Criminal Prosecution
Please note: Some sections of this guide have been removed due to their proprietary nature.

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CHAPTER 1
CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

A. Overview

Criminal prosecution in the U.S. is conducted at the federal level, predominantly by the Department of Justice through “Main Justice” in DC and the U.S. Attorneys’ Offices (USAOs) that are scattered across the country. In some cases, attorneys for the federal agencies will assist the Department of Justice and USAOs with prosecutions by investigating cases, collecting evidence, conducting forensic analyses, and providing legal guidance. The Environmental Protection Agency, for example, has approximately 45 lawyers who specialize in environmental crimes enforcement by assisting federal, state, and local prosecutors in this manner. At the state and local level, District Attorney Offices (sometimes referred to as County or State’s Attorneys), which are distributed across the major cities of most states, take the laboring oar, typically with some involvement of the State Attorney General’s Office.

Many Yale law students are interested in finding summer employment at a U.S. Attorney’s or District Attorney’s (DA) Office due to the exciting cases, solid litigation experience, and public service that these offices provide. Careers in criminal prosecution attract many of our graduates and alumni, for reasons best expressed by them:

“In this job, you never feel that what you do on a day to day basis does not matter; you are always working hard to help make communities safer and to represent fairly and objectively the interests and rights of those who are impacted by crime.”

“There are very few jobs where young attorneys get so much responsibility so early in their careers.”

“Quite frankly, this is not a job you take for the money. . . . The real reward of this job. . . . is in going to work each day knowing that what you are doing makes a real and positive difference in people’s lives.”

“In a typical day, I’ll see something hilarious and something heart-breaking, something rewarding and something frustrating, but never, ever boring.”

“Along with the pleasure of puzzle-solving come the same fascinating underlying facts in immense variety, and the satisfaction of litigating cases that matter.”

“I wanted a job where I was doing work that mattered, where I was fighting about issues like justice and liberty rather than about money, and where the marching orders were to do the right thing rather than to win at all costs. I am happy to report that the job. . . . is all those things and more.”

This guide will explore these careers and provide guidance in pursuing the path of criminal prosecution.

1. Summer Internships

a. Benefits

During the summer many U.S. Attorneys’ Offices and District Attorney Offices employ first- and second-year law student volunteers. There are a number of reasons that these offices attract a large number of
students year after year. First, volunteering at a criminal prosecution office for a summer provides students with an opportunity to experience the inner workings of the courtroom with some of the best trial lawyers in the country. For those who want to become prosecutors or other types of trial lawyers, these jobs provide both helpful experience and valuable contacts. Even for students who choose not to continue in a related field, most USAOs and District Attorney Offices are widely respected places to work and the experience will be an asset in future job searches.

b. Qualifications

Hiring decisions rest heavily on outstanding references and a résumé that demonstrates intelligence, commitment to public service, and good research, analysis, and writing skills. Trial experience is also a plus, but not expected for summer positions. If you are a first-year student, you will probably not have had much of a chance to differentiate yourself from your classmates in terms of legal experience, but if you have worked for the Temporary Restraining Order Project (TRO), or are planning to take a clinic in the spring, definitely include these experiences in your résumé. Relevant experience also includes any paid or volunteer position in which you were called upon to research, write, advocate, present, exercise judgment, or use any other lawyerly skills. Also include activities that show an interest in government work, litigation, or criminal and civil justice, including your choice of law school classes.

c. Procedure

Your cover letter should state your strong interest in working for the particular U.S. Attorney’s or District Attorney’s Office to which you are applying. Detailed information about the unique qualities of each office can be obtained by contacting students who have worked in them, writing to the graduate mentors included in this guide, or contacting the offices directly. Refer to the Résumé Advice section of the CDO website for examples of résumés and cover letters.

d. The Interview

Summer positions are usually obtained through a short (20-30 minute) interview, either on the phone or in person. Interviewers are typically one or more prosecutors involved in the summer hiring program. Second-year students applying to DA offices where there is a possibility of a permanent offer after the summer should be prepared for a longer interview process. Second round interviews are sometimes conducted by a panel of attorneys. Typical questions explore why the student wants to work in a criminal prosecution office, why they want to work in that particular office, and questions about law school and past legal experiences. The use of criminal hypothetical questions is rare at this type of interview, although commonly used in interviews for permanent positions.

2. Attorney Hiring

a. Qualifications

Law School

Because only experienced attorneys are typically hired for Assistant U.S. Attorney (AUSA) positions, law school activities are usually eclipsed by subsequent employment experience. It is possible to get a District Attorney position just after graduating from law school, but law school activities will receive greater scrutiny. A new graduate without at least one clinic, summer job, or significant experience related to criminal justice work may be hard pressed to convince a DA office that they are truly interested in criminal law. Either way, law school experiences can help to inform students about the role of a criminal prosecutor, prepare the student for the duties involved in the job, demonstrate the student’s skills and
interests, and establish strong references. YLS offers a variety of experiences through student groups, journals, moot court, clinical programs, externships, and CDO programs to accomplish these goals. For example, clinical work and membership in a student organization demonstrates strong interest in the criminal justice system.

The activity that probably best demonstrates a student’s strong interest and ability to be an AUSA or to work with the DA’s office is the prosecution externship. Students who participate in this externship assist either state or federal prosecutors in a variety of tasks, including preparation of appellate work and prosecution of both misdemeanors and felonies. Placement in a U.S. Attorney’s Office for the externship must be arranged at least four months in advance so that a security clearance may be obtained. To learn more about this opportunity, contact Professor Jay Pottenger at (203) 432-4821.

One graduate who is now an AUSA warned that some offices may be skeptical about applicants’ commitment to working for the prosecution, especially graduates from highly-ranked law schools like Yale which are perceived as being “liberal” or “pro-defense.” These offices may question whether you are really committed to working in the public interest and specifically for the prosecution. They will want to see that you’re really “in it for the long haul,” rather than just for the prestige or the excellent trial experience the job provides. Law school and job experiences related to criminal justice, prosecution, or government can attest to your sense of commitment.

Experience
A USAO typically requires several years of experience for a permanent hire. District Attorney Offices are more likely to be willing to hire a graduating student and train them on the job, but will also hire laterally. There are three steps attorneys can take to obtain the best recommendations and experience possible for an application to the USAO or a District Attorney’s office. First, do excellent work in all of your jobs so you and your employers will have no problem speaking of your skills, accomplishments, and dedication. Second, be aware that past employment and employer recommendations will be judged not only as to their content regarding your experience and character, but also by the perceived quality of the former employer’s office. Knowing that you will be judged by your employment choices makes it all the more important to choose employers who do good work and provide solid training and an environment for excellence. Finally, choose employment or experiences that allow you to develop relevant skills and that demonstrate your commitment to public service generally, or to the criminal justice system specifically.

Because U.S. Attorney and District Attorney offices differ in what they regard as the best prior work experience for becoming a criminal prosecutor, it is difficult to describe any correct path. For example, a number of AUSAs have moved directly from the Department of Justice (DOJ) Honors Program, which hires directly from law school. Some U.S. Attorneys prefer candidates who have worked in a District Attorney’s office because of the prosecutorial experience, while others question the quality of the training received at a given District Attorney’s office because of the demands of their heavy caseloads. Working with a State Attorney General’s office provides experience that may be valued in the hiring process. In addition, working in a litigation department of a law firm is often considered to be worthwhile, but working in the trust and estate or corporate department may not be highly valued. In developing your experience keep in mind that most USAOs and District Attorneys place a strong emphasis on substantive trial experience, including extensive research, writing and analysis.

Summer or term time work in criminal prosecution is obviously highly relevant for several reasons. It not only helps you to develop relevant skills, but also allows you to get to know AUSAs and Assistant District Attorneys (ADAs), or even the U.S. Attorney or District Attorney. These individuals can then vouch for your ability and commitment, if not hire you themselves, when you are later looking for this type of work.
Judicial clerkships are also generally regarded as a plus since most employers feel they help develop research, analysis, and writing skills and provide their own brand of courtroom experience. For an AUSA, the federal clerkships have several other advantages. A law clerk will hopefully be able to obtain a solid reference from his or her judge, probably an individual who is highly respected in the U.S. Attorney community. In addition, law clerks will have opportunities to meet the AUSAs appearing before the court and to establish working relationships that may serve them well later on. This is especially helpful if a law clerk is clerking in the district in which he or she plans to practice.

Character
Criminal prosecutors consistently emphasized the importance of a strong commitment to the criminal justice system and to public service. The unique and powerful role played by prosecutors in our criminal justice system requires that individuals who carry out this function have a strong respect for the process. While the U.S. Attorneys’ Offices and District Attorney Offices look for individuals who are comfortable advocating the punishment of convicted defendants, they also look for individuals who will have the sense of fairness that ensures the credibility of the entire criminal justice system.

AUSAs represent the United States of America and ADAs represents the state. Both AUSAs and ADAs work closely with victims, witnesses, opposing counsel, defendants, juries, and judges. Prosecution offices at both the federal and state level are looking for attorneys who will convey a sense of competence and fairness both as individuals and as representatives of the government to all these different groups. Like most employers, prosecutors greatly value a person of maturity and judgment who will “fit” in the office. A sense of humor, good interpersonal skills, and a sense of professionalism can go a long way.

b. Procedure

The Interview
Interviews for positions as a criminal prosecutor tend to be different from a typical law firm or even public interest interviews, both in rigor and content. Although the hiring process for each office is independent and can follow its own unique procedures, it is common to find multiple rounds of interviews for a permanent hire and the use of questions that probe the candidate’s commitment to criminal justice and ethics.

Rounds
For both USAOs and DAs offices, it is not uncommon for there to be two to four rounds of interviews prior to an offer. These interviews can range from one-on-one meetings with the recruiter to multiple-person panel interviews. A very common element is a final interview with the District Attorney or U.S. Attorney. Although several rounds of interviews are common, it doesn’t always mean they are on different days. If a candidate has traveled far for an initial interview, the committee may try to stack the rounds in one visit to spare the candidate travel expenses, especially since prosecution offices cannot cover interview expenses.

Below are examples of the interview process for several offices that are popular among YLS students.

Connecticut U.S. Attorney’s Office, New Haven:
1. First interview with the hiring committee
2. Second round with the potential direct supervisor(s)
3. Final interview with the U.S. Attorney
**Eastern District of New York (EDNY):**
1. First round with senior AUSAs
2. Second round with the Division Chief
3. Final interview with the U.S. Attorney

**New York County District Attorney’s Office (Manhattan):**
1. First interview with one Hiring Board member
2. Panel interview with three Hiring Board members
3. Executive Panel interview with the Director of Legal Hiring and two ADAs from the Executive Staff
4. Interview with District Attorney Cyrus R. Vance, Jr.

**Suffolk County, MA District Attorney’s Office:**
1. One-on-one interview with an ADA
2. Second interview, typically with two individuals, usually including the District Court Chief

**Philadelphia District Attorney’s Office:**
1. Prescreen interview with an ADA
2. Full committee interview with members of the Hiring Committee

**Interview Questions**
Before going into what will likely be a rigorous interview, candidates should familiarize themselves with the distinctive interview process for prosecutorial positions. In addition to possibly speaking to a CDO counselor or consulting with a classmate who has gone through the process, candidates can review the following resources, which offer helpful suggestions about these interviews: NALP’s *The Criminal Hypothetical and Other Unique Aspects of the Criminal Law Interview Process* and Harvard’s *Sizing Up the Prosecution: A Quick Guide to Local Prosecution*.

Typical interview questions attempt to probe four areas: knowledge and desire for the job, legal qualifications, ethical qualifications, and fit with the office culture.

To explore the candidates’ knowledge and desire for the job, the employer will ask why the candidates want to be a DA or AUSA and why they want to work at this particular office. Prepared candidates should be ready to demonstrate their commitment to public service, interest in the criminal justice system, and knowledge of the particular office in issue.

The interviewer will try to examine the candidate’s legal qualifications for the job by learning more about the specifics of their training in litigation skills and criminal justice. Not every candidate has solid litigation or criminal justice experience, but a successful candidate will be prepared to discuss how either their courses, legal experience, or other activities demonstrate their ability to take on this difficult practice. It is important to note that USAOs tend to focus more on practice experience since they almost never hire students immediately after graduation, but instead look to the intervening years as a more accurate assessment of skills and interests. For DA offices that hire right out of law school, law school courses, clinics, and summer jobs assume more importance.

Ethical qualifications are most commonly explored through the use of one or more hypothetical question(s). A prosecution office may choose a hypothetical to ask of every applicant to try to learn more about how they would handle a legal and ethical problem. They are looking at the candidate’s thought process, communication skills, and judgment. Whether the answer is legally correct is of less concern at this juncture, although a grasp of the Fourth Amendment and criminal law issues will serve a candidate well. The hypothetical also allows the office to assess whether a candidate is able to think on their feet, ask the right questions, exercise judgment, and take responsibility.
An example is as follows:

You are a new attorney with the office, having your first opportunity to act as first chair at a trial. There is no other USAO present in the courtroom. You put a cooperating witness on the stand and they testify according to plan. The Defense Attorney then begins his cross examination and your witness begins to say things you have never heard before. You think he might be making it up to bolster his story. What do you do?

