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Introduction

Lawyers who have clerked for a judge often describe their clerkship as one of the defining moments of their legal careers. A judicial clerkship provides the opportunity to participate intimately in the development of the law with an experienced mentor as a guide. Most clerks find that their experience behind the bench and the ensuing relationship with their judge opens innumerable doors to interesting legal careers. A clerkship can bolster the strength of your candidacy for post-clerkships positions with law firms, other public and private legal employers, and is an important building block for a career in academia. Although judicial clerkships are competitive, especially at the federal level, any student with a genuine interest, regardless of grades or class rank, should consider one.

This manual will explain what a judicial clerkship entails, will help you evaluate what types of clerkships may best suit you, and will discuss aspects of the application, interview, and acceptance process. Perhaps the most important thing to remember as you consider applying, and go through the process, is to avail yourself of the resources in the Career & Professional Development Center (CPDC). Obtaining a judicial clerkship takes proper research and planning; not only can we direct you to resource materials, but we can also critique cover letters and other application materials, conduct mock interviews, assign you faculty advisors, direct you to alumni who have clerked, and more.

Resources for determining whether a clerkship is right for you:

• CPDC staff and faculty advisors (see below)
• Attachment I—Is a Clerkship Right For Me?
• “Is This Career For You” (Video), available at: https://oscar.symplicity.com/resources/career-video

What does a Judicial Clerkship Entail?

Judicial clerks take on a variety of responsibilities, which differ depending on the court and judge. Most clerks are hired to assist a specific judge (an “elbow” clerk), although some courts instead (or also) employ clerks to assist all or some of their judges (“floating” or “pool” clerks) or employ attorneys as staff attorneys for the court as a whole. Most clerkships are for a one or two-year term that will begin fall after law school graduation and typically after you have taken a bar exam. Some federal and state judges, however, prefer to hire attorneys with a few years of experience. Some judges also have permanent or “career” clerks, meaning that they do not hire on a regular basis. Since 2007, federal judges are limited to having one career clerk in chambers. All other clerks must be term clerks, meaning clerks hired for terms of four years or less. Though intended as a cost-savings measure, a secondary benefit of this change is that as career clerks are phased out more term positions have become available.

Federal Courts

U.S. Supreme Court. Clerkships with the U.S. Supreme Court are extremely competitive and applicants must have clerked for at least one year on a federal circuit court. The justices rarely hire from “off Broadway” law schools, and the chance of landing a clerkship at the U.S. Supreme Court is all but impossible, unless you have influential connections. A Supreme Court clerkship typically lasts for one year only.

Federal Appellate Courts (U.S. Courts of Appeal). There are thirteen such courts: the Federal Circuit (which hears appeals from the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, the U.S. Court of International Trade, and patent-infringement cases from the U.S. District Courts), DC Circuit, and First through Eleventh Circuits. Each judge may have up to four clerks. Circuit court clerkships typically last for one year only. Occasionally, judges hire term clerks to serve for two years. Rarely, a judge will offer both one-year and two-year clerkships. Clerks for Circuit Court judges have sometimes previously clerked for either a U.S. District Court judge or a high-level state appellate court. Landing a District Court clerkship will increase your chances of landing a follow-on clerkship on the U.S. Court of Appeals.

Federal Trial Courts (U.S. District Courts). There are ninety-four judicial districts throughout the country and U.S. territories. District Court judges are primarily responsible for hearing civil and criminal cases and sometimes appeals from specialized federal courts. Each judge may have up to two clerks. Most District Court judges hire their clerks for one year only, but two-year clerkships are common. In Oregon, many District Court judges continue to use career clerks.

Magistrate Judges (Federal Trial Courts). Apart from District Court judges, each United States District Court has Magistrate judges. A Magistrate judge is a federal trial judge appointed by the District Court judges to serve for a term of eight years. The role of Magistrate judges varies from district to district. In many districts, District Court judges assign, with the consent of the parties, civil cases to Magistrate judges for trial and pre-trial matters. Similarly, criminal cases are assigned to Magistrate judges on the consent of the parties, except for the trial of felony cases. In other districts, Magistrate judges do not regularly try cases but instead are primarily responsible for preliminary matters, such as the discovery process in civil cases and arraignment in criminal cases. A Magistrate judge may also be asked to rule on dispositive motions via “Report and Recommendation,” meaning the judge prepares an opinion, but the ultimate decision of how to rule on the matter rests with the District Court judge. Magistrate judges typically hire one clerk.
A Note on Magistrate Judges in Oregon: In Oregon, a clerkship with a Magistrate Judge is very similar to a clerkship with a District Court judge, at least for purposes of civil cases. In Oregon, civil cases are more commonly assigned to Magistrates with the consent of the parties than in other districts.

U.S. Bankruptcy Courts. Each district of the United States has a Bankruptcy Court. Most judges have clerks; some employ career clerks. If you want to practice bankruptcy law, there is no better clerkship than this one.

Specialized Courts. Most judges in the special courts listed below employ clerks, although qualifications vary and may include experience with another court or in practice.

U.S. Court of Federal Claims—hears suits by individuals and businesses (other than tax matters) against the federal government.


U.S. Tax Court—hears taxpayer appeals involving income, estate, and gift taxes.

U.S. Court of Military Appeals—three civilian judges review court martial conventions.

U.S. Court of Veterans Appeals—reviews decisions of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Administrative Law Judges. The federal government employs over 1,000 judges in 28 administrative agencies who hear cases pertaining to their particular agency. Some hire clerks. The Want’s Federal-State Court Directory contains a list of the administrative agencies with ALJs, and the Career & Professional Development Center (CPDC) has the results of a survey of ALJ hiring practices conducted in the spring of 2009. There is also a list of known and possible opportunities with ALJs in Attachment C of this Handbook.

A note on Active versus Senior Judges: In the federal system, Art. III judges—namely, Court of Appeals judges and District Court judges—fall into two categories. “Active” judges are those who have not yet reached a combined age (of at least 65) + years-of-service equal to 80 that would allow them to retire with full pay. Active judges hear full caseloads. When a judge becomes eligible to retire under the Rule of 80, the judge has the option of either remaining as an Active judge, retiring completely, or taking “Senior Status.” A judge who takes Senior Status can hear a reduced caseload if he or she wishes. Some Senior judges remain very busy, some even as busy as Active judges, while others hear very few cases, and some stop hiring law clerks altogether. Because the workload can vary greatly depending on the Senior judge, you should discuss who to target with your faculty advisors.

State Courts

State Appellate Courts. The duties of a judicial clerk for a state appellate court judge vary depending on the organization of the state’s court system. Most states, including Oregon, have both a Supreme Court and Court of Appeals. Some states have only a Supreme Court, others have a Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, but with the Court of Appeals hearing only criminal cases. Generally, the responsibilities of a clerk are similar to those in federal appellate courts. The number of clerks hired varies, but typically, Supreme Court justices hire two clerks, and Court of Appeals judges hire one to two clerks. The length of state court clerkships varies from one to two years. In Oregon, judges expect two years; in rare cases, a one-year clerkship is possible.

State Trial Courts. The hiring and use of clerks by state trial court judges varies state to state and often within the state. Duties are similar to federal trial courts except that there are often more administrative tasks and fewer research and writing projects (especially with respect to written opinions, which are rare in most courts). In some states, a clerkship with a trial court judge is almost exclusively administrative, and little to no legal research and writing occurs in the position.

Some states have additional courts, such as the Oregon Tax Court, and these judges may hire clerks. For more information about the Oregon courts see Attachment A—Clerkships with the Oregon State Courts and Attachment B—Judicial Clerkships with the Oregon Appellate Courts.

Advantages of Clerkships

The advantages of a clerkship may vary depending on the responsibilities given to the clerk, which in turn depends on the type of court (federal or state, appellate or trial) and the particular judge. Advantages may include:

- Gaining personal insight into the judicial process; namely an opportunity to observe and understand the judicial system;
- Developing legal research, writing, and analysis skills; understanding the practical decisions that lawyers must deal with; and learning effective advocacy;
- Learning good (and bad) litigation skills, what makes a good brief, a good persuasive argument, and what a judge does/does not want (i.e., what makes a good, bad, or excellent attorney);
- Obtaining broad exposure to different areas of the law;
- Developing a mentor relationship with a judge;
- Gaining exposure to the legal profession in a given substantive or geographic area;
- Public service.

**Faculty Testimonials.** Above all, a clerkship will most likely be the best experience and legal job you will ever have. Consider the following testimonials from faculty members who have clerked:

**Bill Funk:** I clerked for Judge James Oakes on the Second Circuit in 1973–1974. First, it was the most fun legal job I ever had, and I didn’t have to work that hard. The judge was a great guy. Second, clerking was what directly led me to my next job, working in the Office of Legal Counsel in the US Dept of Justice, where Antonin Scalia was my boss. He in turn was the person who encouraged me to go into teaching and wrote recommendations for me. Third, I have lots of great memories involving more than one case. One stands out, however, in which the panel voted to affirm a conviction of a person who had appealed challenging the admission of evidence he claimed had been seized as the result of an unconstitutional search. My judge was assigned the opinion, and he tasked me with writing the initial draft opinion. I kept trying, but it wouldn’t write, so I asked him if I could take a shot at drafting a reversal, finding the search unconstitutional. He said sure; I did; he was convinced, as were the other two judges, and Mr. Alverado was set free.

**Tomas Gomez-Arostegui:** I clerked from 1997–1998 for Judge Edward Rafeedie, a U.S. District Court Judge in Los Angeles, and from 1998–1999 for Judge John C. Porfilio, who sat on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit in Denver. Both experiences were amazing. I worked closely with both judges and worked on some fascinating cases. But more importantly, it took the mystery out of judging and litigating more generally. At the District Court, I analyzed over 100 motions to dismiss, about 50 summary judgment motions, and just about every other attorney request you can imagine that came through our doors. Given the intensity and breadth of the work, one year of clerking at the District Court turned out to be the equivalent of about 2.5 years of private practice in a large law firm. Clerking on the Court of Appeals differed in that I had much more time to think about the issues, and our work, not surprisingly, had a much broader impact. In both courts, we heard and ruled on some fascinating cases. At the District Court, we analyzed numerous IP cases, including some copyright cases that have ended up in several copyright casebooks. At the Court of Appeals, we heard the appeals of two defendants in the Oklahoma City bombing case, and the infamous Singleton case.

**Lydia Loren:** I clerked for Judge Ralph B. Guy, Jr. on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit from 1992–1993. One month into my clerkship I remember discussing an upcoming case with my judge. In both writing and orally I had summarized the facts, the procedural posture, and the arguments being made by the parties. I then asked him how he thought the case should come out. He looked at me, somewhat puzzled, and said that it was not up to him how the case should come out but that it was up to the law. Prior precedent and the statute would determine the outcome, not him. It was a lesson that stuck with me, and it was just one of many real life legal lessons I learned while clerking. To be sure, reading many appellate briefs, watching oral arguments, researching important legal issues, and writing draft opinions for the judge’s consideration, were all a part of my clerkship experience. But I also learned to appreciate that judges are just people seeking to understand and apply the law fairly. This insight helped me tremendously once I was in practice. When I appeared in front of any judge I was far more at ease and confident in the courtroom.

**What Judges Look For**

The preferred qualifications for judicial clerkships can be as varied as the courts and judges themselves. Some clerkships are very competitive because of the particular judge, stature of the court, or a desirable geographic location. Federal appellate circuit court clerkships are the most competitive followed by federal district court clerkships and then state appellate court clerkships. State trial court clerkships are typically the least competitive.

**Grades.** Many federal and state appellate judges value grades and may look only at students from the top 5, 10, 20, or 25% of the class. Historical data indicate that students with the following class ranks have the best chance of obtaining the following types of clerkships:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clerkship Type</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Court of Appeals</td>
<td>Top 5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. District Court (District Court Judge)</td>
<td>Top 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. District Court (Magistrate Judge)</td>
<td>Top 15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Supreme Court</td>
<td>Top 25% (Oregon: 5–15%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Appellate Court</td>
<td>Top 25% (Oregon: 20%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Trial Court</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As with other jobs, the importance of where you are in the class may depend on the entirety of your credentials—i.e., other professional experiences and activities, pre-, during, or post-law school. Grades are usually less important for state trial court judges. It is more important to emphasize class rank than GPA, because there is a trend toward grade inflation at many schools and Lewis & Clark does not
have a high curve. Grades in particular courses, such as Federal Courts for federal clerkships, may also be important. Indeed, if you are considering a federal court clerkship, taking Federal Courts is near mandatory.

