://web.law.columbia.edu/students/student-services/learning/judicial-clerkships](http://web.law.columbia.edu/students/student-services/learning/judicial-clerkships). To access the site, use your Lawnet username and password.

**The Symplicity Clerkship Module** – Incorporated into this system is biographical and address information for all active federal judges and all state court judges included in the *Judicial Yellowbook*. In addition, you may search the database by type of court, judge name, judges who have hired CLS clerks (double-check Appendix A to the Clerkship Handbook on this point) and judges who are CLS alumni. The database also allows users to download and mail merge lists of judges for application purposes.
We have also folded into Symplicity all of our historical surveys from CLS clerks ("Clerkship Surveys") and CLS students who interviewed with various judges ("Interview Surveys"). These surveys are designed to provide applicants with a window into chambers. Any available surveys will be accessible from a judge’s Symplicity profile page. Please note that the usefulness of this resource depends largely on applicant and clerk participation; we urge you to fill out the survey forms available on the database after your interviews and once you are off and clerking.

**E-mail announcements** – The Director of Judicial Clerkships will send clerkship announcements over the class list-serves as well as through personal e-mails. It is important to check your e-mail regularly for announcements pertaining to clerkships. After the deadline to register as a clerkship applicant (see below), only registered students will receive these emails. Alumni interested in applying for clerkships should sign up to receive e-mail announcements by sending an e-mail to anne.green@law.columbia.edu with your name and year of graduation.

**Judges Directory** – The Federal Judicial Center sponsors a web site which includes biographical information on every federal judge. This site is useful for researching judges for application purposes and for preparation for interviews. The site includes educational and experiential background information on each judge as well as their date of appointment and in some cases their interests and hobbies. You may search the website by court type as well as race and ethnicity and/or gender. The FJC’s website is www.fjc.gov.

**Leadership Library** – This is an online version of the Judicial Yellow Book, which provides contact information for federal and state court judges. It is available at http://lo.bvdep.com/default.asp?curp=1. Anyone logged into a computer through the Columbia network can access the directory by clicking on the yellow "log in to Leadership Online" tab. At the bottom of the page, there are also instructions for gaining access to this directory from your smartphone. We encourage you to sign up for mobile access so that you will have access to judges’ contact information as necessary during the clerkship season.

**U.S. Senate Confirmations** – The U.S. Senate website catalogues all nominations and confirmations for the U.S. federal judiciary. This site is updated daily and the confirmations and nominations are located under the Judiciary heading. Monitoring this site may allow you to learn about and apply for clerkships with newly appointed judges, who may fall below the radar of other applicants. The confirmation site can be found at:
http://www.senate.gov/pagelayout/legislative/one_item_and_teasers/nom_confc.htm
The nomination site can be found at:
http://www.senate.gov/pagelayout/legislative/one_item_and_teasers/nom_cmtec.htm

**The Vermont Guide to State Court Clerkships, Online** – The Vermont Guide is an incredibly useful resource that provides detailed information about state court clerkships throughout the country. To access the Guide, navigate to http://www.vermontlaw.edu/job_search_resources/judicial_clerkship_and_internship_resources.htm. Once you reach this site, click on "Complete Guide or a specific state." Contact the Clerkship Office for login information. Please note that the Guide for the 2013 application season likely will not be released until late summer 2013, at which point
several state courts may have already hired their clerks. Consult the 2012 Guide and check the state court websites in the interim and contact the relevant personnel in each state to confirm hiring timing for 2013.

**The Almanac of Federal Judiciary** – The Almanac provides biographical information about federal judges as well as citations to key opinions. Students can access the almanac through the “AFJ” database on Westlaw. A paper copy is also available in the Clerkship office.

### Hard Copy Resources:

The following resources are currently located in the Clerkship Office, unless otherwise noted.

- **Almanac of the Federal Judiciary**: A comprehensive set of biographies of all federal judges, including notations of key opinions and practitioner commentary. *Also available on Westlaw.*

- **The American Bench**: A comprehensive biographical directory of judges sitting in all federal and state courts. It includes jurisdictional and geographical information on the courts.

- **BNA’s (Bureau of National Affairs) Directory of State & Federal Courts, Judges & Clerks**: Describes levels of court jurisdictions and case types in the federal and state courts. Also provides a state-by-state listing of all judges.

- **Directory of Minority Judges of the United States**: ABA, Judicial Division, Task Force of Minorities in the Judiciary.

- **The Judicial Yellow Book**: Provides biographical and contact information for judges, including current clerks.

### I. HOW DO I KNOW IF A JUDGE IS HIRING?

In 2008, The Online System for Clerkship Application and Review (“OSCAR,” discussed later in this Handbook) merged with the Federal Law Clerk Information System such that all federal clerkship postings are *supposed to be* posted on the OSCAR system. As a result, OSCAR identifies both available clerkship positions and information about judges’ hiring requirements, including requested application materials and whether a judge prefers to receive applications electronically through OSCAR, in hard copy by mail or by some other means (e.g., email).

It is important to note that although judges are routinely encouraged to update their OSCAR profiles with current information, not all do. If the profile that you see online appears out of date, you may want to contact chambers (or the Clerkship Office) to determine if a judge is hiring for the next clerkship term. Additionally, some judges have opted not to include any information in OSCAR (they appear as grayed out on the system). For these judges, interested applicants will again need to contact chambers.
SECTION IV: COMPETITION: WHERE WILL I BE ABLE TO GET A CLERKSHIP?

The competition for clerkships is intense, and no student can be guaranteed a clerkship. The level of competition does vary, however, depending upon several factors, some or all of which you may want to take into account when you decide where to apply.

A. THE COURT

Circuit Courts. Other than in connection with U.S. Supreme Court clerkships, competition for clerkships is generally most intense in the federal circuit courts. Within the circuits, the competition is most intense in the DC, Second, Seventh and Ninth Circuits. Accordingly, if your interest is in a federal circuit court clerkship, you should also consider other circuits, even if you are a highly qualified candidate. Remember that there are terrific opportunities throughout the country, and you are only committing to move for one (possibly two) year(s) of your life.

District Courts. Within the federal district courts, competition is most intense in major metropolitan centers such as New York City, Boston, the District of Columbia, Chicago, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. Among CLS applicants, competition is often most keen in the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York. Applying to a geographically broader range of district courts will dramatically increase your chances of getting a clerkship. Your list of courts must, of course, have some limits. Typically, students apply to cities near where they grew up, went to college, have some other connection, may want to live in the future, or where a particularly interesting judge sits. You should not, however, feel limited by this list; you should simply be able to explain to a judge why you are interested in clerking in the city in which (s)he sits.

Magistrate Judges. While often neglected, many federal magistrate judges offer terrific clerking opportunities. Magistrate judges assist district courts with their work, often handling significant amounts of motion practice (the very type of work that most large law firm attorneys do). In many federal districts (including the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York), the practicing bar holds certain magistrates in high esteem. It is important, however, to perform due diligence on each magistrate judge to determine the scope of his or her work.

State Courts. Some CLS students restrict their applications to the federal bench and ignore outstanding state court clerkship opportunities, including appellate and high court opportunities that they may be unable to obtain at the federal level. However, many state courts have superb reputations and CLS alums have fantastic experiences clerking for them. Because state courts do not see as many CLS applicants as their federal counterparts, a CLS applicant could get more attention on the state court level. In some states perhaps more than others, the presence of a local connection may strengthen a student’s application.

For specific information on all state courts log into the Vermont Guide to State Judicial Clerkships at http://www.vermontlaw.edu/job_search_resources/judicial_clerkship_and_internship_resources.htm. Once you have reached this page, you can either access the complete guide to all state court clerkships or select a specific state. The information on this site is
password protected. To gain access, please contact the Clerkship Office for login information.

**Important Note:** State courts do not follow the Federal Law Clerk Hiring Plan, and many accept applications from all applicants before the date allowed under the Plan. Students interested in applying to a state court are strongly encouraged to check the Vermont Guide for the applicable timeline. Upon your request, the Clerkship Office will submit your application as early as that timeline permits.

**Specialized Courts.** Excellent clerking opportunities can also be found with the specialized federal courts. If your career interests are in tax, consider the U.S. Tax Court; in intellectual property, consider the Federal Circuit; and in bankruptcy, consider the U.S. Bankruptcy Courts. Again, the pool of applicants to these courts may be smaller that of other federal courts, and your application may stand out more at these courts than it would in a district or circuit court.

**B. LOCATION**

As noted above, certain circuit and district court clerkships are extremely competitive in part because of the geographic region that the courts cover. The Second, Ninth, Seventh and D.C. Circuits tend to receive the largest number of applications from CLS and other students, and consequently, they are often the most competitive circuits in which to get a clerkship. Similarly, district courts in major metropolitan areas like New York, Boston, the District of Columbia, Los Angeles and San Francisco are flooded with clerkship applications every year. You will increase your chances of getting a clerkship if you apply outside of these regions.

Even within circuits and districts, the competition for clerkships varies depending upon location. For example, a Second Circuit judge who sits in Manhattan is likely to receive more applications than a judge on the same circuit who sits in upstate New York. Similarly, a judge from the Eastern District of Pennsylvania who sits in Philadelphia will probably receive a larger number of applicants than her colleague in Allentown. Again, to increase your chances of getting a clerkship, you should consider applying to clerk in these less popular cities.

It is critical to remember that there are smart, wonderful judges who sit outside of major cities and in historically less popular circuits. And even if you don’t know anyone in a particular city, there is an instant community of clerks within every chamber and courthouse. Moreover, students who spend a year or two clerking in a small city or town routinely return to New York, Washington, D.C., etc. to practice law after clerking. *Remember, a clerkship is typically a one (or two) year job; exploring a smaller, less known city is often an exciting experience for that time.*

**C. THE LENGTH OF THE CLERKSHIP: ONE VS. TWO YEAR POSITIONS**

Your chances of obtaining a clerkship will also improve if you are prepared to clerk for two years. While a significant percentage of the federal district court judges now insist on two-year clerkships, many Columbia applicants apply only to "one-year" judges. By limiting themselves in this way, most Columbia applicants effectively exclude themselves from consideration for a large percentage of available clerkships.
While some applicants fear that the second year of a two-year clerkship will become routine and therefore less challenging and exciting, most two-year clerks will in fact tell you that their second year is in most ways more interesting than the first. By the second year, a clerk knows the ropes, understands the workings of chambers, and has a junior clerk to help him. As a result, second-year clerks often assume more significant responsibilities. In addition, a two-year clerkship fosters an even deeper connection with the judge and further hones research, writing and other important skills. Moreover, for students entering private practice after clerking, most firms will count both clerkship years as years of work for purposes of seniority and salary.

D. SENIOR JUDGES

Upon reaching age sixty-five, a federal circuit or district court judge can, at her discretion, elect to take senior status. Taking senior status allows a judge greater control over his or her docket and workload. Senior judges can, for example, choose not to hear a certain type of case. They can also opt to sit by designation on a court other than the one to which they were appointed. The number of clerks that a senior judge hires correlates to his or her workload. Students often exclude wonderful clerkship opportunities — including some that are functionally equivalent to clerkships with active judges — by limiting their applications to active status judges. Instead, we recommend researching senior judges to attempt to determine the size and nature of their caseloads.

E. SOME STATISTICS FROM PAST SEASONS

It is impossible to predict with certainty who will and who will not get clerkships each year. While virtually all judges take into account a student’s grades, recommendations, and writing sample when selecting a clerk, there are a myriad of other factors — many of which cannot be predicted or categorized — that go into a selection. Ultimately, judges are selecting a clerk to work as part of a very small office with very real deadlines; accordingly, factors like personality, prior experience, and work habits may play more of a role in the clerkship process than they do in other job searches.

That being said, some statistics from the past couple of clerkship seasons may prove useful in helping you come up with your list of judges. Please note that unless otherwise noted, the statistics below are for students applying during the fall of their 3L year in the CLS class of 2013. Statistics for alumni applicants vary slightly from those discussed below, and questions about alumni applications should be addressed with the Clerkship Office.

1. PLACEMENTS

Within the class of 2013, roughly 39% of clerkship placements were with federal appellate courts, 50% were with federal district courts (including the 8% with magistrate judges and bankruptcy courts), and 11% were state court clerkships. Geographically, the class will spread over 7 districts, 7 different circuits, and 4 state court systems, with alumni placements broadening this geographic reach considerably.