Obviously the attorney could do nothing, probe this on redirect, leap up in court and call the witness a liar, or ask the judge and defense counsel for a recess. Verbalizing your thought process, which includes ethical standards as well as the goal of successful and fair prosecution, is the best avenue. According to NALP’s *The Criminal Hypothetical and Other Unique Aspects of the Criminal Law Interview Process*, “Candidates should remind themselves that their thought processes and ethical awareness will be valued more than the ‘correct’ legal answer. If students engage in conscientious thinking about their own interests, skills, and understanding of the law, they will be well prepared to tackle the distinct challenges of an interview with a prosecutor’s office.”

Fit with the office culture is largely determined by having several attorneys from the office talk with the applicant and assess his or her character and personality. It does not hinge on political party affiliations or conservative-versus-liberal ideology, but on character, judgment, collegiality, and perhaps even a decent sense of humor!

B. The U.S. Attorney’s Office

There are approximately 5,800 Assistant United States Attorneys who work in 94 United States Attorneys’ Offices located throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and Northern Mariana Islands. While the range of litigation in which U.S. Attorneys’ Offices are involved has grown over time, their activities are generally divided into the criminal and civil divisions. Each of these divisions is commonly subdivided for increased specialization. Within the criminal division, U.S. Attorneys handle the majority of federal criminal prosecutions, including everything from organized and white collar crime to child pornography, human trafficking, drug charges, and firearms offenses. Within the civil division, the U.S. Attorneys are responsible both for pursuing affirmative litigation, such as the enforcement of federal housing regulations, and for defending the government in cases involving the interests of the United States. The civil cases handled by AUSAs represent more than one-third of the workload of the U.S. Attorneys’ Offices. Although this guide will focus on the criminal work, additional information on the civil divisions can be found on the DOJ website and from our students and alumni who have pursued those avenues.

1. Summer Internships

a. Type of Work

The work of each USAO is influenced by the office’s geographic location and its resulting size and focus. For example, although many YLS applicants apply to offices in large cities where they feel the criminal division tends to prosecute the biggest cases, some medium-sized offices in smaller cities also have a significant criminal practice, including some complex cases. Additionally, smaller cases can provide greater opportunity for interns and new attorneys to take on significant responsibility and a broader range of experience.

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Because of the variations among offices, students should contact interns from prior years to get a feel for each office’s individual policies. Current YLS students who summered in a USAO are listed in Chapter 2. In addition, the summer evaluations of YLS students (available online) provide further information on summer work in U.S. Attorney’s Offices.

b. Demand

Each summer the U.S. Attorneys’ Offices are among the most popular destinations for Yale law student summer employment and for law students generally. For this reason, second-year students will probably enjoy an advantage at many offices because of their more extensive experience, but many first year students have been hired as well. The number of law students hired by each USAO varies by the size of the district and their attitude toward student assistance. For more information, go to the U.S. Attorneys Office website.

c. Procedure

If your goal is to work at a U.S. Attorney’s Office as a summer volunteer, you have the best chance of obtaining a position if you are willing to explore a variety of geographic options. Although the competition at some offices can be quite stiff, there are a number of things you can do to increase your chances of receiving an offer. While none of the offices will accept first-year résumés until December 1 (in compliance with NALP guidelines), they tend to move rather quickly after that date, so applicants should send in their cover letters and résumés as soon after December 1 as possible. If you wait until mid-to late-January to apply, finding open positions in popular cities may be difficult. Second-year students should make their first contact in the fall and comply with the individual office’s hiring timeline.

d. Requirements

Security and Suitability Clearance

All law student and lawyer applicants to a U.S. Attorney’s Office must go through a security or suitability clearance like those who apply to work for the DOJ in Washington, DC. You will be asked to fill out a standard form (SF) and to submit to checks regarding your credit, fingerprints, name, and drug use (although typically drug testing is only required of paid summer interns, not of volunteers). The form will be mailed to you after a tentative offer of employment is extended. No candidate will be hired without successfully passing the suitability review. The forms are available on the Office of Personnel Management website under Standard Forms.

USAOs typically require summer interns to complete the most basic form, SF-85. This requests information regarding illegal drug activity, including use, sale, possession or manufacture. The other forms, which may be required by your USAO, especially if you will be working in a highly sensitive area, are SF-85P, SF-85P-S and (in rare cases) SF-86. These forms request more extensive information on illegal drug activity, and may include inquiries regarding a police record, use of alcohol, financial records, foreign countries you have visited, and consultations with a mental health professional. In addition, a few USAOs have added their own suitability form.

You should review the relevant forms prior to applying to the U.S. Attorney’s Office to make sure that you are comfortable with the questions and to address any concerns you may have in a timely manner. You should also read CDO’s Before You Apply: Understanding the U.S. Government Security Clearance Procedure, available online.

Although the Department of Justice and USAOs generally want law abiding citizens to work for them, they are most concerned with recent or current illegal activity. The standards regarding past misdeeds will
be determined at the discretion of the staff at the Office of Attorney Recruitment and Management (and possibly at the USAO) on a case-by-case basis, but in our experience, it appears that any illegal drug use within one year of application will disqualify an applicant for a summer intern position. Additionally, students have been precluded from obtaining a security or suitability clearance based on credit problems, conflicting information on their security forms, or residency issues (interns compensated by the DOJ are subject to a residency requirement). Any candidate who has lived outside the United States for a total of two of the past five years may have difficulty being approved for appointment by the Department’s Security Staff; the five years is measured cumulatively and need not be consecutive. Federal or military employees, or dependents of federal or military employees serving overseas, are exempted from this requirement. The Office of Attorney Recruitment and Management will take anonymous phone calls regarding background information and suitability issues after an offer of employment has been extended. Call the Office at (202) 514-3397 once you have received an offer and ask to speak with an attorney for advice regarding background checks.

Despite these difficult questions and unhappy consequences: DON’T LIE ON THE SECURITY FORMS! You are required to sign these forms attesting that they are true, as well as acknowledging that a false statement can be punished by fine or imprisonment under federal law. As an attorney, you are required to be guided by the Rules of Professional Conduct and you do not want to start your legal career by lying in writing to the federal government. If you have an issue of concern, discuss it with a law school career counselor or give a call to the DOJ. Because of the look-back period, suitability reviews often focus upon illegal activities in the preceding year, and simply waiting a year to apply may solve your problem.

Also note that from time to time a student will report to their summer job at a USAO only to discover that they cannot start work since their security review has not been completed. To avoid this unfortunate event, we suggest that you request and fill out the Standard Form immediately upon receiving a tentative offer from the USAO. Return the form quickly to the USAO and request, ever so politely, that they FEDEX it to the DOJ for review. Some of the delay problems may occur when a USAO holds the forms until all summer interns are selected and have returned their forms. Feel free to tell them that your Career Development Office suggested that you request these procedures to make sure you would be able to start on time.

U.S. Citizenship
Although some DOJ positions will occasionally consider a non-U.S. citizen applicant, U.S. Attorneys’ Offices will not. The U.S. citizenship requirement is a policy of the Executive Office of United States Attorneys. Dual citizenship is handled on a case-by-case basis.

e. Salary

All summer positions at U.S. Attorneys’ Offices are typically on a volunteer basis. While some compensated positions have been offered through special grant funding for certain USAOs, summer internships have been unpaid by the DOJ in the past and are expected to be unpaid again for future summers. Luckily, Yale’s Student Public Interest Fellowship Program (SPIF) will provide funding for students interested in working for a U.S. Attorney who need the grant to cover expenses for the summer.

f. Avoiding Conflicts of Interest

Students should be mindful that in every jurisdiction the Rules of Professional Conduct, or other applicable ethical rules, impose the obligation to avoid conflicts of interest. This could arise in a clinic or internship if you are “on the other side” from your future employer in a case or transaction. Legal employers are responsible for inquiring about possible conflicts of interest, but you should consider whether your past legal work (e.g. cases you handled during your 1L summer) or ongoing legal work (e.g.
clinic or externship casework in which you are currently involved) may present a conflict. Bring any potential issue to the attention of the hiring attorney as soon as it is feasible. This is especially true if you are planning to work for the USAO. Most conflict issues can easily be dealt with through careful case assignments, but failure to notify the employer is unprofessional and can cause problems. If you have questions as to whether your specific situation could possibly be a conflict of interest with your employer, make an appointment to talk it over with a career counselor.

## 2. Attorney Hiring

### a. Demand

Each year, the collective USAO offices hire many attorneys, but competition for these highly sought-after positions is, nevertheless, fierce. In general, large U.S. Attorneys’ Offices are more likely to have positions available. Large offices also tend to be in major cities and often experience higher turnover rates because of competition with private firms that may offer higher salaries. The District of Columbia is the largest United States Attorney’s Office in the country because the office handles federal legal matters and also legal matters that normally would be handled by state and local prosecutors. The Southern and Eastern Districts of New York, Southern District of Florida, and Central District of California also are very large offices. For more information, go to the [U.S. Attorneys Office website](http://www.usao.gov).

### b. Procedure

Some AUSA positions are listed on the websites of the specific offices, which can be found through the DOJ website. This site also lists contact information for each office. In addition, the DOJ requests that all USAOs post their job listings with the DOJ under [Legal Careers at Justice](https://www.usao.gov/careers/). However, not all offices have a website or post their vacancies on the DOJ site, so you should also contact the office of interest to learn about openings and to submit your material.

### c. Requirements

All AUSAs must be residents of the districts to which they are appointed, or live within 25 miles thereof. However, they need not be residents at the time of application.

The U.S. Attorney in charge of each office, or his or her designee, has the authority to hire the Assistant U.S. Attorneys for the office. Generally, they will only hire experienced attorneys, typically lawyers with at least two to three years of experience. In addition, several USAOs require a specific longevity commitment from new hires. For example, DC requires a four-year commitment, while the Southern District of New York require three years.

An AUSA recruit must go through a more in-depth security clearance than summer volunteers and interns. This requires a more intrusive form, a credit report, fingerprint and name check, drug test, and tax record review prior to receiving a temporary appointment. After an FBI background investigation is successfully concluded, the appointment becomes permanent.

### d. Salary

AUSA positions are paid under an [administratively determined pay system](http://www.usao.gov) which is approved by the Attorney General. They are not a part of the GS pay system, which covers most other attorneys in the Department of Justice. As of January 2018, base starting salaries for non-supervisory AUSAs with 0-2 years of experience range from $53,062 to $90,205. These figures do not include additional locality pay,
which is the same as that paid for GS attorneys, and which is based on the geographic location of the position. Locality pay varies from a low of 15.37% to a high of 39.28% added to basic pay. For specific information about the locality rates for a given location, visit the Office of Personnel Management website. Each year, AUSAs receive a pay review in which their performance rating, pay range, and experience will be evaluated to determine if a salary increase is appropriate. The maximum rate of basic pay, i.e., not including locality, for a non-supervisory AUSA is $138,790.²

C. The District Attorney's Office

In a typical state, criminal prosecution cases are prosecuted by a District Attorney’s Office, with the exception of a few cases handled by the State Attorney General’s Office. District Attorneys’ Offices may be organized by county or judicial districts, and are typically led by an elected or appointed District Attorney. In some states, the attorneys in these offices may be called “prosecuting attorneys,” “state’s attorneys,” or “county attorneys.” Because this structure is determined by state law, the jurisdiction and organization of these offices vary greatly. Some also handle civil cases and other responsibilities such as providing legal advice to county officials. Some are free-standing, while others may be incorporated into the State Attorney General’s Office or under its oversight. Information regarding District Attorneys can be found at the National District Attorneys Association website.

1. Summer Internships

a. Type of Work

The model of the Summer Intern Program varies greatly from one office to the next. Some offices, such as the Philadelphia DA Office, administer different first-year and second-year law student programs. The first-year law student is assigned to one of the twenty-two units. The second-year law student program consists of three three-week rotations and a one-week training period, and it allows students the opportunity to try cases and advocate for crime victims.

Some offices also have an educational program, such as the New York County DA’s Office, which conducts a weekly lecture and field trip series to expose law students to various aspects of the criminal justice system. In many offices, second-year interns interested in full time work after graduation will be granted an interview at the end of the summer.

Due to the variations among offices, students should conduct research on specific DA offices. Many of the offices list details of the Summer Intern Program directly on their websites. Students are also encouraged to contact current and former summer interns to get a feel for each office. In addition, the summer evaluations of YLS students (available online, through CMS) provides information on summer work in District Attorneys’ Offices for your review.

b. Demand

In the summer of 2018, hundreds of law students worked in District Attorneys’ offices across the country. The number hired in a particular office varies by the size of the district and their attitude toward student assistance.

c. Procedure

Although many of the DA offices have a deadline of March 1, first-year students are encouraged to apply in early December since interviews are conducted from January through March, with offers being made up to and well into April. Second-year students should apply in early fall as interviews in many DA offices conclude by mid-December.

d. Requirements

Security Clearance
Once a student has accepted a summer position, they must go through a security clearance. The background check usually includes a criminal record check at the internship level. Some offices will also ask interns to be fingerprinted. The clearance for internships at District Attorney’s offices does not typically include a drug test, an auto violations search, or a credit check.

