I. PREPARING FOR A CAREER

Working as a prosecutor or a public defender can be a rewarding and challenging career either directly after law school or later in your career. Before you begin your search for one of these positions, you will want to evaluate your own legal skills, aptitudes and interests to ensure that these positions are a good ‘fit’ for you. Your motivations for wanting to be a prosecutor or public defender will be important throughout this process; think through them carefully as you evaluate whether or not to pursue a position as a prosecutor or public defender.

Successful prosecutors and public defenders are tasked with a high degree of independence and decision-making early in their careers. Prosecutors and public defenders are in court frequently and must be comfortable advocating for members of diverse populations. In both types of positions, attorneys can expect to be in court and making independent decisions almost every day shortly after they are hired. They are expected to assume a large degree of responsibility and autonomy and, unlike some other legal work environments, can expect to be handling their own caseload very soon after starting the job.

Prosecutors will generally interact with victims, witnesses and police officers on the days they are not in court; these individuals have often been victimized and view the prosecutor as their only means to “justice.” Public defenders, too, often find themselves working with members of the population who feel they have been victimized (either by their life situation, the defendant, the arresting police officers, or the criminal justice system itself). In order to succeed as either a prosecutor or public defender, you must be able to provide legal advice and representation with a degree of sensitivity that respects and takes into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the commission of crimes. Typically, both prosecutors and public defenders are responsible for their own legal research and analysis for use in responding to motions and objections in open court. Please review the Public Interest Job Search Guide’s chapters on prosecutors and public defenders (Public Interest shelf) to further assist you in evaluating whether or not you are a good candidate for a successful career as a prosecutor or public defender based on these types of professional and ethical considerations.
Beyond the legal skills necessary to be successful as a prosecutor or public defender, attorneys in these positions must also be able to exhibit a degree of maturity and discretion in their work that can be unparalleled in other entry-level positions. Prosecutors, for example, in many jurisdictions are solely responsible at the indictment stage for deciding whether or not to formally charge certain defendants with certain crimes. Further, in some jurisdictions they are responsible for deciding whether or not to accept a defendant’s plea. Public defenders are tasked with representing clients whose most basic liberties are at risk every day in court. Often, the outcome of a case being handled by a public defender will literally determine if their client is incarcerated, deported, and in the most extreme situations, put to death. Working as a prosecutor or public defender can also be emotionally exhausting as issues involved in the litigation are often those that most incite public and political comment, scrutiny and passion.

In an interview for a prosecutor or public defender position, you will want to be ready to discuss, with concrete examples, how your maturity, skills and motivation to become a prosecutor or public defender make you a good candidate who will be able to succeed independently from the outset.


II. TO PREPARE FOR A CAREER AS A PROSECUTOR OR PUBLIC DEFENDER, GET PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE!

**Do internships.** Volunteer to work at a Prosecutor’s or Public Defender’s Office, either during the summer or academic year. You will learn a great deal, be given a high degree of responsibility and will have the unique opportunity for your work to be known should you apply to that office for a permanent position following graduation.

Working for a judge can also be an excellent way to gain practical legal experience (and a wonderful reference) while interacting with the local prosecutors and public defenders. Knowledge of how the courthouse works and established professional relationships with the people who make hiring decisions can be beneficial when seeking a permanent position. You will also be given the opportunity to do legal research, observe courtroom proceedings, and gain insight into how and why the judges generally rule on certain legal issues. If working for a judge with a criminal docket, you will have the opportunity to see which criminal trial techniques work and which do not; this can help you to develop your own successful style and skills.
To receive academic credit for your volunteer experience, see the Office of Clinical Programs, Room 312.

**Volunteer to work with people in need.** Law students should gain “real life” experience by volunteering to work with any other persons in need, e.g., tutor inner city kids, work in a hospital emergency room, staff a hotline or other crisis telephone service. Actual direct client contact with the individuals in need is preferred over other types of volunteer activities where you are more “removed” from the clients. For example, serving food to the homeless at a soup kitchen is preferable to collecting cans for a food drive.

**“Ride along” with your local police department.** According to Clifford Keenan, “it is very insightful to ‘ride along’ with your local police department to see how things on the street really are. Being a prosecutor or a public defender dictates working with people, usually victims and witnesses who have been traumatized in various ways and to various degrees. Being able to work effectively with them, as well as law enforcement officers, makes the job that much more productive, and, to a certain extent, easier.”

