JUDICIAL CLERKSHIP
RESOURCE AND REFERENCE MATERIALS

March 2012
I. Introduction

Judicial Clerkships offer graduates the opportunity to work for a judge for one or two years. Clerkships are available in both federal and state courts and at both the trial and appellate levels. There are clerkship opportunities for students of all academic standings. Clerks at all court levels develop research and writing skills and obtain an unparalleled insight into the judicial process and a broad exposure to various areas of the law. Employers value the learning experience of the clerkship. Judicial clerkships at any level court can open up a wide variety of career opportunities, both in the private and public sectors.

The following passage describes the work of a clerk and delineates the difference between trial and appellate court clerkships:

Law clerks have no statutorily defined duties; they carry out their judges’ instructions. Because each judge decides cases in an individual manner and has developed work habits over the course of a professional career, no two judges use their clerks in precisely the same manner. You must become familiar with your judge’s style and work cooperatively with the other members of the chambers staff so that, as a team, you effectively assist the judge in fulfilling his or her judicial responsibilities.

In most chambers, law clerks concentrate on legal research and writing. Typically, law clerks’ broad range of duties includes conducting legal research, preparing bench memos, drafting orders and opinions, editing and proofreading the judge’s orders and opinions, and verifying citations. Many judges discuss pending cases with their law clerks and confer with them about decisions. District court law clerks often attend conferences in chambers with attorneys. Frequently, law clerks also maintain the library, assemble documents, serve as courtroom crier, handle exhibits during trial, and perform other administrative tasks as required by the judge to ensure a smooth-running chambers.

Law clerks for district court, bankruptcy court, and magistrate judges have substantially more contact with attorneys and witnesses than do their appellate court counterparts. The principal function of an appellate court law clerk is to research and write about the issues presented by an appeal, while law clerks for district, bankruptcy, and magistrate judges may be involved in the many decisions made at every stage of each case.

II. Choosing a Court and a Judge

A wide range of judicial clerkship options are available:

- **U.S. District Court**
- **U.S. Court of Appeals**
- **U.S. Supreme Court** (Students are generally only considered after clerking in another court.)

**Special Federal Courts** (including):
- U.S. Court of International Trade
- U.S. Bankruptcy Courts
- U.S. Tax Court
- U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims
- U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces

- **State Trial Courts**
- **State Supreme** and intermediary **Appellate Courts**

**Federal Courts.** Each U.S. District Court judge has two or three clerks. Each U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals judge may have up to four clerks. Judges on the specialty courts hire one or two clerks. Each U.S. Supreme Court Justice has three or four law clerks. Each retired Justice has one clerk. A Supreme Court clerkship usually follows a clerkship for the U.S. Court of Appeals.

Judicial clerkships with the federal courts are generally the most competitive clerkships. Criteria such as class rank, grades and law review membership weigh heavily in the hiring decision. Cities, such as Boston, New York City, Washington, DC, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Chicago are especially competitive as the judges receive a large number of applications. Judges outside of these metropolitan city-centers do not receive as many applications and may consider candidates with academic records that are not quite as strong. Similarly, there may be less competition for clerkships with a two-year term requirement or clerkships with senior judges. Federal Magistrates also hire law clerks, although many have career clerks. The role of the Magistrate will vary from court to court, although Magistrates often preside over pretrial and discovery hearings and preliminary criminal proceedings.

The majority of federal appellate judges follow a set plan for law clerk hiring. The plan provides that federal judges will hire law clerks no sooner than the fall of their third year of law school. Over 90% of the federal judges honor this plan. Therefore, students interested in clerkships should start to research federal judicial clerkships in the spring and summer of their second year and apply on “opening day” in September of their third year.
Under the Federal Law Clerk Hiring Plan for law students, the federal judiciary has set the following dates for submitting applications and setting interviews:

- **12:00 p.m. (EDT), Tuesday, September 4, 2012**
  Federal Judges may begin receiving applications from students. OSCAR will release all on-line applications at 12:00 p.m. EDT.

- **12:00 p.m. (EDT), Friday, September 7, 2012**
  First date judges can contact student applicants to schedule interviews.

- **10:00 a.m. (EDT), Thursday, September 13, 2012**
  First date and time when interviews may be held and offers made.

See [https://oscar.uscourts.gov](https://oscar.uscourts.gov). Please understand that there is a relatively quick turnaround time between judicial interview invitations and actual interviews – so applicants may need to think carefully about geographic and logistical decisions. Consider applying in cluster locations.

The Plan does not cover applicants who have already graduated. Judges may interview and hire *graduates* at any time. [www.cadc.uscourts.gov/internet/lawclerk.nsf/content/FAQs?OpenDocument]

The Online System for Clerkship Application and Review (OSCAR) maintains a comprehensive list of all federal judges – except those on the U.S. Supreme Court, the U.S. Tax Court and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces. OSCAR was developed in the last few years to permit applicants to file their federal clerkship application materials. In addition to providing a list of the judges, OSCAR as originally designed, provides a way for students to apply on-line rather than through the traditional paper process. Judges retain the freedom to decide whether or not to post clerkship information and requirements on this system. Access OSCAR through [https://oscar.uscourts.gov/](https://oscar.uscourts.gov/).

In addition to OSCAR, you could start with a resource such as the Judicial Yellow Book, which is part of the Leadership Series (available in book form and on-line through the BC Law Library website) that lists all of the judges in a particular court system and then cross-reference the names of the judges against OSCAR. Also, check the Yellow Book to determine whether the judges have a “career clerk” or whether they primarily hire graduates instead of current students.

**State Courts.** State court judicial clerkships exist at both the appellate and trial levels. In some courts clerks work directly for a judge; in other courts the clerks will work as a member of a group of clerks serving a court system. These clerkships provide an excellent opportunity to develop research and writing skills and to understand the judicial decision-making process. These clerkships can also provide an opportunity to gain exposure to the judges and litigators within the state you plan to practice.