U.S. Citizenship
Typically, a student without U.S. citizenship can work in a District Attorney office for the summer as long as they have the proper working papers. We recommend that you discuss this issue with the office prior to applying.

e. Salary

Although salaries will vary from office to office, the majority of District Attorneys’ offices do not pay at the intern level. Students should, however, check with any office(s) of interest, as there are weekly stipends at some offices. As with uncompensated USAO positions, SPIF provides funding for students volunteering at a District Attorney’s office who need a grant to cover their summer expenses.

2. Attorney Hiring

a. Demand

Assistant District Attorney positions are extremely competitive. Like most employment opportunities, there will be more openings in larger cities.

As mentioned earlier, 2L DA interns interested in post-graduation employment often receive interviews at the end of their summer, thus giving them an advantage over other applicants.

b. Procedure

Since deadlines for ADA positions can be as early as late October/early November and most DA offices do not usually participate in FIP. Students interested in these opportunities are encouraged to check with the DA office they are interested in for specific timelines. It is not uncommon to apply in the late summer of the second year or early fall of the third year. Most applications require a cover letter, résumé, official law school transcript, writing sample, and a list of professional references. Lateral hires are taken throughout the year.

c. Requirements

All ADA positions require bar passage eventually; however, most do not require bar passage prior to hiring a new graduate and commencement of work. New graduate hires, however, are expected to have
taken the Bar in the summer prior to starting work. Since DA offices in different states are governed by different practice laws, they may differ in whether new hires can handle cases in court between the time they take the bar exam (usually the July after graduation) and when they receive their results (usually October). Some offices, like Suffolk County, MA require candidates to secure certification under a specific provision of a court rule (Supreme Judicial Court Rule 3:03 in MA) during their 3L year once they have accepted an ADA position. This certification, which basically allows the recent graduates to practice in court before receiving their bar results, is considered a “good standing” certificate of character.

Attorneys must go through a thorough background check which can include a criminal record search and possibly a drug test, auto violations search, and a credit check. If you have outstanding auto violations, you could be required to make sure all accounts are up to date before starting employment. Although it will be unlikely to pass the background check with a juvenile or adult felony conviction on your record, there may be misdemeanors that could be explained, depending on the situation. In all cases, disclosing all information in the beginning and explaining everything up front is the best course of action.

U.S. citizenship is required to work as an attorney in a District Attorney’s office. Some District Attorney offices require that you are a resident of that particular state before starting employment. Others require a commitment to stay with the office for several years. For example, the New York County and Queens offices require new ADAs to serve the office for a three-year minimum.

d. Salary

Salaries for ADAs vary depending on the location. For more information on a range of salaries for ADAs, refer to the *2018 Public Service Attorney Salary Report (produced by NALP and PSJD)* online. You will need to login to [PSJD](https://www.psjd.org) to access the report. If you do not already have an account, you can create one for free.
Portions of this guide have been removed from the public version.
D. Online Resources

*Before You Apply: Understand the U.S. Government Security Clearance Procedure*, CDO Advice, 2018

*The Criminal Hypothetical and Other Unique Aspects of the Criminal Law Interview Process*
NALP Bulletin / 2006

*A Guide to Landing a Job in a Prosecutor’s Office*, Boston University School of Law, 2016

The National District Attorneys Association (NDAA) is the oldest and largest professional organization representing criminal prosecutors in the world. Its members come from the offices of District Attorneys, state’s attorneys, attorneys general, and county and city prosecutors with responsibility for prosecuting criminal violations in every state and territory of the United States.

*Sizing Up the Prosecution: A Quick Guide to Local Prosecution*
Harvard Law School / 2010

Contact information for U.S. Attorneys’ Offices, which includes links to websites and press releases of individual offices.
I am the chief of the Sex Crimes Unit in the New York County District Attorney’s Office, supervising more than 50 lawyers handling sexual assault and human trafficking cases. Before that, I was chief of the Forensic Sciences/Cold Case Unit, and before that I had been one of two attorneys in the Sex Crimes Cold Case DNA Project.

While at Yale, I had been a summer associate in a Wall Street firm and in a small firm in upstate New York. The people were nice, the pay was spectacular, but I found the work to be deadly dull. Robert M. Morgenthau, then the Manhattan DA, came to Yale my third year to do recruitment. He offered low pay (I believe back then it was around $17k) and long hours. But this was the clincher: he promised I would never be bored. I took him up on his offer, intending to fulfill the three-year commitment and move on, with solid trial experience under my belt. It’s been 35 years, I’m still here, and he was right; I have never been bored.

Many colleagues have moved on over the years. When we get together, the universal refrain is that this was the best job they ever had. The working atmosphere is unsurpassed. People are supportive and encouraging. Your colleagues take pleasure in your successes and commiserate with your setbacks. Unlike firms, where only a few partnership positions may be available, internal competition is not part of the daily environment.

There are very few jobs where young attorneys get so much responsibility so early in their careers. Is a witness truthful or not? Is a witness’ identification accurate or mistaken? Given this set of facts, what crimes, if any, have been committed? What is the appropriate resolution of this case? Who should I pick for this jury? What am I going to say in my closing argument? These are all questions ultimately answered by the attorney assigned to a particular case.

It hasn’t always been easy juggling work and family. My husband also is a public service lawyer, so money can be tight, particularly with getting a daughter through college, and now law school. When I am on trial, the trial is all-consuming. When I am not on trial, I have a great deal of flexibility in my schedule. In a typical day, I’ll see something hilarious and something heart-breaking, something rewarding and something frustrating, but never, ever boring. Few lawyers can say that.
NEW YORK COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY’S OFFICE

Jorge Xavier Camacho ’10

When I applied to the Manhattan District Attorney’s Office, I did so largely based on the reputation of the office as perhaps the premiere prosecutor’s office in the country and on the recommendations of people I knew who had worked there. I was told by countless people how their time at DANY, as it’s commonly known within the office, was the highlight of their careers. I, myself, had never previously worked there, so all of my knowledge of what to expect came from what others told me. In light of the constant stream of praise heaped onto the DA’s office, I expected a lot out of my career there. As I write this narrative, two things are true: first, I’m about nine months into my career there, and second, all of my expectations have already been exceeded. Without exaggeration, I cannot imagine a better place for any lawyer to work, particularly those looking for a job that affords them independence, immediate responsibility, and most importantly, interesting and fulfilling matters to work on.

One of the best parts of working at DANY is the fact that, even if pressed for an answer, I would not be able to describe what a “typical” day would be. On any given day I might be conducting arraignments, drafting criminal complaints against newly-arrested defendants, conducting investigations into any of my 200 or so open cases, sitting in on a particularly interesting trial, conducting a hearing over someone’s status as a sex offender, meeting with witnesses, victims, or even defendants, or preparing for my own trials. What makes this job so exciting, and equally terrifying depending on your outlook, is the fact that your day can change momentum without a moment’s notice, going from zero to sixty and back within a matter of minutes.

I had a day where, in the middle of interrogating a domestic violence defendant, I was called to court by a judge who was threatening to dismiss one of my cases because he thought I was beyond the time limit imposed under law for bringing the case to trial. I had to take a break from the interview, run to court, argue (successfully) that I was in fact nowhere near the time limit, then run back to the interrogation room to continue my investigation. Another day, while in court, I received a message that a case I had agreed to cover for my officemate while she was on trial was itself proceeding to trial in a few minutes, forcing me to rush out, gather the case file, educate myself as to what the case was about, gather the witnesses who were waiting at our office, escort them to the trial courtroom, then start the trial, which itself consisted of doing preliminary hearings, jury selection, and pre-trial motions practice, all within the span of an hour or so, before even beginning the trial itself and on a case I had little prior familiarity with. On other days, I’ve had to run out of my office to meet with victims who suddenly showed up to the office unannounced or to cover another ADA who had to leave court to deal with any one of their unexpected crises. Every day is filled with uncertainty, and every day poses its own unique, unexpected challenges that need to be dealt with on top of the everyday responsibilities that ADAs are entrusted to undertake. Needless to say, this job is not for those who do not deal well with such uncertainty or who are unable to think quickly and decisively on their feet. Every single day is filled with decisions that have to be made immediately and with imperfect knowledge, decisions that will have impacts on defendants, witnesses, victims, and on you.

Despite the fact that so much of your day is spent putting out fires, so to speak, the first-year experience at DANY is perhaps the most formally structured out of all the class years at the office. The trial division of the DA’s office is divided into six different trial bureaus, each with their own chief and assigned ADAs. Each month, each bureau is assigned to staff certain institutional assignments, like arraignments, the complaint room, community court, the domestic violence court, or various other courts. It’s the rookies at DANY who actually staff these assignments, with your assignments varying month-to-month depending on your bureau’s schedule. For example, in one month, your bureau might be scheduled to staff...

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3 Jorge Xavier Camacho left the Manhattan District Attorney’s Office in 2013.
arraignments on the weekends, the complaint room at night, and the felony arraignments court. This means that each day, rookies from that bureau are assigned to staff each of these assignments. The next month, the rotation may take you out of felony arraignments but put you in community court instead. After your rookie year, you no longer have to staff these assignments, leaving you mostly with free days where you’re unassigned and are able to dedicate the bulk of your time to investigating and pursuing your cases.

This set up effectively means that the rookie year tends to be the busiest in terms of workload and number of hours spent at the office, because after you’re done staffing whatever assignment you have for the day, you’ll usually return to your office and actually do work on your caseload. Because institutional assignments take up the entire day, this means that you’ll arrive at work between 8am and 9am, be in court until around 5pm, then return to your office and deal with the ever-growing caseload assigned to you. I’ve settled into a routine of spending anywhere between two to four additional hours at work after my assignment for the day just to try to keep on top of my cases, which means that I usually leave work sometime between 7 pm and 9 pm. In slower months, I may leave closer to 5pm. As you become more senior, however, your caseload goes down and you staff many fewer assignments, leaving you with more time during the day to work on your cases. Of course, the more senior you get, the more serious your cases, which is the reason for the heavy assignment load for rookies. More senior ADAs need more time to do thorough investigations for their higher-stake cases.

But this is not to say that rookies themselves do not have serious cases. Currently, I have cases dealing with assaults, menacing, sex abuse, drug sales, weapons possession, child endangerment, thefts, and drunk driving. Each case has its own story, its own cast of witnesses, its own set of evidence, and, of course, its own unique set of legal and factual problems that make them exciting to work on. While the caseload itself can get overwhelming, the office entrusts you with the responsibility to do what needs to get done to make sure that important cases don’t fall by the wayside, and expects you to be able to prioritize your cases accordingly. No one expects you to be 100% on top of all 200+ cases, but they do expect you to exercise sound judgment when determining which cases to pay attention to. Luckily, the office is full of wonderful support staff who help us investigate cases, reach out to witnesses, and provide victims with much needed services and support.

I could honestly continue for pages and pages about my experience at DANY, but I’ll sum up with the following: there is simply no better job for a young lawyer (or any lawyer, for that matter) to have. District Attorney’s Offices all over the country, and especially in New York, have their finger on the pulse of their respective cities. There is something uniquely satisfying about seeing the work of your office making the front page of every area newspaper, and many national newspapers, on a daily basis. You will read about familiar cases or familiar people, and may even have the fortune (or misfortune) of reading about one of your own cases or defendants in the paper, which drives home the point that the work you’re doing is meaningful, important, and noteworthy. I have no regrets about my decision to become a prosecutor or to make the Manhattan DA’s office my home, and I encourage all law students to explore this career path. I’m sure that they will not be disappointed.

2018
I graduated from law school in 1975, spent a year as a federal law clerk, and thereafter took a one-year position as a legal writing instructor at a New York law school. I began work for the New York County District Attorney’s Office in 1977, and stayed through 2009. My expectation was that I would try cases, but the Office initially placed me in the Appeals Bureau. I never asked for a transfer.

Why did I stay so long? It was not the money. The starting salaries are now around $63,000, which is of course not quite what they pay at the big firms. The pension plan and other benefits are notable, and while I was there I typically received a yearly $5,000 or $6,000 raise during good behavior. But one does not go to a DA’s Office expecting to get rich. You go for the fun. In whatever part of the office you work, you almost immediately begin to make the decisions in cases. There is no senior partner to ruin your plans for the weekend. Rather, you make the choice to go to the office on Saturday because you care about the cases (your cases) and you want to do what needs to be done. And it adds a lot that you are not settling how much A pays B in damages after a slip and fall. You are helping determine whether a crime victim and an accused will receive justice. If you were born to litigate, then for you that is fun. The typical ADA ultimately leaves the office not because he or she wants to, but only because life circumstances compel that decision.

That is not to say that the rookie prosecutor is handed the Son of Sam case and told to wing it. In the Trial Division there is a natural progression through the innumerable simple cases, typically misdemeanors like minor assaults and petty thefts, through the robberies and burglaries, to the sex crimes and homicides. You are trained and watched. But the invaluable opportunity at an office like this one is to become a veteran trial lawyer by doing the job: by picking the juries, questioning the witnesses, arguing the law and the facts—and by making both mistakes and brilliant moves. You will not be carrying anyone else’s briefcase.

It helps as well that Manhattan is the home to just about every kind of depraved behavior that can be imagined, including the biggest white collar frauds, the most organized of criminal conduct, and the most gruesome street crimes. ADAs take incredible satisfaction from ensuring that those who commit such crimes are incapacitated. And it must be said, the facts can be simply fascinating. That is why “Law & Order” elected to “rip” so many scripts from our headlines.