2. JOURNAL PARTICIPATION

Since clerkships involve significant amounts of research and writing, many judges look to fill their clerkship slots with students who worked on journals. This year, 97% of
students who obtained clerkships were on the editorial board of a Law School journal. Historically, success rates have varied among journals, with the Columbia Law Review having the highest placement rate. There have not been appreciable differences between the success rates of students on journals other than the Law Review.

3. GRADES

There is no “magic number” that ensures a student a judicial clerkship; however, grades are an important factor that you should consider when you come up with your judge list. Accordingly, use the following statistics simply as guidelines, understanding that averages cannot fully demonstrate the range of GPAs of successful Columbia applicants and that judges look at many factors other than grades. In addition, given the relative numbers of clerkships applied for and obtained in various areas, these statistics should not be relied upon particularly heavily. The statistics below are for students in the class of 2013 who applied for clerkships during the fall of their 3L years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Court</th>
<th>Average of Average Grades for Successful Applicants</th>
<th>Range of Average Grades for Successful Applicants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All United States District Courts</td>
<td>Just under A-</td>
<td>Between B/B+ and A-/A (closer to A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All United States Appellate Courts</td>
<td>Between A- and A</td>
<td>Between B+/A- (closer to A-) and A-/A (closer to A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit</td>
<td>Between A- and A</td>
<td>Between B+/A- (closer to A-) and A-/A (closer to A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit</td>
<td>Between A- and A</td>
<td>Between B+/A- (closer to A-) and A-/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All United States Courts of Appeals except for the 2nd, 9th, and DC Circuits</td>
<td>Between A- and A</td>
<td>Between B+/A- (closer to A-) and A-/A (closer to A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States District Court for the Southern District of New York</td>
<td>Between A- and A (closer to A-</td>
<td>Between B+/A- (closer to A-) and A-/A (closer to A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York</td>
<td>Between B+ and A- (closer to A-)</td>
<td>Between B+/A- and A-/A (closer to A-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All United States District Courts except for Southern and Eastern Districts of New York</td>
<td>Between B+ and A-</td>
<td>Between B/B+ and A-/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest State Court (nationwide)</td>
<td>Between A- and A (closer to A-)</td>
<td>Between B+/A- and A-/A (closer to A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bankruptcy Judges, Magistrate Judges and Tax Court</td>
<td>Between B+ and A-</td>
<td>B+/A-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION V: THE APPLICATION PROCESS

A. THE FEDERAL LAW CLERK HIRING PLAN

In March 2002, most U.S. federal judges adopted a new plan for law clerk hiring (the “Hiring Plan”). Among other things, the Hiring Plan established a new timeline for current third-year students who are applying for federal court clerkships. Specifically, it sets out (i) the date on which applications can be received in chambers, (ii) the first date/time that judges can contact applicants for interviews, and (iii) the first date/time that judges can interview applicants.

The Hiring Plan does not apply to alumni, who may apply whenever they want. Additionally, the Hiring Plan does not apply to state courts. Students are urged to check the Vermont Guide to State Court Clerkships and the websites of the state courts in which you are interested to learn about their hiring processes.

Some federal judges do not follow the Hiring Plan, and may hire before it begins. CLS supports the Hiring Plan, but the Clerkship Office will try to keep you informed as to the state of play in terms of hiring.

In 2013, more judges than in previous years have announced that they will depart from the Hiring Plan. Please pay close attention to communications from the Clerkship Office regarding early hiring.

The Hiring Plan sets the following dates for the 2013 season:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12:00 pm noon (EDT), Monday, August 19, 2013</td>
<td>First date when applications may be received from third-year law school applicants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 pm noon (EDT), Tuesday, September 3, 2013</td>
<td>First date and time when judges may contact third-year law school applicants to schedule interviews.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 a.m. (EDT), Monday, September 9, 2013</td>
<td>First date and time to interview and make offers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. AN OVERVIEW OF THE APPLICATION PROCESS: KEY CLS APPLICATION DATES

Over the next several months, you will need to focus on compiling – and ultimately submitting to the Clerkship Office —your clerkship applications. The applications will generally consist of a cover letter, resume, transcript(s), writing sample(s), and letters of recommendation.
Critical deadlines that you should keep in mind include the following, each of which is discussed in detail below. Note that these deadlines apply only to rising third-year students. **Key dates for alumni applications are discussed in the “Key Application Dates for Alumni Applicants” text box below.**

**Key Application Dates for Rising 3L Applicants:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 19, 2013</td>
<td>Register as a clerkship applicant with the Clerkship Office. This must be done through the clerkship module of Symplicity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 20, 2013</td>
<td>Finalize list of recommenders and email the Clerkship Office with any changes from initial registration in April.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 3, 2013</td>
<td>(1) Submit your signed Confidentiality Waiver Forms to the Clerkship Office. You can download these forms from the Clerkship Website. Please use one form for all of your recommenders.&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;(2) Submit to your recommenders the materials necessary for them to write a letter of recommendation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 26, 2013</td>
<td>Finalize list of judges with Clerkship Office and Recommenders. Follow the instructions on Symplicity to create mail merge files and send those documents to your recommenders’ assistants and the Clerkship Office. <strong>If you are using different recommenders for different judges, you must provide the Clerkship Office with a separate list showing which recommenders go with which judges. See Appendix D for a sample format for this list.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 15, 2013</td>
<td>Submit to the Clerkship Office a complete set of paper applications. Recommendation letters for paper applications must also be in by this deadline.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 22, 2013</td>
<td>Finalize applications submitted via OSCAR (Note: This is a CLS deadline, not an OSCAR deadline). Recommendation letters for OSCAR applications must also be posted to OSCAR by this deadline.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C. REGISTERING AS A CLERKSHIP APPLICANT

By April 19, 2013, you must register with CLS as a clerkship applicant. To register, please fill out the registration form on the clerkship module of Symplicity. That form will ask for (i) name, (ii) class year, (iii) email address and telephone number, and (iv) a tentative list of your recommenders.

By May 24, 2013, you must finalize your list of recommenders and email the Clerkship Director with any changes to the list that you submitted in April.

D. SUBMITTING YOUR LIST OF JUDGES

The list of judges to whom you will apply must be finalized by June 26, 2013. On this date, you must notify both the Clerkship Director and your recommenders (ask your recommenders their preferred form of communication) of your finalized list. You can generate this list following the mail merge instructions from Symplicity. If you are using different recommenders for different judges, you must provide the Clerkship Office with a separate list showing which recommenders go with which judges. See Appendix D for a sample format for this list.

E. OBTAINING LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION

As noted above, your registration with the Clerkship Office will include a list of your recommenders. You are responsible for obtaining and shepherding these recommendations through the application process until the point at which they are delivered to the Clerkship Office. Letters of recommendation are critical pieces of your application. In order to ensure that they are completed on time, you must adhere to the deadlines set out below.

You will typically need three letters of recommendation, although the number of recommendations that you will need does vary from one judge to the next (some only require two letters). It is your responsibility to check the Online System for Clerkship Application and Review ("OSCAR") to find out each judge's requirements. If no information is available, you should assume that you will need three letters.

Please make sure to use whatever name you are using on your clerkship application documents (including a last name) in correspondence with recommenders and their
assistants, since your email address does not always contain your name and it can be difficult to match up nicknames with applications.

**Whom Should I Approach for a Recommendation?**

When deciding who to approach for recommendations, your primary focus should be on who will be able to write you the strongest, most detailed letter. At least one – but ideally more than one – of your recommenders should be familiar with your writing. Students often approach faculty members for whom they have done research or individual writing or with whom they have worked closely in some context (e.g., in a clinic), seminar professors, faculty that they’ve visited during office hours, and other recommenders with whom they have been able to foster a meaningful relationship. It is also best to approach faculty members who have given you strong grades. Some students go beyond the faculty (full time and adjunct) and approach legal employers for letters; this is fine as long as the employer has closely supervised your legal work and will be able to write a meaningful letter. We do not recommend including more than one letter from an employer.

In the course of trying to decide who to approach for recommendations, you should feel free to ask the faculty whether they feel able to write the kind of recommendation that is likely to materially help your application. You should never feel bashful about raising this issue directly with any of your potential recommenders; it is an entirely appropriate subject for discussion. In general, you can proceed on the assumption that faculty will be receptive to your approaches and will write the best possible letters. One sure way of getting a recommender better acquainted with you is to meet with him/her one or more times so that s/he can learn something more about you and your interests.

**Logistics**

Once you identify your faculty recommenders, you must arrange for the production of the letters of recommendation with each professor recommender and/or his/her assistant directly. In order to begin preparing and processing your letters of recommendation, each recommender will need a packet that includes the materials set forth below. You must submit these materials to your recommenders by June 3, 2013. You should, however, check with your recommenders to see if they require these materials on an earlier date, or any additional material:

**Materials That You Must Submit To Your Recommenders in June:**

- A tentative list of judges to whom you are going to apply (either typed up on your own or created from Symplicity); and
- A copy of your resume
- **A Personal Statement** (1 page or under) that highlights helpful information about your candidacy for your recommenders. You might want to take this as an opportunity to (i) remind your instructors of key contacts you have had with them, and how those contacts relate to your legal education or future plans, (ii) highlight relevant skills, experiences, or strengths that you possess, or (iii) note any unique accomplishments
that don’t jump off of your resume (e.g., concert pianist, professional chef, etc.).

**Materials That You Might Want To Submit To Your Recommenders:**

Ask your faculty member if you can provide any additional sources to aid in their drafting of your letter. Recommenders may find the following documents helpful:

- Short summary of why you want to clerk;
- Transcript; and
- Clerkship writing sample.

**You must copy your recommenders’ assistants on all correspondence with your recommenders.** If your faculty recommender is (1) a full-time faculty member who does not have a faculty assistant, or (2) an adjunct faculty member that taught at CLS during the 2012-13 academic year, you should copy Doribel Rodriguez (drodri3@law.columbia.edu) in the Office of the Faculty Secretariat.

**By June 3, 2013**, you must also submit to the Clerkship Office signed Confidentiality Waiver Forms. This form – which must be downloaded from the clerkship webpage (http://web.law.columbia.edu/students/student-services/learning/judicial-klershhips/application-information) – waives your right to see your letters of recommendation. While you are not required to waive this right, we strongly recommend that you do so.

By June 26, 2013, you must provide to your recommenders and their faculty assistants an Excel “merge file” with the contact information for the final list of judges to whom you are applying. Instructions on how to create this merge file can be downloaded from the Judicial Clerkship website or Symplicity. The merge file must contain a tab listing all judges to whom you will submit paper applications and a tab listing all judges to whom you will submit applications by any means other than OSCAR (e.g., via email). (It is also useful to include a tab listing the judges to whom you will apply electronically via OSCAR.) Your recommender cannot generate a paper letter of recommendation without your merge file. Once your recommender completes your letter of recommendation, his or her assistant will (using the file that you submit) finalize the paper letters and forward them to the Clerkship Office. The Clerkship Office will add your recommendations to your application packet.

**A Word About “Outside” Recommenders**

Some students opt to ask an employer or other non-faculty member to write a letter of recommendation. This is perfectly acceptable, and often helpful. If you are obtaining letters of recommendation from (i) adjunct faculty members who have not taught during the 2012-13 academic year, (ii) employers, or (iii) anyone else outside of the law school, you must coordinate the logistics obtaining those letters on your own. You must also
identify a recommender as coming from outside of the CLS faculty in your registration with the Clerkship Office.

Please be aware that although recommenders who are not affiliated with the Law School can provide wonderful substantive letters, working with them can carry logistical complications since these recommenders are often unfamiliar with the recommendation process and the mail merge system. Students should stay in close contact with these outside recommenders throughout the spring and summer. Recommendees are free to contact the Clerkship Office for an explanation of recommendation procedures and logistics, but generally outside recommenders are expected to process their own letters and then mail them to the Clerkship Office by July 15, 2013. Because outside recommenders often need extra technical assistance, we caution you to stay abreast of the status of your letters throughout the summer. Recommendation letters should be brought in to the Clerkship Office or mailed to:

Columbia Law School Office of Student Services
Attn: Clerkship Office
435 W. 116th St., MB B-25
New York, NY 10027

Important Note re: Obtaining Letters Before Graduation:

If you think that you are going to want to apply for a clerkship after you graduate, you should contact your recommenders before graduation. It is much easier for your professors to draft a meaningful letter of recommendation shortly after they taught you in class than two years down the road. Contacting your professors before graduation enables them to draft your letter while their memories are fresh.
What makes for a successful recommendation?