Although clerkships with state courts are also competitive, these courts consider qualifications other than grades and class rank. State courts hire clerks at all levels of academic standing. Factors such as work experience, interest in practicing in the state, and participation in trial competitions at law school are all important.
The procedure and dates for applying for state clerkships differ from state to state and court to court. Because application dates vary widely, **students should check well in advance for state court clerkships.** Some states will begin the clerkship application process as early as the spring of a student’s second year – including Rhode Island, Oregon, and Washington State. Career Services maintains an updated list of application deadlines for the highest court of each state (see our website).

**Specialty Courts.** Also consider specialized courts with limited jurisdiction and a focus on particular areas of law. Within the federal court system, consider:

- U.S. Bankruptcy Courts ([www.uscourts.gov/bankruptcycourts.html](http://www.uscourts.gov/bankruptcycourts.html))
- U.S. Court of International Trade ([www.cit.uscourts.gov](http://www.cit.uscourts.gov))
- U.S. Court of Federal Claims ([www.uscfc.uscourts.gov](http://www.uscfc.uscourts.gov))
- U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces ([www.armfor.uscourts.gov/](http://www.armfor.uscourts.gov/))
- U.S. Tax Court ([www.ustaxcourt.gov/le_program.htm](http://www.ustaxcourt.gov/le_program.htm))
- Immigration Courts ([www.usdoj.gov/eoir/ocijinfo.htm](http://www.usdoj.gov/eoir/ocijinfo.htm)) (application process is administered through the Attorney General’s Honors Program ([www.usdoj.gov/eoir/Honor&SLIOCIJ.htm](http://www.usdoj.gov/eoir/Honor&SLIOCIJ.htm)) and applications become available during mid-summer and close in early September.

Some states also have specialized courts, for example, the Massachusetts Land Court and The Massachusetts Probate and Family Court, the Commercial Division in New York County, the New Jersey Tax Court, and the Delaware Court of Chancery.

**Administrative Law Judges.** Some federal ALJs hire law clerks for one- or two-year terms. Check individual agency websites for information as the positions may not always be posted on the federal government’s central hiring website at [www.usajobs.gov](http://www.usajobs.gov).


### III. The Application Process

You should not apply for a clerkship which, if offered, you would not accept. **Before** applying for a clerkship, consider carefully the reputation of the judge, the length of the clerkship (1 or 2 years) and the location. The federal clerkship process generally begins and ends earlier than most state clerkship processes.

While theoretically you could apply to every judge in the country for a clerkship, there are two factors which should limit the number of applications you submit:

First, you pay for your own interview expenses. You may contact other judges in the same area once you receive your first callback to see if you can consolidate interviews.
Second, judges respond randomly—your tenth choice may respond well before your first choice. There is no enforceable, uniform response date for clerkships. You will not be able to collect offers and make your decision based on full knowledge of all your clerkship opportunities. Most judges will want an immediate response. You should consider applying for clerkships in cluster areas of the country to which you could travel quickly and effectively as judges following the Hiring Plan only have a few set interview dates available. You should accept the first offer received.

There is much randomness and many things that you cannot control in the process.

**Eligibility.** In general, applicants for paid federal judicial clerkships (in the continental U.S.) must be U.S. Citizens. There are exceptions, however.

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“Under a provision in the appropriations bill passed in December 2009, appropriated funds may not be used to pay compensation to noncitizen employees with duty stations in the continental United States, unless they qualify under one of the following exceptions:

* U. S. Citizen.
* Person admitted as a refugee or granted asylum who has filed a declaration of intention to become a lawful permanent resident and then a citizen when eligible.
* Person who owes "allegiance to the United States" (e.g., nationals of American Samoa, Swains Island, and Northern Mariana Islands, and nationals who meet other requirements described in 8 U.S.C. § 1408).

The appropriations law requirements apply to anyone appointed into a paid position within the judiciary in the continental U.S. The appropriations law requirements do not apply to employees with a duty station in Alaska, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Guam, or the Northern Mariana Islands, nor do the requirements apply to unpaid volunteers.

Judiciary offices must obtain concurrence from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Office of General Counsel, to appoint an individual who is not a U.S. citizen.

In addition to the above appropriations law, The United States Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), mandates all federal government agencies in the continental U.S. comply with the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA) which states that federal government agencies must hire only U.S. citizens and aliens who are authorized to work in the United States.

For additional information regarding the employment of non-United States citizens, call the Office of General Counsel at the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts at (202) 502-1100.”

[https://oscar.uscourts.gov/drupal/content/citizenship-requirements](https://oscar.uscourts.gov/drupal/content/citizenship-requirements)
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Citizenship requirements for applicants to state courts depend on the individual state's laws. You should contact the administrator of the specific court for information.

**Application Materials.** The application requirements for a judicial clerkship may differ somewhat from judge to judge or from court to court, but in general the application consists of the elements listed below.

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1. **Resume.** Your resume should be current. You may include information about your upcoming summer employment on your resume or in your cover letter.

2. **Cover Letter.** Your cover letter should indicate your interest in the clerkship and highlight your qualifications. The letter should be short, no more than one page. Mention for which term you are applying. You may wish to emphasize your research and writing experience as well as any other unique qualifications. You should also mention any special factors which were important to your selection of this judge/court. Most importantly, convey sincerity.

State your geographic connection to the court if it is not apparent, and if you have upcoming plans to be in the area. You should also mention the names of your recommenders and attach a list of your recommenders including title, address, and telephone numbers. Remember that your cover letter is an example of your writing. Make sure that it is well written and has no typographical or grammatical errors.

3. **Updates.** When you receive your grades, you should update your applications. Also, if you receive other honors or recognition while your applications are pending, you could write a short letter to that effect to the judges to whom you have applied.

4. **Transcripts.** Most judges request a law school transcript. For most an unofficial transcript will suffice; others will want an official transcript. Some judges request an undergraduate transcript.