As I noted, however, I personally did not do the trial work you see on TV shows. I did appellate work. What suits me about that work is that every case presented a unique legal puzzle. Typically Appeals ADAs defend convictions, and the appellant has filed a thick brief making the case against the prosecution evidence, the judge’s rulings, the defense attorney’s trial strategy, or any number of other things. The job of the appellate prosecutor is to search the trial transcript, the law, and the imagination to find the most persuasive answers to the questions posed. Along with the pleasure of puzzle-solving come the same fascinating underlying facts in immense variety, and the satisfaction of litigating cases that matter.

On that front, make no mistake: an appellate prosecutor is a litigator. He or she is engaged in legal combat with an opponent, and has the same instinct to “crush” the opponent that moves every successful litigator. Appellate litigation is simply a bit more civilized in form. ADAs submit briefs, and then argue cases in front of appellate panels made up of smart judges looking for holes in the prosecution presentations. Trial lawyers speak “at” the jury in summation, perhaps pounding the podium while doing so; but during

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4 Mark Dwyer left the New York County District Attorney’s Office in 2009.
Appellate arguments the judicial audiences talk back, challenging the premises of the parties’ positions and keeping the lawyers nimble. And that challenge too is fun.

Appellate work is not for everyone. For example, some lawyers will prefer constant and hectic interaction with jurors, witnesses, police officers, and defendants. But I submit that appellate work is often an overlooked career path, and one that is very well-suited for the litigator who loves the law and loves to persuade through the written word. You might consider it.

Two notes: from the years I spent on our hiring board, I would recommend that any applicant to a district attorney’s office make sure that his or her résumé refers to at least one clinic or summer job related to criminal justice work. There are so many applicants that some are rejected simply because the interviewers are not sure that they are truly interested in the criminal law. And if you might want to do appellate work, mention it in the interview. Every office is looking for more good appellate lawyers.

EL PASO COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY’S OFFICE
Rebecca Tarango ’96

I didn’t graduate law school with the intent, or even imagine the possibility, of being a career prosecutor. My husband and I had a baby during my third year of law school, and while I always wanted to return to El Paso, having a baby clinched the decision for us, as our entire support network was here. El Paso’s a great place to live and raise a family, with warm, friendly people and the best Mexican food in the world. After graduation in 1996, we came home and I started working at a private firm in their international/immigration law section. The attorneys were excellent, but I was mostly assigned to do clerical work. I’d spend 12 or more hours a day at the firm, often being told to just sit and wait for instructions, which was hard not only on my ego, but also on my young family. Sometimes what the client wanted conflicted with my own values, and that was also difficult.

When a high school friend who was working at the El Paso District Attorney’s Office told me that they were hiring, I asked my supervisor’s permission to take a lunch hour the following week—and used that hour to interview at the DA’s Office. That was one of the best decisions of my life. I was nervous about being a real trial lawyer, because I didn’t have any prior trial work experience and I hadn’t even taken any trial advocacy classes during law school. However, when I started, I didn’t have time to be nervous anymore, and the on-the-job training began. There was a lot of work to be done, and the way to learn it was by just being thrown in and doing it.

When I started in July of 1997, I was first assigned to screening misdemeanor and felony cases for prosecution. At first, I was a little worried that my pay cut would hurt our family, but I was still afforded a very livable salary for El Paso. The hours were more reasonable, yet packed with meaningful work. After a few months, I was moved into a misdemeanor court where I tried a case my first week. After another few months, I was moved up to a felony trial attorney position. I tried a couple of murder cases along with other felonies within my first few months as a felony trial lawyer. Due to family issues, I had to take a year and a half off after having our second baby. The DA hired me back once I was ready to return to work, and I’ve been here since 2000.

During my years as a prosecutor, I have made some of the best friends of my life. There is something to working with people who, despite cultural, political, and religious differences, all have a common goal—to see that justice is done. I have also tried dozens of cases, from misdemeanor assault cases to capital murders. Trial is challenging, exhilarating, and incredibly fun. Every case is different, and every trial evokes powerful emotional responses, ranging from sorrow to hilarity, from fear to rage. It is very freeing to be able to do the right thing, always, despite whether it helps or hurts our client, the State of Texas. As
a prosecutor, I’ve never felt I had to compromise my beliefs or do anything distasteful in furtherance of a goal. Because our aim is justice, all we have to be is fair and truthful.

I have spent the largest portion of my time with the DA’s Special Crimes Unit, handling predominantly homicides. My job is to ensure that murder cases are ready for trial by assisting detectives with various types of search or arrest warrants and serving as a sounding board for investigative strategy, reading final police reports and witness statements, analyzing the collection of evidence and taking of confessions for legality, organizing and presenting cases to the grand jury, preparing all court filings, and writing briefs or doing research pertaining to legal issues that affected each case. My work involves daily dealings with law enforcement officers, other prosecutors, defense attorneys, forensic experts, and judges. I tried several of the more complicated or difficult murder cases. Being in trial is absolutely, without a doubt, the greatest part of this job.

Over the years, my skills have improved through experience and watching my fellow prosecutors in trial. In El Paso, my job as a prosecutor helps my family enjoy a good life, and mostly, time together. My third year baby is now 22, and I feel lucky that I got to be fully there for her and for her younger brother. I also have the great satisfaction of knowing that I’ve helped to put away serial killers and other dangerous felons, and helped the families of the victims receive some measure of justice. While it can be very emotionally draining to deal with the victims of crime, particularly abused children or families of drunk driving victims, there is still nothing I can think of that’s more rewarding than to be able to tell them that you’re fighting for justice on their behalf. I think I have the best job in the world, and I am very grateful for it.

2. U.S. Attorney

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
Wesley L. Hsu ’96

Control of your cases, going to trial, and always trying to do the right thing. These are, in my view, the best parts of being an Assistant United States Attorney. The U.S. Attorney’s Office does not overstaff cases, so AUSAs have a great deal of decision-making authority in their cases. Criminal cases go to trial far more often than civil cases, so AUSAs get excellent trial experience. Not as much as in a district attorney’s office or even a city attorney’s office, but I think AUSAs get a healthy balance between considering legal issues, which DA offices often have too many cases to do, and trial experience. Finally, AUSAs are tasked with doing justice, not just what the client wants, and that is perhaps the best part of the job.

There are other benefits as well. AUSAs do not have to bill their time in six minute increments, and you should not underestimate how nice that is. Because AUSAs have control of their cases, AUSAs also have more control of their schedules and time than in private practice. AUSAs work hard—as hard as law firm associates lots of times, but it is rare when an AUSA has to work over the weekend or late into the night unexpectedly. Generally, AUSAs have some control over when they will have to put in overtime. More time in court, in front of the bench, also provides AUSAs an excellent opportunity to build their reputation in the legal community (OK, this last one can be good AND bad).

The primary drawback to being an AUSA is the pay. In most cases, AUSAs make far less than their private practice counterparts. Also, AUSAs have to do a lot of their “grunt” work for themselves as USAOs simply cannot afford to have the armies of support staff that law firms do. The most challenging part of the job is, not surprisingly, trial. Trial is extremely hard work, and getting it right is pain-staking. On the other hand, for a litigator, trial is also the most rewarding aspect of the work.
AUSAs have many other responsibilities other than trial. We advise federal law enforcement agencies on conducting investigations into crimes. We often train these agencies, and other AUSAs, on legal developments and certain subject matter areas of the law. We also spend a great deal of time doing pre-trial motions practice. In these situations, of course, we always have our eyes on the trial ramifications of our advice and motions work. In the Los Angeles USAO, we also handle our own appeals. We handle guilty pleas, sentencings, and post-conviction collateral attacks.

I think the “typical” candidate for an AUSA position is someone who has clerked for a federal judge and who has spent a few years at a law firm as a litigator. An externship at a USAO is a great thing to have on an applicant’s résumé—it demonstrates early interest in a job at the USAO. Trial experience in any form is a huge plus. Trial experience can take many forms. Take trial advocacy. Candidates should also try to get trial experience while at their firm. In Los Angeles, for example, the City Attorney’s Office has “TAP,” or trial advocacy program, where young law firm associates spend time in the City Attorney’s Office trying misdemeanors. That type of program boosts a candidate’s application. Not all AUSAs take that path, of course. Our USAO also hires from the district attorney’s office and the military.

My path was “typical.” I was an extern in the USAO in New Haven while at Yale. I graduated from Yale Law School in 1996. I clerked for the Honorable Mariana R. Pfaelzer in the Central District of California. I then worked at Gibson, Dunn and Crutcher in their Intellectual Property and Appellate groups. I joined the USAO in Los Angeles in 2000. I joined the Cyber and Intellectual Property Crimes Section when it was created in October 2001. I became the Deputy Chief of the Section in 2005, and in 2008 I became the Chief of the Section.

I guess I wish I had known before I started my career path that 1) clerking for a district judge who was an AUSA or even the U.S. Attorney in a particular USAO is helpful toward getting hired in that USAO, 2) working at a law firm with former AUSAs and USAs will give you a leg up on applying (provided they like you, of course), 3) evidence is an absolutely critical subject area that I use every single day, and 4) everything you do in every case you ever work on can affect your reputation in the legal community.

I’ll conclude with a story. I was in court one day waiting for a court appearance. My colleague was before the court for the sentencing of a defendant who had defrauded dozens of people out of their life savings by selling them bogus medical insurance. Several of the victims addressed the court during sentencing, telling the court what incredible harm this defendant had done. These victims did not know that their medical insurance was bogus until they had terminal cancer and no way to pay for treatment. After these heart-rending stories, my colleague asked the court for a significant sentence of imprisonment. The court imposed a significant sentence, but, even more powerful, the court also ordered the defendant taken into custody immediately (he had been released on bond). The victims had the opportunity to see this truly evil defendant taken into handcuffs to serve his prison sentence. I was incredibly proud that day to be an AUSA, to be part of a team trying to do justice.

I went to law school to be a prosecutor, and I enjoy almost every day of it. I strongly recommend it. Everything in this description is, of course, my own personal opinion and does not reflect the opinion of the U.S. Department of Justice.

2015
I have been working as an Assistant U.S. Attorney in the District of Columbia since the fall of 1998. More recently I have been assigned to the Violent Crimes and Narcotics Trafficking Section, which handles cases primarily in federal court. I started my legal career through the Attorney General’s Honor Program at Main Justice, working in the Civil Fraud Section of the Civil Division. Although my job duties have varied a lot through the years, I have been working for one overall agency, the Department of Justice, since graduating from law school in 1992.

My opening gig at Main Justice was fantastic. In the Civil Fraud section, I was given enormous responsibility from the start in handling a variety of affirmative civil cases across the country, suing individuals and corporations to recover monies defrauded from the government, and often working in parallel fashion with criminal investigations. The people were great, the work was great, and I learned a lot. However, I rarely saw the inside of a courtroom. Most of what constitutes civil litigation, such as paper discovery and depositions and negotiations and motions preparation, etc., happens outside of a courtroom, and very few cases ever make it to trial. I probably spent a total of about six hours of elapsed time in a courtroom over the six years I worked there.

Given D.C.’s unique jurisdictional status, the USAO has traditionally handled adult criminal matters both local and federal. A considerable portion of our work is done in Superior Court, the local courthouse that sees criminal trials of everything from misdemeanor assaults to murders. Work in Superior Court involves various stints or “rotations” in a variety of sections at the USAO that handle everything from grand jury work, appellate work, and bench trials of misdemeanor cases, to jury trials of street-level drug and gun cases and jury trials of more serious violent offenses. My stint as a “senior” prosecutor involved about six years in the homicide section, which was intense and very rewarding.

Most AUSAs here work on the Superior Court side for a number of years—with a brief “rotation” on the federal side of the house—before leaving the office, and courtroom experiences abound. In my 20 years here (which include two years of non-trial section work), I’ve tried about 21-26 bench trials and about 34 jury trials, and have argued about 6 appeals before the local appellate court. These numbers do not include the many additional sentencing hearings, evidentiary hearings, motions hearings, and status hearings for which I’ve had responsibility. At this point in my career, the courtroom is still a scary place, but I’ve gotten more used to it.

My current assignment involves working with agents on longer-term investigations that often involve wiretaps and multiple co-defendants. The work is more legally and logistically complex than what I have done before. But my experience from working through the various “rotations” in our office has been of great service as I work in my latest assignment.

Working as a criminal prosecutor is hard work. Unlike television, you can’t really tell jurors to put themselves in the shoes of the victim; you can’t really make passionate TV arguments about justice; you can’t really indict a ham sandwich; and the only unilateral power you have is to dismiss a case.

 Everything else you try to accomplish depends upon convincing someone else to please go your way—whether it’s law enforcement agents to do certain work, judges to sign warrants, witnesses to appear and to tell the truth, grand jurors to indict, judges to rule your way on motions, petit jurors to convict, and judges to sentence. You are not just a paid mouthpiece: your job is as much to make sure the trial is a fair one as it is to try and “win” it. You more than anyone in or out of the courtroom have to care about and fight for the truth, as much if not more when that means letting the innocent go and when dismissing cases that rely on obviously “bad” seizures and stops. Tough and practical ethical situations can arise on a
daily basis, many of which involve the very lives and safety of witnesses and defendants. To do the job of a criminal prosecutor well at the trial level requires not only writing, research, and verbal skills, but also people skills and “street” sense and common sense. To do it really well demands integrity, ethics, honesty, honor, tenacity, mercy, hard work, and humility. A sense of humor doesn’t hurt, either.