**Law Review.** If you are aiming for a federal or state appellate court clerkship, it will be to your advantage to “write on” to a law review if you were not invited on. Many judges (though not all) value membership on a law review because it evidences your research, writing, and analytical skills and ability. They also favor those students who are elected in their final year to serve on the editorial board of the review, as this signals additional experience and that your colleagues thought highly enough of you to promote you.

**Other Factors.** Judges consider many additional factors: moot court experience, legal clinic experience, prior work experience and work during law school, extracurricular activities, interest in practicing in the community/state (particularly among state court judges), and extremely strong recommendations (especially from professors, and especially if they have any connection to the court or judge). Your writing skills can also be evidenced through other experiences and activities such as work product, excellent recommendations, or other published writings (legal or nonlegal). Judges love to see students who have published a student note or comment with one of our school’s law reviews or even a law review from another law school. More than one publication is even more helpful. Personality, character, and maturity will also play a vital role in the decision process once you get an interview—a judge will want to see how you “fit” with the rest of his/her staff. This will be especially the case if the judge typically only hires one law clerk.

**Compensation**

**Salaries—State.** State court salaries typically range from $30,000 to $60,000. For Oregon, trial court clerks typically start around $32,000 and appellate, tax, and supreme court clerks typically start around $46,300. The 2013 Guide to State Judicial Clerkship Procedures, available in CPDC and online at [forms.vermontlaw.edu/career/guides/](forms.vermontlaw.edu/career/guides/) (contact CPDC for login information), contains a complete listing of state courts and includes starting salary ranges.

**Salaries—Federal.** Federal salaries are set by pay grades with steps between grades that vary with location. Typically, judicial clerks start at federal pay grade JSP-11. The basic pay level at JSP-11 is $60,790, but many locations have a cost-of-living adjustment. Thus, for Portland, federal judges typically start law clerks straight out of law school at $61,126. Judges may at their discretion start clerks at a higher pay step based on experience, grades, law review participation, work in a legal aid clinic, and other factors. For multiple-year clerks, judges typically increase the clerk’s pay grade to JSP-12 after one year. For Portland, JSP-12 is $73,265 at pay step one. A complete listing of federal pay grades and steps can be found at:


**Bonuses and Seniority.** In addition, federal clerkships may yield significant financial and promotional benefits. Federal clerks who enter private practice following a term clerkship typically receive a judicial clerkship bonus (as much as $50,000 at large law firms in larger legal markets for a single year or $70,000 for two years) and receive firm “credit” in both pay and promotion. For example, if a graduate clerks one year for a federal District Court judge and then one year for a federal Court of Appeals judge, the student could (in a large market, such as Los Angeles or New York) receive a starting bonus of up to $70,000 and two years of seniority for promotion purposes and compensation credit, such that the attorney would begin as a third-year associate.

Unfortunately, law firms in Portland are less generous. Many firms offer some advancement credit for years spent as a judicial clerk, but few offer a bonus, and those that do only offer around $10,000. Most of Portland’s larger firms, however, will allow a new associate to defer their start date to complete a clerkship. If you spend time as a summer associate at a firm, it is important to verify your firm’s policy on judicial clerkships, and if they are not generous enough for you, consider other firms.

Graduates wishing to work for the federal government after completing their clerkship also receive credit for their time spent as clerks. The federal pay grades apply to federal government attorneys with advancement based partially on years of work experience. For federal attorney positions, time spent as a judicial clerk counts year for year as attorney experience allowing you to start at GS-12 after a 1 year clerkship, or at GS-13 after a two year clerkship. For Portland, GS-13 is $87,123 at pay step one.

**How Do I Get This Process Started?**

1. **Meet with CPDC & Obtain Faculty Clerkship Advisors.**

When you are ready to consider a clerkship, even if you are not sure whether you would like to clerk, inform CPDC and we will assist you in scheduling a meeting. Your CPDC counselor will help you determine whether a clerkship is right for you and, if so, where and how to apply. Your CPDC counselor will also set you up with two faculty clerkship advisors, direct you to resources for researching courts and judges, and may connect you with former and current alumni clerks. Your CPDC counselor and faculty advisors can help review your application materials and conduct mock interviews. The sooner you obtain your advisors the better. Students are encouraged to obtain their advisors early in the process. **Contact CPDC immediately.**
2. Choose Where and to Whom to Apply.

Location. Where do you want to clerk? What is the competition for the location? Popular locations tend to be more competitive. Would you like to live in the location for up to two years (if the clerkship is for a two-year term)? Do not apply where you absolutely would not go, but do not be too narrowly focused either. This is crucial, particularly with federal court clerkships. There are very few judges in Oregon that hire term clerks on a regular basis. Limiting yourself to Oregon, or even the Pacific Northwest, is almost always a bad idea.

Keep in mind that if you receive an interview, the government will not reimburse your travel expenses. Plan for these expenses when applying. NOTE: For students who obtain an interview with a federal district court judge, federal court of appeals judge, or a state appellate judge, your travel expenses may be reimbursable, courtesy of a clerkship promotion fund created by Matthew Bergman, an alumnus of our law school and former federal clerk.

Court. Do you meet the court’s hiring criteria or have other qualifications that set you apart? Does the clerkship fit your goals for your legal career? If, for example, you seek a career in academia you should apply for a federal appellate court clerkship. If, on the other hand, you aspire to a career as a litigation attorney, a clerkship with a trial court may provide a better and more relevant learning experience. Can you accept the salary? The one or two years of experience at a lower salary, however, will usually pay off by opening future career opportunities. Are you willing to spend one to two years clerking before you start practice?

Judge. The clerkship application process is probably the most competitive legal job market in existence. You may be able to set yourself apart by identifying judges that share a similar background with you (e.g., same undergraduate or law school, other professional degrees, etc.). You should also consider applying to judges who have had Lewis & Clark students or alumni work as interns, externs, or clerks. In addition, many alumni are themselves judges and are familiar with the school and its quality. Many federal judges have been to Lewis & Clark Law School for training in environmental law or to attend one of the many conferences the school has hosted.

- See Attachment J for a comprehensive list of online and print resources for researching judges.
- See Attachment K for a list of judges that have hired Lewis & Clark alumni.

How Many Applications? How many judges you decide to apply to may vary. Be realistic in deciding where to apply but do not limit yourself. The first consideration is how much you want a judicial clerkship—if getting a clerkship is the most important issue, then apply broadly to many different courts and geographic regions. At the other extreme, if you only want a clerkship with a particular judge or any judge within a particular city or state, then apply to a more limited number of judges. Do not apply to a judge if you are sure you would not accept a clerkship if an offer was extended; judges will often expect an immediate answer and you may not be able to wait until you hear from other judges. It is extremely bad form to refuse an offer from a judge.

3. Determine When and How to Apply.

Federal Courts. Federal judges hire at various times. Some federal judges hire as early as the fall semester (circa October or November) of a student’s 2L year; that is to say, approximately 20 months before the clerkship will actually begin. Most others seem to begin the hiring process in the spring semester of the 2L year. A few judges conduct interviews during the summer between 2L and 3L year. Therefore, it is critical that students be ready to start applying for clerkships by the late fall/early spring of their 2L. The above years should be adjusted for part-time students. Thus, an evening student would apply during their 3L year, rather than during their 2L year.

Also, it remains possible for students in their final year of law school (3L or 4L year) to apply for a federal clerkship. Just keep in mind that you will be applying for a job that typically will not start for at least a year after you graduate. Graduates can apply for clerkships too. Indeed, some judges prefer to hire law clerks that have one or more years of practice experience under their belts. Just keep in mind that most judges will hire their law clerks for a particular term around the same time. So even if you are a 3L/4L or a graduate, you will want to keep track of the regular hiring cycle that applies to 2Ls.

Additionally, sometimes judges hire outside the normal cycle. A judge might have a sudden need for a new law clerk. This might occur because one of their current law clerks is departing early. Or perhaps the federal judges was recently appointed and thus needs to hire law clerks who can begin their clerkships in as short as a week. CPDC and your faculty advisors can help you keep abreast of these types of developments. But in order to keep track of these out of sequence appointments, it is important to keep checking OSCAR. You can also look for postings on the CPDC online job board, and you can review the regularly updated list of federal judicial confirmations at www.uscourts.gov/JudgesAndJudgeships/JudicialVacancies/CurrentJudicialVacancies.aspx.

There are four resources for determining when a judge is hiring and how to apply:

- Online System for Clerkship Application and Review (OSCAR), www.oscar.uscourts.gov: OSCAR is the federal judicial clerkship and staff attorney clearinghouse and application system. Many judges will create accounts, post positions as they become available, and indicate how to apply to their chambers. Although OSCAR is the best resource for finding out about federal clerkship opportunities, it is not comprehensive. Judges’ participation is voluntary. Prospective applicants can obtain basic clerkship information without registering for OSCAR, but must create an OSCAR account to search for clerkship vacancies, save customized
search results, receive email updates on new clerkship opportunities, and apply for positions through OSCAR. Applicants can register for OSCAR in June following the conclusion of their 1L year.

- **NW Consortium of Law Schools Judicial Clerkship Database**, link available on CPDC Judicial Clerkship website (username and password available from CPDC): A database containing hiring and application information about federal and state judges in Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The website is searchable and allows you to, among other things, pull up information about specific judges and find out when and where to send your application materials.

- **CPDC Staff**: Each fall, CPDC staff call all of the federal district and appellate judges in Oregon to clarify their hiring practices for the upcoming hiring season. Contact CPDC for more information. Also, make sure to get on the CPDC email listserv, as often clerkship hiring announcements are propagated through that medium.

- **Phone calls**: If you are unable to determine the application deadline for a particular judge through any of the means identified above, you can and should call the judge’s chambers to obtain the information.

**How to Apply.** The judges who have created profiles on OSCAR will indicate whether they accept applications online through OSCAR, by paper, email, and/or fax. OSCAR allows students to review application requirements for individual judges, select judges to whom to apply, submit application materials online, and manage and track what documents they have submitted to individual judges. Judges who accept online applications through OSCAR are able to review applications and can sort and manage submitted applications through the OSCAR system.

To apply through OSCAR: Applicants must create an OSCAR account to submit applications through the OSCAR system. OSCAR allows applicants to add materials to the system a little at a time. However, all requested application materials must be uploaded to the system and “finalized” before the application deadline.

OSCAR imposes a 100-application limit per applicant for clerkship positions. OSCAR does not limit the number of applications for staff attorney and pro se, death penalty, and bankruptcy appellate panel law clerk positions. Applicants will regain application slots when positions are marked “filled” or when they withdraw applications.

OSCAR also allows applicants to update their law school grade sheets in finalized applications.

To apply to outside of OSCAR: If a judge has indicated that he or she does not accept online applications through OSCAR, or the judge does not have an OSCAR posting, you should send your application via mail unless another process (such as email) has been expressly stated as preferred by the judge.

**State Appellate Courts.** Deadlines vary from state to state but typically occur during spring semester of the 2L year through early fall semester of the 3L year. Some courts have one deadline and require one application for all judges in all courts (Oregon is an example). Other states require that you apply directly to each individual judge or justice. Some state appellate judges may have different deadlines and application procedures, even within the same court. The Oregon appellate courts post application information with CPDC beginning in January or February; the deadline to apply is typically in mid-April.

- **Attachments A and B** explain the judicial clerkship hiring process for Oregon courts.

- **The Guide to State Judicial Clerkship Procedures**, available in hardcopy in the CPDC Resource Library and online at forms.vermontlaw.edu/career/guides/ (contact CPDC for login information): Contains details about the clerkship hiring procedures for trial and appellate courts in all 50 states and U.S. territories, along with hiring timelines, website listings, and contact information.

- **NW Consortium of Law Schools Judicial Clerkship Database**, link available on CPDC Judicial Clerkship website (username and password available from CPDC): A database containing hiring and application information about federal and state judges in Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The website is searchable and allows you to, among other things, pull up information about specific judges and find out when and where to send your application materials.