You may obtain a copy of your transcript (official or unofficial) from the Registrar's Office, Lyons Hall (617) 552-8700. Use the transcript request and transcript status tracking features in Agora. Log on to Agora and look for the transcript items in your menu. Review the information on the screen, add any additional information and submit your request. Your request will be received immediately and processed as soon as possible. Use the status tracking page to follow your request. Your PIN acts as the authorization to release your record. If you visit Lyons Hall, you can complete the transcript request form in the office. Request an undergraduate transcript early.

5. **Writing Samples.** Judges usually want a legal writing sample as a part of the application. Occasionally judges will not want the writing sample until the interview. As good research and writing skills are essential for a clerkship, your writing sample is very important.

Writing samples should be short, approximately 8-10 pages. The sample should be an example of legal writing and not a college thesis. Writing samples may be an excerpt from a longer piece. If using an excerpt, make sure that you provide a cover sheet with points of fact and a context. Examples of commonly used writing samples are Moot Court briefs, sections of journal articles (although most judges do not want writing samples that have been edited by others), and memoranda written at work (with your employer's permission). If you have published your law review note, you may submit it as a writing sample, even though it is longer than 8-10 pages, or bring a specially bound copy to the interview.

6. **Recommendations.** Judges generally request two or three letters of recommendation. These recommendations should be from law school faculty or legal employers who can
write about your legal research and writing ability, legal analytical skills, etc. Letters from undergraduate professors are not as helpful. **When requesting letters of recommendation, make your request well in advance to allow sufficient time for those who are writing letters on your behalf.** Let your recommender know if you receive an interview or an offer.

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**Information Regarding Faculty Letters of Recommendation**

**ONE**

Decide on the list of clerkship positions you are interested in and contact faculty members to ask them to write you a letter of recommendation.

**TWO**

After contacting faculty, let Faculty Support Services know which faculty members are writing letters of recommendation for you using the web form at: [http://bclawfmpweb.bc.edu/clerkship](http://bclawfmpweb.bc.edu/clerkship).

Be prepared to indicate on the form the total number of Federal Judges, OSCAR Judges and the total number of State Judges to whom you will be submitting applications. Please list the states that have earlier deadlines.

**THREE**

Submit your “list of judges” to Faculty Support Services. Students are allowed to apply to 75 different courts/judges who accept paper applications. You may also apply to unlimited judges on OSCAR (on-line system). Students must petition the Clerkship Committee for approval to apply to additional judges (for example, if certain state courts have decentralized processes).

The data is available to download as an **Excel file**, and there are separate federal and state excel files. Links to the download are available on the Career Services Clerkship Webpage. You may need to authenticate using your BC Username and password.

*From the Edit Menu, select find (“ctrl” + ”F”) and enter a last name, city, state, court.*
When you have finished marking your Oscar judge selections, do a sort using initials and delete all other remaining judges.

Repeat the process for all other federal judges who will accept paper letters of recommendations.

Do the same thing on the state spreadsheet.

Label your files as OSCAR Federal, Paper Federal and State Judges and mail the Excel files back to Faculty Support Services using the email address: clerkship@bc.edu (Note the missing “e” in clerkship.) We recommend that you also cc yourself. If you do not receive confirmation of receipt within two business days, please resend the data.

FOUR

Faculty Support Services will create the letters using the faculty member’s letter of recommendation and the data you provided. The letters will be proofread and then sent back to the faculty member for approval and signature or for edits.

Once completed, you will be notified via email to pick-up the letters from the Faculty Support Assistant or they will be mailed out directly depending on the preference you indicated on the web form. If you decide to have us mail the letters, you need to allow for a few extra days for transit.

The letters will be either open or sealed based on the FACULTY member’s instruction. Letters will be uploaded directly into the OSCAR system unless otherwise instructed.

IV. The Interview

If selected for an interview, you will likely receive a telephone call (or an e-mail) from the Judge’s chambers. Return the call promptly. When scheduling the interview, ask how much time you should allot, the format of the interview, and whether you will meet with anyone else. The Judge’s secretary and current law clerk will likely interview you, whether formally or informally. The Judge seeks a clerk who will be a member of the team and one who will get along with the other people in the chambers.

If you are traveling to another part of the country for an interview, it is appropriate to contact the chambers of other judges where your application is pending and inquire politely if the judge would be interested in interviewing you during that visit.

Clerkship interviews vary widely depending upon the style of the judge or the court. These interviews are much more substantive than “firm” interviews. Judges may ask substantive questions about the law. Some recent questions have included the following:

- How do you approach a writing assignment?
Which Supreme Court case did you find most interesting this past term/historically (asked by some federal judges)?

Which is your favorite Supreme Court justice (also asked by federal judges)?

What would you do as a clerk if there was precedent on an issue in direct conflict with your view of the law and no way to distinguish the case on the facts?

Can you be neutral in the role of a clerk?

What qualities do you have that would make you an outstanding law clerk?

Discuss your law journal note. (You should re-read your note and any writing sample submissions right before the interview).

With which other judges will you be interviewing?

Be prepared to answer the question, Why do you want to clerk? Read some of the judge’s opinions and be prepared to discuss why you want to clerk for that particular judge. Prepare a list of questions in advance to ask the judge and his clerks. Ask about the role of the clerk and what you would do.

Learn as much about the judge as possible in advance. Seek out people who have interviewed with or clerked for the judge in the past. Some of our recent clerks have completed questionnaires about their experiences—you can read the responses in the binder in Career Services. If you get an interview, please let the Clerkship Committee know in advance and we will try to locate past BC Law clerks for the judge or for the court system. Another useful resource is a book we have in our career services library: Behind the Bench: The Guide to Judicial Clerkships, by Debra M. Strauss (2002).

After the interview, follow-up with a formal thank you note to the judge. The letter is a nice touch and can make a difference. Letters should be either typed or hand-written on plain, but nice stationary.