**Participate in one of CUA’s legal clinics to gain practical experience and direct client contact.**

Since you will be expected to take on a significant amount of responsibility as soon as you begin work as a prosecutor or a public defender, you will want to show your potential employer that you have had experiences working with a variety of different clients in a variety of legal contexts. Working in a legal clinic will allow you to gain experience with client intake, legal research, drafting of documents for court, writing correspondence to clients and representing the position of your client in open court. Even if the cases you handle are substantively different than the cases you will eventually handle as a prosecutor or public defender, this experience can be invaluable.

**Conduct Informational Interviews with public defenders and prosecutors.**

Attorneys working as public defenders and prosecutors have a wealth of information that they are likely happy to share with you. CUA alums and other practicing attorneys ‘in the trenches’ are an excellent resource and can provide invaluable insight into what you can expect in the day-to-day practice as a prosecutor or public defender. See OCPD *Informational Interviewing* handout and speak with an OCPD Career Advisor for additional guidance about informational interviewing.

**Take courses in subjects that directly relate to the position.**

You will want to show the employer that you have the educational foundation necessary to do the job of prosecutor or public defender. One way to demonstrate
that is to take courses you will use every day in this position. For example, taking courses such as Evidence, Criminal Procedure, Juvenile Law, Trial Practice, Trial Advocacy and Role of the Federal Prosecutor, will show an employer that you have the knowledge necessary to perform the job upon starting your position.

**Other activities to consider in gaining practical experience:**
- Moot Court
- DC Law Students in Court
- The Innocence Project
- Legal Services Society, New Orleans Public Defender Outreach Program
- CUA Law Pro Bono Program
- Street Law
- CUA Criminal Law Society

**III. WHAT OTHER ISSUES SHOULD YOU CONSIDER BEFORE MAKING THIS CAREER DECISION?**

**A. Public Defenders**
There is always some concern about ‘burnout’ among public defenders. These positions can be somewhat thankless as indigent and oftentimes defensive clients can surround you. Some in society will perceive you negatively as they believe you are working for ‘the bad guys’. Some public defenders are challenged by feeling that they are always forced to work against “the establishment”; others are energized by this struggle and are able to make positive social change through the legal system. If your opinion of your work is influenced significantly by external forces, the position of a public defender might not be for you, if, however, you thrive on ‘going against the grain,’ a position as a public defender might be a wonderful fit, as long as you have a professional and personal support system that will help you to avoid burnout.

Once you have established that you want to be a public defender, you will want to determine in which specific offices you are interested. If your job search has a more national scope, The *Law and Legal Information Directory* (Directory shelf) contains contact information for public defender office throughout the country. Further, *The Public Service Employer Directory* (Public Interest shelf) contains office profiles and hiring information for state public defender and prosecutor offices. Further, conduct informational interviews with public defenders currently working in your offices of interest.
There are numerous positives an attorney can experience while working at a public defender’s office. An excellent sense of collegiality and a sense of humor are usually present in public defenders’ offices; this can make the work environment a very pleasant place. Further, anyone interested in litigation will have an excellent experience right away working as a public defender. The relationships with clients can be rewarding, as public defenders are able to assist defendants who feel as if they have no other options; the public defender is truly the criminal defendant’s last hope.

As far as professional development is concerned, some public defenders’ offices have formalized advancement schedules (i.e. from defending misdemeanors to felonies to appeals), while others are more ad hoc and may even allow a new public defender to handle his or her own cases on appeal. Some public defenders’ offices will encourage you to take advanced continuing legal education courses and others will expect your professional growth to be as a result of more informal intra-office mentoring relationships. You should evaluate in which environment you think you will succeed and then focus your job search on those offices. The most effective way to determine which offices have the work environment you are seeking is by conducting informational interviews with individuals who are already working there.

Public defender positions simply do not pay as much in salary as associate positions in private practice, but many offer excellent benefits packages in an attempt to “even the playing field” a bit. You should review the benefits package of each office carefully looking for vacation days, annual leave, maternity and paternity leave allowances, and expectations in work schedule.