The comments that follow from former Columbia clerks strongly suggest that their judges prefer letters that will tell them something about you as an individual, rather than a "generic" letter of recommendation.

"A personal and particularized recommendation, especially from someone the judge respects, will get you an interview. After that, personality mattered most with my judge."

"A recommendation that makes the student stand out by including examples of initiative or creativity. Something about the personality suggesting you'd want to spend a year with this person in cramped quarters."

"Personal knowledge of the applicant. Recommendations that discuss relevant demonstrated capacities/skills that a judge would like to see in clerks (bright, responsible, good judgment, good writer, hardworking)."

"Letters that discuss personality, work habits, etc. It is important to show that the recommender really knows and likes the applicant."

"The recommender should be detailed, discuss writing (if possible, discuss the writing sample supplied by the applicant), and should be honest, but generous, with praise."

"Judges definitely focus on the resume, so recapping the resume is unhelpful. Details of the recommender's association with the applicant are more helpful. Will the applicant be productive? Hard-working? Easy to get along with for the judge and other staff? Unpretentious?"

"I think the main purpose of a recommendation is to present the human side - not to list accomplishments."

"A recommender should make specific positive comments on the applicant's skills and/or likely skills as a law clerk."

"Make the recommendation personal. If this requires that the professor and student go out to lunch, then do that, even if the professor has to initiate it. Form letters do no good."
SECTION VI: COMPILING AND SUBMITTING YOUR CLERKSHIP APPLICATIONS

Applications are submitted to judges either (i) on paper or (ii) electronically (via the OSCAR system discussed below), depending upon the method selected by each judge. In rare cases, judges might request applications via email. Each judge’s preferred method of application is posted on OSCAR.

The contents of both types of applications are identical and the guidelines established under the Law Clerk Hiring Plan apply to both kinds of applications.

A. THE APPLICATION PACKAGE

Your application packet must include the following:

Cover Letter

As a general rule, your cover letter should be brief, free of any typographical errors, and printed on high quality paper. It should also identify your recommenders and all other materials that will be enclosed in your application packet. See Appendix C for some sample cover letters. Please note: you should not copy the language from the sample letters exactly, or all CLS cover letters will look suspiciously similar to judges!

Students often ask whether their cover letter should include details such as an explanation of why they want to clerk and why they would be a strong clerk. The cover letter is a good place to highlight your unique qualifications (relevant experiences, prior work life, future career goals) or reasons why you have a particular reason for applying to a specific judge, city, or court. For example, if you have a strong public interest focus and believe a particular judge would respond to this, or if you are applying to a judge in or near your home town, you may want to address these points in your cover letter. Similarly, if you have a unique and relevant work background that may set you apart from other applicants, you may consider discussing this briefly. We do not, however, advise you to use your cover letter as a way to explain why, in general, you want to clerk or would be a great law clerk or as a forum in which to recap your resume. Do not say that you want to clerk to improve your research and writing skills. Judges want clerks whose research and writing skills are already impeccable.

Even if you include additional information, your cover letter should be concise. Students who wish to submit a more substantive letter are encouraged to submit the letter to the clerkship director for review.

Clerkship Resume

Your resume should, to the extent possible, emphasize research, writing, and analytical skills and can general be similar to a private sector resume (including an “Interests” line). It should be printed on high quality paper. If you are applying to judges in or near your home town, you should include your “permanent” local address as well as your CLS address on your resume. You are encouraged to discuss your resume with the clerkship director.
**Law School Transcript**

Unless a judge specifies otherwise, an unofficial CLS transcript is acceptable for clerkship purposes. Students often obtain an unofficial transcript by downloading a copy of their Lawnet transcript; if you do this, please remember to put your name on the top of the page. Should you opt to send an official transcript, it is your responsibility to obtain a copy this document from the University Registrar. Instructions for obtaining a copy of your official transcript appear on the “Transcripts” tab of the CLS Registration Services webpage. OSCAR requires applicants to fill out an “OSCAR Grade Sheet;” you cannot upload your transcript to OSCAR.

Your transcript should include all of your first and second year grades and any honors that you have received. Accordingly, we strongly discourage students from taking extensions on written work during their second year. If all of your grades have not been submitted by the time that you submit your applications, you will likely not be able to include academic honors on the transcript that you submit to chambers.

**Other Transcripts**

Some judges will request copies of your undergraduate or other graduate school transcripts. Again, it is your responsibility to review the requirements of each judge to whom you are applying and obtain the necessary documents from other schools. To the extent that it is available, this information is posted on OSCAR. Please note that it often takes several weeks to obtain copies of transcripts from other schools.

**An Unedited Writing Sample**

Your writing sample should be your best piece of legal writing to date, e.g., your Note, a memo that you wrote at your summer job (pending your employer’s approval), a moot court brief, a bench memo, or a paper that you wrote for class. If possible, you should try to limit the length of your submission to approximately 15 pages, though this is not a hard and fast rule. For example, some applicants submit their entire Note, particularly if it will be or has been published. Many applicants excerpt a longer work. If you choose to submit an excerpt, you should attach a cover sheet explaining this. Your writing sample should be your own work, unedited by others.

**Letters of Recommendation**

Once you have arranged for the creation of your paper letters of recommendation (see above), your recommenders’ faculty assistants will send those letters to the Clerkship Office, and the office will add the letters to your application packets before they are sent out. As noted above, it is your responsibility to coordinate with any outside recommenders.

**B. PAPER APPLICATION PROCEDURES**

By **July 15, 2013**, you must submit to the Clerkship Office a box containing a complete set of applications that include the information identified above (cover
letter, resume, transcript, writing sample, and any other documents your judges require, other than letters of recommendation). Letters from **all recommenders, whether internal to CLS or external**, should be brought to Student Services or mailed to the Clerkship Office at the following mailing address:

Columbia Law School Office of Student Services  
Attn: Clerkship Office  
435 W. 116th St., MB B-25  
New York, NY 10027

**This is a firm deadline.** Our review of your applications is detailed and time consuming; in order to complete this review, you must submit your materials on time.

When you bring your clerkship applications to the Law School, you will transfer them into 8.5 x 11 CLS envelopes and affix mailing labels that you must create ahead of time using Symplicity and a template posted on the Symplicity clerkship module. Applications must be alphabetized by judge last name within the box.

Attached to the box must also be a list (see Appendix D for a suggested format) that identifies:

1. The judges to whom you are applying via paper applications (with special instructions for any state court judges to whom you will be submitted early applications, which should be separated from your federal applications);
2. The judges to whom you are applying online via OSCAR (discussed below);
3. Any judges to whom you are applying via email or other means with special instructions;
4. The recommendations that are to be added to each application; and

Your “top 10” judges. This should be a separate list of judges for whom you would most like to clerk **and with whom you think you have a strong chance of obtaining an interview**. We will encourage your recommenders to contact these judges, and if the list is not realistic the recommenders will not be comfortable doing so. Please take the time to be careful – and realistic – about this list, and we encourage you to talk to your recommenders about it in advance. If you are having difficulty compiling it, feel free to contact the clerkship director.

If you are out of town or unable to come in to the Clerkship Office by the deadline, you may mail your applications to:

Columbia Law School Office of Student Services  
Attn: Clerkship Office  
435 W. 116th St., MB B-25  
New York, NY 10027

If you are mailing in your applications, please contact the Clerkship Director before you do, so that we can make sure that your box contains everything it should.
C. APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED ELECTRONICALLY THROUGH OSCAR

The Online System for Clerkship Application and Review (“OSCAR”) is an online application system that allows applicants to file some federal clerkship applications electronically. OSCAR also contains all information about judges’ hiring requirements, including requested application materials and whether a judge prefers to receive applications via OSCAR or on paper. (Thus, just because a judge is listed in OSCAR does not mean that s/he prefers electronic applications). As of January 2013, 2Ls have been given access to view judges’ postings on OSCAR and to create and finalize applications. **However, judges will not be able to view applications from 2Ls submitted through OSCAR until the Hiring Plan dates in late summer. Therefore, you should NOT finalize applications yet, since you will have additional grades and other updates to include before the judges will ever see these applications.**

An application submitted through OSCAR will contain the same information as an application submitted on paper (a cover letter, resume, transcript, writing sample, and letters of recommendation), but you will upload those documents onto the OSCAR system once rather than submitting them manually.

The OSCAR system is user friendly, and students should be able to register and navigate the system on their own. **We recommend however, that you familiarize yourself with OSCAR well before the July 22, 2013 application deadline.** To access the system and to download a copy of the user manual, visit [https://oscar.symplicity.com](https://oscar.symplicity.com). You can contact Anne Green or Rochelle Dechowitz with any OSCAR-related questions. As noted above, with the exception of recommendations, students are expected to upload application documents to OSCAR themselves. Your recommenders’ assistants will upload your recommendations to the system for you. Outside recommenders are also expected to upload these letters and will likely need help from you and/or the Clerkship Office.

It is important to understand that judges choose whether or not to participate in OSCAR and accept applications online, and you may only apply via OSCAR to judges who have decided to use this system. **If a judge only accepts online applications on OSCAR, the Clerkship Office will not send that judge a paper application.** As noted above, when you submit your box of clerkship applications to the Clerkship Office (by the July 15, 2013 deadline), you must attach to that box a list of judges that you will be applying to via OSCAR.

Please also note that even after you submit your paper applications in late July, judges will continue to update their OSCAR profiles, and some will indicate a preference for electronic applications. All registered OSCAR users will receive email notices about these updates. **It is critical that you pay attention to these OSCAR notices.** If an applicant submits a paper application in July for a judge who indicates a preference for an electronic application in August, CLS will not mail the paper application.
SECTION VII: INTERVIEWS & OFFERS

The clerkship interview process is often shrouded in uncertainty and confusion. Every individual judge is a separate employer, sometimes hiring only for a single position, setting her own timetable and using her own criteria. Your applications will often go unacknowledged. You should expect interview appointments to be arranged at short notice and even canceled if a candidate that a judge has just seen is offered and accepts the clerkship. Some general suggestions should help you navigate this process.

A. SCHEDULING YOUR INTERVIEWS

The Hiring Plan sets out specific dates on which federal judges can start (i) scheduling interviews of third-year law students and (ii) conducting interviews with those students. Remember that law school graduates are exempt from these dates.

Once you start receiving calls, you will have to set your interview schedule. The order of your interviews is, in part, up to you, and you should put careful thought into how to set your calendar. There is, however, no tried and true way to guarantee that offers will come in the order that you want. If you are interviewing with several judges in the same city and want to try to schedule more than one interview in a day, you should ask chambers how long interviews tend to last. When setting your schedule, keep in mind that many judges make offers either during or shortly after the interview and often expect a response from you within a very short time. The unpredictable nature of this interview process underscores the premise that you should only apply to judges for whom you really want to clerk.

Particularly because travel to an interview is conducted at your expense, if you receive an interview with one judge on a distant court, it is acceptable to inform other judges on that court of the specific dates when you will be in town in order to give them the opportunity to schedule an interview. Use common sense when engaging in this practice. The Eastern District of New York is not considered “distant,” and judges are not likely to look kindly upon calls from Columbia law students trying to parlay one EDNY interview into another.

B. PREPARING FOR THE INTERVIEW

Before an interview, you should know as much as you can about both the judge and yourself. You should use all of the resources discussed above to find out everything you can about the judge. Look at the entry in the Almanac of the Federal Judiciary. Check the Clerkship Handbook and the clerkship module of Symplicity to see if the judge has had previous CLS clerks (be mindful, though, that calling a current clerk puts that clerk in an uncomfortable position). Read the interview evaluations available in Symplicity. If the judge has not recently had a CLS clerk, try talking to CLS clerks for other judges in the same court. See if faculty members know the judge. You can even try to reach out to former clerks who did not go to CLS but may still be willing to talk to you. Always know where the judge went to law school and what he or she did before ascending to the bench; you are much less likely to be surprised in the interview if you know something about the judge's background. You may also find areas of common interest that you will want to discuss during your interview.
Lexis and Westlaw also make it easy to learn about the judge's opinions and positions. Before interviewing with a judge, you should review a handful of her opinions (you should not endeavor to read every opinion authored by a judge). Many judges will ask you if you have read any of their work and may ask you to substantively discuss an opinion (or other publication) that interests you.