**State Trial Courts.** State trial court judges typically hire later, during spring of the 3L year of law school or after graduation. There may or may not be any uniformity in the hiring process among judges within the same court. For example, Lane County has a consolidated hiring process, much like the Oregon appellate courts, with one application deadline in the spring of students’ last year. In contrast, Multnomah County judges hire individually as needed. If you are interested in a trial court outside the state of Oregon, you are advised to consult the Guide to State Judicial Clerkship Procedures and NW Consortium of Law Schools Judicial Clerkship Database (see above) or call the court directly for more information about their hiring process. Occasionally, state trial judges will send job postings to CPDC, which will appear on CPDC’s job postings website.

**4. Other Timing Considerations**
Timing Clerkships with Prior Offers of Post-Graduation Employment. Many students who received a permanent offer from a law firm after they spend the summer as a summer associate may think they are precluded from applying for judicial clerkships because they have already accepted a firm’s offer. Likewise, many 2L students may be reluctant to apply for summer associate positions with larger firms, thinking that this can prevent them from applying for a judicial clerkship the next fall. Many firms, however, are more than happy to defer a student’s start date for one to two years for the student to complete a clerkship.

Many judges will be hiring early, therefore, you may have a clerkship lined up before you receive offers from firms. If you intend to apply for a judicial clerkship, be sure to inform the firm right away and keep them informed of what you are doing. Many will allow you to accept an offer for post-graduate employment and still seek a clerkship. It is critical that if you are in this position, you talk with CPDC and review the hiring policies in Chapter 1 of your Career & Professional Development Center Handbook.

Reconciling State and Federal Clerkship Deadlines. Sometimes, there is some conflict in application deadlines between the Oregon courts and federal courts. Whereas Oregon will consider applications in the spring of the student’s 2L year, some federal judges consider applications during the summer after a student’s 2L year. A student who wants a federal clerkship may feel they must skip the Oregon court process. Accepting an Oregon clerkship and then reneging so you can accept a federal clerkship is, of course, completely unacceptable. CPDC staff and your faculty clerkship advisors will work with you to help conceive the best strategy.

Last Minute Possibilities. Inevitably, some students will find themselves still searching for a state appellate or federal court clerkship in their final year of law school. One possibility for getting a state appellate or federal court clerkship is to plan on working your way up by looking for a state trial court clerkship and then applying to higher court positions that begin in the fall one year after you graduate. The other possibility is to keep looking for positions starting directly after graduation; these occasionally appear late in a student’s final year.

Application Materials

Your application for each judge will generally include a cover letter, résumé, law school transcript, undergraduate transcript(s), writing sample, and at least three letters of recommendation. Be sure, however, to read the posting carefully, or if not posted, call the judge’s chambers to ask what materials the judge requires. Everything must be impeccably proofread. With so many high-quality applicants, typos and other small mistakes can be an excuse to reject your application at first glance. Judges seek law clerks with strong research and writing skills, and attention to detail. Everything in your application packet (including your cover letter and résumé) is considered a writing sample. By starting early, you will not need to rush when putting your application together and will have more time for proofreading.

Your application must make you stand out. Most judges receive hundreds of applications from bright and capable law students. One way to stand out is to highlight interesting prior work experience. Often, including your interests on your résumé can help break the ice in an interview. Geographic preference is also very important; if you have some tie to a judge’s jurisdiction, let the judge know. Most importantly: Have CPDC and your faculty advisors review your application materials before sending them out!

Resume.

If your qualifications improve after you send your résumé to the judge (e.g., you are appointed to the Law Review Editorial Board), be sure to send an updated résumé highlighting your latest accomplishments.

Cover Letter.

A well-drafted cover letter may increase your chances of obtaining an interview; a poorly-written, unprofessional letter will negatively impact those chances. A cover letter is an opportunity to highlight your experiences, how they have prepared you for a clerkship, and to articulate why you are interested in a position with this judge or court. In some instances, it will make sense to customize your cover letter to the particular judge to whom you are applying or the particular region. Judges are very interested in knowing whether you sincerely want to work for them or if they are just one employer on a long list. Remember, your cover letter is a writing sample in itself. It must be polished, concise, customized, and engaging.

- See Attachment D – How to Address Correspondence – for the proper way to address the Judge
- See Attachment G for sample cover letters

Letters of Recommendation.

Because judges may receive hundreds of applications, they use letters of recommendation to distinguish among the many qualified candidates. Most judges require two letters of recommendation; some want three, including most federal judges and the Oregon appellate courts. In the case of a judge who wants two letters, at least one of these letters must be from a law school professor. If the judge requests three, then ideally two should be from law school professors. Often, the non-law-school letter will come from an attorney for whom you worked during an externship or summer position. It is not uncommon to have an extra letter of recommendation in your packet. Thus, if
Faculty Recommendation Request Procedure:

- As soon as possible (ideally one month before your application is due): Ask faculty members to start writing recommendations. You may do this before you have selected judges to whom you will apply. Waiting too long will not allow your professors enough time to draft well-written letters.

- When requesting letters of recommendation for more than one judge, you must supply your faculty recommenders or their assistants with an Excel spreadsheet containing contact information and your application method for each of the judges to whom you are applying. To create your spreadsheet, you must use the Excel template available at: [http://law.lclark.edu/live/files/4633](http://law.lclark.edu/live/files/4633)
  
  - If you are applying to federal judges, gather contact information by downloading the current Judge List available on CPDC’s Judicial Clerkships webpage (lclark.edu email login required; graduates should email CPDC for a copy of the list); find the judges you are applying to; and copy the rows for those judges to your recommendation spreadsheet.
  
  - If you are applying to state judges, consult the Guide to State Judicial Clerkship Procedures and the NW Consortium of Law Schools Judicial Clerkship Database for contact information.

- If you request additional letters of recommendation after your initial batch, you must provide your recommenders or their assistants with a spreadsheet containing the additional judges.

you have two excellent letters from practicing attorneys, in addition to two letters from professors, then you can certainly submit four letters with your application.

When deciding whom you should ask to write your letters of recommendation, remember that the best letters come from people who can speak from personal knowledge about you and your work, especially your research and writing skills. A letter from a professor who does not really know you, beyond the simple fact that you scored an A+ on her exam, is not a very good letter. Start during your first year to develop relationships with your professors. One of the best things you can do to prepare early in law school is to take a small seminar class so a professor can get to know you and your legal writing. That will ensure that one or two faculty members will know you well enough to write personalized letters of recommendation. If there is a particular professor you would like to have write your letter of recommendation, become actively involved with the professor as a research or teaching assistant, enroll in directed research, or do a volunteer project. The professor will become acquainted with you and your work and will be in a better position to write a glowing recommendation.

Faculty members know that students will be asking for recommendations. Do not hesitate to ask; however, give them plenty of time—at least one month if possible—to prepare the letters. Make sure you give each reference all the correct contact information for the judge, including any important information they need to know about the judge’s chambers, any contacts they may have with the judge or her colleagues, any familiarity with cases, etc. If you will be applying to several judges, you must create an Excel spreadsheet of judges for your faculty recommenders and their assistants. That way, we can create the mail merge for the letters.

Letters of recommendation can either be sealed in a separate envelope and included in the packet with your other application materials, or sent separately. If a judge does not indicate a preference, we recommend that you include sealed letters of recommendation along with your other materials in one application packet. That will decrease the possibility that your letters of recommendation become misplaced. The reference letters should be on letterhead of the person writing the letter and be placed in a sealed envelope. The recommender can put his or her signature across the seal. If you do have letters sent separately, be sure to note in your cover letter that those letters will be arriving separately. It is also best, if the cover letter is arriving in a separate envelope, that somewhere on the outside of the envelope there is a notation that states, “Reference letter for John Smith” so the judge’s staff can easily locate your materials. If you are submitting applications through OSCAR, CPDC can explain how to upload the recommendations online.

Resist any requests that you draft the letter of recommendation. It is important that your recommenders write the letter (not you!) and that they include comments that make it clear they really know your work, your abilities, and that they highly recommend you for the clerkship. If someone insists that you write the letter of recommendation, try to talk to them. If that doesn’t help, talk with your faculty advisors or come and talk to CPDC.
**Writing Sample.**

Your writing sample must reflect your very best efforts. It is worth a call to the judge’s chambers for guidance regarding what length writing sample is appropriate if that information is not included in the position posting. If you have several writing samples to choose from, select the one that is the best example of your writing. Assuming you have two samples of equal quality, focus on what will appeal to the judge. For example, a federal judge would be more interested in a federal law topic than a state law topic. Your sample should be brief (10 or fewer pages) and solely your own work. Sometimes you can include a second, lengthier writing sample as part of your application (e.g., your Capstone paper). Include a cover page that indicates where the sample is from and what citation format you followed. If you are considering using work you prepared for an employer while in law school, you will want to redact any confidential information from the memorandum and obtain consent from your employer. Avoid using a sample that is heavily redacted. Your cover page should indicate that you received permission from your employer to use the work as a writing sample. If you use an excerpt, be sure to include information that orients the reader as to the sample’s relation to the whole. Your cover page should also indicate that the writing sample is your own work, particularly when it comes from work that was eventually filed in court. The judge and his staff will want to know that they are reading the draft you wrote and not the one that other attorneys heavily edited before filing or sending it on to a client. Your faculty clerkship advisors can help you decide which sample is most appropriate. Naturally, be sure to proofread.

**Waiting to Hear From the Judge**

Once you have submitted your application materials, the waiting begins. Do not make repeated phone calls to a judge’s chambers. Selective phone calls, to ask about where the judge is in the hiring process, are acceptable. If you receive an interview with one judge outside Portland, you may inform other judges in that same geographical area that you will be interviewing with another judge there, to give them the opportunity to schedule an interview during your visit. It is also acceptable to call a judge’s chambers to say that you will be visiting the area and to request an opportunity to see the judge while you are there.

Some judges send letters of regret to students whom they decide not to interview, and some judges never respond to applications. Do not assume that judges who do not respond are not interested; they may simply make decisions later than other judges on their court. Until you confirm that a judge has completed the hiring process, you should treat your application as pending.

**Interviewing**

The selection of a judicial clerk is a very subjective and personal decision for a judge. Most judges are interested in finding out about who you are as opposed to questioning your legal knowledge, although substantive legal questions may be asked. The interview test is frequently, in part, a personality match because a clerk becomes part of the court “family,” and working in chambers is an inherently intimate experience. Judges will also be interested in your career goals and how a clerkship would help advance your objectives. Remember to relax and treat the interview as a conversation. All of the applicants the judge chooses to interview are highly qualified on paper. Through the interview process, judges are looking for a good personality “fit.”

Substantive questions, when they do arise, often relate to areas of law where the judge could reasonably expect you to have some knowledge. A judge or her staff might ask, for example, for you to speak about an area of law covered in your Capstone paper or your writing sample. Occasionally, judges or their staff may ask substantive questions that are totally unexpected. Your faculty advisors will counsel you on how to best answer those types of questions.

Sometimes, you will be interviewed by other members of the judge’s staff (secretary, clerks, etc.) and their opinions will be given great deference by the judge. When talking with these individuals recognize that you are still being interviewed, and be respectful of everyone in the courthouse.

Prepare for your interview with thorough research about the judge, and their opinions, if possible. Reread your writing sample and any publications listed on your résumé. Know yourself, why you want to be a judicial clerk, and why you want to work for a particular judge and that particular court and that particular jurisdiction. Have some questions prepared that you want to ask the judge, current clerk(s), and his or her staff. Students who are interviewing with federal or state appellate court judges are strongly encouraged to do at least two mock interviews with their faculty advisors and/or CPDC staff.

Some judges may conduct initial interviews by phone. Others may be interested in interviewing candidates by video-conference. CPDC has the ability to set up a video-conference interview for you either through Skype or through the standards used by traditional video conferencing hardware. To arrange for a video-conference interview through either of these systems, contact CPDC.