The best trial work is at least a craft and at times an art. To have been able to participate in that craft through the years on behalf of a cause that is larger than me and for the benefit of the community, has been—and continues to be—a privilege and an honor. If you find yourself drawn to working as a criminal prosecutor, I highly recommend it.

Years ago I failed to fully appreciate that deciding to go to law school is not quite a career choice. There are as many “law jobs” as there are lawyers. The choices come after law school. And the fruits of these choices often depend more on the ensuing day-to-day than what was decided while pausing at the proverbial “fork in the road.” In short, what is gained from a choice depends very much on what is put into it after it has been made. I have no illusions that my contributions are “making the world safe for democracy” or “winning” the “war on crime.” Although my community needs folks that “stand on the wall” as ethical law enforcement, certainly no matter how hard we work there will always be a new wave of criminals and outrageously cruel acts that will come along and replace the current crop. Whether one continues to approach the job of a prosecutor with some measure of idealism versus a large dollop of cynicism, ultimately, is a very personal choice that is made anew every morning when the sun comes up.

But it is a real blessing to have a job, let alone a lawyer’s job, where that choice is even a possibility.

2018

DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

Liam Brennan ’07

I had given up on the idea of law school when I met a prosecutor who loved her job. She made her work sound meaningful, rewarding and exciting and convinced me that I should re-consider the law as a profession. By the time I came to YLS, I was pretty certain I wanted to leave being a criminal prosecutor. I graduated in 2007 and was accepted to the Honors Program at the Department of Justice, Criminal Division.

Honors Program applicants apply to specific divisions at the DOJ (criminal, civil rights, environmental, antitrust). Once accepted to the Criminal Division, the new attorney chooses three Sections of the Criminal Division that he or she is interested in. That attorney is virtually guaranteed one of the three sections and most people usually get one of their top two choices. When I applied, the attorneys had to give both a three-year commitment to the DOJ as a whole and a three-year commitment to their section specifically. (Currently, I believe, Honors Grads in the Criminal Division give a four-year commitment to the DOJ and a three-year commitment to their sections. In their fourth year, they are given the option to try a different section, if they wish.)

I started with the Fraud Section in 2007 and was immediately sent to Houston to assist on a trial. I was told the trip would consist of one week of trial preparation and two weeks of trial. After two months of trial prep and two months of trial, I finally returned to DC. (In fairness, I returned on most weekends, too.) I had not considered that, having national jurisdiction, Main Justice employees would often have to travel the country (and sometimes the world) for significant periods of time. It was both daunting and exciting. Early on in the Fraud Section, I was able to handle significant matters and have real
responsibility that my friends at firms would have to wait years for. I also got to handle large, complicated cases that some attorneys never see.

However, large complicated cases can make for slower cases, as does the fact that Main Justice Trial Attorneys often have to coordinate with local U.S. Attorney’s Offices. When I applied, one of my interviewers told me that in criminal prosecution Assistant District Attorneys were in court the most, followed by Assistant U.S. Attorneys, and finally, Main Justice Trial Attorneys were even one more step removed. I found this to be true. Some new attorneys in the Fraud Section get to try cases early on, others can wait a couple of years before trying cases. Supervisors will often try to arrange for attorneys to be on cases going to trial, but ensuring that it happens quickly is not guaranteed. Main Justice Trial Attorneys also don’t get the same grand jury practice that AUSAs get.

What they do get is the opportunity to see cases that some AUSAs never get to see, see how law is practiced across the country, and better pay. The GS scale used at Main Justice is one of the most generous scales of pay for public interest work. It is not Big Firm pay (or even as good as the SEC’s pay scale) but it is decent and better than the AD scales used at U.S. Attorney’s Offices.

The Fraud Section was a great experience that I would do again without question. I traveled to various states and countries to collect evidence and interview witnesses. I got to handle significant, interesting cases. And I got to be in court more than I would have in most other jobs.

In 2011, I left the Fraud Section to go to the U.S. Attorney’s Office in Connecticut. I currently handle mostly securities fraud cases. I happily took the downgrade in pay for a host of reasons. After having a baby with my wife and trying a month long case in 2010, I didn’t want to risk having to try another case in a state far away from my family. I also wanted to be in court more than was possible at the Fraud Section. I currently have basically the same job, but the cases move faster, I don’t travel regularly and I make less money.

Being outside of DC, the bureaucracy is significantly reduced and I get more quality time with supervisors, who are all excellent. Our jobs are goal-focused, which allows for decent workplace flexibility; if I have to work late, I can almost always make it home to have dinner with my family and put my kids to bed before logging in again. My colleagues are excellent attorneys and dedicated public servants. I may never travel the world again looking for witnesses, but I do get to know the local Court, the judges and the special agents in a way that I never got to do when the courts, judges and special agents were spread all over the country. I cannot overemphasize how happy I am with this office, my supervisors and colleagues, the responsibility I am given, and the quality of cases I see.

About two years ago, a friend who was thinking about moving to a U.S. Attorney’s Office from a firm asked me what I didn’t like about my job. I had no response, which was more telling than any answer I ever could have given.

2015

DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT
FORMER DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ATTACHÉ, ITALY
Bill Nardini ’94

The motto of the Department of Justice is “Qui Pro Domina Justitia Sequitur”; and truly enough, the best reason to be an AUSA is to “prosecute on behalf of Lady Justice.” Some years ago, I was reading a defendant’s appellate brief and realized that, due to an error in calculating his sentencing guidelines, the judge had improperly doubled his prison term. Everybody had missed the error at the time of sentencing. I double- and triple-checked the law. The defendant was right. We probably could have defended the result, since no objection had been preserved, and the error was based on an obscure advisory note in the
guidelines. Yet as an AUSA, the solution was a no-brainer: Call the defense lawyer, congratulate him on spotting the mistake, and stipulate to vacatur and remand of the sentence. How many other legal jobs let you confess error, just because it's the right thing to do?

During most of my time at Yale Law School, I never dreamed of working in criminal law. I liked Crim Pro with Steve Duke, but it wasn’t until my last semester that I took Crim Law with Kate Stith and my interest was piqued. After graduation, I clerked for Judge Cabranes, who had just been named to the Second Circuit but was still sitting by designation on the district court in New Haven. What struck me about the criminal proceedings is that the AUSAs seemed unlike most other lawyers who appeared—they acknowledged a duty to serve the public interest. Plus, pleadings from the U.S. Attorney’s Office were usually head and shoulders above those of most other litigants. That year, and the next two years I spent clerking (first for Judge Calabresi on the Second Circuit, and then for Justice O’Connor at the Supreme Court), it always saved time to read the government’s appellate brief first, even if they were the appellee. You could count on their red brief to set forth the facts and the law most thoroughly, including all the warts. After clerking, I wanted to be one of those lawyers who wore the white hat.

I didn’t go straight to the U.S. Attorney’s Office. Instead, I moved to Italy for three years, first on a Fulbright fellowship and then working at the Italian Constitutional Court in Rome. All this time, though, I had kept in touch with the U.S. Attorney’s Office in New Haven, and was lucky enough to be hired as a line AUSA in the criminal division upon my return in 2000.

There are few better jobs than being a criminal AUSA. Connecticut is a mid-sized district, with about 65 attorneys spread through offices in Bridgeport, Hartford, and New Haven. At first, I handled a hodgepodge of smallish cases to get my feet wet: bank robberies, identity theft, drug importation, mail theft, tax fraud. These were thin case files that gave me an opportunity to work with all kinds of agents: FBI, Postal Inspectors, Secret Service, Customs, IRS. I soon found myself preparing search warrants, issuing subpoenas, questioning witnesses in the grand jury, drafting indictments, negotiating plea agreements, and appearing in court a couple of times each week. Within a month of my arrival, I was second-chairing a five-week mail fraud trial. Six months later, I had already first-chaired two small gun-possession trials. The pace and responsibility were exhilarating.

Because U.S. Attorney’s Offices can’t afford to overstaff cases, junior lawyers often find themselves working on high-profile cases. In my third year, I tried a case in Boston with our Deputy U.S. Attorney, charging a former state police officer with leaking electronic surveillance information to a mobster. During trial, I had dinner with a law school friend. She was flabbergasted to hear that the following day, I was the one making the closing argument; that I had argued back-to-back appeals in the First and Second Circuits just weeks before; and that I was going to try another two public corruption cases in Connecticut that fall, involving the State Treasurer. Nine years out of law school, she was still finding that big firm “litigation” rarely involved courtroom work.

From 2004 to 2010, I was the Appeals Chief for our district. About two-thirds of my time was spent managing our appellate work, with a much-reduced district court docket taking up the rest. Primarily, I reviewed briefs written by others—sometimes doing little more than proofreading, but usually making substantive revisions that could amount to an entire re-write. (This is when journal-editing skills come in handy.) Working on so many cases before the court of appeals offers a real opportunity to contribute to the shaping of the law, in a way that few other jobs can. I chatted with colleagues in other USAOs in my district, at Criminal Appellate or other DOJ sections, or at the SG’s office, in an effort to build a long-term litigation strategy for key legal issues. Being at a USAO lets you operate at both the micro and macro level.
As the Appeals Chief, I was in court much less than my colleagues, but the flexibility of appellate work was very convenient when I had young children at home. I could generally get out of the office by 6:00 p.m. and crank up the laptop or edit a hard copy of a draft brief after the kids went to sleep. One of the great advantages of working at a USAO is that everyone’s door is open—people are constantly in and out of your office, talking through legal issues, debating whether to charge a defendant or to appeal an adverse decision. The downside of that open-door environment is that you rarely have an uninterrupted block of time to crank out a brief—at least, not until you’re home and the house is quiet. Still, you’re the keeper of your own schedule and “face time” is a foreign concept.

From 2010 to 2014, my career as a prosecutor took an unusual turn. My family and I moved to Italy, where I served as the Department of Justice Attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Rome. For four years, I was on loan from the U.S. Attorney’s Office to DOJ’s Office of International Affairs, which is based in Washington. The Attaché serves as a liaison between U.S. prosecutors (state and federal) and Italian judicial authorities, including the Ministry of Justice, prosecutors, and judges. Much time is spent on extraditions and mutual legal assistance requests, when U.S. or Italian prosecutors need help gathering evidence abroad. Half my work was in Italian, and all of it involved getting two very different legal systems to work together. I was also the legal adviser to federal law enforcement agencies based at the Embassy in Rome. The job required travel up and down the peninsula, sometimes nudging our more complicated requests through the Italian bureaucracy, sometimes facilitating meetings of AUSAs and agents with Italian counterparts to coordinate cross-border investigations. One day might involve debriefing a terror suspect or a mafia witness; the next day might involve negotiating the return of stolen antiquities to Italy.

I returned to the U.S. Attorney’s Office in 2014, where I now serve as the Chief of the Criminal Division, overseeing all of our District’s criminal prosecutions, in areas ranging from violent crimes and drugs to national security and white-collar fraud. Much more of my time is spent as a manager, and much less litigating case of my own.

Being a DOJ prosecutor opens doors to a host of career possibilities. You can concentrate on being a trial lawyer in gun and drug cases; focus on longer-term cases like public corruption and terrorism that might require lengthier investigations and few trials; spend time as an appellate lawyer doing much more research and writing, and long-term litigation strategy; or go abroad to help with the Department’s international work. What all of these jobs have in common is that you’re always a federal prosecutor, committed to seeking justice in the name of the American public. It’s hard to find a better job than that.

2017

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
Jay Hoffer ’80

During the fall semester of my third year at the law school in 1979, I was fortunate enough to stumble into something that has made my career as an attorney most rewarding and satisfying. At that point in my law school career, I had no idea what area of the law I might want to specialize in; all I had was my experience during the two preceding summers as a government agency law clerk and then as a summer associate at a Manhattan firm. Fortunately for me, a classmate had worked as a student intern in the United States Attorney’s Office in New Haven the semester before and told me about his experiences. As a result of that conversation, I decided to spend part of the fall semester of my third year as an intern with the office of the United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut.

What resulted from the brief but extraordinary experience was a lifelong career as a prosecutor. After graduation from the law school in 1980, I joined the Office of the District Attorney of New York County (Manhattan). I served as an assistant district attorney in that office from 1980-1989, working my way up
from handling the simplest misdemeanor cases to working on major felony crimes and homicide cases. In 1989, I was appointed an Assistant United States Attorney for the Middle District of Florida and joined the Tampa division of that office. I have been there since that time, working in both the Major Crimes and Bank Fraud Sections of that office.

The responsibilities of an AUSA in the criminal division of a U.S. Attorney’s Office include the investigation of criminal matters and their preparation for trial. In that capacity, an AUSA works regularly with a number of different federal law enforcement agencies on a wide variety of federal criminal allegations and charges. The average case load of an AUSA may include the more “reactive” types of cases (for example, drug trafficking, bank robbery, and counterfeiting matters) or long-term, more complex investigative matters (for example, tax fraud, and other “white collar” crime matters which entail more investigative work and analysis). Depending upon your assignment and responsibilities, the average AUSA can expect to be involved in a wide variety of cases and factual situations.