B. Prosecutors

A day in the life of a prosecutor is filled with numerous interruptions and distractions; to succeed you must be able to multi-task while interacting effectively with many different people (police officers, defense counsel, witnesses, members of the jury and court personnel) every day. If you will find it difficult to cooperate with others in a high-energy office, you may want to reconsider your career goal of becoming a prosecutor.

Your interest in becoming a prosecutor might be fueled by a passionate desire to wear the “white hat” and to eliminate the “crooks” from society while at the same time helping their victims. This is a valid motivation; the one word of caution being that some prosecutors feel that they eventually must compromise these goals and ideals as they realize that not every case can be tried. Inevitably some cases must be pled out in order to assist
with docket control in the already overburdened judicial system. If you will be unable to make these compromises, you are likely to encounter frustration as a prosecutor. One prosecutor also mentioned that individuals interested in this type of work should be aware of the myriad of challenges associated with dealing with young, uncooperative and often inarticulate witnesses. She warned that in order to succeed, one must be ready to react with a lot of patience and persuasiveness.

Once you have determined that you want to be a prosecutor, you will want to determine in which offices you are interested. The Federal Yellow Book contains contact information for federal agencies involved in criminal prosecution including the U.S. Department of Justice Criminal Division, Drug Enforcement Agency, Federal Bureau of Investigations, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force, Office of the Pardon Attorney and the U.S. Parole Commission. The Yellow Books are also online at www.leadershipdirectories.com. A password for access is available from any reference librarian. You may also access the Leadership Directories from the Law Library website under Research Databases and Leadership Library – Yellow Books when you are on campus.

Further, you will want to determine which of your offices of interest have sufficient resources and training programs for their attorneys. This can vary from office to office; the best way to garner this type of information is to conduct informational interviews with attorneys (and your law school colleagues) who work or have worked at that office. You will also want to evaluate the average workload expected of the attorneys. Lastly, you will want to try to determine if there is adequate room for professional advancement.

Working for the Department of Justice is also an excellent way to gain prosecutorial experience as a newer law student and/or as an attorney. The DOJ Office of Attorney Recruitment and Management’s website, www.usdoj.gov/oarm, describes the DOJ Honors Programs, volunteer summer intern positions, and opportunities for Lateral Attorney hires and provide contact information for U.S. Attorneys Offices throughout the United States (each hires independently). If you are still in law school and wish to be considered for an entry level position with DOJ upon graduation, you will want to apply to the DOJ’s Honors Program during the early part of the Fall semester of your last year of law school. The Honors Program is the primary tool used for entry level hiring at Justice. Additional information about the programs and applications can be found at www.usdoj.gov/oarm. You may also find more information on The
Government Honors & Internship Handbook at:
https://www.law.arizona.edu/career/GovHonors12-13/tablecontents.cfm
Username: ranger, password: cookies.

ALUMNI PORTRAITS

Tony Byrne, ‘95
Former Assistant District Attorney
New York County District Attorney’s Office New York, New York

On the duties of an Assistant District Attorney (ADA):

I am assigned to 1 of 3 trial bureaus, made of ADAs from each of the five DA [District Attorney] offices in New York City, who prosecute Narcotics Felonies in any of the five boroughs. The caseload varies, but is between 35-70 active cases. The office practices “vertical prosecution”: the assigned assistant who “writes up the case-drafts the complaint”, also presents the case to the grand jury, responds to all motions, goes to trial, and if convicted, to sentencing. Arraignment is done by the NY County DA’s office, though Special Narcotics Assistants sometimes stand up on their own cases. Assistants are assigned cases through “ECAB or intake” once every 4 to 6 weeks. Assistants rotate though weekend and night ECAB once every 4 to 6 months. Assistants also rotate through each of 3 “calendar” parts or courtrooms for a day managing the cases on the docket via notes from the assigned assistant. Finally a Special Narcotics Assistant is available, on call 24 hours, for any search warrants (including non-narcotics cases) in the five boroughs.