After your interview, do not forget to promptly send a thank you letter to the judge. Keep the note short, but feel free to tie up any loose ends. If you interacted significantly with any members of the judge’s staff, consider sending thank you letters to them as well. One way to handle a thank you letter is to send it to the judge, thanking him or her, and then in the letter asking the judge to thank the law clerks and staff on your behalf. Proofread carefully, and ensure that your thank you letter is free of any errors; you don’t want to lose an offer based on a poorly written letter!
Resources for preparing for judicial clerkship interviews:

- **Attachment E—Possible Interview Questions.**
- **Attachment J—Comprehensive List of Online and Print Resources for Researching Judges**
- CPDC’s judicial interview database: Contact CPDC to see if other students and alumni have interviewed with the judge and, if so, what the judge asked about during the interview.
- Alumni who have clerked for the judge or in that jurisdiction. Contact CPDC for contact information. See also **Attachment K**, which contains a list of L&C graduates who have clerked.
- Mock interviews with faculty clerkship advisors and CPDC staff.

**Offers**

When a judge offers you a clerkship, you may immediately accept. Many judges will expect an answer on the spot. Indeed, some offers are known as “exploding offers,” meaning that they expire within a short period. If you need some time to think it over, some judges will give you a short amount of time—usually just a day or two. The more competitive the court, however, the less likely you will be given time to decide. If you receive an offer from one judge but are still waiting to hear from a judge with whom you would rather work, it is permissible to say something like: “I just interviewed with Judge B, and would like to give him the courtesy of a telephone call to let him know I received an offer from you before I respond.” Then call Judge B to say that you have an offer and must respond as soon as possible. Of course, if Judge B is not prepared to make a decision, then you must decide.

Promptly after accepting an offer, *please inform CPDC of your success and withdraw in writing all other outstanding applications*, especially any applications pending with judges who have indicated you were being seriously considered. In addition, you should withdraw your application as early as possible in the process if you decide that you do not want to clerk for a particular judge.

**Strategies for Obtaining Great Clerkships**

**Start Early!**

The earlier you decide to pursue a clerkship, the more time you have to become acquainted with the faculty, obtain valuable work experience, and prepare your application materials. Additionally, if you wait too long to apply, you may find that the most desirable judicial clerkships have been filled. This section discusses some strategies you can use to increase your chances of obtaining a clerkship.

**Grades and Curricular Activities.**

Academic grades and related honors are the factors judges most often look at when making hiring decisions; however, judges look at other factors as well. These factors include law-journal participation, moot-court participation, recommendations from people they know and respect, writing ability, research skills, prior work experience, and personality. Remember, the judge is going to work closely with you for at least a year, and finding the proper ‘fit’ can be as important as your academic credentials.

**Extern or Volunteer for the Judge or Court Where You Want to Work.**

An externship is like a very long interview. If you do quality work during your externship and the judge likes you, she may hire you. There are judges – including some in Portland – who hire clerks from their externs. Choosing the right place to extern involves early planning. If you are interested in learning more about the possibility of externing during the school year and/or summer, make an appointment with a CPDC counselor.

If an externship does not fit into your schedule, some judges will take students as volunteer law clerks. Check the NW Consortium Judicial Clerkship Database to see if the judge has indicated a willingness to take volunteer law clerks. If you are unsure, make a quick call to the judge’s chambers to inquire about the possibility. Volunteering for a judge results in many of the same benefits that an externship for credit provides: research and writing experience, exposure to the court system, and the opportunity to work closely with a judge and her clerk(s).

**Network with Visiting Judges.**

The law school often has special events that judges attend (i.e., Board of Visitors, moot court competitions, Environmental Training Conference, Breakfast with Judges, etc.). Check the CPDC online Calendar of Events for information on when judges may be visiting the school. If you would like to clerk for a judge who is coming to the campus, consult with the hosting dean or faculty member to see if an interview can be arranged.

**Get to Know Faculty Members.**

Letters of recommendation, particularly from law faculty members, are a critical part of your application packet. It is imperative (especially if you anticipate applying for a federal judicial clerkship) that you work with and get to know a few law faculty members. When writing a letter
of recommendation, a faculty member needs to be able to comment on your intellectual capacity, analytical abilities, research and writing skills, as well as your demeanor, personality, and work ethic. Begin interacting with faculty members early in your law school career.

How can you get to know faculty members? Ideas include:

- Apply to be a Research Assistant for a faculty member who teaches in your area of interest, or apply to be a Legal Writing Teaching Assistant;
- Speak up in class and talk to the professor after class, or visit them during office hours to ask questions;
- Take smaller seminar classes and actively participate;
- Do your very best work on any papers or projects;
- Do an independent study research project with a professor;
- Do an externship and get to know your faculty supervisor;
- Interact with faculty members and involve them in your student group activities—they can be a terrific resource when planning guest speaker programs or presentations.

Although faculty members will be very generous with their time and will help you in the clerkship process, you must allow them to get to know you and to see you demonstrate the skills that will make you a strong candidate for a judicial clerkship.
Attachment A – Clerkships with Oregon State Courts

The system of state courts in Oregon includes the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, the Circuit Courts, the Tax Court and the District Courts. Justice Courts, those conducted by the justices of the peace, operate under state law but are established by county governments. Municipal Courts and state administrative tribunals operate outside the state system but within legislative direction.

The Oregon Supreme Court consists of seven judges, all elected at large. Since 1977, its primary function has been the discretionary review of Court of Appeals’ decisions. It also hears direct appeals in death penalty, Tax Court cases and bar disciplinary cases, and certain other cases, and has original jurisdiction over mandamus, habeas corpus, and other special proceedings.

The Oregon Court of Appeals, the intermediate appellate court, was established by statute in 1969. It consists of 13 judges, all elected at large. It is the court for first appeal by right from Oregon trial courts and most administrative agencies.

The Oregon Tax Court is a court of statewide jurisdiction and consists of one judge and three magistrates. The Tax Court has exclusive statewide jurisdiction over all questions of law or fact arising under the state tax laws and has the powers of a circuit court.

The Supreme Court, Court of Appeals and Tax Court sit in Salem, the state capital, and occasionally in other cities in Oregon.

Oregon’s Circuit Courts are organized by county and are of general jurisdiction. This means the Circuit Courts hear all cases, regardless of subject matter, amount of money involved or severity of the crime alleged.

Justices of the Peace operate the Justice Courts, which boards of county commissioners have authorized, but their operation may not extend to any city in which there is a District Court. A Justice Court may try most types of civil cases if the amount claimed is not more than $7,500.

The Oregon Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Tax Court, hire judicial clerks in a systematic manner each year in the spring of a student’s 2L year for clerkships beginning the following fall after graduation. See Attachment B. The Lane County Circuit Court hires clerks during the early spring of a student’s 3L year. The only other two Circuit Courts that hire judicial clerks—Multnomah County and Clackamas County—hire as vacancies occur throughout the year. Oregon’s Justice Courts and Municipal Courts do not have judicial clerks.
Attachment B – Judicial Clerkships with the Oregon Appellate Courts

Each Oregon Supreme Court Justice hires one law clerk with whom they work directly; Court of Appeals judges have either one or two clerks. The Tax Court hires one clerk for the magistrate division and one for the judge.

Law clerks are normally hired for two-year terms.

Clerks for the Oregon Court of Appeals assist with drafting opinions. Clerks for the Oregon Supreme Court draft opinions and memoranda on petitions for review.

Educational Requirements.
Requires possession of a J.D. from an ABA-accredited law school. Oregon State Bar membership is not required, but some judges may prefer that you take the bar exam prior to starting.

Salary and Benefits.
Salary differs each year and current figures can be obtained from that year’s job posting. Benefits include fully paid employee medical, dental, and life insurance.

Application Process.
Specific application information is contained in the yearly job announcement provided by the courts in January or February of each year. The deadline is usually in mid-April of a student’s 2L year. Check the CPDC Job Postings, and your email, for the announcement.

Applicants wishing to specify a preference for a particular court, justice, or judge should do so when applying. If no preference is stated, the application will be circulated to all hiring judges of each court. It is highly recommended that you do not state a preference for a particular judge or justice, but rather allow your application to be considered by each member of the bench who may be hiring a clerk.

Selection Process.
Interviews are conducted in June unless other arrangements are made. Applicants are notified in early June if they have been accepted for an interview. Most offers are extended in July.
Attachment C – Opportunities with Federal Administrative Law Judges

APPLYING FOR CLERKSHIPS WITH FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES

There are approximately thirty federal executive agencies that use administrative law judges, or ALJ’s. Some ALJ’s hire law clerks or staff attorneys to assist them with performing legal research and drafting memoranda and orders, among other things, in connection with their quasi-judicial functions. There is no centralized application process in which the ALJ’s in the various federal agencies participate to hire their clerks. Rather, the hiring process varies agency-by-agency.

For those interested in clerking with a federal ALJ, there are several ways to learn of what opportunities are available and how to go about applying for them. Students should contact the agencies in which they are interested and inquire directly to determine whether the ALJ’s are hiring clerks and the process to apply. Below is a list of the federal agencies that we understand currently have ALJ’s and their points of contact. Students should also check the online job postings on Symplicity (request reciprocity from University of Oregon School of Law for access) and www.usajobs.gov as federal agencies occasionally announce openings for clerkship positions on those websites.
Department of Agriculture
Peter M. Davenport
Chief Administrative Law Judge
1049 South Building
1400 Independence Ave., SW, Washington, DC 20250-9202
Ph: (202) 720-6383
Fax: (202) 690-0790
http://www.dm.usda.gov/oaljdecisions/about.htm

Commodity Futures Trading Commission
Office of Proceedings
Administrative Law Judge (Vacant)
1155 21st Street, NW, Washington, DC 20581
Ph: (202) 418-5504
Fax: (202) 418-5532
http://www.cftc.gov/index.htm

Department of Education
Allan Lewis
Chief Administrative Law Judge
Office of Administrative Law Judges
470 L’Enfant Plaza, East, SW, Room 2132
Washington, DC 20202-4533
Allan.lewis@ed.gov
Ph: (202) 619-9714
Fax: (202) 619-9726
http://oha.ed.gov/organizations.html

Environmental Protection Agency
Susan L. Biro
Chief Administrative Law Judge
Franklin Court Building
1099 14th Street, NW,
Washington, DC 20005
buri.susan@epa.gov
http://www.epa.gov/oalj
Ph: (202) 564-6255
Fax: (202) 565-0044
http://www.epa.gov/oalj/

Federal Communications Commission
Richard L. Sippel
Chief Administrative Law Judge
445 12th Street, SW.
Washington, DC 20554
Richard.sippel@fcc.gov
Ph: (202) 418-2280
Fax: (202) 418-0195
http://www.fcc.gov/office-administrative-law-judges

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Curtis L. Wagner
Chief Administrative Law Judge
888 First Street, NE.,
Washington, DC 20426
Curtis.wagner@ferc.gov

Ph: (202) 502-8500
Fax: (202) 219-3289
http://www.ferc.gov/about/offices/oaljdr.asp

Federal Labor Relations Authority
Charles R. Center
Chief Administrative Law Judge
1400 K Street, NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20424-0001
center@flra.gov
Ph: (202) 218-7950
Fax: (202) 482-6629
http://www.flra.gov/ALJ

Federal Maritime Commission
Clay G. Guthridge
Chief Administrative Law Judge
800 North Capitol Street, NW, Rm. 1088
Washington, DC 20573-0001
cguthridge@fmc.gov
Ph: (202) 523-5750
Fax: (202) 566-0042
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review
Commission
Robert J. Lesnick
Chief Administrative Law Judge
1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Rm. 1414
Washington, DC 20004-1710
rlesnick@fmshrc.gov
Ph: (202) 434-9958
Fax: (202) 439-9949
http://www.fmshrc.gov/

Federal Trade Commission
D. Michael Chappell
Chief Administrative Law Judge
600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Rm. 106
Washington, DC 20580
Ph: (202) 326-3637
Fax: (202) 326-2427
http://www.ftc.gov/ftc/alj.shtm

Dept. of Health and Human Services, Dept. Appeals Board
Constance Tobias, Chair
Cohen Building
330 Independence Ave., SW. Mail Stop 6127, Rm. G-644
Washington, DC 20201
constance.tobias@hhs.gov
Ph: (202) 565-0200 Fax: (202) 565-0238 http://www.hhs.gov/dab/

Department of Health and Human Services,
Food and Drug Administration
Daniel J. Davidson (HF-3)
Administrative Law Judge
5600 Fishers Lane, Rm. 9-57
Rockville, MD 20857
Ph: (301) 827-7120
Fax: (301) 594-6800
http://www.fda.gov/