You should also be prepared to discuss everything that appears on your resume, including your writing and any personal interests. Be prepared to discuss the points of law in your writing sample. In addition, some judges will want to know why it is you want to clerk. Other judges — particularly those who like to see their clerks go on to practice locally — will be interested in your future plans. Remember, anything that you bring up (career plans, favorite courses, etc.) may lead to follow-up questions. Be prepared to answer the follow-ups.

Finally, you should go in armed with questions for the judge and his or her clerks. Questions reflect your interest in the position and preparation for the interview, and you will almost certainly be asked if you have any.

C. THE INTERVIEW

There is no “standard” clerkship interview, and the structure of interviews varies from one judge to another. Typically, however, clerkship applicants meet with both the judge and her clerks. You may also meet with the judge’s secretary or deputy. You should treat everyone that you meet with the same high level of respect.

Meeting the Clerks and Staff

Current clerks play varying roles in a judge’s decision-making. In some chambers, they play little or no active role at all; they will meet applicants to discuss their own experience but play little or no role in either the preliminary screening or the judge’s final deliberations. However, in some chambers the clerks are quite involved in the process. Since you can never be sure what role the clerks play in the chambers you may be visiting, it is always wise to assume that the clerks do play a significant role and treat them accordingly. You should also assume the judge's secretary and/or deputy plays a similar role. This person is usually a long time employee and also very close to the judge. Treat them all with a great deal of respect.
Meeting the Judge

Some judges conduct very formal interviews that focus on substantive legal questions (most commonly, issues arising from your writing sample). Others touch only briefly on substantive law and prefer more casual conversation about current events, your favorite novel, or why you want to clerk in the city in which she sits. Again, you should reach out to CLS alums and read interview evaluations to find out about a judge’s interview style. Above all, remember that this is the judge’s opportunity to get to know you and to gauge whether or not you will fit in well in her chambers. Remember that the interview is not a courtroom experience. Accordingly, you should not address the judge as "Your Honor," but rather as "Judge X". For sample interview questions, check out Debra Strauss’ Behind the Bench: The Guide to Judicial Clerkships, which can be found in the Law Library.

You should also be prepared to ask the judge some questions of your own. You may want to explore the type of cases that typically appear on the docket, how work is divided between the clerks, and/or the responsibilities of the clerks. Think of some questions before your interview and let others flow from what you learn during the interview.

The comments of some Columbia clerks about the interview itself may be helpful to you:

- "Unlike job interviewing, you are not there to find out about the firm and the quality of life, etc. The judge wants to know you. Judges will likely ask you about your writing, your classes, etc. Get an idea what that judge has worked on, noteworthy opinions, etc. Personality is also a biggie as the judge has to put up with you in close quarters for a year."

- "I can only speak for Judge X, but once you’ve been selected for the interview, he's confident of your academic credentials. In the interview, he's looking to see whether you’d be fun, interesting, and stimulating to spend a year with."

- "Reread your note - good discussion topic. Think about valuable experiences you've had in law school - favorite class, good prof, interesting summer job and why, etc. Be formal - many judges are not laid back and don’t take well to casualness."

- "The judge is looking for someone he wants to have around 10 hours a day for a year, and for someone who can get along with the other clerk. I found that we eliminated 0% of the interviewees on the basis of grades, and 2% of the remainder because their resumes were fairly ordinary, and then chose the winning candidate because he/she seemed like he/she would be the most fun to have around."
D. RECEIVING AND ACCEPTING AN OFFER

The process of clerkship offers and acceptances is unlike any other. When offers come, you typically have very little time to decide whether to accept them; some judges require answers on the spot, some at the end of the day, and many by the following morning. It is rare to have even as much as week to consider an offer. Given this backdrop, it is important that after you complete your interviews, you have a good idea of what clerkship(s) you would accept. Although the student may ask for some time to think it over, the judge is under no obligation to grant this request, and in fact, might be put off by the request. You should also be aware that you may get calls and offers from your fifth or fourth choice judges before your first or second choice judge begins to hire.

Because of the fast-paced nature of the offer and acceptance process, you should do your best to apply to only those judges for whom you are truly interested in working and with whom you will accept a clerkship if offered one. Columbia's reputation, and the chances of other Columbia applicants, can be damaged by the refusals of applicants to accept clerkships offered to them. If, after interviewing with a judge, you begin to reconsider the attractiveness of a certain clerkship or your compatibility with the judge, you should withdraw your application by phone. Doing so looks far better than resigning from a clerkship where you are unhappy.

While it is appropriate to “parlay” interviews, you should be more cautious about “parlaying” offers. Judges—particularly those that sit in the same district or circuit—are colleagues who frequently share information about the clerkship process. A judge might be put off by the notion of “stealing” her colleague’s potential clerk.

Promptly after accepting an offer, please PLEASE contact the Clerkship Director and inform her of your decision. Keeping the Clerkship Office up to date on all accepted clerkships enables us to provide current and future CLS students with accurate information. We also ask that you fill out Interview Evaluations (and later, Clerkship Evaluations) on Symplicity. This information is EXTREMELY helpful to future Columbia applicants.

***

A judicial clerkship is an exciting and rewarding opportunity. The process of applying for a clerkship can, however, be daunting. Although we hope that this manual will help you navigate this process, students are strongly encouraged to contact the Clerkship Office for additional assistance and advice.
APPENDIX A

“Historical Tracker”: List of Columbia Law School Graduates that Clerked

Please note: The year listed after a student’s name is the year of the student’s clerkship, except where marked with an asterisk. Where marked with an asterisk, the year listed represents the year of law school graduation.

In addition, information about retired or deceased judges is only complete for Supreme Court Justices. Limited information in this regard is listed for certain other judges.
### United States Court of Appeals

**FEDERAL CIRCUIT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Judge</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Judge William Bryson</td>
<td>Josh Fougere '12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge Raymond C. Clevenger III</td>
<td>Mark Koffsky '95, Henry Lebowitz '95, Mark Niu '00, Finnuala Kelleher '05, Elizabeth Moulton '12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge Daniel M. Friedman</td>
<td>Justin Sadowsky '05, Bela Resnicoff '07, Neal Hannan '08</td>
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<tr>
<td>Judge Alan Lourie</td>
<td>Steven Katz '95, Charles Boudreau '01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge Paul Michel</td>
<td>Jing-Kai Syz '91, Bradley Finkelstein '96, Christine Enemark '97, David Rein '97, Palyn “Paul” Hung '98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge S. Jay Plager</td>
<td>Stuart Smolen '95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge Sharon Prost</td>
<td>Shawn Blackburn '12</td>
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</table>

**FIRST CIRCUIT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Judge</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Judge Michael Boudin</td>
<td>David Gringer '08, Matthew Guarnieri '10, Sam Rothschild '13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge Stephen Breyer</td>
<td>Henk J. Brands '90, Jaren Casazza '06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge Hugh Bownes</td>
<td>Charles Curran '91, Mark Litt '92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge Levin H. Campbell</td>
<td>John E. Barry '85, Joseph Liu '94, Susan Stayn '95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge Frank Coffin</td>
<td>William Jackson '97, Carrie Casselman '03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge Kermit Lipez</td>
<td>Justin Plouffe '03, James Concannon '12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge Sandra Lynch</td>
<td>Elaine Golin '96, Theodore Nemeroff '09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge Bruce Selya</td>
<td>Sam Salganik '13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge Norman Stahl</td>
<td>Gordon Pearson '94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Judge</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Judge Janice Brown</td>
<td>Keith Bradley '07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge Harry T. Edwards</td>
<td>Richard Kaplan '05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge Merrick B. Garland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Laurence Borten ‘02
Galen Sherwin ‘03
Anthony Garza ‘05
Kevin Whelan ‘06
Matthew Pincus ‘09
Adam Carlis ‘10
Peter Aronoff ‘11
Lena Husani ‘12
Jeffrey Crough ‘14

Judge J. Daniel Mahoney
  Michael Fried ‘95
  Peter Widulsky ‘96

Judge Joseph McLaughlin
  Christopher Clark ‘96

Judge Thomas J. Meskill
  Andrew Bab ‘92
  Kurt Decko ‘99
  Matthew Schwartz ‘03

Judge Peter Fox ‘10

Judge Roger Miner
  Andrew Smith ‘96

Judge John Newman
  Renna Agrawal ‘01
  Priya Merrill ‘13

Judge James L. Oakes
  Julie Katzman ‘90
  Frances Bivens ‘92
  Caroline Fredickson ‘92
  Joshua Gray ‘96

Judge Barrington Parker
  Amy Terry ‘04
  David Stoople ‘13

Judge Rosemary Pooler
  Dana Delger ‘11
  Kinara Flagg ‘13

Judge Reena Raggi
  Kenneth Karas ‘91
  Thomas Pak ‘92
  Adrienne Hiegel ‘94

Bonnie Brooks Jonas ‘95
Helen Harris ‘97
William Charron ‘00
Sheilah Kane ‘00
Pamela Nolan ‘01
Laurence Buterman ‘01
Paul Clewell ‘02
Sarah Seo ‘07
Ian Richardson ‘11
Keith Edelman ‘13
Andrew Davis ‘13
Michael Herman ‘14

Judge Robert Sack
  Aziz Hug ‘01
  Amos Elberg ‘02
  Olivia Radin ‘04
  Kevin Whelan

Judge Chester Straub
  Deidre McEvoy ‘98
  Jason Solomon ‘01
  Nicole Altman ‘07
  Abe Cho ‘11
  Maren Messing ‘12
  Zoe Pershing-Foley ‘12
  Tanya Hajjar ‘14

Judge Ellsworth Van Graafeland
  A. Hunter Farrell ‘93
  Julian Velasco ‘94

Judge John Walker
  John Driscoll ‘96
  Benjamin Powell ‘96
  Bjorn Bjerke ‘98
  Leslie Wells ‘99
  Taryn Merkl ‘00
  Ben Longstreth ‘02
  Josh Naftalis ‘03
  Ian Rose ‘96
  Ezra Field ‘97
  Joseph Baker ‘02
  Michael Cabin ‘10
  Daniel Butrymowicz ‘11
  Michelle Diamond ‘14

Judge Richard Wesley
  Nicholas Moscow ‘13
  Liz Hanly ‘14

Judge Ralph Winter
  Ian Rose ‘96
  Ezra Field ‘97
  Joseph Baker ‘02
  Melissa V. King ‘11
  F. Walton Dumas ‘12

Staff Attorney’s Office

Pro Se
  Catherine Harries ‘94
  Estelle Mckee ‘95
  Melissa Rothstein ‘98
  Aaron Shesnin ‘00
  Sheilah Kane ‘00

Motions
  Lana Choi ‘99

Immigration
  Christopher Stanley ‘10

THIRD CIRCUIT

Judge Ruggero Aldisert
  Bob Simonds ‘02

Judge Samuel Alito
  Nathan Sheers ‘92
  Maureen Nakly ‘98
  Jeff Wasserstein ‘96
  James Killmond ‘99
  Keith Levenberg ‘02