V. The Offer

Once a Judge makes an offer to you, you must accept.

Once a Judge makes an offer to you, you must accept. Most applicants accept the offer on the spot. You must have a very good reason not to accept the offer. If something comes up during the process and you are no longer interested in the clerkship, the proper etiquette is to withdraw your application immediately. Once you accept a clerkship, you must withdraw all other pending clerkship applications.

Good Luck!
How to Address an Application to a Judge

Forms of Address and Salutation:
The following are some guidelines for correctly addressing a letter to a judge:

- Double check the spelling of each judge’s name.
- Use “The Honorable” before the judge or magistrate’s name on the inside address and envelope.
- The title for judges who sit on courts that have the name “Supreme” in them is “Justice”. All others are “Judge”.
- The title for a magistrate is United States Magistrate Judge. The salutation is “Dear Magistrate Judge” although some Magistrates may prefer “Dear Judge ________”.
- When addressing a letter to a clerk, include the title “Law Clerk” after the name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Addressee</th>
<th>Envelope and Inside Address</th>
<th>Salutation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Supreme Court</td>
<td>The Chief Justice of the United States Justice (name) The Supreme Court of the United States</td>
<td>Dear Chief Justice: Dear Justice (surname):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Justice</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Associate Justice</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Court of Appeals for the (circuit)</td>
<td>The Honorable (full name) Chief Judge, (name of court)</td>
<td>Dear Chief Judge (surname):</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chief Judge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge or Senior Judge</td>
<td>The Honorable (full name) (name of Court)</td>
<td>Dear Judge (surname):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. District Court for the (district)</td>
<td>The Honorable (full name) Chief Judge, (name of court)</td>
<td>Dear Chief Judge (surname):</td>
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<td>Chief Judge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Judge or Senior Judge</td>
<td>The Honorable (full name) (name of Court)</td>
<td>Dear Judge (surname):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magistrate Judge</td>
<td>The Honorable (full name) U.S. Magistrate Judge (name of the court) (surname):</td>
<td>Dear Magistrate Judge (surname):</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Federal Courts:</td>
<td>The Honorable (full name) Chief Judge, (name of court)</td>
<td>Dear Chief Judge (surname):</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chief Judge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Judge or Senior Judge</td>
<td>The Honorable (full name) (name of Court)</td>
<td>Dear Judge (surname):</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Supreme Court</td>
<td>The Honorable (full name) (name of the court)</td>
<td>Dear Chief Justice (surname):</td>
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<td>Chief Justice</td>
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<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>The Honorable (full name) (name of the court)</td>
<td>Dear Justice (surname):</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other State Courts:</td>
<td>The Honorable (full name) (name of the court)</td>
<td>Dear Chief Judge (surname):</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chief Judge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Judge</td>
<td>The Honorable (full name) (name of court)</td>
<td>Dear Judge (surname)</td>
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</table>
Judicial Clerkships Resource and Reference Materials

ONLINE SYSTEM FOR CLERKSHIP APPLICATION AND REVIEW:
https://oscar.uscourts.gov: On-line system for clerkship application and review (OSCAR) (federal courts). Use this URL to register and begin using the system.

THE COMPLETE GUIDE TO STATE JUDICIAL CLERKSHIP PROCEDURES:
Published by the Vermont Public Interest Action Project, Vermont Law School. This guide, which is updated each year, sets forth the process for applying to the courts in each of the fifty states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Guam. It is a useful resource for the availability and timing of state court clerkships. Available on-line at:
http://www.vermontlaw.edu/x1101.xml

JUDICIAL YELLOWBOOK: Who’s Who in Federal and State Courts: This resource contains the names, addresses and biographical information about judges on the US Supreme Court, US Court of Appeals, US District Court, and US Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, and State Appellate Courts. The Career Services Resource Room has a copy of the current spring and fall editions of the guide as well as some older guides for historical purposes. The BC Law Library maintains an on-line subscription to the Leadership Directories.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER, HISTORY OF THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY:
Biographies of the judges of the US courts, courts of the federal judiciary, landmark judicial legislation, topics in judicial history and historic courthouses. www.fjc.gov


JUDICIAL CLERKSHIP QUESTIONNAIRES (BC LAW):
Career Services maintains a binder of judicial clerkship evaluations that current and past BC Law clerks have completed to detail both their clerkship experience and their interview experience.

THE AMERICAN BENCH. Editor-in-Chief, Diana F. Irvine, Editor, Mary Lee Bliss: A comprehensive directory combining biographical information on judges from all levels of federal and state courts with jurisdictional information on the courts they serve. Includes state trial court and specialized information that is not available online. Published yearly. Available in the Law Library.

THE THIRD BRANCH: BULLETIN OF THE FEDERAL COURTS: This monthly newsletter contains information on Federal judicial nominations, confirmations, appointments and evaluations and status changes in the Judicial Milestones section of each edition. www.uscourts.gov/ttb
THE LAW CLERK HANDBOOK, Second Ed., 2007. See particularly Chapter 4, "Chambers and Case Management," which describes in some detail the operations of district, bankruptcy, and appellate courts.


JUDICIAL CLERKSHIP INFORMATION BINDERS: Letters from judges and courts requesting clerkship applications. These BINDERS are organized by state. There is also information in the judicial clerkship crates. Available in the Career Services Office.

USEFUL WEB SITES:

Federal

https://oscar.uscourts.gov: On-line system for clerkship application and review (OSCAR) (federal courts). Use this URL to register and begin using the system.


Track federal judicial nominations:

http://www.justice.gov/olp/judicialnominations112.htm

Many federal district courts have their own websites. For example,

http://www.mad.uscourts.gov: is the homepage for USDC Massachusetts. Some, like the Northern District of Illinois have information about Law Clerk hiring on their website: http://www.ilnd.uscourts.gov/LAWCLERK/baseframe.htm. Use a search engine to see if any other district court has a well developed website.