Department of Health and Human Services,
Office of Medicare Hearings and Appeals
Nancy J. Griswold
Chief Administrative Law Judge
1700 North Moore Street
Arlington, VA 22209-1912
nancy.griswold@hhs.gov
Ph: (703) 235-0635
Fax: (703) 235-0700
http://www.hhs.gov/omha/index.html

Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
Arthur A. Liberty
Chief Administrative Law Judge
1707 H Street, NW, 11th Floor
Washington, DC 20006
Ph: (202) 254-0000
Fax: (202) 254-0011


Department of the Interior
Janet A. Goodwin
Acting Director, Office of the Director
Office of Hearings and Appeals
801 North Quincy Street, Suite 300
Arlington, VA 22203
http://www.doi.gov/oha/about-oha-director.cfm
Ph: (703) 235-3800
Fax: (703) 235-0184

International Trade Commission
Charles E. Bullock
Chief Administrative Law Judge
500 E Street, SW., Rm. 317-1
Washington, DC 20436
Charles.bullock@usitc.gov
http://usitc.gov/index.htm
Ph: (202) 205-2694
Fax: (202) 205-1852

Department of Justice
Executive Office for Immigration Review
Robin M. Stutman
Chief Administrative Hearing Officer
Skyline Towers
5107 Leesburg Pike, Room 2519
Falls Church, VA 22041
Ph: (703) 305-0864
Fax: (703) 305-1515
http://www.justice.gov/eoir/ocahoinfo.htm

Department of Justice
Drug Enforcement Administration
DEA Office of the Administrative Law Judges
John J. Mulrooney
Chief Administrative Law Judge
1550 Crystal Drive, 9th Floor
Arlington, VA 22202
Ph: (202) 307-8686

Department of Labor
Stephen L. Purcell
Chief Administrative Law Judge
800 K Street, NW, Suite 400N
Washington, DC 20001-8002
Purcell.stephen@dol.gov
Ph: (202) 693-7542
Fax: (202) 693-7365
http://www.oalj.dol.gov/

Merit Systems Protection Board
Deborah M. Miron, Director
Office of Regional Operations
1615 M Street, NW
Washington, DC 20419
Ph: (202) 653-7200
Fax: (202) 653-7130
http://www.mspb.gov/index.htm
National Labor Relations Board
Robert A. Giannasi
Chief Administrative Law Judge
1099 14th Street, NW, Suite 5400 East
Washington, DC 20570-0001
Ph: (202) 501-8800
Fax: (202) 501-8686
http://www.nlrb.gov/who-we-are/division-judges

National Transportation Safety Board
Alfonso J. Montano
Chief Administrative Law Judge
Office of Administrative Law Judges
490 L’Enfant Plaza East, SW., Rm. 4704
Washington, DC 20594
Ph: (202) 314-6150
Fax: (202) 314-6158

Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission
Covette Rooney
Chief Administrative Law Judge
One Lafayette Center
1120 20th Street, NW, Rm. 990
Washington, DC 20036-3457
Ph: (202) 606-5405
Fax: (202) 606-5409
http://www.oshrc.gov/about/ALJ_bios.html

Department of the Treasury
Office of Financial Institution Adjudication
C. Richard Miserendino Administrative Law Judge
Office of Thrift Supervision
1700 G Street, NW. Washington, DC 20552
Ph: (202) 906-6000
Fax: (202) 906-5798

Securities and Exchange Commission
Brenda P. Murray
Chief Administrative Law Judge
100 F Street, NE., Suite 2557
Washington, DC 20549
Ph: (202) 551-6030
Fax: (202) 777-1031
http://www.sec.gov/alj.shtml

Small Business Administration
Christopher Holleman
Administrative Law Judge
Office of Hearings and Appeals
409 Third Street, SW.
Washington, DC 20416-0005
Christopher.holleman@sba.gov
Ph: (202) 401-8200
Attachment D – How to Address Correspondence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Address on letter and envelope</th>
<th>Salutation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Debra Bice
Chief Administrative Law Judge
5107 Leesburg Pike, Rm. 1500
Falls Church, VA 22041
Ph: (703) 605-8500
Fax: (703) 605-8501
Debra.bice@ssa.gov

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Walter J. Brudzinski
Chief Administrative Law Judge, Rm. 6302
Commandant (CG-00J)
2100 Second Street, SW., Stop 7000
Washington, DC 20593-7000
Ph: (202) 372-4440
Fax: (202) 372-4964
http://www.uscg.mil/alj/

Ronnie A. Yoder
Chief Administrative Law Judge
Office of the Asst. Secretary for Administration
Office of Hearings
1200 New Jersey Ave., SE
Washington, DC 20590
Ph: (202) 366-2142
Fax: (202) 366-7536
http://www.dot.gov/mission/administrations/administration/hearings

James G. Gilbert
Administrative Law Judge
Colonial Place
2101 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22201-3078
Ph: (703) 812-1909
Fax: (703) 812-1901
http://about.usps.com/who-we-are/judicial/welcome.htm
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>U.S. Supreme Court</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Chief Justice</td>
<td>The Chief Justice of the United States</td>
<td>Dear Chief Justice:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Address</td>
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<tr>
<td>Associate Justice</td>
<td>Justice (Surname)</td>
<td>Dear Justice (surname):</td>
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<td>The Supreme Court of the United States</td>
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<th><strong>U.S. Court of Appeals</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Chief Judge</td>
<td>Honorable (full name)</td>
<td>Dear Judge (surname):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chief Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the _____ Circuit</td>
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<td>Address</td>
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<tr>
<td>Judge or Senior Judge</td>
<td>Honorable (full name)</td>
<td>Dear Judge (surname):</td>
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<td>United States Court of Appeals for the ___ Circuit</td>
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<th><strong>U.S. District Court</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Chief Judge</td>
<td>Honorable (full name)</td>
<td>Dear Judge (surname):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chief Judge, United States District Court for the _____ District of ____</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Address</td>
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<tr>
<td>Judge or Senior Judge</td>
<td>Honorable (full name)</td>
<td>Dear Judge (surname):</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United States District Court for the ___ District of ____</td>
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<td>Address</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Other Federal Courts</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Chief Judge</td>
<td>Honorable (full name)</td>
<td>Dear Judge (surname):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chief Judge, (Court)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Address</td>
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<tr>
<td>Judge</td>
<td>Honorable (full name)</td>
<td>Dear Judge (surname):</td>
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<td>Court</td>
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<td>Address</td>
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<p>| <strong>State Supreme Court</strong> |  |  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Chief Justice</strong></th>
<th>Honorable (full name)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the State of (state name)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Justice</strong></td>
<td>Honorable (full name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice Supreme Court for the State of (state name)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other State Courts</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Chief Judge (Appellate)</strong></td>
<td>Honorable (full name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Judge/Presiding Judge (Court)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Presiding Judge (Trial)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Judge</strong></td>
<td>Honorable (full name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Address</td>
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</table>
## Attachment E – Possible Interview Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions a Judge Might Ask a Judicial Clerkship Applicant</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Why do you want to clerk?</td>
<td>15. What have you learned from participation on law review or in a moot court or clinical program?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Why this particular court? Why me?</td>
<td>16. Why aren’t you on law review? Why aren’t you on the editorial board of your law review?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. What do you hope to learn from a clerkship?</td>
<td>17. Tell me about the courses (grades, professors) you had in law school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Why do you want to clerk in this city (state, region)?</td>
<td>18. To which judges (courts) have you applied?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. What do you consider to be your greatest strengths? Weaknesses?</td>
<td>19. How would you approach this particular issue, case, problem?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. What qualities do you have that might make you a valuable law clerk?</td>
<td>20. Do you prefer to work with others or independently?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. What are your short-term legal career goals?</td>
<td>21. How do you view the long hours and low pay associated with a judicial clerkship?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. What are your long-term legal career goals?</td>
<td>22. If you and I disagree about a certain issue, would you have any problems drafting an opinion incorporating my viewpoint?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Do you plan to take the (state) bar exam?</td>
<td>23. What interests do you have outside of law school?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Do you plan to practice in this state?</td>
<td>24. What questions do you have for me?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Where (location/type of employer) do you hope to practice after your clerkship?</td>
<td>25. Is there anything else you want to tell me about yourself?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. What type of law interests you most? The least?</td>
<td>26. Which of my opinions have you read?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Describe your work experience (pre/during law school).</td>
<td>* Talk in detail re: article, writing sample, something on your résumé.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Describe the work you perform for your law review.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Attachment F – Clerkship Application Checklist

☐ Narrow Your List of Courts/Judges
Review Clerkship binder, on-line resources, almanacs, biographies and talk to professors. Ask attorneys in the area which judges work well with their clerks. Refer to the CPDC resources which include a list of Lewis & Clark Law School graduates who have clerked for particular judges (and are willing to be contacted).

☐ Determine Application Requirements
Check the following: Judicial Clerkship online resources, WestLaw/LEXIS Clerkship Databases, Boley Law Library, CPDC resources, and the Guide to State Judicial Clerkship Procedures. If the application requirements are not available, call the judge’s chambers.

☐ Request Letters of Recommendation
You will want letters from both law professors and legal employers.

☐ Draft Cover Letters
See advice/samples. Try to emphasize something unique about yourself.

☐ Have Your Materials Reviewed
Bring your cover letter, résumé, and other application materials into CPDC for review. Have your materials reviewed by your faculty advisors.

☐ Obtain Letters of Recommendation
It is helpful to the judge if you gather all of your application materials together (including sealed letters of recommendation) and mail them in one envelope.

☐ Submit Your Completed Application Materials so That They Are Received by the Deadline Date
Keep a list of what materials you submitted to each judge, in case a judge’s chambers calls and wants to discuss a portion of your application.

☐ Supplement Your Application with Grades, etc.
If you have significant new developments in your qualifications send the updated information with a short letter requesting them to supplement your application.
NOTE: This is a standard letter for clerkship applications. It represents one, not necessarily the best, approach for such letters to take. Use it as one example among many, not as a model for your own.

Ima Law Student
12345 SW Terwilliger Blvd., Portland, OR 97219 (503) 555-5555 istudent@lclark.edu

September 1, 2012

The Honorable Milton L. Schwartz
United States District Judge
Eastern District of California
2504 United States Courthouse
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Judge Schwartz:

I am writing to apply for a clerkship in your chambers for the (hiring year you are interested in applying for) term.

I would like to highlight the year I spent as an extern to The Honorable Diarmuid F. O’Scannlain, United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit. My work with Judge O’Scannlain proved to be the most rewarding intellectual experience of my life. I composed bench memoranda on a myriad of civil and criminal cases, prepared draft opinions, traveled with Judge O’Scannlain on calendar, and helped him prepare for oral argument. Beyond the technical skills necessary to work effectively as a law clerk, I also learned to appreciate the weighty responsibility that such a position entails. Having worked on two death penalty cases, I learned to diligently explore every possible argument while remaining dispassionate to personal biases and commitments. Judge O’Scannlain has graciously indicated that he would welcome personal inquiries concerning the work I performed for him.

Since leaving Judge O’Scannlain’s chambers, I have further enhanced my knowledge of federal practice and procedure as a research assistant to Professor Arthur B. LaFrance. Professor LaFrance is currently editing and updated a version of Federal Litigation, a Legal Services Corporation practice manual. I am also presently enrolled in a course in federal jurisdiction. These activities, combined with my work for Judge O’Scannlain, would enable me to bring to your chambers a broad knowledge and experience with federal civil and criminal law and the judicial process.

I hope that you will carefully consider me for a clerkship in your chambers and look forward to the privilege of an interview. Serving as your law clerk would not only be a privilege from which I would greatly benefit, but also one I would much enjoy.

Respectfully,

I. Law Student
The Honorable Otto R. Skopil, Jr.  
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit  
555 S.W. Yamhill  
Portland, OR 97204  

Dear Judge Skopil:  

I am writing to apply for a clerkship in your chambers for the 2012-13 term.  

It has long been a goal of mine to clerk on the federal level. I look forward to the intellectual challenges and the opportunity for personal and professional growth that a clerkship is sure to offer. I have been fortunate to have several mentors who themselves have clerked for the federal courts in years past. Hearing of their positive experiences further convinced me that I would benefit greatly from a clerkship.  