Judge Thomas Ambro
  Edgar Swift ‘14

Judge Maryanne Trump Barry
  Jodie Krishner ‘06

Judge Michael Chagares
  Brian Ginsberg ‘07
  Cari Fais ‘08
  Martha Fulford ‘10

Judge Robert E. Cowen
  Sienho Yee ‘93
  Sam Yospe ‘12
<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>FOURTH CIRCUIT</strong></th>
<th><strong>FIFTH CIRCUIT</strong></th>
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</table>
| **Judge Julio M. Fuentes**  
Jennifer Chin  
Myrna Perez ’03  
Vivian Storm ’06 | **Judge Fortunato Benavides**  
Robin Goldfaden ‘97  
Susanna Buergel ‘99  
Katie Fejock ‘02  
Jim Doggett ‘08  
Stuart McPhail ‘11  
Gideon Hart ‘11  
Jean Zachariasiewicz ‘11 |
| **Judge Leonard Garth**  
Jonathan Berman ‘93  
Adam Green ‘94  
Erica Smock ‘95  
Ethan Torrey ‘99  
Jennifer Higgins ‘03  
Gregory Knell ‘96 | **Judge Edith Clement**  
David Berman ‘14 |
| **Judge Joseph Greenaway**  
Brittani Kirkpatrick ‘11  
Diarra Guthrie ‘13 | **Judge W. Eugene Davis**  
Paul Simon ‘11 |
| **Judge Morton I. Greenberg**  
Elizabeth Fuerstman ‘91 | **Judge Emilio Garza**  
Theresa Titolo ‘01  
Joseph Younger ‘01  
David Matta ‘92  
Stacey Neumann Vu ‘04  
Daniel Solitro ‘04  
Melissa Armstrong ‘05  
Nathan Lipscomb ‘06  
Roy Awabdeh ‘12  
Adam DiClemente ‘13 |
| **Judge Leon A. Higginbotham**  
Jonathan Klaaren ‘91 | **Judge Reynaldo Garza**  
(deceased)  
David Matta ‘92 |
| **Judge Kent Jordan**  
W. Joss Nichols ‘06  
Christopher Lacovara ‘12 | **Judge Stephen Higginson**  
Anden Chow ‘12 |
| **Judge Timothy Lewis**  
Lisa Freeland ‘94  
Victor Caldwell ‘96 | **Judge Carolyn Dineen King**  
Brent Newton ‘92  
Kerrie Maloney ‘97 |
| **Judge Theodore McKee**  
Adriel C. Derieux ‘11 | **Judge Thomas Reavley**  
Denise Gilman ‘94 |
| **Judge Max Rosenn**  
Gauray Shah ‘00  
Brian Wildenstein ‘04 | **Judge Jerry E. Smith**  
Chris Hogan ‘08  
Adam Mehes ‘10  
Katherine Regan ‘10  
John Berry ‘11  
J. Matthew Schmitten ‘13 |
| **Judge Jane R. Roth**  
Colleen Shanahan ‘03  
Adam Mandelsberg ‘14 | **Judge Harvie J. Wilkinson**  
Noah Levine ‘97  
Justin Nelson ‘00 |
| **Judge Anthony J. Scirica**  
Edward Rogers ‘91 | **Judge James Wynn**  
David Sneed ‘13 |
| Judge Leslie Southwick | Michael Grunfeld ‘10 |
| Judge Carl Stewart | Judge Michael Kanne |
| Zachary Moore ‘12 | Stephen Kubiatowski ‘91 |
| Zakiyyah Salim ‘01 | Haryle Kaldis ‘11 |
| Sheila Adams ‘12 | Judge Richard Posner |
| Judge Jaques Weiner | Nathan Rehn ‘10 |
| Marina Choundas ‘94 | Judge Ann Claire |
| David Weiss ‘07 | Williams |
| Jilan Kamal ‘08 | Philippa Scarlett ‘03 |
| Laura D’Allaird ‘11 | Uzoma Nkwonta ‘08 |
| Judge John Minor | Judge Gilbert Merritt |
| Wisdom | Addison Thompson ‘07 |
| John Sullivan ‘85 | Judge Karen Nelson |
| SIXTH CIRCUIT | Moore |
| Judge Boggs | Rene Paradis ‘03 |
| Jaime Sneider ‘08 | Patricia Lee ‘97 |
| Robert Bernstein ‘13 | Glenn Kimball ‘12 |
| Judge Eric Clay | Judge Alan Norris |
| Mark Feldman ‘99 | Paul DeCamp ‘95 |
| Elliot Williams ‘02 | Adam Packer ‘00 |
| Jeremy Friedman ‘03 | Sameer Yerawadeker ‘02 |
| Chinyerie Ezie ‘10 | Judge John Rogers |
| Sarah Burghart ‘11 | Lucy McKinstry ‘13 |
| Abshir Kore ‘13 | SEVENTH CIRCUIT |
| Judge Guy R. Cole | Judge Richard Cudahy |
| Jennifer Ridha ‘00 | Alisha Bloom ‘01 |
| Cherelle Glimp ‘13 | Judge Walter Cummings |
| Judge Deborah Cook | Lane Vanderslice ‘93 |
| Omid Nasab ‘06 | Judge Terence Evans |
| Judge Martha Daughtrey | William Katt ‘06 |
| Maureen Alger ‘98 | Rachel Epstein ‘10 |
| Herman (Rusty) Johnson ‘99 | Judge Joel M. Flaum |
| Judge Julia Smith | Daniel Penn ‘92 |
| Gibbons | William Buffaloe ‘00 |
| Kathleen Cochrane ‘08 | Lawrence Buterman ‘01 |
| Karthik Srinivasan ‘08 | Judge David Hamilton |
| Judge Gilman | Maren Hulden ‘12 |
| Erik Encarnacion ‘06 | Joanna Wright ‘12 |
| Judge John Rogers | SEVENTH CIRCUIT |
| Judge Richard Cudahy | Alisha Bloom ‘01 |
| Judge Walter Cummings | Lane Vanderslice ‘93 |
| Judge Terence Evans | William Katt ‘06 |
| Judge Joel M. Flaum | Daniel Penn ‘92 |
| Judge David Hamilton | Maren Hulden ‘12 |
| Judge Michael Kanne | Stephen Kubiatowski ‘91 |
| Judge Richard Posner | Nathan Rehn ‘10 |
| Judge Ann Claire | Williams |
| Judge John Minor | Judge Gilbert Merritt |
| Judge Karen Nelson | Moore |
| Judge Alan Norris | Paul DeCamp ‘95 |
| Judge John Rogers | Lucy McKinstry ‘13 |
| Judge James Loken | Peter Schwingler ‘08 |
| Judge Duane Benton | Justin Davids ‘05 |
| Judge Michael Kanne | Stephen Kubiatowski ‘91 |
| Judge Richard Posner | Nathan Rehn ‘10 |
| Judge Ann Claire | Williams |
| Judge John Minor | Judge Gilbert Merritt |
| Judge Karen Nelson | Moore |
| Judge Alan Norris | Paul DeCamp ‘95 |
| Judge John Rogers | Lucy McKinstry ‘13 |
| Judge James Loken | Peter Schwingler ‘08 |
| Judge Duane Benton | Justin Davids ‘05 |
| Judge Theodore | McMillian |
| Judge Michael Kanne | Stephen Kubiatowski ‘91 |
| Judge Richard Posner | Nathan Rehn ‘10 |
| Judge Ann Claire | Williams |
| Judge John Minor | Judge Gilbert Merritt |
| Judge Karen Nelson | Moore |
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| Judge Duane Benton | Justin Davids ‘05 |
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| Judge Richard Cudahy | Alisha Bloom ‘01 |
| Judge Walter Cummings | Lane Vanderslice ‘93 |
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| Judge Duane Benton | Justin Davids ‘05 |
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| Judge Richard Cudahy | Alisha Bloom ‘01 |
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| Judge Richard Posner | Nathan Rehn ‘10 |
| Judge Ann Claire | Williams |
| Judge John Minor | Judge Gilbert Merritt |
| Judge Karen Nelson | Moore |
| Judge Alan Norris | Paul DeCamp ‘95 |
| Judge John Rogers | Lucy McKinstry ‘13 |
| Judge James Loken | Peter Schwingler ‘08 |
| Judge Duane Benton | Justin Davids ‘05 |
| Judge Theodore | McMillian |
| Judge Richard Cudahy | Alisha Bloom ‘01 |
| Judge Walter Cummings | Lane Vanderslice ‘93 |
| Judge Terence Evans | William Katt ‘06 |
| Judge Joel M. Flaum | Daniel Penn ‘92 |
| Judge David Hamilton | Maren Hulden ‘12 |
| Judge Michael Kanne | Stephen Kubiatowski ‘91 |
| Judge Richard Posner | Nathan Rehn ‘10 |
| Judge Ann Claire | Williams |
| Judge John Minor | Judge Gilbert Merritt |
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| Judge James Loken | Peter Schwingler ‘08 |
| Judge Duane Benton | Justin Davids ‘05 |
| Judge Theodore | McMillian |
United States District Courts

**TENTH CIRCUIT**

**Judge Stephen Trott**
Matthew Gunn ‘10

**Judge Clifford Wallace**
Robert Lytle ‘91
Karessa Cain ‘04
Ram Murali ‘05
Dan Zipp ‘05

**Judge Kim M. Wardlaw**
Julian Moore ‘01
Saira Mohamed ‘05
Kevin Blake ‘05

**Judge Eugene A. Wright**
Patrick Devine ‘95

**ELEVENTH CIRCUIT**

**Judge Rosemary Barkett**
Glenn Butterton ‘94
Afra Afsharipour ‘99
Justine Lee ‘99
Jonathan Todres ‘99
Mark Billion ‘06
Amanda Wetzel ‘11

**Judge Stanley Birch**
Mary Strother ‘94
Kimberly Burgess ‘01

**Judge Edwin Nelson**
Randall Kim ‘97

**Judge Virgil Pittman**
Stephanie Brown ‘93

**Judge Myron Thompson**
Pam Papish ‘97
William Fitzpatrick ‘94
Norman Posel ‘96

**Judge Robert Henry**
Gregory Gilchrist ‘98

**Judge Susan Black**
Sharon Siegal ‘00

**Judge Edward Carnes**
Joshua Weinberg ‘97

**Judge Joel Dubina**
David Anderson ‘98
Andrew Pratt ‘08

**Judge J.L. Edmondson**
Catherine So ‘92
Jennifer Gately ‘99

**Judge Frank Mays Hull**
Sean Duffy ‘01
Barbara Seniawski ‘01

**Judge Phyllis Kravitch**
Thomas Hentoff ‘91
Roman Melnik ‘94
Sharon Rosenberg ‘01

**Judge Stanley Marcus**
Bradley Rosen ‘02
Seth Kruglak ‘03

**Judge Ira Dement**
Elizabeth Kleinberg ‘97

**Judge U.W. Clemon**
Lise Bromfield ‘96
Monica Stamm ‘98
Byron Goldstein ‘07

**Judge Virgil Pittman**
Stephanie Brown ‘93

**Judge Myron Thompson**
Pam Papish ‘97
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Norman Posel ‘96

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William Fitzpatrick ‘94
Norman Posel ‘96

**Judge Myron Thompson**
Pam Papish ‘97
William Fitzpatrick ‘94
Norman Posel ‘96
Derek Borchardt ’12  

**ARIZONA**

Judge W. Scott Bales  
Joseph Roth ’07

Judge Robert C. Broomfield  
Julie Harkness ’99

Judge Frederick Martone  
Kate Lazarus ’10

Judge G. Murray Snow  
Andrew Case ’11

Judge Neil V. Wake  
Brian Goldberg ’04  
Brett Kingsbury ’05

**CALIFORNIA**

Judge William Alsup  
Alexa Summer ’10

Judge Percy Anderson  
Joseph Iskowitz ’01

Judge Sandra Brown Armstrong  
David Jaffe ’93

Judge Rudi Brewster  
Paul Van Horn ’94  
Patricia Seith ’98

Judge David O. Carter  
Lisa Ellis ’05  
Jessie Riggin ’11

Judge Maxine Chesney  
Charles Ha ’99  
Stuart McPhail ’10

Judge Samuel Conti  
Andrew Warren ’02  
Nick Napolitan ’07

Judge Jeremy Fogel

George Kolombatovich ’98  
Kari Hong ’01

Judge Earl B. Gilliam  
Sherrie Russell-Brown ’92

Judge Marc Goldman, Magistrate  
Sadie Holtzman ’11

Judge Irma Gonzalez  
Pooja Dadhania ’12

Judge Phyllis Hamilton  
Rita Hao ’97

Judge Thelton Henderson  
Letitia Volpp ’93

Judge Marilyn Huff  
Christopher Hazlehurst ’12

Judge Susan Illston  
Edward Smock ’01  
Shira Kieval ’10

Judge Lawrence K. Carlton  
Katherine Weisburd ’05

Judge Judith Keep  
Cristin O’Callahan ’99  
Sean Arian ’00  
Marcello Mollo ’00

Judge George Kolombatovich  
Christine Ely ’08  
Jason Levy ’10  
Benjamin Rothstein ’11