Clifford T. Keenan ‘83
Assistant U.S. Attorney and Chief, Violent Crime Section
U.S. Attorney’s Office, Washington, DC

On working in the U.S. Attorney’s Office:

The U.S. Attorney’s Office for D.C. is unique among U.S. Attorney’s Offices since we are responsible for the prosecution of all serious offenses occurring in D.C., local as well as federal. Attorneys in my Section are responsible for the vertical prosecution (that is, they handle all aspects of each of their cases from intake through indictment, trial, and ultimate disposition) of violent crimes occurring in D.C., from armed assaults to robberies, shootings, and homicides. As the Section Chief, I supervise the AUSA’s [Assistant U.S. Attorneys] in their preparing the cases for court, give advice about charging decisions and trial tactics, and on occasion, bail them out of trouble with the court.
Margaret Moyle ‘87  
**Assistant State Attorney, Sexual Battery Unit**  
**Dade County State Attorney’s Office**  
**Miami, Florida**

On responsibilities in the State Attorney’s Office:

As a prosecutor, my responsibilities include trying cases, assisting the police in investigations, legal research, preparing motions, and oral arguments. I also serve in an administrative position, so I have additional duties such as training, assignment of cases, etc.

Jeffrey J. Fish ‘88  
**Staff Attorney (‘89-‘91)**  
**Public Defender’s Office**  
**Portland, Oregon**

On working at the Public Defender’s Office:

As a staff attorney, I represented indigent criminal defendants (in misdemeanors with a caseload of about one hundred, in felonies with a caseload of thirty-five to fifty-five). The job meant working as the head of a litigation team that included a trial assistant and an investigator, interviewing and discussing with clients their situation, and negotiating with Deputy DA’s. Numerous court appearances include arraignment, case assignment, jury and bench trials, pleas, sentencings, parole and probation violation hearings, and preliminary hearings. Client work can be intense, dealing with people who often have many more problems that the criminal charges they are facing.

On a career in the P.D.’s Office:

It’s a great place to work, at least for a while, and, if you love the adrenaline rush of trial high (it counteracts the stress level), it may be something you enjoy doing for a long time. Most of all, you'll need a sense of humor if you see the scale of human damage that courses through, and is often increased by the justice system. You can’t change the system much in this job, but you can sometimes irk it and help some individuals along the way.
IV. APPLYING TO A PROSECUTOR OR PUBLIC DEFENDER’S OFFICE

Typically there are 5-6 prosecutors’ offices that regularly participate in CUA’s Fall On- Campus Interviewing Program (OCI). These include, The Cook County State’s Attorney’s Office, New York County District Attorney’s Office for Manhattan, Bronx County District Attorney’s Office, Philadelphia District Attorney’s Office, Miami Dade Office of the State Attorney and The State Attorney’s Office for West Palm Beach, Florida. These are large prosecutors’ offices that regularly take new attorneys each year. However, this is not an exhaustive list of the only offices that seek new attorneys every year. You should research other prosecutor and public defender offices to learn more about their recruiting deadlines and apply to those offices directly if they do not participate in CUA’s OCI program.

V. PREPARING FOR THE INTERVIEW

A. Do Your Homework!

The first thing a student must do before an interview for either a public defender or prosecutor’s office is to research the office. Know the name of the District Attorney or Public Defender in the office with which you will be interviewing and know a little about their background. Is the District Attorney or Public Defender elected or appointed in your jurisdiction? Similarly, research the person with whom you will be interviewing and their background. What is their role in the office? What types of cases do they typically handle? Further, get to know the substance and personality of the office to which you are applying. Is there one particular division within the office that has an especially stellar reputation? Are there particular cases the office is known for handling more than others? For instance, does the jurisdiction handle an increasing amount of narcotics cases or immigration cases based upon where they are located? Does the office have a reputation for having a particularly adversarial or collegial relationship with opposing counsel? Law enforcement agencies? Many of these questions can be answered by researching the office’s website and contacting alums that have worked in these offices for informational interviews.

B. Know the Format

Most offices will conduct two to four rounds of interviews before an offer is made. These interviews can range from one-on-one screening interviews to panel interviews involving five or more attorneys. Typically, the final interview for a prosecutor’s office will involve a short interview with the District Attorney.

Below are the interview processes for several prosecutors’ offices that often
participate in fall OCI and The Public Defender Service of D.C.

**New York County District Attorney’s Office (Manhattan)**

There are four rounds of interviews:
1. First interview with a Hiring Board Member
2. Panel interview with three Hiring Board Members (senior ADAs) involving hypotheticals
3. Executive interview with the Director of Legal Hiring and two ADAs from the Executive Staff
4. Interview with District Attorney Cyrus R. Vance, Jr. Student should be prepared at this point to accept an offer on the spot.