State

http://www.vermontlaw.edu/x1101.xml. (Will be updated in the summer.)


www.mass.gov/courts: Massachusetts judiciary home page.

http://whohascourtjobs.com/: a publication from the National Center for State Courts with state-by-state listings of support staff and staff attorney jobs.

International

Opportunities with International Tribunals or Foreign Courts:


General Information


www.nalp.org under Resource Center > Toolkit for Career Services (and also under Career Paths > JD Jobseekers) - online brochure to "The Courts: An Excellent Place for Attorneys of Color to Launch Their Careers"
RESEARCHING JUDGES:

LEXIS/NEXIS:
Judicial Appointments & Nominations: LEXIS has an extensive library of legal and non-legal trade papers, magazines, and newspapers and is an excellent source of articles about a particular judge, court, or case. This is particularly helpful in finding information on newly appointed or nominated judges.

To search for recent appointments and nominations use the following search in the News, All database: judicial pre/2 (nomin! Or appoint! Or confirm!). Considering adding a date restriction to narrow your results.

Judicial Legal Writings (Besides Opinions): Judicial legal writings can be found in the U.S. Law Reviews and Journals, Combined database. Use the AUTHOR segment to search for articles written by a specific judge.

Judicial Opinions: Lexis allows a researcher to find opinions written by a specific judge.
To find opinions: Locate the database with the narrowest coverage for the court. Run a terms and connectors search using the WRITTENBY segment.

WESTLAW:
Judicial Profiles: West Legal Directory (WLD – Judges) offers office profiles and profiles of individual full-time judges from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Judicial Legal Writings (Besides Opinions): Judicial legal writings can be found in the Journals & Law Reviews (JLR) database. Use the Author – AU ( ) field to search for articles written by a specific judge.

Judicial Opinions: Westlaw allows a researcher to find opinions written by a specific judge. Locate the database with the narrowest coverage for the court. Run a terms and connectors search using the Judge – JU( ), Concurring – CON( ), or Dissenting – DIS( fields
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faculty</th>
<th>Judicial Clerkship</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard Albert, Assistant Professor</td>
<td>Hon Beverley McLachlin C.J., Canada Supreme Court</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sharon Beckman, Associate Clinical Professor</td>
<td>Hon. Frank M. Coffin U.S. Court of Appeals, 1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; Circuit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Bilder, Professor</td>
<td>Hon. Francis D. Murnaghan, Jr. U.S. Court of Appeals, 4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Circuit</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. Joan Blum, Associate Professor of Legal Reasoning, Research &amp; Writing</td>
<td>Hon. Robert Braucher Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mark S. Brodin, Professor</td>
<td>Hon. Joseph L. Tauro U.S. District Court, Massachusetts</td>
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<td>R. Michael Cassidy, Professor</td>
<td>Chief Justice Edward F. Hennessey Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court</td>
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<td>Daniel R. Coquillette, Professor</td>
<td>Hon. Robert Braucher Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court</td>
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<td>Chief Justice Warren E. Burger U.S. Supreme Court</td>
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<td>Scott T. Fitzgibbon, Professor</td>
<td>Hon. Harrison L. Winter U.S. Court of Appeals, 4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Circuit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brian Galle, Assistant Professor</td>
<td>Hon. Stephen M. Orlofsky U.S. District Court for the District of N.J.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hon. Robert A. Katzmann U.S. Court of Appeals for the 2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Circuit</td>
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Kent Greenfield, Professor
Hon. Levin H. Campbell
U.S. Court of Appeals, 1st Circuit
Associate Justice David H. Souter
U.S. Supreme Court

Dean Hashimoto, Associate Professor
Hon. David L. Bazelon
U.S. Court of Appeals, D.C Circuit
Associate Justice William J. Brennan, Jr.
U.S. Supreme Court

Gregory A. Kalscheur, S.J., Associate Professor
Hon. Kenneth F. Ripple
U.S. Court of Appeals, 7th Circuit

Sanford N. Katz, Professor
Chief Judge J. Marvin Jones
U.S. Court of Appeals, Federal Circuit

Joseph P. Liu, Professor
Hon. Levin H. Campbell
U.S. Court of Appeals, 1st Circuit

Daniel Lyons, Assistant Professor
Hon. Cynthia Holcomb Hall
U.S. Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit

Judith A. McMorrow, Professor
Hon. Gilbert S. Merritt, Jr.
U.S Court of Appeals, 6th Circuit
Chief Justice Warren E. Burger
U.S. Supreme Court

David Olson, Assistant Professor
Hon. Jerry E. Smith
U.S. Court of Appeals, 5th Circuit

Mary-Rose Papandrea, Associate Professor
Hon. John G. Koeltl
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York

Hon. Douglas H. Ginsburg
U.S. Court of Appeals, D.C. Circuit
Associate Justice David H. Souter
U.S. Supreme Court

Intisar Rabb, Assistant Professor
Hon. Thomas L. Ambro
U.S. Court of Appeals, 3rd Circuit
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>James R. Repetti, Professor</td>
<td>Hon. Walter J. Skinner</td>
<td>U.S. District Court, Massachusetts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diane Ring, Professor</td>
<td>Hon. Jon O. Newman</td>
<td>U.S. Court of Appeals, 2\textsuperscript{nd} Circuit</td>
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<tr>
<td>James S. Rogers, Professor</td>
<td>Hon. Bailey Aldrich</td>
<td>U.S. Appeals Court, 1\textsuperscript{st} Circuit</td>
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<tr>
<td>David Wirth, Professor</td>
<td>Hon. William H. Timbers</td>
<td>U.S. Court of Appeals, 2\textsuperscript{nd} Circuit</td>
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**Judges Who Teach at BC Law (Visiting and Adjunct Professors)**