Judge Peter Nowinski  
Lawrence Berroya ’97

Judge William Orrick Jr.  
Mary Strother ’94

Judge William Schwarzer  
Patty Li ’06

Judge George Schiavelli  
Adam Pulver ’08

Judge Richard Seeborg  
Kathy Vermazen ’13

Judge William Shubb  
Amy Metzler ’92  
Benjamin Crosson ’06  
Patrick Fitzgerald ’13

Judge Sandra Snyder (Mag.)  
Andrew Gradman ’13

Judge Alicemarie Stotler  
Cuauhtemoc Ortega ’07

Judge Vaughn Walker  
Ray Rodriguez ’98  
Jordan Conners ’08

Judge Stanley Weigel  
Juliette Wong ’96

Judge Ronald Whyte  
Libby Moulton ’14

Judge Stephen Williams  
Matthew Reed ’97

Judge Stephen V. Wilson  
Maria O’Leary ’00

Judge George Wu  
Will Rollin ’13
COLORADO

Judge Zita Weinshienk
Celia Pantle ‘95

Judge Vanessa Bryant
John Johnson ‘10

Judge Robert Chatigny
Charlotte Davidson ‘97
Manfred Gabriel ‘00
Daniel Butrymowicz ‘10
Mai Ratakonda ‘11

Judge Peter Dorsey
(deceased)
Jeremy Kasha ‘96
Rachel Barish ‘08

Judge Christopher Droney (now on Second Circuit)
Vivian Mills ‘06

Judge Gerard Goettel
Jenny Stewart ‘99

Judge Mark Kravitz
Vicki Shin ‘03
Saul Zipkin ‘03

Judge Robert Krechevsky
Shephanie Clare ‘00

Judge Dominic Squatrito
Robert Huelin ‘03

Judge Alvin Thompson
Shawndra Jones ‘08

Judge Stefan R. Underhill

Susan Ylitalo ‘04
Amanda Hungerford ‘10

DELAWARE

Vice Chancellor Stephen P. Lamb
Rachel Jacobs ‘05
Dean Measley ‘07

Judge James Latchum
Andre Cizmarik ‘93
Jacob Kotzubei ‘94

Judge Sue Lewis Robinson
Preeva Noronha ‘00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Judge Francis Allegra
Brian Smith ‘05
Erin Conroy ‘06

Judge William Bryant
Someshा Ferdinand ‘96
Camilla Jackson ‘97
Karlyn Hunter ‘99

Judge Rosemary Collyer
Brian Smith ‘05

Judge John Facciola
Meghan Heller ‘10

Judge Thomas F. Hogan
Arun Garg ‘08

Judge Beryl Howell
Matt Huppert ‘12

Judge Ellen Huvelle
Lauren Collogan ‘08

Judge Gladys Kessler
Matthew Podolsky ‘10

Judge Henry Kennedy
Stuart Evans ‘00

Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly
Devin Slack ‘10
Crystal Scialla ‘12
Andrea Johnson ‘13

Judge Royce C. Lamberth
Alice Valder ‘92

Judge Richard Leon
Clint Fuchs ‘05

Judge Louis Oberdorfer
Elissa Meth ‘99

Judge John H. Pratt
Lynn Oberlander ‘91

Judge Deborah Robinson
Michone Johnson ‘96

Judge Stanley Sporkin
Kevin Sheehan ‘95

Judge Emmet Sullivan
Zaid Zaid ‘07

FLORIDA

Judge Cecilia Altonaga
Michael O’Leary ‘03
Greg Butler ‘10

Mag. Judge Jonathan Goodwin
Bezalel Stern ‘12

Judge Shelby Highsmith
Andrew Dansicker ‘92

Judge William Hoeveler
Jennifer Parkinson ‘02

Judge Charlene Honeywell
Aliza Hochman (now Bloom) ‘11

Judge Howard
Benjamin Rose ‘08
Judge Paul Huck
Adam Shajnfeld ‘07
Jason Pansorg ‘11
Anita Kalra ‘13

Judge Daniel Hurley
Jack Sudla
Vaitaynanonta ‘01

Judge Adalberto Jordan
Abhishek Bapna ‘10

Judge Joan Lenard
Phillip Johnston ‘00

Judge Stanley Marcus
Lisa Bornstein ‘98

Judge Donald Middlebrooks
Elliot Williams ‘02
Andrea Williams ‘03

Judge Michael K. Moore
Thomas Richardson ‘06

Judge Federico Moreno
Nicol Bourtin ‘96

Judge Norman Charles Roettger
Jill Anderson ‘95

Judge Kenneth L. Ryskamp
David Lubitz ‘91

Judge Mary S. Scriven
Kristen Hardy ‘10

Judge Patricia Seitz
Charles Kierpiec ‘04

Judge Thomas B. Smith
Kristen Hardy ‘12

Judge William Zolch
Jeffrey Rugg ‘01

Judge Robert Scola
Mac Soto ‘11

Judge William Duffey
Phil Tadlock ‘10
Steven Gu ‘13

Judge Ayant Edenfield
Roger Cooper ‘02

Judge Orinda Evans
John UyHam ‘96
Ashley Smith ‘05

Judge Duross Fitzpatrick
William Clifton ‘93

Judge Richard Freeman
Steven Paul Smith ‘93

Judge W. Louis Sands
Matthew Shaw ‘05

Judge Marvin Shoob
Elizabeth Daniel ‘91

Judge Geraldine Brown, Magistrate
John Albanese ‘12

Judge Elaine Bucklo
Cindy Purifoy ‘97

Judge Ruben Castillo
Nancy Maldonado ‘01

Judge David Coar
Gina Allery ‘02

Judge Goldgar
Ward Benson ‘13

Judge Charles Kocoras

Chief Judge Julie Carnes
Curtis Waldo ‘12

Judge Harry Leinenweber
James Concannon ‘11

Judge Joe Billy McDade
James Concannon ‘11

Judge Rebecca Pallmeyer
Andrew Bruns ‘13

Judge Milton Shadur
Jonathan Loevy ‘93

Judge John Tharp
Douglas Snodgrass ‘12

Judge John Godich
John Adams ‘00

Judge John Heyburn II
Nelson Fitts ‘99
Douglas Allen ‘10

Judge Amul Thapar
Christine O’Neill ‘09

Judge Lance Africk
Anden Chow ‘10

Judge Dee Drell
Paul Simon ‘10

Judge Helen Ginger Berrigan
Jaykumar Menon ‘96

Judge Martin Feldman
Fraser Hunter ‘92
Marc Dubois ‘94
Mihui Pak ‘99

Judge Tucker Melancon
Martha Fulford ‘10
Judge Sarah Vance
Glen Kopp ‘01

MAINE

Judge George Z. Singal
John Bolton ‘04

MARYLAND

Judge Catherine C. Blake
Ann Ochsendorf ‘04

Judge Deborah Chasanow
Mona L. Benach ‘01
Aaron Snow ‘04

Judge Andre Davis
Jasmine McGhee ‘06
Meera Shah ‘10

Judge Alexander Harvey II
John Hutton ‘91
Timothy Hawkes ‘98
Adam Barea ‘99
William Buffaloe ‘00
Jonathan Tycko ‘92

Judge Frank Kaufman
Lisa Deutsch ‘97

Judge William D. Quares
Clinton Fuchs ‘05

Judge Jospeh H. Young
Carter Strickland ‘95

MASSACHUSETTS

Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton
Sueyoung Min ‘95
Angela Neal ‘04
Anne Lee ‘06
Joshua Fougere ‘09

Judge Richard Stearns
David Berman ‘13

Judge Robert Keeton
Craig Leen ‘00

Judge Morris E. Lasker
Samantha Schreiber ‘98

Judge Reginald Lindsay
Alexandra Wald ‘97
Kara Finck ‘01

Judge George O’Toole
Laura Guthrie ‘97
Juliet Sorensen ‘00

Judge Michael Ponsor
Girish K. Srinivasan ‘08

Judge Mark L. Wolf
Roberta Kaplan ‘91
Janet Levine ‘92
Ethan Torrey ‘99
Wendy Waldron ‘00

Judge Douglas Woodlock
Susanna Felleman ‘96
Catherine Lifeso ‘00
Neysun Mahboubi ‘01
Alison Monahan ‘06
Mark Musico ‘12

Judge William G. Young
Jim Hayes ‘01

Judge Rya Zobel
Leo Sorokin ‘91

MICHIGAN

Judge Avern Cohn
John Steiger ‘95
Katie Fejock ‘02

Judge Julian Cook
Diana Sidakis ‘11

Judge Richard Enslen
Andrew Birge ‘94

Judge Nancy Edmunds

Laura Hulce ‘11

MISSISSIPPI

Judge William H. Barbour, Jr.
J. Cliff Johnson ‘92

Judge Carlton Reeves
Jade Craig ‘13

MISSOURI

Judge Carol Jackson
Laura Corbin ‘12

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Judge Norman Stahl
Kenneth Lehman ‘92

NEW JERSEY

Judge Marianne Trump Barry
Cori Flam ‘95

Judge Stanley Brotman
Arthur Rublin ‘96
Beverly Izes ‘98

Judge Stanley R. Chesler
Candice Allosi ‘04
Nita Kumaraswami ‘10

Judge Dickinson R. Debevoise
Nelson Johnson ‘92
Jennifer Higgins ‘03

MICHIGAN

Judge Clarkson Fisher
Miriam Zibbel ‘96

Judge Joseph Greenaway (now on 3rd Circuit)
Solangel Maldonado ‘96

Judge Hammer
Matt Gately ‘13

Judge Katharine Hayden

A-11
Judge Joseph Irenas
Everett Clayton ’95
Lori Outzs ’95
Daniel Davis ’03
Matthew Kokot ’12

Judge Robert Kugler
Yolanda Demianczuk ’97

Judge Jose Linares
Rebecca Rettig ’06
Hiba Hafiz ’11

Justice William Martini
Melissa DePetris ’06

Judge Kevin McNulty
Jacqueline Kelly ’13

Judge Stephen Orlofsky
Jason Chue ’01
Brian Galle ’01

Judge Nicolas Politan
Anna Conlon ’00

Judge Anne E. Thompson
Deidre McEvoy ’98

Judge William Walls
Samira Shah ’98
Katherine Johnson ’01
Jason Wilson ’04
Greg Baker ’04
Joshua Chadwick ’05
Steven Chin ’05
Samantha Choe ’07
Scott Rader ’06
John Eichlin ’11
Peng Wu ’12
Alex Leonard ’13
Kemper Diehl ’14
Katherine Kelly ’14

Judge Alfred Wolin
Jonathan Israel ’93
Sarah Stafford ’00

Judge Susan Wigenton
R. Christopher Owens ’06

NEW MEXICO

Judge James Parker
Elizabeth Heaphy ’00
Mallory Jensen ’12

Judge Martha Vasquez
Hagit Elul ’99
Jin Hee Lee ’00

NEW YORK

Judge Ronni Abrams
Jacqueline Kelly ’14

Judge Carol Bagley
Amon
Stuart Altman ’91
Benjamin Duke ’93
Lauren Goldberg ’94
Cynthia Weldon ’94
Benjamin Lawsky ’95
Allison Berry ’96
Matthew Strada ’98
Josh Naftalis ’03
Melissa Magliana ’04
Dimple Chaudhary ’05
Kevin Angle ’10
Tanya Hajjar ’13
Justin Spiegel ’13

Judge Harold Baer
Jonathan Wong ’12

Judge Deborah A. Batts
Ji Seon Song ’04
Kate Stinson ’11-13

Judge Richard Berman
Tobias Jacoby ’03
Anurima Bhargava ’02
Michael Berkovits ’12

Judge Stanley Bernstein
Jeff Traurig ’96

Judge Joseph Bianco
Rachel Altfest ’04
Joshua Rothstein ’06
Svetlana Meyerzon ’08
Alison Moe ’14