**Bronx County District Attorney’s Office**

There are three rounds of interviews:
1. A first interview will be conducted with an ADA
2. If an applicant is successful in this interview, he or she will be invited for a second interview occurring in the Bronx office. This interview will involve a panel discussion with hypothetical fact patterns.
3. The final interview will be with the District Attorney Robert T. Johnson. Students should be prepared to accept an offer at this time.

**Philadelphia District Attorney’s Office**

There are two rounds of interviews:
1. Screening interview with an ADA
2. Panel interview with at least five members of the Hiring Committee

**The Public Defender Service of D.C.**

There are three rounds of interviews:
1. Screening interview with Legal Recruiting Officer (20 minutes)
   Be prepared to discuss why you want to be a PD, relevant experience, how you can relate to indigent clients, discussion of client interactions, interesting cases and a hypothetical designed to discussed ethics, strategy and common sense.

2. Interview with Hiring Committee conducted by 6-15 attorneys
   This will be much more aggressive than the screening interview. Attorneys may appear hostile or unfriendly in order to see how you deal with adversarial nature of the job. Applicants’ answers are scored on a
scale of zero to five on the following:

a. Commitment to indigent defense as evidenced by the applicant’s internships, clinics and classes
b. Oral advocacy skills and poise evidenced by applicant’s responses to Hiring Committee’s questioning and role playing.

c. Writing Samples
d. Responses to the Hypotheticals

3. Final Interview conducted by 4 attorneys (60-90 minutes)
Applicant’s at this stage are given a hypothetical fact pattern in advance of the interview and must give a 5-7 minute opening statement. The applicant is not allowed to refer to any notes during this exercise and will be evaluated on the oral advocacy, strategy and skill of the argument. The rest of the interview will be spent discussing the applicant’s skill and experience with criminal defense and indigent clients as well as more complex hypotheticals and role playing.

VI. SAMPLE INTERVIEW QUESTIONS (expect Hypothetical and Situational Questions)

Interviews for prosecutor and public defender positions will almost always involve difficult hypothetical questions designed to evaluate how well you can evaluate situations, apply law to fact, defend your position and incorporate the evidentiary and ethics rules of the court in your responses. Often the interviewer will challenge your first response or change the facts to see how well you can continue to come up with alternatives and/or defend your original position. As a general rule, public defenders ask more ethics questions while prosecutors tend to ask more questions about the rules of evidence or procedure and off-duty ethics. You do not necessarily need the ‘right’ answer (but, that won’t hurt you, either), as the interviewer is primarily interested in your thought process. For example:

A. FROM A PROSECUTOR’S OFFICE

1. Why are you seeking a position in this office?

According to Clifford T. Keenan, “if a lawyer is only trying to get litigation experience and has no real commitment to serving the community, I question whether he or she will be doing as good a job as possible. Being a government attorney, especially a prosecutor, brings many frustrations and aggravations; the prosecutor MUST be committed to doing good in order to be effective.”

A prosecutor’s office is looking for people that really want to do the work of a
prosecutor and not simply get the experience of working in a prosecutor’s office or courtroom experience. Thus, you must convey to the employer that the reason you are applying is because you want to do the work.

There are multiple ways to convey your interest or passion for the job. First, you will want to mention the applicable classes you have taken that are relevant, i.e. Criminal Procedure, Evidence, Trial Advocacy, Advanced Trial Advocacy, etc. Second, you should mention any internship experience that directly relates to what you would be doing as a prosecutor. Specifically, you should cite internships in a prosecutor’s or public defender’s office, a judicial internship, Clinic experience or experience working with juveniles or at-risk youth. Third, you should showcase your legal writing or advocacy skills by mentioning experience with Law Review or Journal, Moot Court, pro bono work or any other experience that you feel shows your people skills.

2. What is the role of the prosecutor in the criminal justice system?

“If the answer is ‘to get convictions’, I thank the interviewee and move on to the next”, says Clifford T. Keenan. “While saying ‘to do justice’ may be trite, it is also true; there is a big difference between getting a conviction and doing justice. I would like to believe prospective prosecutors know that to be the case.”

In a situation like this, you need to show you have a sense of what the job entails. For instance, you will want to mention that you know you will be working in a fast-paced, hectic environment with a wide variety of people and cultures. You will also want to demonstrate that you understand that prosecutors have a lot of discretion and that often times you will need to weigh many different interests in deciding whether to proceed with the prosecution of the case.