My educational and personal background has prepared me well for the duties of a judicial clerk. I received my undergraduate degree in History and Liberal Studies. This double major required me to write an average of five papers a semester. I was able to increase my skill levels in both writing and research during these years. My academic performance during my first year of law school afforded me the opportunity to be a member of the Lewis & Clark Law Review this year. In my role as a member, I have been given the task of editing parts of each article that we will publish in the next year. This experience has made me more aware than ever of the value of clear and thoughtful writing. Finally, I was a summer associate with the Portland firm of Tonkon Torp LLP. The skills I demonstrated while working at this excellent firm will enable me to bring to your chambers a solid familiarity with federal civil and criminal law and the judicial process.  

I would like to point out that I have worked full-time since the age of sixteen. The challenge of juggling a full school schedule, family and work has not always been easy but it has been a wonderful teacher of efficient time management and responsibility.  

My wife and I have been very happy in Portland and plan to make it our home for a long time to come. I can think of no better beginning to my legal career than clerk ing in your chambers. I hope you will consider me for a clerkship and I look forward to the privilege of an interview.  

Respectfully,  

I. Law Student
*Demonstrating a connection to an area outside of Oregon*

**Ima Law Student**  
12345 SW Terwilliger Blvd., Portland, OR 97219  
(503) 555-5555  istudent@lclark.edu

September 1, 2012

The Honorable John Smith  
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit  
20614 U.S. Courthouse  
601 Market Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19106

Dear Judge Smith:

I am very interested in a clerkship with your chambers beginning in August 2012. Because I am originally from Philadelphia and still have family in the area, I am eager to return to the region to begin my legal career.

It has long been a goal of mine to clerk for a federal court. I look forward to the intellectual challenges and the opportunity for personal and professional growth that a clerkship is sure to offer. I have been fortunate to have several mentors who themselves clerked on the federal level in years past. Hearing of their positive experiences further convinced me that I would benefit greatly from a clerkship.

My educational and personal background has prepared me well for the duties of a judicial clerk. I received my undergraduate degree in History and Liberal Studies. This double major required me to write an average of five papers a semester. I was able to increase my skill levels in both writing and research during these years. My academic performance during my first year of law school afforded me the opportunity to take part on the Lewis & Clark Law Review this year. In my role as a member, I have been given the task of editing parts of each article that we will publish in the next year. This experience has made me more aware than ever of the value of clear and thoughtful writing. Finally, I most recently was a summer associate with Tonkon Torp LLP, a Portland based mid-sized civil practice firm. The legal skills I developed through my position with this well-respected firm will enable me to bring to your chambers a solid familiarity with federal civil practice and the judicial process.

Although I have thoroughly enjoyed my time in the Pacific Northwest, and believe I have received an outstanding education at Lewis & Clark, I look forward to returning home. I can think of no better beginning to my legal career than to clerk in your chambers. I have no immediate plans to be in the Philadelphia area but would gladly travel for the privilege of an interview with you. I can also be available at your convenience by phone or for a video conference interview through our law school's video conferencing system.

Thank you for your consideration and I hope to hear from you regarding an interview.

Respectfully,

I. Law Student
**The following two letters are samples for the Oregon appellate courts. Notice that the letters are addressed to Mr. Barnum, in the Personnel Division, but that the salutation is directed to the judges and/or justices of the court(s) to which the applicant is applying.**

**Ima Law Student**  
12345 SW Terwilliger Blvd., Portland, OR 97219  
(503) 555-5555  
istudent@lclark.edu

March 3, 2013

Mr. Michael Barnum  
Personnel Division  
Oregon Judicial Department  
1163 State Street  
Salem, OR 97310

Dear Your Honor:

I am writing to apply for a judicial clerkship position with the Oregon Supreme Court and the Oregon Court of Appeals. I am a second year student at Lewis & Clark Law School, and I plan to take the July 2013 Oregon Bar Examination.

As my résumé indicates, I served as an intern judicial clerk to the Honorable ________ during the summer of 20__. This opportunity increased my comprehension of the federal courts, particularly motion and trial practice. During my internship, I reviewed summary judgment motions, drafted memoranda and judicial opinions, analyzed attorney fee awards, and assisted at trial and pre-trial proceedings. I found the internship interesting, educational, and challenging, which confirmed my interest in working as a judicial clerk upon graduation.

Having worked in the federal trial court, my interest now is to serve in one of the Oregon appellate courts. The opportunity will complement both my formal studies and my trial court experience by providing insight to the state appellate process and state law. Additionally, my goal as a judicial clerk is to use my strong writing and analytical skills to assist the court in continuing its efficient and effective administration. In working towards these goals, I will gain the added benefit of sharpening my lawyering skills and building skills necessary to become a respected appellate advocate.

My work experience and interests are diverse. Before attending law school, I owned and managed a closely held printing franchise, where I oversaw the work of thirteen employees and the timely production of over 200 printing orders each week. During law school, in addition to serving as Articles Editor for the Lewis & Clark Law Review, I am currently the Senior Teaching Assistant for both the advanced and introductory writing courses under the direction of Professors Steven Johansen and Daryl Wilson. Commencing May 21, 2012, I will join the Portland office of ________________ as a law clerk, where I hope to gain additional practical experience.

I am hard working, mature and pride myself in a job well done. As a judicial clerk, I will draw upon my practical experience and formal studies, and will conduct myself as a professional of the highest integrity. I look forward to meeting with each of you to discuss my qualifications. Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,

I. Law Student
John Edward Smith  
1234 Main St. • Vancouver, Washington 98683 • (360) 555-0880 • email@lclark.edu  

February 28, 2013  

Mr. Michael Barnum  
Personnel Division  
Oregon Judicial Department  
Supreme Court Building  
1163 State Street  
Salem, OR 97310  

To the Justices of the Oregon Supreme Court, and Judges of the Oregon Court of Appeals and Oregon Tax Court:  

I am a second-year student at Lewis & Clark Law School and am very interested in a judicial clerkship position beginning in August 2013. I have enclosed my résumé, transcript, writing sample, and letters of recommendation. After reviewing these materials, I hope you will agree that I would be an asset as a judicial clerk with the Oregon courts.  

I am interested in clerking for you because I believe a judicial clerkship will allow me to round out my legal education and better prepare me for the practice of law. My positions before law school allowed me to assist in the law making process as well as witness how those laws are enforced by administrative agencies. During law school, my clerking experience has provided me with some insight on the roles attorneys play in the legal system. While I believe all three positions, coupled with my law school experiences, have given me a good basis from which to launch my legal career, working for a judge will provide me with insights into the practice of law that these experiences combined cannot.  

Following law school, I plan to take the Oregon Bar Exam and hope to work for a law firm with a litigation practice. I believe a judicial clerkship in your court can help me in this endeavor in three ways. First, I imagine that as your clerk not only would I be able to see how judicial decisions are made, but I would also learn what it takes to be an effective advocate. Second, right now I am unsure of exactly what area of law I want to practice in and am hoping the broad exposure I would get as your clerk will help me in this decision. Finally, as you can see by my writing awards, I have been able to develop strong legal writing and analysis skills. However, I hope that by researching and assisting you with your opinions, I will be able to sharpen these skills even further.  

Thus far I have been fortunate to have worked for, and with, some wonderful people. Most of my prior positions have been in small offices that have been filled with high quality, energetic people, all driven by the same goal: to produce outstanding work. I know how to be serious about my work without taking myself too seriously. If the above description sounds like the type of candidate you are looking for, I would appreciate the opportunity to meet with you to further discuss my experiences and your expectations for the clerkship. Thank you for your consideration.  

Respectfully,  

John E. Smith
Attachment H – Sample Thank You Letter

Mary Smith
10978 SW Durham Rd., #67 • Tigard, OR 97224 • (503) 624-2114 • marysmith@hotmail.com

June 28, 2012

Honorable Elizabeth L. Perris
U.S. Bankruptcy Court
1001 SW Fifth Avenue, #700
Portland, OR 97204

Dear Judge Perris:

Thank you for the opportunity to interview for the judicial clerkship position available with your chambers. Talking with you, and with your staff, about the everyday workings of the Bankruptcy Court confirmed my interest in the position. It would be a tremendous learning experience for me and, in turn, I believe my skills and experience would allow me to positively contribute to the work done by the Court.

Again, thank you for taking the time to interview me for the position and I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Respectfully,

Mary Smith
Attachment I – Is A Clerkship Right For Me?

This is meant to serve as a brief assessment for students contemplating applying for a judicial clerkship.

Do you enjoy working in a relatively small setting with few co-workers?

• Most judicial chambers have few staff members; depending on the court and judge, there may be one other clerk present, and one or more office staff.

Do you prefer a more academic-type experience, reviewing legal briefs, and do you enjoy conducting legal research and writing?

• Judicial clerkships are, at their heart, research and writing positions. If you do not enjoy these tasks, a clerkship is probably not the best job for you. Appellate-level courts, in particular, provide a more academic experience—almost an extension of law school itself. Clerks in appellate courts will delve more deeply into a given substantive area and the relevant case law than their trial court counterparts.

Do you prefer a lively work environment, and to work on multiple tasks at once, and prefer almost daily contact with a variety of people?

• If so, then a clerkship in a trial court may be ideal. Trial courts will provide insight into the courtroom’s day-to-day operations, which can sometimes become quite hectic. Clerks are involved in every stage of the proceedings, and are often called upon to not only research legal issues and draft opinions, but to organize evidence and receive trial exhibits, interact with counsel and handle jury management during trials.

Do you have financial, familial, or other constraints that make your starting salary an overriding concern? Is the prospect of a temporary position unattractive?

• Clerkships typically pay less than associate positions with law firms. Be honest with yourself: can you afford to work as a clerk for one or more years? And consider the potential expense of relocating—either temporarily or permanently—if necessary. Also, some students are anxious to begin their “permanent” legal career, and for them, the thought of having to conduct another job search in one or two years is particularly daunting.

Please see a counselor in the Career & Professional Development Center to help you further explore whether a clerkship is right for you. And should you decide a clerkship is right for you, the Office can assist you with the clerkship application process, court and judge selection and how to build a successful application.
Attachment I – Key Resources for Researching Clerkships and Judges

Resources for researching federal judges:

- **Online System for Clerkship Application and Review (OSCAR)**, www.oscar.uscourts.gov: OSCAR is the federal judicial clerkship and staff attorney clearinghouse and application system. Many judges will create accounts, post positions, and indicate how to apply to their chambers and whether or not they are following the Hiring Plan. OSCAR is the best resource for finding out about federal clerkship opportunities, but is not comprehensive. Judges’ participation is voluntary. In 2012, over 70 percent of the federal judiciary created OSCAR accounts, but only about half posted positions. Prospective applicants can obtain basic clerkship information without registering for OSCAR, but must create an account to search for clerkship vacancies, save search results, receive email updates on new clerkship opportunities, and apply for positions through OSCAR. Applicants can register for OSCAR starting in the spring of their 2L year.

- **NW Consortium of Law Schools Judicial Clerkship Database**, link available on CPDC Judicial Clerkship website (contact CPDC for login information): A database containing hiring and application information about federal and state judges in Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The website is searchable and allows you to, among other things, pull up information about specific judges and find out when and where to send your application materials.

- **Oregon Chapter of the Federal Bar Association**, http://oregonfba.org: Chapter newsletters contain updates on the activities of the federal courts in Oregon and occasionally profiles of newly-confirmed federal judges.

- **Almanac of the Federal Judiciary**: a two-volume, semi-annually updated directory of all federal judges containing biographical information, evaluations submitted anonymously by attorneys, and summaries of noteworthy opinions. Available in Reference Section of Boley Law Library and online through Westlaw (“AFJ” is the database identifier).

- **Alliance for Justice, Judicial Selection Project**, www.afj.org/judicial-selection/: Provides information about the names and number of judges in each Circuit and their demographic breakdowns. You can also find out about a particular judges’ ethnicity and which president appointed him or her.

- **Federal Judicial Center**, http://www.fjc.gov: contains the Federal Judges Biographical Database, which you can use to create customized lists of judges based on nominating president, type of court, dates of service, or demographic groups.