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Herbert Wilkins</td>
<td>Retired Chief Justice</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MA Supreme Judicial Court</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hon. Raymond Brassard</td>
<td>Associate Justice, MA Superior Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Paul A. Chernoff</td>
<td>Associate Justice, MA Superior Court (Recall Status)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. John C. Cratsley</td>
<td>Associate Justice, MA Superior Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Edward M. Ginsberg</td>
<td>Retired Associate Justice, Probate and Family Court Department, Middlesex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Scott L. Kafker</td>
<td>Associate Justice, MA Appeals Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Christine M. McEvoy</td>
<td>Associate Justice, MA Superior Court</td>
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</table>
# Judges Graduating from Boston College or Boston College Law School

## FEDERAL COURTS

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barbadoro, Paul</td>
<td>U.S. District Court of New Hampshire</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deasy, Michael J.</td>
<td>U.S. Bankruptcy Court of New Hampshire (Term expires March 2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dein, Judith G.</td>
<td>U.S. District Court of Massachusetts, Chief Magistrate Judge (Term expires February 2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federman, Rita</td>
<td>Magistrate Judge (part-time) USDC CDCA- Los Angeles (Expires December 2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrington, Edward F.</td>
<td>U.S. District Court of Massachusetts, Senior Judge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huvelle, Ellen Segal</td>
<td>U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Erik P. Kimball</td>
<td>US Bankruptcy Court, SD Florida</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kishel, Gregory F.</td>
<td>U.S. Bankruptcy Court of Minnesota, Chief Judge (Term expires September 2014)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kobayashi, Leslie</td>
<td>U.S. District Court of Hawaii, Magistrate Judge (Term expires March 2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamoutte, Enrique S.</td>
<td>U.S. Bankruptcy Court for Puerto Rico (Term expires June 2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagle, Margaret A.</td>
<td>U.S. District Court for the Central District of California, Magistrate Judge (Term expires July 2013)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Niedermeier, Jerome</td>
<td>U.S. District Court of Massachusetts, Magistrate Judge (Recalled)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olson, John K.</td>
<td>U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the S.D. of Florida</td>
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<tr>
<td>O’Toole, George</td>
<td>U.S. District Court of Massachusetts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Redden, James A.</td>
<td>U.S. District Court of Oregon, Senior Judge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thapar, Amul</td>
<td>U.S. District Court for E.D. Kentucky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaughn, Mark W.</td>
<td>U.S. Bankruptcy Appellate Panel, First Circuit (Term expires November 2021)</td>
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## STATE COURTS

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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Foster, George</td>
<td>Arizona Superior Court</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mahoney, Margaret R.</td>
<td>Arizona Superior Court (Maricopa County)</td>
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<tr>
<td>See, Ramona</td>
<td>California Superior Court (Los Angeles)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alander, Jon</td>
<td>Connecticut Superior Court</td>
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<tr>
<td>Callahan, Robert</td>
<td>Connecticut Superior Court (Referee)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foley, III, Francis J.</td>
<td>Connecticut Superior Court (Referee after Oct. 2011)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karazin, Edward R.</td>
<td>Connecticut Superior Court (Referee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moraghan, Howard J.</td>
<td>Connecticut Superior Court (Referee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pellegrino, Joseph H.</td>
<td>Connecticut Appellate Court (Trial Referee)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Court or Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blakely, Sheila G.</td>
<td>Deputy Chief Magistrate, Sussex County, Justice of the Peace Court, Delaware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winfield, Susan R.</td>
<td>District of Columbia Superior Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LaRose, Edward</td>
<td>District Court of Appeal, 2nd District (Lakeland)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Palmer, William</td>
<td>District Court of Appeal, 5th District (Daytona Beach)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goger, John</td>
<td>Georgia Superior Court, Fulton County</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thompson, Albert</td>
<td>Georgia State Court, Fulton County</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fong, Peter C.K.</td>
<td>Circuit Court, First Circuit, Hawaii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jones, Benjamin</td>
<td>Louisiana District Court, 4th Judicial District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Murphy, Jr. Joseph F.</td>
<td>Court of Appeals, Maryland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bernard, Julie</td>
<td>MA District Court, Appellate Division (Barnstable)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bernstein, Patricia</td>
<td>Boston Municipal Court</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blitzman, Jay</td>
<td>MA Juvenile Court (Lowell)</td>
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<td>Brady, Peter F.</td>
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<td>Brassard, Raymond J.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carey, William</td>
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<td>Carpenter, Don</td>
<td>MA District Court (Barnstable)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chaplin, Anne Kenney</td>
<td>MA Housing Court (BC undergrad)</td>
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<td>Chin, Richard J.</td>
<td>MA Superior Court</td>
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<td>Coffey, Kathleen E.</td>
<td>MA District Court (Jamacia Plain, BC undergrad)</td>
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<td>Connolly, Lynda M.</td>
<td>MA District Court (Marlborough)</td>
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<td>Connolly, Thomas E.</td>
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<td>Connor, Jr., John P.</td>
<td>MA Superior Court (BC undergrad)</td>
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<td>Connors, Thomas A.</td>
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<td>Corbett, John P.</td>
<td>MA Juvenile Court (Plymouth, BC undergrad)</td>
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<td>Cronin, James M.</td>
<td>MA Juvenile Court (Fall River)</td>
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<td>DelVecchio, Suzanne</td>
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<td>Dineen, James F. X.</td>
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<td>Donnelly, David</td>
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<td>Donnelly, Jr., Edward F.</td>
<td>Middlesex Probate and Family Court (Cambridge)</td>
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<td>Edwards, Wilbur</td>
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<td>Fahey, Elizabeth</td>
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<td>Nadeau, Jr., Gilbert J.</td>
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<td>O'Neill, Jr., Gerald F. (retired)</td>
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<td>Redd, Edward R.</td>
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<td>Reynolds, Edward J.</td>
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<td>Riley, William J.</td>
<td>MA District Court (Chelsea)</td>
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<td>Rouse, Barbara J.</td>
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<td>Sabra, Bernadette L.</td>
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<td>Spina, Francis X.</td>
<td>MA Supreme Judicial Court</td>
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Sragow, Roanne MA District Court
Stahlin, Jeremy A. MA Probate & Family Court
Sullivan, Anthony P. MA District Court (Charlestown)
Sullivan, Jr., Timothy F. MA District Court, Housing Court (Worcester)
Turcotte, David T. MA District Court (Fall River)
Waickowski, Paul S. MA District Court (Westborough)
Zaleski, Margaret MA District Court (Brighton)