3. Describe experience you have in either the prosecution or defense of a criminal case.

This is a necessarily broad question for students who may have participated in a clinic or interned in a prosecutor’s or public defender’s office during law school. The question presents an opportunity for students to talk about their experiences and opinions concerning the criminal justice system.

4. What must a prosecutor disclose to the defense and when (know the applicable state/federal rules)?

5. Can you take a plea if you know that you wouldn’t or couldn’t go to trial?
6. What if your witness died right after the defense counsel said his/her client would accept a plea bargain?

7. Tell me about the most complicated legal or ethical issue you have researched or encountered?

8. You are at a party as see several people doing cocaine, including another prosecutor. What do you do?

9. The facts of this case are A, B and C. Could you win this case? What would your theory of the case be? Why do you think it would be successful?

Questions like numbers 4-9 above are given to find out the depth of a candidate’s knowledge of the rules of evidence and criminal procedure and to determine a candidate’s level of maturity and ethical judgment. It is a good idea to review the evidence rules before your interview and think critically about your experiences that will make you a good prosecutor; you will want to speak confidently about the skills that you bring to the employer. According to Tony Byrne, “the discretion afforded even the most junior prosecutor is enormous and far-reaching ... [interviewers] want to test [a candidate’s] knowledge of the prosecutor’s duty to do justice.” Interviewers will often include hypothetical questions concerning the 4th Amendment as well.

B. FROM A PUBLIC DEFENDER’S OFFICE

1. What experiences do you have working with people from other cultural or socioeconomic backgrounds?

2. What kind of work style do you have when you work with other people?

3. What do you hope to accomplish in this job?/ Why do you want to be a public defender?

4. What would bring you a sense of accomplishment in this job?

5. What do you do to relieve stress?

6. Your client has stolen several pieces of equipment. She has five people who will supply her with an alibi, but you know they are all lying. Do you put these people on the stand?
7. How do you feel about defending a man who admits to you his guilt on child molestation charges yet wants to plead not guilty? Would you be willing to try to impeach the child’s testimony on the stand even though you know that the child is telling the truth and that by doing so, you are likely to get a favorable result for your client while at the same time further traumatizing the child?

C. SAMPLE INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR YOU TO ASK

1. Please describe the training and supervision provided for new prosecutors/public defenders.

2. What is the performance evaluation process for new attorneys?

3. How are cases assigned?

4. What is the process by which an attorney may move from one division to another?

IMPORTANT NOTE: Be able to answer the question: Who is the D.A.? State’s Attorney? Public Defender?

For additional sample interview questions, please see OCPD Handout entitled Interviewing Skills. For additional OCPD resources concerning the practice of criminal law, see Searching for a Job in a Particular Area of Law handout.

The following lists of alumni prosecutors, public defenders, and U.S. Attorneys should be used for informational interview purposes only – DO NOT CALL THEM AND ASK FOR A JOB. Please consult a career advisor before contacting them.

ALUMNI STATE PROSECUTORS

COLORADO
Michael D. Frederick, Esquire, ‘96
Deputy District Attorney
Colorado District Attorney’s Office
18th Judicial District
15400 E. 14th Place, Suite 225
Aurora, CO 80011
Phone: 720-874-8500

STATE’S ATTORNEY’S OFFICE
Superior Court GA2
172 Golden Hill Street
Bridgeport, CT 06604
Phone: 203-579-6506

DELAWARE
Mark Denney, Esquire, ‘07
Delaware Attorney General’s Office
820 N. French Street
Wilmington, DE 19801
FLORIDA
Tino Cimato, Esquire, ’01
State Attorney’s Office
Collier County Government Complex
6th Floor Administration Office
3301 Tamiami Trail
Naples, FL 34112
Phone: 941-774-8470
Fax: 941-774-6251

Nicole Behar, Esquire, ‘07
Asst. State’s Attorney
State’s Attorney’s Office for the Tenth Judicial Circuit
255 North Broadway Ave.
Bartow, FL 33830
Phone: 863-534-4800

Cecilia Celeiro, Esquire, ‘08
Miami Dade Office of the State Attorney
1350 N.W. 12 Avenue
Miami, FL 33136-2111
Phone: 305-547-0100