NEW MEXICO

Judge Frederic Block
Hawa Allen ’10

Judge Charles Birejant
Jay Galluzzo ’99

Judge Vincent L. Briccetti
Sara Margolis ’14

Judge Margo Brodie
Kristin Olson ’12
Alora Thomas ’12
Natasha Bronn ’14

Judge Naomi Reice Buchwalt
Mark Selwyn ’93
Daniel Gitner ’95
Michael Beys ’99
Andrew Schwartz ’01
Justin Goodyear ’02
Ethan Jacobs ’04
Jeffrey Berman ’05
Lance Jasper ’06
Dan Krockmalnic ’06
Omar Kahn ’06
Ankush Khardori ’06
Jennifer Philbrick ’09
Brette Tannenbaum ’12

Judge Robert Carter
Sean Bettinger Lopez ’03
Shelton Smallwood ’03
William Mack ’03

Judge P. Kevin Castel
Evie Spanos ’11
Michael Homer ’12

Judge Miriam Cedarbaum Goldman
Michelle Brownlee ’94
David Weller ’98
Ian Boczko ’00
Hyongsoon Kim ’01
Robin Pistorius (Countee) ‘02
Joseph McFadden ‘05
Todd Keithley ‘06
Derek Knerr ‘08
Emily Weiss ‘10
Brittany Schoepp ‘12
Judge Denny Chin (now on Second Circuit)
   Jane Kim ‘11
Judge Aaron Chrein
   Palyn Hung ‘98
   Samantha Klein ‘00
Judge Kenneth Conboy
   Aytan Bellin ‘91
   David Toscano ‘92
Judge William Conner
   Yvonne Dutton ‘91
   E. Kenly ‘94
   Oh Sang Kwon ‘95
Judge Denise Cote
   James Burns ‘94
   Marco Lau ‘95
   Same Mills ‘95
   Kevin Huff ‘96
   Clare Huntington ‘96
   Duane McLaughlin ‘98
   Margaret Malloy ‘99
   Jenna Minnicucci ‘01
   Richard Boulware ‘02
   Jason Cooper ‘02
   Nicholas McQuaid ‘05
   Emily Parise ‘07
   Sue-Yun Ahn ‘06
   Emily Rossi ‘10
   Jennifer Sokoler ‘10
   Mark Hobel ‘11
   Alex Lehmann ‘12
   Lena Husani ‘13
   Sam Rothschild ‘14
Judge James Cott, Magistrate
   Serena Orloff ‘12
Judge Paul Crotty
   Alexander Wilson ‘06
Judge George Daniels
   Ken Figueroa ‘02
   Cheryl James ‘11
   Angela Smedley ‘13
Judge Raymond Dearie
   Shawna Yen ‘93
   Susan Shin ‘01
Judge Michael Dolinger
   Paul Radvany ‘92
   Andrea Fastenberg ‘94
   Shirim Nothenberg ‘97
   Gabrielle Kleinman ‘98
   Harriet Antczak ‘11
Judge Kevin Duffy
   Lorena Lopes ‘93
Judge David Edelstein
   James Masella ‘92
   Jeff Hammel ‘96
Judge Ronald L. Ellis, Magistrate
   Dorothea Caldwell-Brown ‘95
   Charity Guerra ‘99
   Beth Morales Singh ‘08
   Tanvir Vahora ‘11
Judge Paul Engelmayer
   Jeff Newton ‘11
   Andrew Beatty ‘12
Judge Sandra Feuerstein
   David Sollors ‘05
Judge Katherine Forrest
   Joshua Picker ‘12
Judge Nathaniel K. Fox
   John Rhee ‘00
   Justin Mulaire ‘03
Judge James Francis
   Thomas Southwick ‘91
   Juliette Smith ‘97
   Marguerite Marty ‘98
   Sarah Froikin ‘08
Judge Debra Freeman
   Jennifer Pringle ‘00
   Misha Ratner ‘00
   Berit Winge ‘02
   Berit Winge ‘02
   Kerin Coughlin ‘02
   Laurence Robin-Hunter ‘03
   Angela Robin-Hunter ‘13
Judge Jesse Furman
   David Stoopler ‘12
   Megan Crowley ‘12
   Derek Ettinger ‘12
   David Stoopler ‘12
Judge Nicholas Garaufis
   Geoffrey Gordon ‘01
   Theodore Lazarus ‘01
   Daniel Backenroth ‘07
   Seth Rosenbloom ‘08
   Sean Murray ‘07
   Ian Richardson ‘09
   Peter Fox ‘11
   Keith Edelman ‘12
   Benjamin Chapin ‘13
   Jeffrey Izant ‘14
Judge Paul Gardephe
   Stephanie Gyetvan ‘08
   Noah Solowiejczyk ‘09
   Abraham Cho ‘10
   Catherine Geddes ‘10
   Maren Messing ‘11
   Michael Herman ‘12
Judge Robert Gerber
   Jacob Adlerstein ‘07
   Genna Ghal ‘13
Judge Nina Gershon
   Diedre McEvoy ‘98
   Jay Dyckman ‘99
Judge Leo Glasser
   Lisa Borodkin ‘95
   Dana Green ‘11
Judge John Gleeson
   Rachel Posner ‘00
   Jason Solomon ‘01
Judge Marilyn Go
Michelle Lee ’96

Judge Gerard Goettel
John Storr ’93
Jenny Stewart ’99

Judge Steven Gold,
Magistrate
Alycia Regan ’97
Reed Keefe ’11

Judge Arthur Gonzalez
Lorraine M. Echevarria

Judge Gabriel
Gorenstein, Magistrate
Colleen Hobson ’08
Nick Ortiz ’11

Judge Thomas P. Griesa
Lawrence Miller ’92
Eric Chun ’00
Jennifer Laurin ’03
Bryan Kessler ’04
Natalie MacLean ’07
Noah Kupferberg ’09
Erin Smith ’11
Courtney Heavey ’12
Michelle Diamond ’13

Judge Charles Haight
Kavita Kumar ’02
David Chaney ’03
David Chang ’03

Judge Alvin Hellerstein
Laura Popp ’00
Loren Jacobson ’02
Evan Farber ’03
Eva Subotnik ’03
Brita Siepker ’05
Adam Schliefer ’06
John Gildersleeve ’08
Michael Cabin ’09
Zeke Hill ’11
Christopher Stanley ’12
Joanna Wright ’13

Judge Richard J. Holwell
Christopher Nelson ’03
Jennifer J. Lee ’04
Heather Takahashi ’06

Judge Dora Irrzary
Emily Kim ’05

Judge Sterling Johnson
Elizabeth Witten ’92
Marian Wang ’96
Melissa Elstein ’97
Gabriel O’Malley ’01
Zakiyyah Salim ’01
Caroline Bettinger
Lopez ’03
Marissa Jackson ’11

Judge Barbara S. Jones
Rachel Tiven ’03
Sally Peacock ’04
Richard Haddad ’06
Aaron Leiderman ’07
Jessica Hu ’11

Judge Lawrence Kahn
Brian Threlkeld ’99
Joseph Nacca ’03

Judge Lewis Kaplan
Lisa Baroni ’94
Robin Linsenmayer ’99
Lauren Ouziel ’00
Peggy Cross ’01
Molly Biklen ’04
Zoe Pershing-Foe ’11
Shawn Crowley ’12

Judge Kenneth Karas
Michael Shenkman ’06
Roni Weinstein ’10
Benjamin Schrier ’13
Jason Anton ’14
Amanda Meyer ’14

Judge Theodore Katz
Lauren Freeman ’99
Myra Elgabry ’04

Judge Whitman Knapp
Julie Gaughran ’92
Joseph Pantoja ’95

Rana Jazayerli ’96

Judge Edward Korman
Jonathan Lupkin ’92
John Laufer ’03
Scott Laton ’03
Brian Mogck ’10
Eric Taffet ’13

Judge William Kuntz
Lauren Gallo White ’13

Judge Peter Leisure
Joseph Bianco ’91
David Gartenstein ’91
Robert Teristi ’91
Robert Holtzman ’92
Eric Grannis ’93
Michael McGarry ’93
Anthony Vlatas ’94
Charles Carter ’95
Justin Weddle ’95
Michael Purpura ’97
Marc Axelbaum ’98
Chris Strong ’07

Judge Robert Levy
Lisa Ellern ’00

Judge Frank Maas
Timothy Quill ’12

Judge Roanne Mann
Pamela Addison ’97
Gregory Krakower ’99
Sean Reay ’01
S. Adam Spiewak ’02
Marianne Koh ’03
Natalya Scimeca ’03
Amy Lowenstein ’04

Judge Victor Marrero
Paul Lall ’00
Carolyn Fast ’02
Kevin Haeberle ’05
Patricia Wencelblat ’05
Todd Anten ’06
Patty Li ’06
Robert Weinstock ’11
Zach Schreiber ’14

Judge John Martin
Jessica Frey ’13

Judge Rufe
Edgar Swift ’13

Judge Leonard Sand
Claudia Tuchman ’95
Edward Blatnik ’99
Andrew Dean ’01
Michelle Kalka ’05
Vivian Wang ’08
Eleanor Carr ’10

Judge Shira Scheindlin
Claudia Tuchman ’95
Jeffrey Rabkin ’96
Gabor Balassa ’97
John Elofson ’97
Matthew Schwartz ’02
Kathleen Daffan ’05
Karl Huth ’05
Arie Rubenstein ’06
Helen Gugel ’10
Natalie Orr ’13

Judge Scola
Mac Soto ’12

Judge Cathy Seibel
Daniella Esses ’10
Anna (Fleder) Connolly ’11
Brittany Sukienik ’12
Jacob Fiddelman ’13
Eva Kreiner ’14

Judge Charles Sifton
Gabriel Mesa ’93
Jennifer Lemberg ’96
Gretchen Wagner ’96
S. Gale Dick ’98
Kelli Stenstrom ’98
Wadie Said ’99
Samuel Butt ’05
Jennifer Westerfield ’07

Judge Sonia Sotomayor
David Battat ’94
Tracy Flynn ’94
Julia Tarver ’96

Judge Arthur Spatt
Lisa Giunta ’12-14

Judge John Sprizzo
Lena Shulga ’01

Judge Louis Stanton
Scott Eisman ’10
Tamar Lusztig ’12

Judge Sidney Stein
Li Yu ’02
Sarah Hollinshead ’08

Judge Laura Taylor
Swain
Julissa Reynoso ’01
Jocelyn Courtney ’12

Judge Richard Sullivan
Cory Buland ’09
Jun Xiang ’13

Judge Robert Sweet
Elizabeth Benjamin ’92
Edward Harris ’92
Allison Rutledge-Parisi ’96
Eric Rosof ’97
Randall Sommer ’99
Ben deGroot ’00
Shane Stansbury ’01
Josh Plaut ’03
Sarah Jackel ’05
Shannon Rebohloz ’08
Jenny Ma ’11
Adam Chen ’14

Judge Charles H. Tenney
Michele Sheldon ’91

Judge David Trager
Diego Rotsztain ’97

Judge Vitaliano
Liz Hanly ’13

Judge Robert Ward
Jennifer Keiser ’01
Sarah Manaugh ’03

Judge Jack Weinstein
Frances Bivens ’92
Julie Dinnerstein ’96
Elizabeth Nowicki ’97
Alice Paucker ’98
Kaimipono Wenger ’01
Jennifer Murray ’03
Marsha Yee ’03
Amy Mulzer ’05
Christopher Wimmer ’05
Any Emerson ’07
Aaron Fischer ’08

Judge B. Lynn Winmill
John Rather ’00

Judge Shirely Wohl
Kram (deceased)
Garry Berger ’94
Bryce Friedman ’97

Judge Kimba M. Wood
Marcia Ellis ’95
William R. White ’99
Jaren Casazza ’05
Aaron Fischer ’09
Justin Steil ’11
Farhang Heydari ’12
Faiza Sayed ’13

New Confirmation
David Stoopler ’12

NEVADA

Judge Roger Hunt
Adam Anderson ’02

Judge Howard McKibben
Hemant Sharma ’99

Judge Edward C. Reed
Dominique Alepin ’05

NORTH CAROLINA

Judge James Beaty, Jr.
Diane Shearer ’11

Judge Terence Boyle
Howard Caro ’97
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<td>Mariya Nazginova</td>
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<td>Judge Norma Shapiro</td>
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<td>William Jackson</td>
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<td>Judge Petrese Tucker</td>
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Andrea McChristian ‘13
Andrew Napier ‘13