Humphrey, Thomas E. Maine Superior Court
Wheeler, Joyce A. Maine District Court, 10th Judicial District

Hopper, Richard H. Minnesota District Court, Senior Judge
McGunnigle, George Minnesota District Court

Coolidge, Clyde R. New Hampshire District Court (Somersworth)
Devries, Sharon New Hampshire District Court (Portsmouth)
Frasier, Francis J. New Hampshire District Court (Hampton)
Gray, Douglas R. New Hampshire Superior Court
Groff, William J. New Hampshire Superior Court
Kent, David L. New Hampshire District Court (Plymouth)
Korbey, John A. New Hampshire District Court
Lind, Jr., Leo B. New Hampshire District Court (Concord)
McGuire, Kathleen A. New Hampshire Superior Court
Michael, Joseph New Hampshire District Court (Durham)
Murphy, Walter L. New Hampshire Superior Court
Snow, Brian R. New Hampshire District Court

Messano, Carmen New Jersey Superior Court, Jersey City

Shearing, Miriam Nevada Supreme Court

Angiollillo, Daniel New York Supreme Court, Appellate Div., 2nd Dept.
Badillo, Gilbert Civil Court (New Gardens)
Breslin, Thomas County Court (Albany)
Giacomo, William New York Supreme Court
Hubert, James W. New York County Court (Westchester County)
McGuirk, John K. New York Supreme Court
Miller, William New York City Criminal Court (Kings County)
Shanley, P. Michael New York City Court (City of Oswego)
Spain, Edward New York Supreme Court, Appellate Div., 3d Dept.
Tafuri, Anthony New York District Court (Suffolk County)
Teresi, Joseph New York Supreme Court, Albany County
Trost, Timothy J. Erie County Family Court
Wittner, Bonnie G. New York Supreme Court

Solovan, John Court of Common Pleas, Belmont County
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<td>Cohen, Denis</td>
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<td>Robinson, Rosalyn</td>
<td>PA Court of Common Pleas</td>
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<td>Vanston, Brendan</td>
<td>PA State Court</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bucci, Elaine</td>
<td>Rhode Island District Court (Administrative Judge)</td>
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<td>Indeglia, Gilbert</td>
<td>Rhode Island Supreme Court</td>
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<td>Robinson III, William P.</td>
<td>Rhode Island Supreme Court</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dooley, III, John A.</td>
<td>Vermont Supreme Court</td>
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<tr>
<td>Howard, David</td>
<td>Vermont Superior Court</td>
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</table>
JUDGES AND COURTS THAT HAVE HIRED BC LAW CLERKS
2000-2012

U.S. Supreme Court
Justice Stephen Breyer

U.S. Courts of Appeals

1st Circuit
Sr. Judge Levin Campbell
Judge Kermit Lipez
Sr. Judge Norman H. Stahl
Sr. Judge Bruce M. Selya (4)

2nd Circuit
Judge José Cabranes, New Haven, CT
Judge Richard Wesley, Genesco, NY
Office of the Staff Attorney (2)

3rd Circuit
Judge Thomas L. Ambro, Wilmington, DE
Judge Michael Chagares, Newark, NJ
Judge D. Michael Fisher, Pittsburgh, PA
Sr. Judge Richard L. Nygaard, Erie, PA
Judge Anthony J. Scirica
Judge Maryanne Barry, Newark, NJ (3)

4th Circuit
Judge Roger L. Gregory, VA

6th Circuit
Judge Martha Craig Daughtrey, TN (2)

7th Circuit
Office of the Staff Attorney, Chicago
Sr. Judge Kenneth Ripple
Judge Ann Williams (2)

8th Circuit
Judge Arlen Beam, Nebraska
Sr. Judge Myron H. Bright, Fargo, ND

9th Circuit
Sr. Judge Procter Hug, Jr., Reno, NV
Sr. Judge Stephen S. Trott, Boise, ID

10th Circuit
Judge Mary Beck Briscoe, Lawrence, KS
Judge Harris L. Hartz, New Mexico (3)
Judge Robert H. Henry, Oklahoma
Judge Paul J. Kelly, Jr., New Mexico
Judge Carlos Lucero, Denver, CO
Judge Michael R. Murphy, Denver, CO
Sr. Judge Stephanie Seymour, Oklahoma

Federal Circuit
Judge William Bryson
Judge Arthur Gajarsa
Judge Paul Michel

US Court of Appeals for the Armed Services
Judge James Berber

Current Through December 2011
U.S. District Courts

Alabama
Judge Mark Fuller
Judge W. Keith Watkins, M.D. Alabama
Judge Percy Anderson, Central District
Judge Lourdes Baird, Los Angeles
Judge Lorrenz, SD, San Diego
Judge Sammartino, SD, San Diego
Judge William Schwarzer, ND.
Judge Thomas Whelan, SD, San Diego (2)