Ethan Timmons, Esquire, ‘08
Miami Dade Office of the State Attorney
1350 N.W. 12 Avenue
Miami, FL 33136-2111
Phone: 305-547-0100

ILLINOIS
Michael P. Pawl, Esquire, ’97
Assistant State’s Attorney
DuPage County State’s Attorney
505 N. County Farm Road
Wheaton, IL 60187
Phone: 630-682-7050

Robert Foss, Esquire, ‘07

Cook County State’s Attorney’s Office
2650 S. California Street
Chicago, IL 60608

Joseph Carlson, Esquire, ‘08
Cook County State’s Attorney’s Office
69 West Washington
Suite 3200
Chicago, IL 60602
Phone: 773-869-2700

INDIANA
Hilary Brown ‘10
Marion County Prosecutor’s Office
251 East Ohio Street, Ste 160
Indianapolis, IN 46204
Phone: 317-327-5338

MARYLAND
Laura Chase, Esquire, ‘87
Deputy State’s Attorney
State’s Attorney’s Office for Montgomery County
P.O. Box 151
50 Courthouse Square
Rockville, MD 20850
Phone: 240-777-7300

Kim Yon Oldham, Esquire, ‘96
Assistant State’s Attorney
Howard County State’s Attorney Office
3451 Courthouse Drive
Ellicott City, MD 21043
Phone: 410-313-3100

Dennis Clark ‘11
Assistant State Attorney
State’s Attorney’s Office
Prince George’s County Courthouse, Room 349M
Upper Marlboro, MD 20772
Phone: 301-952-3500
Richard Allen Moor, II, Esquire, ‘85
Assistant State Attorney
State's Attorney's Office
Prince George's County Courthouse, Room 349M
Upper Marlboro, MD 20772
Phone: 301-952-3500

Christina Caron, ‘08
Assistant State Attorney
State's Attorney’s Office
Prince George’s County Courthouse
14735 Main Street
Upper Marlboro, MD 20772
Phone: 301-952-3500

Andrew Han ‘11
Assistant State’s Attorney
State’s Attorney’s Office for Montgomery County
P.O. Box 151
50 Courthouse Square
Rockville, MD 20850
Phone: 240-777-7300

MASSACHUSETTS
Douglas J. Humphrey, Esquire, ‘07
Plymouth County District Attorney’s Office
32 Belmont Street
PO Box 1665
Brockton, MA 02301
Phone: 508-584-8120

NEW YORK
Paul Gregory McCullagh, Esquire, ‘96
Assistant District Attorney
Bronx District Attorney’s Office
215 E. 161st St.
Bronx, NY 10451
Phone: 718-590-2000

Marissa Gillespie, Esquire, ‘04
Queens District Attorney’s Office
125-01 Queens Boulevard
Kew Gardens, New York 11415
Phone: (718) 286-6000

Jennifer Buentello, Esquire, ‘07
Bronx District Attorney’s Office
198 East 161st Street
Bronx, NY 10451
Phone: 718-590-2000

Brian Haran, Esquire, ‘07
Nassau County District Attorney’s Office
262 Old County Road
Mineola, NY 11501
Phone: 516-571-3800

Shawn McMahon, Esquire, ‘07
New York County District Attorney’s Office
1 Hogan Place
New York, NY 10013
Phone: 212-335-9000

Douglas Meisel, Esquire, ‘07
Bronx District Attorney’s Office
198 E. 161st St.
Bronx, NY 10451
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Ariel Pizzitola ‘09
New York County District Attorney’s Office
1 Hogan Place
New York, NY 10013
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Molly Brottmiller, Esquire, ‘08
New York County District Attorney’s Office
1 Hogan Place
New York, NY 10013
Lisa Franchini, Esquire, ‘08
Manhattan District Attorney’s Office
163 W 125th St # 733
New York, NY 10027
Phone: 212-864-7884

Jessica S. Groppe, Esquire, ‘08
Bronx District Attorney’s Office
215 East 161st Street
Bronx, NY 10451
Phone: 718-590-2000

Frank Mundaca, Esquire, ‘08
Kings County District Attorney’s Office
350 Jay Street
Brooklyn, NY 11201
Phone: 718-250-2000

Brian Reimels, Esquire, ‘08
Bronx County District Attorney’s Office
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<tbody>
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<tr>
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