- **U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Legal Policy, Judicial Nominations**, http://www.justice.gov/olp/judicialnominations113.htm: The U.S. Department of Justice’s Office of Legal Policy maintains a list of federal court nominations, confirmed nominees, and vacancies for each Congress.

Resources for researching state judges:

- **The Guide to State Judicial Clerkship Procedures**, available in hardcopy in the CPDC Resource Library and online at forms.vermontlaw.edu/career/guides/ (contact CPDC for login information): Contains details about the clerkship hiring procedures for trial and appellate courts in all 50 states and U.S. territories, along with hiring timelines, website listings, and contact information.

- **NW Consortium of Law Schools Judicial Clerkship Database**, link available on CPDC Judicial Clerkship website (username and password available from CPDC): A database containing hiring and application information about federal and state judges in Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The website is searchable and allows applicants to, among other things, pull up information about specific judges and find out when and where to send application materials.

- **National Center for State Courts**, http://www.ncsc.org: Provides links to state court websites and statistical and background information about state judicial systems.

- **NALP Insight and Insider Information for Select State Clerkships**: available in the CPDC Resource Library. Contains insider information on select state court clerkship application procedures.


- **Oregon State Bar Appellate Law Section, Appellate Almanac**, available on section website, http://osbaps.blogspot.com: The almanac frequently features profiles of new Oregon Supreme Court and Oregon Court of Appeals judges and inside information about court administration and processes.
LC Graduates Who Clerked

FIRST CIRCUIT
Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island

STATE COURTS

Massachusetts

Judge Charles W. Trombly, Jr. (Mass. Land Ct.)
   Krista Hawley

New Hampshire

Judge unknown (Super Ct.)
   Kelly Fisher

SECOND CIRCUIT
Connecticut, New York, Vermont

U.S. DISTRICT COURT

New York

Hon. Edward Korman
   Ali Kobb

STATE COURTS

New York
Judge unknown (N.Y. Commerical Ct.)
   James Knox

Vermont

Judge unknown (Vermont Trial Ct.)
   David Gurtman

THIRD CIRCUIT
Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

Hon. D. Brooks Smith
   Meredith Price, ’14–’15

STATE COURTS

New Jersey

Hon. Kenneth Grispin (Union Co. Ct.)
   June Yong Lee

Pennsylvania

Hon. Robert Feedberg (Ct. C.P.)
   Zachary Cohen, ’03–’04
Hon. James M. Bucci (Ct. C.P.)
Victoria Wesner

FOURTH CIRCUIT
Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia

STATE COURTS

Maryland

Hon. Nicholas Rattal (Prince George’s Cir. Ct.)
Llami Gutierrez

SIXTH CIRCUIT
Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee

U.S. DISTRICT COURT

Ohio

Hon. Lesley Wells
Geoffrey Tichnor

SEVENTH CIRCUIT
Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin

TRIBAL COURT - WISCONSIN
Judge unknown (Ho-Chunk Nation)
Kallie Seifert

EIGHTH CIRCUIT
Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota

STATE COURTS

Minnesota

Judge unknown (Dist. Ct. 4th Cir.)
James Splett

North Dakota

Hon. Judges Schmalenberger, Hilden and Anderson (Dist. Ct. Southwest Dist.)
Jay Greenwood

NINTH CIRCUIT
Alaska, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Mariana Islands, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington (excluding Yellowstone National Park)

U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

Hon. Ronald Gould
George Kimbrell

Hon. Diarmuid O'Scaannlain
Robert Hogfoss
Robert Miller
Hon. Susan Graber  
Paul Conable

Hon. Procter Hug  
Ryan Cobb

Hon. Otto Skopil, Jr. (Dec’d)  
Sam Panarella  
Jennie Bricker, '97-'98

U.S. DISTRICT COURT

Alaska

Hon. Sharon Gleason (D. Alaska)  
Hans Huggler, '14-'15

Hon. Russel Holland (D. Alaska)  
Christopher Causey  
Kristi Johnson

California

Hon. Marilyn Huff (S.D. Cal.)  
Nathan Klein

Hon. Louisa Porter, Mag. (S.D. Cal.) (Ret.)  
Amy Barrows Carbins

Hon. Howard Lloyd, Mag. (N.D. Cal.)  
Marissa Korbel

Nevada

Hon. William Cobb, Mag. (D. Nev.)  
Christopher Truxler

Hon. Robert McQuaid, Jr., Mag. (D. Nev.)  
Megan Murray

Hon. Cam Fehrenbach, Mag. (D. Nev.)  
Christopher Truxler, '14-'15

Oregon
Hon. John Acosta, Mag. (D. Or.)
Kathryn Roberts

Hon. Anna Brown, (D. Or.)
Troy Payne

Hon. James Burns (D. Or.) (Dec’d)
Jerome Juday

Hon. Anna Brown, (D. Or.)
Troy Payne

Hon. Robert Belloni (D. Or.) (Dec’d)
Julie Levie Caron
Margaret Phelen

Hon. Malcolm Marsh (D. Or.)
Christopher Rifer, '12-'13
Kimberly Griffith, '04-'08
Jeffrey S. Jones
Margaret Phelen

Hon. Mark Clarke, Mag. (D. Or.)
Jennifer Logan, '13-'14

Hon. Helen Frye (D. Or.)
Tracy Sullivan '00-'02
Victoria Blachly
Kathryn M. Pratt

Hon. Michael Mosman (D. Or.)
Jennifer Logan
Meghan Bours, '12-'13

Hon. Owen Panner (D. Or.)
Mary Cline

Hon. James Redden (D. Or.)
Joshua Smith
Ingrid Bridoff
Jolie Russo
Christinee Shihadeh
Julianne Davis

Hon. Michael Simon (D. Or.)
Meredith Price, '13-'14
Matthew Martin, '12-'13

Hon. Robert E. Jones (D. Or.)
Jesse Davis
Matt Michel
Robin Craig
Norm Sievert

Hon. Janice Stewart, Mag. (D. Or.)
Karla Raettig
Andrea R. Meyer
Dan Larsen, ’94–’96

Hon. Garr King (D. Or.)
   Anne Marie King, ’11–’12
   Allison LaPlante ’02–’05

Washington

Hon. Edward Shea (E.D. Wa.)
   Jordan Schoonover, ’14–’15

Hon. Brian Tsuchida, Mag. (W.D. Wa.)
   Rachel Buker

U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURT
   Oregon
   Hon. Elizabeth Perris

U.S. IMMIGRATION COURT
   Washington
   Judge unknown
Bethany Coleman, '11-'13
Stephen Raher
Margot Lutzenheiser
James Murphy
Juliet Kaestner, 2006
Deborah Bryant

STATE COURTS

Alaska

Hon. Alex Bryner (S. Ct.)
Merrill Maiano
Matthew Singer

Hon. Daniel Winfree (S. Ct.)
Andrew Erickson, '13-'14
Kirk Schwalm, '11-'12

Justice Warren Matthews (S. Ct.)
Josie Garton

Hon. Joel Blogoer (Ct. App.)
Suzanne Bostrom

Hon. Robert Coats (Ct. App.)
Hilary Prugh

Hon. David Mannheimer (Ct. App.)
Brook Brisson

Sarah Barr (Koreen), '08-'09

Hon. Trevor Stephens (Super. Ct. 1st Dist.)
Katie Strong
Courtney Watts

Hon. Michael Jeffrey (Super.Ct. 2d Dist.)
Dean Gates

Hon. Pat Douglass (Super. Ct. 3d Dist.)
Megan Costello, '12-'13

Hon. Kari Kristiansen (Super. Ct. 3d Dist.)
Emily Clark
Aurelia Erickson, ’12’13
Adrianne Delcotto, ’11’12

Hon. Peter Michaelski (Super. Ct. 3d Dist.)
(Retired)
Terry Horton

Hon. Anna Moran (Super. Ct. 3d Dist.)
Sarah Wright, ’13’14
Hon. David Stewart (Ct. App.) (Ret.)
  William Warnock, '03-'05

Chief Judge Robert Coats (Ct. App.)
  Frank Lupo
  Mareesa Elmquist

Hon. Douglas H. Kossler (Ct. App.)
  Brandon Cobb

Hon. John Suddock (Super. Ct. 3d Dist.)
  Susan Culliney, '14-'15

Hon. Anna Moran (Super. Ct. 3d Dist.)
  Michelle Enfield, '14-'15
  Erin Bennett, '11-'12
  Leslie Droubay
  John Ptacin

Hon. Douglas Blankenship (Super. Ct. 4th Dist.)
  Zachary Davies, '13-'14
  Mark Billingsley

Arizona

Judge unknown (Ct. App.)
  Craig Cardon

Guam

Judge unknown (Super. Ct.)
  Darleen Hiton

Hon. Kevin Saxby (Super. Ct. 3d Dist.)
  Elizabeth Oates, '13-'14
  Kellen Norwood, '12-'13

Hon. Eric Smith (Super. Ct. 3d Dist.)
  Molly Carver, '14-'15

Hon. Bethany Harbison (Super. Ct. 4th Dist.)
  Kya Marienfeld, '14-'15

Hon. Michael McConahy (Super. Ct. 4th Dist.)
  Kirk Schwalm, '10-'11

Judge unknown (Super. Ct.)
  Emma Miller
  Rachel Plumlee
  Corinne Sam
  Matthew Teaford
  Tamara Blumberg
  Teka Lamade

Judge unknown (Super. Ct.)
  Daniel Tom
### Hawaii

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<th>Judge unknown (S. Ct.)</th>
<th>Hon. Elizabeth Strance (Cir. Ct. 3d Cir.)</th>
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<td>Dangkhoa Nguyen</td>
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### Idaho

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<th>Hon. Warren Jones (S. Ct.)</th>
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<td>Andrea Carillo</td>
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### Montana
Hon. Beth Baker (S. Ct.)
Caitlin Overland, ’11–’13

Mike Wheat (S. Ct.)
Griffin Stevens, ’14–’15

Nevada

Hon. Mike Gibbons (S. Ct.)
Ethan Hasenstein

Judge unknown (S. Ct.)
James Nelson
Christine Fisher
Colm Moore

Hon. Deborah Schumacher (Dist. Ct. 2d Dist.)
(Family Div.)
Rayna Brachmann

Oregon

Hon. Thomas Balmer (S. Ct.)
Katherine Thomas, ’12–’14
Carson Whitehead
Rebecca Johansen

Hon. Wallace P. Carson (S. Ct.) (Ret.)
Judy Cornish
Sarah Kobak
Sean O’Day

Hon. W. Michael Gillette (S. Ct.)
Lana Trayner, ’93–’97

Hon. Paul DeMuniz (S. Ct.) (Ret.)
Peter Scott, ’99–’01
Dan Casey

Hon. Kenneth Neill (Co. Ct.)
Dana Hupp

Hon. Steve Dobrescu (Dist. Ct. 7th Dist.)
Elisabeth Whittemore, ’13–’14

Hon. Matthew Harter (Dist. Ct. 8th Dist.) (Family Div.)
Anthony Smith

Hon. Wallace P. Carson (S. Ct.) (Ret.)
Judy Cornish
Sarah Kobak
Sean O’Day

Hon. Rives Kistler (S. Ct.)
Philip Thoennes
Robbie Pierce

Hon. Robert Durham (S. Ct.) (Ret.)
Lora Kennan
Holly Pettit
Stacy Harrop
Nate Carter
Crystal Chase

Hon. Jack Landau (S. Ct.)
Adrienne Thompson, ’13’14
Brianne Bridegum
Nora Coon

Hon. Susan Leeson (S. Ct.)
Greg Corbin

Hon. Virginia Linder (S. Ct.)
Courtney Peck, ’14’16
Nellie Barnard ’12’14
Bridget Donegan
DeLyne Klein
Jamie Contreras
Jeff Lindbergh
Melissa Kelleigh

Hon. George Van Hoomissen (S. Ct.) (Ret.)
Per Olson

Hon. Martha Walters (S. Ct.)
Sara Werboff
Lisa Hunt

Hon. Erin C. Lageson (Ct. App.)
Nathan Morales

Hon. Rebecca Duncan (Ct. App.)
Mark Kimbrell, ’14’16
Virginia Griffin, ’11’13
Duncan Delano, 2011