Judge Franklin Van
Antwerpen
Jason Miller ‘97
Jennifer Lee ‘98
Dave Ray ‘98

Judge Thomas Vanaskie
Julia Yoo ‘03

Judge Jay Waldman
Anthony Diana ‘93
Patricia Landoli ‘94
Sean Duffy ‘01

Judge William Yohn
Jonathan Popolow ‘93
Milind Shah ‘00

RHODE ISLAND

Judge Ronald R. Laqueux
Susan Murphy ‘92
Justin O’Neill ‘93

TENNESSEE

Judge Daniel J. Breen
Adam Baldridge ‘04

Judge Bernice Donald
Joshua Ratner ‘02

Judge Samuel H. Mays
Benjamin Edwards ‘07
Kathleen Fones ‘05

Judge John T. Nixon
Alessandra Deblasio ‘91
Terrence Mcinnis ‘91
Leslie Merchant ‘97

Judge Thomas Wiseman
Sara Pikofsky ‘97

TEXAS

Judge Andrew Austin

Judge Elissa Castrolugo ‘03

Judge Jane Boyle
Devin Alavian ‘11

Judge Jerry Buchmeyer
Andres Martinez ‘92
Cynthia Lee ‘94
Wendy Robinson ‘97
Sami Farhad ‘01

Judge Kathleen Cardone
Brian Jacobi ‘14

Judge Keith Ellison
Shilpi Agarwal ‘09

Judge A. Joe Fish
Benjamin Stewart ‘04
Gary Loeb ‘94
Aimee Blanchard ‘05
Andrew Legrand ‘10

Judge Sidney Fitzwater
Marion Van Bebber ‘93
Juan Gonzalez ‘07
Andrew Davis ‘12

Judge Vanessa Gilmore
Karina Maloney ‘01
Daniel Lim ‘95
Chanler Langham ‘04

Judge Janis Jack
Jennifer Morrison ‘02

Judge Jeffery Kaplan
Luis Kono ‘96

Judge George P. Kazen
Javier Maldonado ‘95

Judge Barbara Lynn
Alicia Washington ‘11

Judge Philip Martinez
Michael Martinez ‘10

Judge Alia Moses
Stephanie Duff-O’Bryan ‘12

Judge John Rainey
Angela Smith ‘01

Judge Xavier Rodriguez
Adrian Rodriguez ‘08

Judge Lee Rosenthal
Catherine Bratic ‘13

Judge Lee Hyman
Janet Chung ‘94

UTAH

Judge Aldon Anderson
Jeffrey Vincent ‘94

Judge Thomas Greene
Thomas Mechem ‘93
Evan Sorensen ‘95

VIRGINIA

Judge Leonie Brinkema
Ellen Marcus ‘99

Judge Mark S. Davis
Matt Reynolds ‘10

Judge Robert Doumar
John Koerner ‘09

Judge T.S. Ellis
Z.W. Julius Chen ‘09

Judge Jerome B. Friedman (ret.)
Matt Reynolds ‘08-10

Judge Raymond Jackson
Shea Owens ‘98
Kimberly Burgess ‘01
Teressa Ravenell ‘02
Brittani Kirkpatrick ‘10
Sheila Adams ‘11

Judge James Jones
Ambreen Delawalla ‘03
Patricia Robbins ‘07
Sarah Burghart ‘10
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<td>Walker Newell ‘11</td>
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<td><strong>WASHINGTON</strong></td>
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A-19
Justice Michael L. Bender  
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Justice Mary Mullarkey  
David Scherr ‘09

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Ashfaq Chowdhury ‘00

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Eric Haskell ‘05

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Justice William Allen  
Deborah Beckman ‘94

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Max Heuer ‘11

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Dean Measley ‘07

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Adam Gold ‘10

Vice Chancellor Leo E. Strine, Jr.  
Matthew Jennejohn ‘07

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Bryan Hurlbutt ‘10

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Nathaniel Adams ‘11

Justice Barbara Lenk  
Sara Rosenbluth ‘13

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Kristine Zaleskas ‘96

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Julian Fray ‘13

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David Woolf ‘95

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Manda Sertich ‘03

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Richard Storrow ’93

Justice John Tunheim  
Maren Humden ‘13

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Emma Freudenberger ‘07

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Ann Ginsburg ‘91

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Susan Kraham ‘92
Kinda Baldwin ‘93
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William Lay ‘92

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Donna Azoulay ‘12

Judge Judith Kaye  
Gregory Call ‘01

Judge Gene Pratter  
Taylor Washburn ‘07

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Peter Widulski ‘96
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Joseph Panesko ‘95

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Michelle Rutherford ‘08

Justice Jane Rastani  
Valerie Knobelsdorf ‘06

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Bradley
Malancha Chanda ‘99

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Justice Michael Chesin  
Eric Fisher ‘95
Elai Katz ‘96
Shai Ingber ‘01

Justice Dalia Dorner  
Andrew Treitel ‘95

Justice Yitchak Zamir  
Benjamin Wiener ‘96
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Justice Baltasar Corrada
Del Rio
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**United States Supreme Court Justices**

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Faculty Members Who Have Held Judicial Clerkships
Full-Time Faculty Members Who Have Held Judicial Clerkships±

FULL TIME FACULTY

Mark Barenberg
Judge Eugene H. Nickerson, U.S. District Court, Eastern District of New York, 1982-83

Philip Bobbitt
Judge Henry Friendly, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit

Lee C. Bollinger
Judge Wilfred Feinberg, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit
Chief Justice Warren Burger, U.S. Supreme Court

Richard Briffault
Judge Shirley M. Hufstedler, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, 1977-78

Jessica Bulman-Pozen
Judge Merrick B. Garland, U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, 2007-08
Justice John Paul Stevens, U.S. Supreme Court, 2008-09

Alexandra Carter
Judge Mark L. Wolf, U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts

Sarah Cleveland
Judge Louis F. Oberdorfer, U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, 1992-93
Justice Harry A. Blackmun, U.S. Supreme Court, 1993-94

Lori Fisler Damrosch

Brett Dignam
Judge William H. Orrick, U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California, 1976-77

Ariela R. Dubler
Judge Jose A. Cabranes, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, 2000-01

Harold S. H. Edgar
Judge Harold Leventhal, U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit

Elizabeth F. Emens

Ronald J. Gilson
Judge David Bazelon, U.S Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, 1971-72

± Term dates and jurisdictions were not available for all faculty members.
Jane C. Ginsburg
Judge John J. Gibbons, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, 1980-81

Abbe R. Gluck
Then-Chief Judge Ralph K. Winter, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit
Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, U.S. Supreme Court

Harvey J. Goldschmid
Judge Paul R. Hays, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, 1975-76

Jeffrey N. Gordon
Judge William E. Doyle, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit

Zohar Goshen
Chief Justice Meir Shamgar, Supreme Court of Israel, 1986–87

R. Kent Greenawalt
Justice John M. Harlan, U.S. Supreme Court

Jamal Greene
Judge Guido Calabresi, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, 2005-06
Justice John Paul Stevens, U.S. Supreme Court, 2006-07

Michael A. Heller
Judge James Robert Browning, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, 1989-90

C. Scott Hemphill
Justice Antonin Scalia, U.S. Supreme Court, 2003-2004

Bert Huang
Judge Michael Boudin, U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, 2004-05
Justice David Souter, U.S. Supreme Court, 2007-08

Olatunde Johnson
Judge David Tatel, U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, 1995-1996
Justice John Paul Stevens, U.S. Supreme Court, 1996-1997

Kathryn Judge
Judge Richard Posner, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit
Justice William Breyer, U.S. Supreme Court

Benjamin Liebman
Judge Sandra Lynch, U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, 1998-99
Justice David Souter, U.S. Supreme Court, 1999-2000

James S. Liebman
Judge Carl McGowan, U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit
Justice John Paul Stevens, U.S. Supreme Court
Lance Liebman
Justice Byron White, U.S. Supreme Court

Debra Livingston
Judge J. Edward Lumbard, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit

Clarisa Long
Judge Alvin A. Schall, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

Gerard E. Lynch
Judge Wilfred Feinberg, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit
Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., U.S. Supreme Court

Ronald Mann
Judge Joseph T. Sneed, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit 1985-86
Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr., U.S. Supreme Court, 1986-1987

Thomas Merrill
Judge David L. Bazelon, U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, 1977-78
Justice Harry A. Blackmun, U.S. Supreme Court, 1978-79

Gillian Metzger
Judge Patricia Wald, U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, 1996-97
Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, U.S. Supreme Court, 1997-98

Eben Moglen
Judge Edward Weinfeld, U.S. District Court, Eastern District of New York, 1985-86
Justice Thurgood Marshall, U.S. Supreme Court, 1986-87

Henry Paul Monaghan
Judge Morris Soper, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit

Edward R. Morrison
Justice Antonin Scalia, U.S. Supreme Court, 2001-02

Trevor Morrison
Judge Betty B. Fletcher, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, 1998-99
Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, U.S. Supreme Court, 2002-03

Nate Persily
Judge David Tatel, U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. District, 1998-99

Christina Ponsa
Judge Jose A. Cabranes, U.S. Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit, 2000-01
Justice Stephen G. Breyer, U.S. Supreme Court, 2004-05

David Pozen
Judge Merrick B. Garland, U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, 2008-09
Justice John Paul Stevens, U.S. Supreme Court, 2009-10
Dan Richman
Chief Judge Wilfred Feinberg, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit
Justice Thurgood Marshall, U.S. Supreme Court

David M Schizer
Judge Alex Kozinski, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit
Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, U.S. Supreme Court

Peter L. Strauss
Judge David Bazelon, U.S Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit
Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., U.S. Supreme Court

Susan P. Sturm
Judge Charles E. Stewart, U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York

Matthew Waxman
Judge Joel M. Flaum, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit
Justice David H. Souter, U.S. Supreme Court

Timothy Wu
Justice Stephen Breyer, U.S. Supreme Court, 1999-2000
APPENDIX C

Sample Cover Letters
Sample Letter I: The “Bare Bones” Cover

Jane Student
1000 Happy Place
Sunnyville, USA 10027
(212) 555-5555

August _, 2013

The Honorable Joe Smith
United States District Court
for the Southern District of New York
40 Centre Street
New York, NY 10007

Dear Judge Smith:

I am a third year student at Columbia Law School, and I write to apply for a clerkship in your chambers following my graduation in 2014.

Enclosed please find a resume, transcript, and writing sample. Also enclosed are letters of recommendation from Professors X (212 555-1234, profx@columbia.edu); Y (212 555-3456, profy@columbia.edu), and Z (212 555-5678, profz@columbia.edu).

Thank you for your consideration. Should you need any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Respectfully,

[sign here]

Jane Student
Joe Student  
1000 Happy Place  
Sunnyville, USA 10025  
(212) 555-5555  

August __, 2013  

The Honorable Joan Smith  
United States District Court  
for the Eastern District of California  
4425 Capital Hill Rd  
Sacramento, CA 94100  

Dear Judge Smith:  

I am a third year student and member of Journal X at Columbia Law School. I write to apply for a clerkship in your chambers following my graduation in 2014. As a native Californian, I find the prospect of beginning my legal career clerking in your chambers particularly appealing.  

[Additional paragraph concerning relevant career aspirations, background, etc.]  

Enclosed please find a resume, transcript, and writing sample. Also enclosed are letters of recommendation from Professors X (212 555-1234, profx@columbia.edu), Y (212 555-3456, profy@columbia.edu), and Z (212 555-5678, profz@columbia.edu).  

Thank you for your consideration. Please do not hesitate to contact me should you need any additional information.  

Respectfully,  

[sign here]  

Joe Student  

Sample Letter II: The “Meatier” Letter
APPENDIX D

Suggested Format For Lists of Judges
To Whom You Are Applying
Judges To Whom I Am Applying Via Paper:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Judge (Alphabetized)</th>
<th>Court</th>
<th>Recommender #1</th>
<th>Recommender #2</th>
<th>Recommender #3 (if applicable)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Jones</td>
<td>1st Cir.</td>
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<td>Prof. Y</td>
<td>n/a</td>
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<td>Smith</td>
<td>SDNY</td>
<td>Prof. X</td>
<td>Prof. Y</td>
<td>Prof. Z</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** If you are using the same recommenders for all of your applications, please eliminate the columns above and simply list your recommenders at the top of your list, along with a statement that their letters should go to all judges listed.