An equally important part of any prosecutor’s education is learning how to deal with the most divergent and challenging array of potential witnesses. These may include disinterested witnesses, cooperating defendants, informants, and law enforcement agents. From early on, a significant part of any prosecutor’s work is developing the skills to be able to relate to, and get the most out of, the kinds of witnesses that your cases present to you.

One of the main attractions of being a prosecutor (either on the state or federal level) is the ability to learn early on the basics of both the investigation and preparation of cases for trial. From the earliest stages of my career as a prosecutor, I had extraordinary discretion in handling my own cases and making my own decisions about them. I also learned, from watching other colleagues with whom I worked and by my own trial and error experiences, how to try a case to verdict. The latter skill is one that attorneys in private practice may take years, if at all, to learn. The development of your own trial and advocacy skills is a significant part of the work of being a prosecutor at any level. Those skills, which law school clinical and forensic programs can only begin to teach in an academic environment, are useful to any attorney in any type of practice.

Aside from these purely “vocational” benefits of being a prosecutor, the job itself has an additional benefit which, in my view, makes it perhaps the most satisfying of career choices. The ability to make use of one’s legal skills and intelligence in the service of law enforcement makes a job as a prosecutor emotionally rewarding and enriching. Perhaps that is why, unlike most members of my law school class, I have had only two employers in the 20 years since my graduation, and each of them in the same field of legal endeavor. A career in criminal prosecution is “public service” in its highest form and is one that many more Yale Law School graduates should consider strongly.

2017

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

Matthew Axelrod ’97

From 2003 to 2009, I served as an Assistant United States Attorney in Miami, Florida. From 2009 to 2013, I was on detail to Main Justice, where I worked as a Senior Counsel to the Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division and then as an Associate Deputy Attorney General. After spending 2014 in private practice, I returned to DOJ in February 2015 to serve as the Principal Associate Deputy Attorney General, responsible for helping the Deputy Attorney General run the day-to-day operations of DOJ.

I graduated from the Law School in 1997 and then spent two years clerking, first for the Hon. Ralph K. Winter on the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit and then for the Hon. Janet C. Hall
on the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut. After the clerkships, I moved back to my hometown of Boston, where I spent a little over three years working as a litigation associate for the now defunct law firm Hill & Barlow and then six months working at a litigation boutique, Donnelly, Conroy & Gelhaar.

Perhaps because SDFL is one of the larger U.S. Attorney’s Offices, there is a dedicated Appellate Section. A number of AUSAs work there permanently, but it is also the section to which all new AUSAs are assigned for a few months when they first start in the office. Spending a few months writing appellate briefs gives new AUSAs a chance to acclimate themselves to the office and to begin to familiarize themselves with some recurring issues that arise in federal criminal practice.

After the short stint in appeals, new AUSAs typically move on to the Major Crimes Section. Major Crimes handles all of the cases that come to the office reactively, rather than as the result of a long-term investigation. For example, drug couriers attempting to bring cocaine in through the airport, bank robberies, felons found in possession of a firearm—all of these are typical matters handled by Major Crimes AUSAs. The section is incredibly fast-paced and AUSAs are in court virtually every day. In my two years in Major Crimes, I had 15 jury trials (at the same time, the folks in the Appellate Section let me argue three cases before the Eleventh Circuit). I’m not sure of the exact statistics, but I’ve heard it said that the Major Crimes Section alone tries more cases each year than most entire federal districts. I don’t know why that is, but I do know it offers an unparalleled opportunity to learn how to try cases.

After Major Crimes, AUSAs in SDFL are typically transferred to the Narcotics Section, the Economic Crimes Section, or the Special Prosecutions Section. In Narcotics, AUSAs work larger drug cases, usually involving wiretaps and multiple defendants. The district is unusual in that many of the narcotics defendants are not here in the United States, but in Central or South America. Because these individuals have shipped large amounts of cocaine or heroin to the United States, they are subject to the United States’ criminal laws. SDFL AUSAs will indict them and then seek to have them apprehended in their home countries and extradited for trial. For example, during my time in the Narcotics Section, I was part of the team that convicted two founders of the Cali cartel, who had been extradited to Miami from Colombia. In Economic Crimes, AUSAs work mostly document-intensive fraud cases, such as bank fraud and healthcare fraud. The Special Prosecutions Section focuses its work on combating violent crime and crimes against children.

After my tenure in the Narcotics Section, I worked in the office’s Public Integrity/National Security Section. The Section conducts national security and terrorism investigations as well as corruption investigations of public officials, including corrupt law enforcement officers. As one example, I was part of the team that convicted the Sheriff of Broward County on fraud and tax charges related to undisclosed private business dealings he had with people who were also doing business with his office.

In short, I cannot imagine a better job as a lawyer than being an AUSA. When I applied to work as one, I wanted a job where I was doing work that mattered, where I was fighting about issues like justice and liberty rather than about money, and where the marching orders were to do the right thing rather than to win at all costs. I am happy to report that the job of an AUSA is all those things and more.

As a final note, if you really want to be an AUSA, do not let repeated frustrations with the application and acceptance process deter you from your goal. I started applying for an AUSA position in my hometown of Boston as far back as 2000, but was unsuccessful in landing a position. In 2003, despite the fact that my wife and I had bought a house that we liked and despite the fact that we had a one-and-a-half year old toddler, we decided that I should broaden my search. Accepting the job in Miami meant uprooting my family and leaving Boston. At the time, it was not easy to take that leap. But, looking back, it was the best
I am an Assistant United States Attorney in the Southern District of Florida. As the Deputy Chief of the Southern District’s Asset Forfeiture Division, I currently represent the United States in criminal and civil asset forfeiture actions and supervise AUSAs in the Asset Forfeiture Division. Representative matters include the criminal forfeiture in the case of \textit{US v. Scott W. Rothstein}, a Ponzi scheme which resulted in the forfeiture of approximately $28 million worth of assets, in addition to multi-million-dollar criminal and civil forfeiture cases involving Medicare, mortgage and investment fraud. While a member of the Major Crimes and Appellate Divisions, I represented the United States in a wide range of criminal prosecutions, including narcotics and immigration offenses, access device and health care fraud and bulk cash smuggling.

While at Yale, I had been a summer associate at a small boutique firm in Georgetown and then at a large corporate firm in New York City. I then practiced corporate and bankruptcy law for almost two years before moving to Miami and joining the complex commercial litigation department of another corporate firm and a brief stint at a boutique plaintiff's litigation firm. The seven years of private practice do not nearly compare to the pride, excitement and challenge that comes with being an AUSA. The experience, comradery and pride I take in my current position outweigh the financial sacrifice that comes with public service.

I have now been here for nine years and I can wholeheartedly say that it is the best job I’ve ever had. As many others I’m sure will say, I can assure you that you will never be bored. No two days will ever be alike. A day will not pass when you will not encounter something new to learn. You will be surrounded with smart, committed colleagues who generally have an open door and who will not hesitate to sit and brainstorm through any particular legal or logistical challenge. Although many colleagues choose to move on over the years (most often strictly due to financial pressures), most of them will always look back fondly at their time at USAO/DOJ.

My “typical” day can include complex criminal motion practice, including forfeiture jury trials or contested sentencing hearings; coordinating with the U.S. Marshalls Service or other federal agencies on the disposition of real estate or complex business assets; working with Criminal Division AUSAs and agents on ongoing criminal investigations; drafting and presenting seizure warrants for planes, cars, or bank accounts; drafting interrogatories or deposing claimants in civil forfeiture proceedings; conducting criminal evidentiary hearings related to forfeited assets; arguing dispositive motions on novel issues in federal court against name partners at major law firms, etc. I have found it extremely rewarding to either be recouping fraud proceeds for the benefit of victims of crime or protecting the public fiscally.

I cannot stress the lack of emphasis on face time enough. It is a stark contrast with life at a law firm, which often rewards inefficiency because of the constant pressure to bill hours. Everyone operates at a high level, work is always plentiful and my supervisor’s unflinching focus on work quality and timeliness over face time has made a huge difference in my ability to balance work with life’s commitments (family, health, whatever you hold dear). The lack of pressure to bill leads to rewarding results and efficiency.

I have found the training available to DOJ/USAO employees to be excellent. The National Advocacy Center provides top caliber training and in-house training conducted by experienced AUSAs serves to
supplement my trainings at the NAC. And after nine years of AUSA experience, I’m now training AUSAs, DOJ Fraud Section Trial Attorneys, and federal and state law enforcement agents.

In all, I cannot recommend it enough. Complex work, amazing colleagues, unparalleled responsibility and a firm commitment to do justice. Simply unmatchable. For me, despite the financial sacrifice and inevitable stress, a total dream job.

2018

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS
Michael Tabak ’75

I graduated from Yale Law School in 1975. I spent the next year clerking for Hon. Irving R. Kaufman, who then was Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. I was a litigation associate at Davis Polk & Wardwell in New York City from 1976 to 1978, and then was Deputy Chief Counsel to the Special Commission in Massachusetts that investigated, held public hearings about, and drafted reform legislation to address corruption related to the state and county government building process.

I was an Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York from 1980 to 2004, starting in the Manhattan office and then moving to the White Plains division in 1986. Since late 2004, I have been an Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, working from the main office in Boston. (This involved an entirely separate application and selection process, not a transfer.) It has been a terrific professional experience. I have investigated and prosecuted challenging and complex terrorist, mafia, corruption, fraud, tax, environmental, and many other kinds of criminal cases. On a personal level, I have found it extremely rewarding to feel that I am serving the public, rather than feeling as if I am merely a “hired gun.” Moreover, it is a privilege to work in an environment where my colleagues not only are extremely bright, motivated, and willing to help each other, but also are steeped in the long tradition of the office to “cut square corners”—to do things the right way, the ethical way, the honorable way.

I have handled a wide variety of cases, which keeps the work continually interesting. Moreover, an AUSA in this office handles a case from the beginning of the investigation, through the Grand Jury and trial (or plea), and within the U.S. Court of Appeals. This gives us many different roles to play. In the investigative phase, we work closely with the Special Agents from the FBI, the IRS, and the many other federal (and sometimes state and local) investigative agencies. In many sophisticated and difficult investigations, we often play a leading role in shaping strategy, creatively overcoming obstacles, questioning witnesses, and negotiating with their attorneys. We handle the motion practice, the trials (or, more often, the guilty pleas), and the sentencings of the cases we have investigated, and we also draft the appellate briefs and do the oral arguments in the U.S. Court of Appeals of any appeals in such cases. The Solicitor General’s Office in Washington, DC handles the relatively few criminal cases that reach the Supreme Court.

Salaries at the U.S. Attorney’s Office are good by government standards, but they are substantially less than one could earn as a partner in a major law firm (which is probably particularly true in metropolitan areas). AUSAs are given great responsibility, significant independence, and substantial caseloads, and being an USA is a very hands-on job. Demanding cases and tight deadlines may necessitate working long hours and doing a significant amount of unglamorous—but important—work, but that can be true for litigators in private practice as well.

Although beginning AUSAs are given training and mentoring, they quickly start handling cases and appearing in court. Thus, they must not only be bright, hard-working, honest, and ethical, but they also

5 Michael Tabak retired in September 2016.
need good judgment, self-confidence (but not arrogance), the ability to express themselves orally in a clear and persuasive manner, strong research and writing skills, a good strategic sense (including understanding and anticipating potential defenses), the ability to see not only the “big picture” but also to master the details, the flexibility to overcome setbacks, the ability to think on their feet, skill at negotiating, and the ability to relate to and interact with a wide variety of people—including victims, bystander witnesses, cooperating defendants, defendants, defense attorneys, colleagues, support staff, supervisors, trial judges, and appellate judges. While many of these skills are learned and improved on the job, the hiring process seeks to select people who are likely to do well in these areas, and thereby effectively and honorably represent the United States. Prior prosecution experience is not necessary and probably is not typical, but it is important that applicants have been able to handle responsibility well and have strong references.

I have earned far less money working at the U.S. Attorney’s Office than was available in private practice, but I would make the same career choice if I were starting out again. It is a privilege to work with such smart, decent, dedicated people, to have a steady stream of interesting and challenging cases, and to feel that you are contributing in your own small way to furthering the public interest.

2015

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
Nicholas Lewin '04

I’ve served as an Assistant U.S. Attorney in the Southern District of New York since 2007, working principally on terrorism and other national security cases (such as espionage, counter-proliferation, and counterintelligence). I graduated from YLS in 2004, and then clerked for two wonderful years—first on the Southern District of New York, then on the Second Circuit. I came straight to the U.S. Attorney’s Office from my second clerkship. Between clerkships, I worked for about a year at a twenty-odd-lawyer litigation firm in Manhattan, Lankler, Siffert and Wohl.

A brief aside: I had a terrific experience at Lankler, Siffert and Wohl. This firm, like a handful of other small litigation firms in New York, is comprised largely of former prosecutors. The firms are structured and oriented in a fundamentally different way than the larger firms, but are often involved in the same cases as those firms. As a result, the work, the people (and even the quality of life) were truly excellent. But this is no non-sequitur: working at a small firm like this one—where many of the partners had been AUSAs—significantly advanced my application to the U.S. Attorney’s Office.