California
Judge Douglas Woodlock
Judge William Young (4)
New Hampshire
Judge Paul James Barbadero (14)
Judge Joseph DiClerico
Judge Steven McAuliffe
New Jersey
Judge William G. Bassler
Judge Dennis M. Cavanaugh
Judge Mary Cooper, Trenton
Judge Jerome Simandle, Trenton
Magistrate Judge Karen Williams
New York
Judge Frederic Block, EDNY
Judge Dora Irizarry, EDNY (3)
Chief Judge Loretta Preska, SDNY
Senior Judge John Sprizo, SDNY (2)
North Carolina
Judge Robert Conrad, WDNC
Pennsylvania
Judge Christopher Connor, MDPA
Magistrate Judge Linda Caracappa
Rhode Island
Judge Ernest C. Torres
Judge Ronald Lagueux (3)
Judge Mary M. Lisi
Judge William E. Smith(2)
South Carolina
Judge Margaret Seymour
Texas
Judge Phillip Martinez, San Antonio
Judge John H. McBryde, Fort Worth
Judge Frank Montalvo, WDTX
Judge Hilda Tagle, Brownsville
Vermont
Judge Garvan Murtha
Magistrate Judge Jerome J. Niedermeier
Virginia
Judge Glen Conrad, WDVA
Judge Richard L. Williams

Current Through December 2011
West Virginia
Judge Joseph Goodwin (3)
Judge Irene Keely, WDWVA

US Court of International Trade
Judge Judith Barzilay

U.S. Bankruptcy Clerkships
Judge Mark Houle, CA
Judge Victoria Kaufman, CA
Judge W. Richard Lee, Fresno, CA
Judge Richard Neiter, CA
Judge Julie Wagner Brand, CA

Judge Peter Walsh, Delaware (2)
Judge Mary F. Walrath, Delaware

Judge Erik P. Kimball, SD Florida
Judge Raymond Ray, Florida

Judge John Dalis, Brunswick, GA (5)

Judge Carol Doyle, Chicago, IL

Judge Frank Bailey, Boston, MA (2)
Judge Carol Kenner, Boston, MA (2)
Judge William Hillman, Boston, MA (2)
Judge Joel B. Rosenthal, Worcester, MA (2)

Judge James B. Haines, Jr., Portland, ME (2)

Judge J. Michael Deasy, New Hampshire (2)
Judge Mark Vaughn, New Hampshire

Judge Raymond Lyons, New Jersey

Judge Gering, Utica, New York
Judge John Hoffman, Ohio

Chief Judge John C. Cook, Chattanooga, TN

Judge Frank J. Santoro, Norfolk, VA

Judge Robert Martin, Wisconsin

Current Through December 2011
State Courts and Judges

Alabama
Alabama Supreme Court
Alabama Superior Court
Judge James Wood

Arizona
Arizona Court of Appeals
Judge Maurice Portley
Judge Patricia Norris
Judge Cecil Patterson

Connecticut
Connecticut Supreme Court
Justice Joette Katz
Justice Zarella

Connecticut Appeals Court
Connecticut Superior Court

Delaware
Justice Carolyn Berger

District of Columbia
DC Court of Appeals
Judge John A. Terry

DC Superior Court (2)
Judge Burgess

Florida
Judge Polen, Court of Appeals, 4th District

Illinois
Judge Biebel, Presiding Judge of the Cook County Criminal Court

Maine
Maine Supreme Court
Justice Susan Caulkins
Justice John D. Levy
Justice Warren M. Silver, Bangor
Maine Superior Court (2)

Maryland
Maryland Court of Appeals
Judge Irma Raker

Massachusetts
Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court
Chief Justice Margaret Marshall (6) (retired)
Justice Robert J. Cordy (5)
Justice Judith A. Cowin
Justice Ralph D. Gants
Justice Francis X. Spina (5)
Justice Margot Botsford
Justice Barbara Lenk

Massachusetts Appeals Court
Justice Christopher Armstrong (retired)
Justice Susan S. Beck (2) (retired)
Justice William Cowin (retired)
Justice Reya Dreben (recall status)
Justice Fernande R. Duffly (2)
Honorable R. Malcolm Graham (2)
Justice Mark Green
Justice Mel Greenberg (retired)
Justice Scott Kafker (3)
Justice Gary Katzmann (2)
Justice Barbara Lenk (2)
Justice John Mason (retired)
Justice David Mills (3)
Justice Mitchell J. Sikora
Judge Ariane Vuono

Massachusetts Superior Court (several BC clerks per year)
Massachusetts Housing Court
Massachusetts Juvenile Court (2)
Massachusetts Land Court (3)
Massachusetts Probate & Family Court (7)

Note: Massachusetts Trial courts lost funding to hire clerks in 2009

Michigan
Michigan Appellate Court

Current Through December 2011
Nevada
Reno State Trial Court
Judge Janis Berry

New Hampshire
NH Supreme Court
Chief Justice John Broderick (2)
Justice Brock
Judge Robert Lynn

New Hampshire Superior Court (5)
New Hampshire Commercial Court

New Jersey
New Jersey Supreme Court
Justice Deborah Poritz

New Jersey Court of Appeals
Judge Edith Payne

NJ Superior Court
Judge Davidson
Judge Marianne Espinosa
Judge Harold Fullilove, Newark
Judge Carmen Messano
Judge David Morgan
Judge Sybil Moses
Judge Paul Innes
Judge Peter Doyne, Presiding Judge, Equity Division
Judge Rand
Judge Darrell Todd, Cape May

New Jersey Tax Court
Joseph Small

New Jersey Foreclosure Court (2)

New York
Justice Carmen Beauchamp Ciparick,
NY Court of Appeals (2)

Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Supreme Court
Justice Russell Nigro (retired)

Pennsylvania Superior Court
Judge Phyllis Beck

Court of Common Pleas
Judge Denis Cohen (9)
Judge David Wecht

Rhode Island
RI Supreme Court
Justice Francis X. Flaherty (2)
Justice Maureen Goldberg
Justice William P. Robinson III (11)
Justice Paul A. Suttell (2)

Rhode Island Superior Court

Texas
Texas Supreme Court

Vermont
Vermont Supreme Court
Justice John A. Dooley (2)

Vermont Superior Court (2)

Washington State
Washington Supreme Court
Justice Mary Fairhurst

Washington State Trial Courts (2)

International Courts
Supreme Court of Guam
Philippine Supreme Court
Probate Court for the US Virgin Islands

Current Through December 2011