Hon. Jim Egan (Ct. App.)
Zachary Allen, ’13’14

Hon. Walter Edmonds (Ct. App.) (Ret.)
Amy Heverly

Hon. Erica Hadlock (Ct. App.)
Hannah Fenley, ’13’15
Aurora Paulsen, 2013
Megan Miller-Hall

Hon. Rick Haselton (Ct. App.)
Sadie Forzley, ’14’16
Erin Snyder
Dan Mensher
Joshua Ross
Regina Cutler
Anne Villella, ’98’00
Alia Miles, ’98’00
Lora Keenan

Hon. Rives Kistler (Ct. App.)
Geoff Strong
Clinton Todd
Hon. Rex Armstrong (Ct. App.)
Nathan Sramek, ’12’14
Adam Adkin, ’11’13
Jared Ogdon
Micah Steinhilb
Katherine Joseph
Derek Teaney
Jon Zunkel-deCoursey

Hon. David Brewer (Ct. App.)
Jennifer Gingrich
Rich Cohn-Lee

Hon. Douglas L. Tookey (Ct. App.)
Leland Baxter-Neal

Hon. Mary Deits (Ct. App.) (Ret.)
Carol Fredrick

Hon. Lynn R. Nakatomo (Ct. App.)
Melissa Moeller

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Shayna Rogers, ’13’14
Rachel Federico, ’13’14

Hon. Henry C. Breithaupt (Or. Tax)
Peter Evalds, ’14’16
Kelly Mason
Judy Cornish
David Evans
Christine Reynolds

Judge unknown, Mag. Div. (Or. Tax)
Emily Potts

Hon. Jack Landau (Ct. App.)
Aubrey Thomas
Matthew Malmsheiner, '03’05
Dover Norris-York
Elaine Malin

Hon. R. William Riggs (Ct. App.) (Ret.)
Paul Konable

Hon. Timothy Sercombe (Ct. App.)
Benjamin Pepper, ’12’14

Hon. Robert Wollheim (Ct. App.)
Debra Maryanov, '11’13
Allen Chan
Rebecca Blaney
Ellen Hawes (Grover)

Hon. Douglas Van Dyk (Clack. Co. Cir. Ct.)
Sarah Hansen, 2013
Maiya LaMar, ’12’13
Elizabeth Jarvis

Judge unknown (Clack. Co. Cir. Ct.)
Kathrin Dragich

Hon. Suzanne Chanti (Lane Co. Cir. Ct.)
Carter Moore, ’14’15

Hon. Gregory Foote (Lane Co. Cir. Ct.) (Ret.)
Ryan Vanderhoff
Hon. Raymond Bagley (Clack. Co. Cir. Ct.)

Ray Crutchley

Hon. Robert Herndon (Clack. Co. Cir. Ct.)

Fred Schroeder
Julie Tsai
Mike Fleming

Hon. Jeffrey Jones (Clack. Co. Cir. Ct.)

Sarah Dandurand
Lee Ann Dillbeck

Hon. Steven Maurer (Clack. Co. Cir. Ct.) (Ret.)

Michael Botthof, ’12’13

Eva Marcotrigiano
Maura Sullivan
Lynn Murphy
Kris Woodburn
Xiaula Mu

Hon. Susie Norby (Clack. Co. Cir. Ct.)

Nate Pliska

Hon. Kathie Steele (Clack. Co. Cir. Ct.)

Claire Poulin, ’13’14
Grant Cole
Charles Caldwell

Hon. Ronald Thom (Clack. Co. Cir. Ct.)

Shannon Calt

Hon. Julie Frantz (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.)

Hon. Jay McAlpin (Lane Co. Cir. Ct.)

Erin Duncan, 2013

Hon. Richard Baldwin (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.)

Roberta Phillip

Hon. Frank Bearden (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.)

Bryan Brock
Susan Miller

Hon. Linda Bergman (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.)

Liz Sher
Heidi Olsen

Hon. Eric Bloch (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.)

Lauren Moser, ’13’14
Todd Jackson
Jeffrey Rhoades
John Belknap

Hon. Stephen Bushong (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.)

Joel Petersen

Hon. Kathleen Dailey (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.)

Rosalia Gobeo, ’13’14
Katie Carson
Renee Haslett

Hon. Kimberly Frankel (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.)

Jeffrey Payne
Josh Arnold

Hon. Jerome LaBarre (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.)
Taya Brown
Stacy Tela-Kerber
Xiomara Torres-Matheson
Wendy Wilkinson

Shanelle Honda, ’13’15
Randall Szabo
Katie Jo Johnson
Rebekah Stiles (Pettinger)

Hon. Alicia Fuchs (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.)
Kathryn Johnson, ’12’13

Hon. Marilyn Litzenberger (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.)
Samuel Hayden

Hon. Stephen Gallagher, Jr. (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.) (Ret.)
Jason Ayers
Renee Okazaki
Ted Lew

Hon. Angel Lopez (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.)
Ryan Lu

Hon. Harl Haas, Jr. (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.) (Dec’d)
Caitlin Glass

Hon. Michael Loy (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.)
Shannon Aaron, ’14’15
Joseph Patterson

Hon. Christopher Marshall (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.)
Sean Burt
John Evans, ’13’14

Hon. Susie Huva (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.)
Kristin Winges

Hon. Maureen McKnight (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.)
Elizabeth Oshel, 2010
Rebecca Yasnoff
Rachel Wildflower-Williams
Shirin Khosravi

Hon. Karin Immergut (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.)
Andrew Phillips, ’13’14
Adrienne Delcotto, ’13’14
Daniel Toulson, ’12’13

Hon. Thomas Moultrie (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.) (Ret.)
Lee Street

Hon. Ed Jones (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.)
Donna Lee
Elizabeth Corbridge

Hon. Adrienne Nelson (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.)
Dan Simon, ’13’14

Hon. Henry Kantor (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.)
Kelly Cramer, ’13’14
Bradley Krupicka, 2011

Hon. Robert Redding (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.) (Ret.)
Michelle Johansson

**Hon. William Keyes** (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.) (Dec’d)
Kate Cottrell
Jeanne von Offenheim
Travis Hall
Carmen Brady-Wright

**Hon. Ellen Rosenblum** (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.)
Kevin Kelly
Janet Knauss

**Hon. Kelly Skye** (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.)
Sara Foroshani, ’13’14

**Hon. Susan Svetkey** (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.)
Laura Nelson

**Hon. Katherine Tennyson** (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.)
Alexander Baldino, ’13’14

**Hon. Janice Wilson** (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.)
Emily Potts
Brian Butler
Deanna Wray, ’97’98

**Hon. Merri Souther Wyatt** (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.)
Nancy Patton

**Hon. Jan Wyers** (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.)
Trish Flanagan

Alex Case
Phil Bender
Jim Hillas
Per Olson
Tod Bassham

**Judge unknown** (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.)
Benjamin Lull
Erin Hauck
Chamber Dorheim
Michael Gibson
Matthew Taylor
Megan Welch
Patricia Arjun
Ursula Keinbaum
Stephanie Renzi
Eric VanNaerssen
Karstan Lovorn

**Hon. Timothy Alexander** (Wash. Co. Cir Ct) (Dec’d)
Adina Flynn

**Hon. Alan Bonebrake** (Wash. Co. Cir. Ct.) (Ret.)
Pat Kurkoski, ’97’98
Dan Duyck

**Judge unknown** (Wash. Co. Cir. Ct.)
Davis Yee

Washington
Hon. Youlee Yim You (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.)
Katie Ferguson, ’13’14

Clerk pool (Mult. Co. Cir. Ct.)
Sean Pank, ’12’13

Hon. Susan Agid (Ct. App. Div. 1) (Ret.)
Courtney Flora
Adam Draper

Hon. Richard Melnick (Ct. App. Div. 2)
Claire Czajkowski

Hon. Christine Quinn-Brintnall (Ct. App. Div. 2)
Leyla Knight

Judge unknown (Ct. App. Div. 3)
Erin Pounds

Hon. Catherine Shaffer (King Co. Super. Ct.)
Sherry Bosse

Judge unknown (Kitsap Co. Cir. Ct)
Jeremy Morris

Judge unknown (Skagit Co. Cir. Ct)
Arthur Chiam, ’14’15

Judge unknown (Snohomish Co. Cir. Ct)
James Dolan

TENTH CIRCUIT
Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming
(including Yellowstone National Park)

U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURT
Oklahoma

Judge unknown
   Janie Phelps

STATE COURTS

Colorado

Hon. Gregory Hobbs (S. Ct.)
   Benjamin Saver, ’14’15
   Michelle Smith

Hon. Monica Marquez (S. Ct.)
   Erika Hamilton, ’14’15

Wyoming

Hon. Timothy Day (Dist. Ct. 9th Dist.)
   Sharon Yasrobi, 2011
### ATTACHMENT L: LC Faculty Who Clerked

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Faculty and/or Deans</th>
<th>Judge/Justice and Court</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doug Beloof</td>
<td>Hon. Thomas Tongue (Dec’d) Oregon Supreme Court</td>
<td>1981</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jack Bogdanski</td>
<td>Hon. Alfred Goodwin U.S. Court of Appeals 9th Circuit</td>
<td>1978-79</td>
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<td>Larry Brown</td>
<td>U.S. Court of Appeals 9th Circuit</td>
<td>1973</td>
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<td>Tom Buchele</td>
<td>Hon. Milton Shadur (N. D. Ill.) U.S. District Court Northern District of Illinois</td>
<td>1986-87</td>
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<td>Henry Drummonds</td>
<td>Hon. Mathew Tobriner (Dec’d) California Supreme Court</td>
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<td>Bill Funk</td>
<td>Hon. James Oakes (Dec’d) U.S. Court of Appeals 2d Circuit</td>
<td>1973-74</td>
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<td>Meg Garvin</td>
<td>Hon. Donald Lay (Dec’d) U.S. Court of Appeals 8th Circuit</td>
<td>1999-2000</td>
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<td>Tomás Gómez-Arostegui</td>
<td>Hon. John Porfilio U.S. Court of Appeals 10th Circuit</td>
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<td>Hon. Edward Rafeedie (Dec’d) U.S. District Court Central District of California</td>
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<td>Jennifer Johnson</td>
<td>Hon. Alfred Goodwin U.S. Court of Appeals 9th Circuit</td>
<td>1976-77</td>
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<td>Robert Klonoff</td>
<td>Hon. John R. Brown (Dec’d) U.S. Court of Appeals 5th Circuit</td>
<td>1979-1980</td>
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<td>Ron Lansing</td>
<td>Hon. William McAllister (Dec’d) Oregon Supreme Court</td>
<td>1960-61</td>
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<td>Allison LaPlante</td>
<td>Hon. Garr King U.S. District Court District of Oregon</td>
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<td>Lydia Loren</td>
<td>Hon. Ralph Guy U.S. Court of Appeals 6th Circuit</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
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<td>Doug Newell</td>
<td>Hon. William Byrne (Dec’d) U.S. District Court Central District of California</td>
<td>1965-66</td>
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<td>Samir Parikh</td>
<td>Hon. Alan M. Ahart U.S. Bankruptcy Court California</td>
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<td>Sandy Patrick</td>
<td>Hon. David Welles Tennessee Court of Criminal Appeals</td>
<td>1994-95 1995-96</td>
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<td>Jan Pierce</td>
<td>Hon. George Templar U.S. District Court District of Kansas</td>
<td>1971-73</td>
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<td>Dan Rohlf</td>
<td>Hon. Jay Rabinowitz (Dec’d) Alaska Supreme Court</td>
<td>1987-88</td>
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<td>Erin Ryan</td>
<td>Hon. James R. Browning (Dec’d) U.S. Court of Appeals 9th Circuit</td>
<td>2001-02</td>
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<td>Juliet Stumpf</td>
<td>Hon. Richard Paez U.S. Court of Appeals</td>
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9th Circuit
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<td>Hon. Carlos Bea</td>
<td>2007-08</td>
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<td>Anne Villella</td>
<td>Hon. Rick Haselton</td>
<td>1998-2000</td>
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<td>Tung Yin</td>
<td>Hon. Clifford Wallace</td>
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<td>Hon. William J. Holloway, Jr.</td>
<td>1996-97</td>
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<td>1995-96</td>
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