My time at SDNY has been typically interesting, challenging and fun, but atypical in other respects. As with almost all AUSAs in SDNY, I started in the General Crimes Unit. There, AUSAs are exposed to a broad range of cases, from immigration to housing fraud to violent crime. The caseload is heavy. And the learning curve was steep—at least it was for me. I conducted two jury trials during my general crimes year. Most SDNY AUSAs spend the next year in the Narcotics Unit; I spent only about six months there, trying one jury trial before transitioning full time to terrorism prosecution.

In March 2009, I took a temporary assignment in Washington DC to serve on the Guantanamo Review Task Force. The task force was charged with reviewing the then-241 detainees still held at the detention facility in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. My role, along with about a dozen other federal prosecutors from around the country, was to assess which Guantanamo detainees could be feasibly prosecuted in an Article III court.

In June 2009, Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani became the first—and, to date, only—Guantanamo detainee to be transferred from Guantanamo Bay for prosecution in federal court. I returned to SDNY to prosecute the Ghailani case. Ghailani was charged for his role in al Qaeda’s August 1998 attacks against the U.S.
Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania that killed 224 people and injured thousands more. After his 2004 capture in Pakistan, Ghailani was held in a CIA black site—during which time he was subject to so-called “enhanced interrogation techniques”—before being transferred to Guantanamo Bay in 2006. For more than a year, we prepared for trial; I spent months traveling across the world with our truly extraordinary FBI case agents, including to Guantanamo Bay, Mombasa and Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. I met with dozens of the victims and their families. We briefed and argued multiple dispositive and complex pre-trial motions, including ones based on alleged violations of the speedy trial clause and of outrageous government conduct. After a five-week trial, the jury convicted Ghailani of one count (which carried a life sentence) but acquitted him of 284. Nevertheless, I cannot imagine that I will ever prosecute another case in which I will be prouder to have played a role.

In May of 2012, I accepted another long-term assignment, as Special Counsel to FBI Director Robert Mueller, and served for about a year-and-a-half as his advisor on a wide variety of national security matters. After Director Mueller left, I served briefly as special counsel to Director James Comey, before returning to SDNY. Serving as the Directors’ Special Counsel was just as interesting as it sounds. And it was a personal honor to serve Directors Mueller and Comey.

Upon my return to SDNY, I was fortunate to help conduct two lengthy trials, in 2014 and 2015, of senior al Qaeda leaders: first as part of the team prosecuting Sulaiman Abu Ghaith, who was charged with a variety of crimes relating to his activities, in 2001 and 2002, as a senior leader of al Qaeda; and more recently, as part of the team prosecuting three defendants charged in connection with the 1998 Embassy Bombings: Adel Abdel Bary, Anas al-Libi, and Khalid al-Fawwaz. Each case was an extraordinary opportunity to work closely with some truly outstanding prosecutors and amazing investigators. I am also prosecuting Ahmad Khan Rahimi, the individual charged in connection with the September 2016 bombings and attempted bombings in the Chelsea neighborhood of Manhattan and across New Jersey.

I feel privileged to work at the U.S. Attorney’s Office. The work has been extraordinary. In addition to working on fascinating cases, I’ve had the opportunity to develop real litigation, trial and appellate skills, and to hone those skills by working with some truly extraordinary investigators and lawyers—and great people.

2017

DISTRICT OF OREGON  
Hannah Horsley ’92

I have been an Assistant United States Attorney since 1997. I have practiced in three different districts, and have worked in many different areas of criminal law. I am currently an AUSA in Portland, Oregon and have been here since 2005. I was an AUSA in the San Francisco office of the Northern District of California from 2001-2005, and in the Seattle and Tacoma offices of the Western District of Washington from 1997-2001. Each of the moves has required a new application, rather than a simple transfer, but one has an advantage as an experienced AUSA with a current FBI background clearance. I have also worked with attorneys from several different litigating sections at Main Justice, so have some limited information about some of the sections in the Criminal Division at DOJ as well.

My practice as an AUSA has primarily involved criminal prosecution as a trial attorney. I have handled cases ranging from civil rights, human trafficking, organized crime, public corruption, tax defiance/sovereign citizens, drug trafficking, and a full array of fraud and violent crimes. I have loved the substantive variety, and the ability to shift around from time to time in order to try something new and expand the scope and nature of my professional experience. I also spent three years as an Appellate Chief, where I focused almost exclusively on appellate work in the Ninth Circuit. This involved an extensive amount of brief writing and oral argument, but also a lot of editing and training of other AUSAs whose appellate work I supervised.
In each of the different areas I have practiced in, I have also appreciated the remarkable variety of legal work I engage in on a regular basis. Because AUSAs typically handle several cases at a time—and handle their own cases from the investigative stage throughout the appeal and post-conviction habeas process—there are a variety of tasks that I am handling at any given time. I work closely with investigative agents from the FBI, IRS, ICE and other federal agencies and local police departments to provide strategic advice and obtain court approval for any investigative techniques that require it (e.g. wiretaps, search warrants). Once a case is ready to be charged, I handle all phases of the prosecution and appear in grand jury, district court, and the court of appeals (in cases that go to the Supreme Court, the government is represented by the Solicitor General’s office). Any given day, I could be meeting with agents about an investigative plan in one case, appearing in a motions hearing in another, and working on the appellate brief in a third case.

For people who want trial and other complex litigation experience, a U.S. Attorney’s Office does offer unique opportunities. Because the government has initiated the case as plaintiff and has the only burden of proof in a criminal case, we typically determine the pace and scope of the trial and put on the vast majority of evidence that is presented. In my experience, defense attorneys get the benefit of learning how to cross-examine witnesses (among many other things), but they do not develop the same experience of learning what it takes to build and manage a complex case from its inception, or to put a case together for trial so it is presented to the jury in a coherent and compelling manner. The prosecution typically questions more witnesses and presents more exhibits at trial, and is also usually responsible for anticipating and briefing issues that need to be brought to the court’s attention for rulings or otherwise. All of this is challenging and satisfying in its own right, but is also of great value as a litigator even if one is not a trial lawyer later in one’s career. I have never worked in a DA’s office, but believe it offers much of the same experience. There are fewer trials in federal court than one would get in a DA’s office, but they can be longer and more complex. And there is typically more substantial pretrial litigation and appellate work in a USAO.

In addition to the litigation experience, there are several other good things about this job. I am still very proud to stand up in court and say I am appearing “on behalf of the United States.” I also feel lucky to work in a law office that is very collegial and supportive, and with colleagues I have the utmost respect for. For a period of time I worked part-time so I could spend the afternoons with my children when I was not in trial or otherwise had to be in court. This was not easy as a trial lawyer, but it was great to have the flexibility to do it and I think several USAOs and litigating sections at DOJ allow some flexible scheduling options.

I never thought I would be a career AUSA, but I have loved this job and would highly recommend it. I’d be happy to talk to any current or former students about what the job involves and how to increase their chances for getting hired. Prior prosecutorial experience can be very helpful, but is not essential. After graduating from law school in 1992, I clerked for a year on the Tenth Circuit, practiced at Covington and Burling, and worked at the United States Sentencing Commission before joining the U.S. Attorney’s Office.

2018

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
Jay Weimer ’99

I am an Assistant United States Attorney in the Northern District of Texas. Although I handle mostly white-collar cases, I have prosecuted virtually every category of federal crime during my nine years with the Department of Justice.
One of the great things about this job is that what we do is interesting to non-lawyers. I began my career working at a big law firm. And while some of my work (though certainly not all) may have been interesting to other lawyers, few non-lawyers cared to hear stories about my latest discovery dispute. Now when I travel and meet people outside the legal profession, I can talk about my job and not see eyes glazing over as I speak. Curiosity about crime and criminals keeps TV shows like Law & Order and CSI at the top of the Nielsen ratings. And while my day-to-day isn’t always “ripped from the headlines,” many of my cases are interesting enough to receive media attention.

Another great part of this job is that it is intellectually challenging. We have a dedicated appellate section in our district but many trial AUSAs volunteer to handle appeals. During my time in this district I have argued as many appeals in front of the Fifth Circuit as I have tried cases to a jury. And many of our appeals involve cutting-edge constitutional issues, some surprising. As one would expect, we regularly handle Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Amendment claims. But we also handle issues involving religious liberty, citizenship, voting rights, the right to bear arms, and the freedom of expression. In fact, if you enjoyed courses like Akhil Amar’s Bill of Rights, I can think of no better place to work on the issues you discussed in class than in the appellate section of a U.S. Attorney’s Office.

But perhaps the best part of working in a U.S. Attorney’s Office is the environment. In a big law firm, lawyers are constantly mindful of the clock. The need to bill hours cuts short casual conversations and inhibits collaboration across sections. If you can’t bill for it, you can’t afford to spend time on it. Here, however, we have no billable hours. We watch each other’s trials, gather informally to discuss interesting cases, and talk sports and politics. I may be putting too much blame on the billable hour—the selection bias produced by a job that requires lawyers to spend so much time standing up in court may result in a high percentage of extroverted personalities—but U.S. Attorney’s Offices are much friendlier places than big law firms.

There are a few downsides to this work. The pay is low relative to the private sector. The federal bureaucracy can be stifling at times. And, particularly if you are coming from the private sector, you may be surprised by the number of incompetent employees that remain employed despite their incompetence (see last sentence). Nevertheless, the job satisfaction rate for AUSAs is stellar. I’ve heard dozens of federal prosecutors call this “the best job you can have with a law degree.” I haven’t had a broad enough experience in legal professions to be able to verify that statement and I am sure other legal jobs make the same claim. But if this isn’t the best job you can have with a law degree, it’s certainly on the short list.

2018

B. Summer Interns

1. U.S. Attorney

DISTRICT OF ARIZONA
Dylan Keenan ’13

The summer after my 1L year I worked as an intern at the U.S. Attorney’s Office for the District of Arizona. I did not have any connection to Arizona. I knew I wanted to work for the government during my first summer, and a U.S. Attorney’s Office sounded like a good option. The reviews were universally positive and the legal work sounded interesting and rewarding. I was not disappointed.

I applied to Arizona among many other offices. They mostly followed the same hiring process. I heard back from an Assistant U.S. Attorney or secretary who asked to set up a phone interview. For some offices in the Northeast I was asked to come and interview in person. The remaining offices conducted interviews by phone. The interviews were rarely challenging. In one case (not Arizona) I got hypothetical
questions (drawn from real life examples), but most offices simply asked about my résumé and why I wanted to work at a U.S. Attorney’s Office. Keep in mind that different offices have very different timelines and different levels of competitiveness. Some offices finish interviewing prospective interns in January, while others begin in March. Don’t assume that because you don’t hear quickly, you won’t get an interview or an offer. The internship competition is not as bloodthirsty as FIP, but there is competition and you don’t get an offer from every office just because you go to Yale.

There was no typical day at the U.S. Attorney’s Office. I got to observe several trials, even sitting at counsel’s table during one. I also watched sentencing proceedings, arraignments, plea allocations and plea negotiations (which are fascinating). The assignments were equally varied. Every intern in the office got to work on an appellate brief. Many of my assignments were motions. I also drafted an indictment as well as several intra-office memoranda. I researched Daubert/expert testimony issues, civil asset forfeiture, criminal procedure issues both trial and pre-trial, and venue for tax cases, to name only a few issues. An assignment about the Confrontation Clause provided the seed for my SAW, which I ultimately published as a Note in YLJ.

Arizona is distinct from most other U.S. Attorney’s Offices in several ways. First, it is larger than the average district. Every state has at least one district, but there is no rhyme or reason beyond that. Arizona has one district covering the entire state while Oklahoma has three. Second, Arizona has a very large Native American population. Consequently, U.S. attorneys prosecute a large number of crimes traditionally handled at the state level—for example, murder, rape and domestic violence. Arizona does not hear the most sophisticated white-collar crimes or terrorism prosecutions (although they have a lot of white-collar crime, many in the form of mortgage fraud cases). But the legal work was diverse and interesting.

Even with the challenging legal work, U.S. Attorneys in Arizona have excellent work/life balance. I stayed past 8pm exactly once—on the first day of a trial, to research a Batson challenge that came up during jury selection. Otherwise, I left most days by 5pm and the AUSAs usually left at around the same time.

One final point is that you don’t need an interest in criminal prosecution, or even criminal law, to have a positive experience. Most of the other interns did not intend to pursue careers as prosecutors. Many of the AUSAs had experience in civil practice prior to becoming prosecutors and they were happy to provide all varieties of career advice. I would highly recommend the U.S. Attorney’s Office to anyone who wants to see the judicial system from the inside while researching and writing about exciting legal issues.

Summer 2011

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Marisa West ’13

My application process was an unconventional one that I caution students who actually want to work during their 1L summer to avoid. In the chaos of finishing my first semester, taking exams, and beginning a new semester, I ignored the “Apply For a Job” bullet point on my to-do list. Per CDO’s advice, I signed up for the NYU Public Interest Job Fair as a backup plan months in advance, but between the time that I signed up for the fair that I hoped I would not need to attend and the weekend of the fair, I had only applied to one job. Much to my surprise, the Friday before the job fair I received a “Congratulations” email from the DC U.S. Attorney’s Office. It turns out that the résumé that I had uploaded to the NYU Job Fair website to register was selected by the DC USAO internship coordinator and a job landed in my lap.
I could not have been luckier. My summer at the DC USAO was incredible. The unique thing about this particular USAO is it handles both local and federal crime, making it the largest and most diverse USAO in the country. After 10 short weeks I was able to sit second chair in a criminal trial, aid an Assistant U.S. Attorney at counsel’s table in a federal criminal hearing, gather critical evidence with FBI agents to indict a co-conspirator, and write a brief that ultimately decided the course of all subsequent issues related to a particular aspect of DC criminal trials. As an intern in the Sex Offense and Domestic Violence section, I worked on both federal and local trials. I participated in the trial process from intake (police officers arriving in the morning with the list of arrests from the previous evening), to witness interviews, to trial, to sentencing. In an office where there is always too much to do and never enough resources, the interns worked alongside Assistant U.S. Attorneys to research legal issues and prepare for trial. We were encouraged to go to court as much as possible and frequently went to watch some of the best prosecutors in the country in action. I was in DC Superior (local) or DC District Court (federal) every day and learned so much just from observing.

Although there are over 100 interns working in the DC USAO, the sections were mostly separate and I spent a majority of my time with the seven interns in my section. We had a wonderful time together and greatly enjoyed our office, but I did hear that some interns in other sections were not as happy. My impression is the interns who reached out to attorneys, fostered relationships, and asked for meaningful work were rewarded; those who were less active may have been disappointed. I highly suggest that if you work in this office, you take initiative and seek out opportunities to work on interesting cases and go to court as much as possible.

One thing many of the interns and I wish we had done was taken Criminal Procedure before the summer. All of us had taken Criminal Law our second semester of 1L year which was extremely helpful, but we would have been saved a lot of time working on projects if we had a better understanding of the procedure. Taking Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure together may be a tough endeavor, so I am not convinced that is a viable solution.

Interning at the DC USAO is a wonderful experience that I highly recommend. If you have an interest in criminal trials, this is the place to be for the summer.

Summer 2011

DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT (NEW HAVEN)
Lisa Wang ’17

I spent the summer after my 1L year working as a law intern at the U.S. Attorney’s Office for the District of Connecticut in New Haven. I knew I wanted to stay in New Haven for the summer, and that I wanted to work for the federal government, having never done so before. The reviews from past YLS interns were overwhelmingly positive, and the experience certainly did not disappoint.

I applied to the office and some other local options in December. Since it was still early on in the cycle, I called to request an interview since I hadn’t heard back yet. They had me come in right away and I interviewed with the paralegal and attorney who would be supervising the summer interns. The interviews were not challenging and were focused on having you understand the position and getting a sense of your personality and work ethic. I heard back with an offer after about two weeks and began the security screening process in March. Make sure to complete the security screening diligently and as quickly as possible, as several interns were not cleared until a few weeks into their internships.

After a half-day orientation, I began work right away. The office does not match interns to attorneys, allowing students the chance to experience criminal work on a variety of topics (insurance fraud, mortgage fraud, national security, human trafficking, immigration, etc.) as well as civil work (civil
I worked as a summer intern in the New Haven U.S. Attorney’s office after my 1L year at YLS, and could not have been happier with my experience. In fact, the great experience I had at that office made me reconsider what I wanted out of a career in the law. I would especially recommend interning at a U.S. Attorney’s Office if you have not had any experience with litigation before (for example, you weren’t a paralegal, or your parents are not lawyers) because it will give you an excellent perspective into that side of law. For me, it convinced me that litigation was the most exciting part of law and it’s made the rest of law school much happier for me as I’ve been able to choose courses and clinics that fit this newfound interest.

My internship was ten weeks long, although I voluntarily stayed on for an extra few weeks to help with a trial. At first, assignments were coordinated through our supervising attorney. The research assignments were very specific legal research questions. Sometimes the assigning AUSA would request a memo, but more often they would prefer to simply have the cases printed out and a verbal report from me as to the results of my research. It turns out this was a very good skill to have honed in this internship, because I have had to do the same thing at my firm this summer and having that experience has helped tremendously. Our experience extended beyond the office as well. We took multiple field trips (including to an FBI bomb training explosion demonstration, the FBI, Danbury Correctional Institution) and had presentations from the District of Connecticut, U.S. Marshals’ office, the United States Probation Office, and the Court Clerk. We also met the district and magistrate judges in the District and took a trip to see two AUSAs argue in front of the Second Circuit.

I’ll admit that I knew nothing about criminal law or criminal procedure before I began my internship, so there was a bit of a learning curve. However, I quickly learned whatever law I needed to as I went, and my WestLaw skills improved greatly. Because the office conducted a number of trials that summer, I
often was asked to research a last-minute question that had come up in the trial proceedings. For example, I had to research the law on opening statements two days before trial began when the judge created a new rule for opening statements—nothing like crunch time! Other assignments had more flexible time frames, like working on an ineffective assistance of counsel claim, or working with the court to correct a mistaken sentence. I also had the opportunity to draft a Second Circuit brief in a response to an appeal. I worked with many different attorneys, which was also good exposure to the diversity of lawyering and mentoring styles that I’ve experienced at my firm this summer. At the New Haven USAO, interns do not have to choose between criminal and civil divisions—while I chose to only take one civil assignment, my fellow interns took on more civil assignments and participated in a number of interesting and substantive assignments, including depositions and civil rights investigations.

Because the office had so many trials, I was able to observe many of the attorneys in action over the course of the ten weeks. Being able to spend so much time in court, just watching different prosecutors and defense counsel, was a chance that most law students won’t get (unless they clerk for a district court). I learned a lot from watching the AUSAs about how to communicate with opposing counsel as well as argue in court. The office is committed to having every summer intern appear in court at least once during the summer. I had the opportunity to appear twice—once for a presentment, and once in trial.

Far and away, the best experience I had that summer was participating as a second chair in a trial. Granted, it was a one-day trial on a very simple matter, but I have not been able to get over the exhilaration of that experience. It’s very rare for an intern to participate in trial and I committed to staying on part-time for three or four weeks after my internship ended. As a result, I was able to prepare witnesses, participate in a suppression hearing, visit the DNA laboratory, write motions and briefs for the trial, and perform a direct examination on both a fact witness and an expert witness. Standing up in court to represent the United States was one of the best experiences of my life, and I have never been more nervous than waiting for the verdict (even when opposing counsel objected to my direct examination closing question). The attorneys I worked with were amazing mentors who prepared me to be successful and were generous with their time and support. That was true for almost every attorney I met at the USAO—they all loved their jobs, wanted to share what they did with others, and were committed to doing the right thing, in a just and fair manner. It was a truly collegial environment where doors were open and attorneys conferred on case strategy or how to approach this issue in front of that judge. It made me excited to be a lawyer.

What I did at the USAO my 1L summer changed the way I thought about many aspects of the law, large and small—from the federal criminal justice system in the United States to how I want to spend my days as a lawyer. I learned a surprising amount about myself and found interests I did not know I had, like being a trial attorney. The level of substantive work I did at the USAO gave me plenty to talk about in FIP interviews, and gave me some ideas of what practice areas of a large law firm I wanted to experience my 2L summer. I would especially recommend this experience to anyone who is interested in a ground-level look at litigation, whether civil or criminal, and encourage you to consider interning in a USAO wherever you’d like to spend a summer.

Summer 2014

EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
Samuel Adelsberg ’13

Spending my 1L summer at the U.S. Attorney’s Office was an unbelievable experience. I came in knowing little about prosecution and left with a whole new appreciation for our federal criminal justice system.
I had a strong preference for working on terrorism prosecutions and I expressed that during my interview. Luckily, I was placed in the division that focuses on terrorism and violent crimes. Perhaps even more fortuitous, however, was the fact that I was able to work on two separate terrorism trials during my summer—one a plot to blow up JFK airport while the other was a plot to blow up the NYC subway system.

My bosses were fantastic. They always kept me in the loop and gave me substantive litigation assignments. In fact, I was asked to author the major section of our brief in the subway plot case. This was a true highlight for me as the topic was cutting-edge and the fact pattern was fascinating. I was also able to get up in court and argue in a bail hearing which I believe only EDNY interns are able to do.

Apart from the direct work I was able to do on those cases, the internship program was also very well structured and informative. We had brown bag lunches with different DOJ divisions, defense lawyers and judges. We had day trips to courts, prisons and forensic labs. There was also a neat social element that made it very easy to make friends among the different interns.

All in all, I highly recommend spending a summer at the U.S. Attorney’s Office—especially in Brooklyn!

Summer 2012

EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

Joshua Bone ’13

I spent the summer of 2011 working at the United States Attorney’s Office for the Eastern District of Virginia. I decided to work in EDVA for a variety of reasons. First and foremost, I was attracted by their diverse docket. Not only do they handle a wide variety of national security cases, but they also handle many securities fraud cases because the SEC servers are located in EDVA and the Fourth Circuit has ruled that this gives EDVA venue over basically all cases involving securities registered with the SEC. Thus, the docket is very similar to the SDNY docket. Additionally, I knew that the intern class was reasonably small, at least compared to DC, SDNY, and EDNY, so I suspected I would be less likely to fall through the cracks and more likely to receive substantive work.

The job didn’t disappoint. The office was desperate for assistance—it handles a huge and complicated caseload, and I interned in the midst of a hiring freeze—and the Assistant U.S. Attorneys I worked with were all very grateful for the help. They also made a significant effort to incorporate summer interns into the day-to-day operations of the office. We felt like part of the team, at least for the matters on which we worked.

I came into the job with a particular interest in criminal law, which likely made the assignments more enjoyable for me. That said, the types of issues I researched presented complex and interesting questions that would excite almost anyone: I examined everything from extraterritorial jurisdiction to the Federal Rules of Evidence. An internship at a U.S. Attorney’s office is probably valuable for most rising 2Ls, regardless of their long-term professional interests, mostly because the job provides a lot of opportunities for legal writing.

Another perk of the job in EDVA—and, from what I understand, in many other offices—is the proximity to the courthouse. If we had a slow afternoon, we could wander over to court and observe various types of hearings in criminal and civil matters. I learned as much from this sort of observation as I did from my own research. In law school, you learn the law through reading appellate opinions; if you have any interest in trial work, it might behoove you to seek out a job that will give you an opportunity to observe courtroom action first-hand.
In terms of quality of life, the job really can’t be beat. I was supposed to be in the office for 40 hours a week (9 to 5, Monday through Friday). While I occasionally had to stay late, I never had to bring work home, and I never worked on weekends. The attorneys I worked with were always respectful of my schedule and avoided loading me up with so much work that I became overwhelmed. Additionally, the intern coordinator arranged approximately one field trip a week for us. Among other things, we received a private tour of the CIA headquarters and got tickets to observe the Supreme Court announce opinions.

A final note about the application process: while these jobs are competitive, you have a good chance of getting one if you apply as early as possible after December 1. At least in EDVA, it also helps to have a Virginia connection of some sort (it doesn’t have to be that strong; my connection was that I lived in Arlington for a while between college and law school). Offices like EDVA have smaller intern classes, so they tend to be a bit more selective.

Summer 2011

3. U.S. Department of Justice

US DOJ, Criminal Division, Office of Enforcement Operations (OEO)
Gregory Kimak ’17

My summer experience at OEO was very rewarding and I recommend it to anybody interested in complex criminal issues at the federal level. The office supports U.S. Attorney’s offices throughout the country by providing approval and advice on a variety of specialized tools and programs including: wiretaps, witness security, and subpoenas of attorneys, journalists, and public officials. The small number of interns (~5) generally work on research assignments related to these topics through short memos and similar products. The program is relaxed and flexible, the people are nice and supportive, and D.C. is a great city to spend a summer in. If you’re interested in criminal law, an internship at OEO will expose you to programs and problems that you probably can’t find through a class or externship at Yale.

The summer program is well run. My supervisor made sure that we always had something to do and was being exposed to all aspects of the section. Additionally, we were each assigned a mentor within the office that also provided general feedback and career advice throughout the summer. The office organized a special tour of the FBI for us, and each of us went on a ride-along with the DC police. The Criminal Division at DOJ organized weekly lunches for all the interns from each section of the Division. Highlights included a presentation on social media tracking by the Computer Crimes Section, as well as war stories from a member of the Organized Crimes section about prosecuting gang members in Maryland.

The relatively few downsides of the program had more to do with the DOJ bureaucracy than the OEO internship itself. Interns are prohibited from assisting with active wiretap applications or anything involving grand-jury testimony. We ended up working on more of the policy aspects of different programs rather than specific cases that were flowing through the office. Also, the office has a generally high workload so interns need to be proactive in seeking out specific career advice from the attorneys in the office.

Overall, I would recommend a summer at OEO. I feel that the experience I received working at the criminal division cannot be replicated by a summer in a U.S. Attorney’s Office. I feel that I now have some unique experiences and knowledge that will translate to new opportunities for next summer and after graduation. Like other individuals have said, this internship provided me with greater insight into the lawyer that I want to be.

Summer 2015
Career Development Office

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