

**REPORT OF THE TERM  
OF CHIEF JUDGE  
THOMAS F. HOGAN  
2001-2007**



Chief Judge Thomas F. Hogan  
United States District and Bankruptcy Courts for the District of Columbia  
333 Constitution Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20001

## INTRODUCTION



CHIEF JUDGE THOMAS HOGAN

As Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, it is my pleasure to present this report of the court's activities and accomplishments for the seven year period of 2001 through 2007.

This has been a period of great change at the court. The most noticeable change is the newly-dedicated William B. Bryant Annex. The annex is a beautiful addition to the National Mall, and since its opening it has met our expectations for a modern, functional courthouse, while duly honoring the outstanding judge for whom it is named.

We also have witnessed the adoption of the Electronic Case Filing (ECF) system for both civil and criminal cases, a system that has revolutionized the way cases are handled by the Court and Bar. Previously, all filings had to be presented to the Clerk's Office for filing and served by conventional mail to all other parties to the litigation. Today, using our Internet-based ECF system, judges and attorneys, working from home if they wish, can file and serve electronically all of the other litigants twenty-four hours a day. The amount of money and time saved by the Court and the Bar has been incalculable.

Over the last seven years, the court has had its share of high-profile cases, including the Microsoft antitrust case, the McCain-Feingold campaign finance litigation, the "Tobacco Litigation," U.S.A. v. Phillip Morris, the hundreds of Guantanamo detainee habeas corpus cases, and U.S.A. v. Libby. These cases continue to place the court in the national and international spotlight, and present special challenges for the judges and staff who handle them. The court also welcomed four new colleagues to the bench, Judges Walton, Bates, Leon, and Collyer. The District and Bankruptcy Courts merged on February 14, 2007. Nancy Mayer-Whittington became Clerk of the consolidated Clerk's Offices after the merger.

Because of our location in the nation's capital, this Court continues to host a great number of international visitors. Our judges and staff have met with hundreds of judges and legal experts from around the world, sharing information and ideas that benefit both our visitors and us. The Court also has hosted scores of events for outside groups, including law school mock trials, Inns of Court, and Historical Society programs.

It has been an honor and privilege to serve as Chief Judge during the past seven years. Thank you for taking the time to read our report.

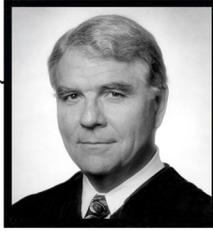
Thomas F. Hogan,  
Chief Judge

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**JUDICIAL OFFICERS**

**Thomas F. Hogan,  
Chief Judge**



**Active Judges**

Royce C. Lamberth  
Paul L. Friedman  
Ricardo M. Urbina  
Emmet G. Sullivan  
James Robertson  
Colleen Kollar-Kotelly  
Henry H. Kennedy  
Richard W. Roberts  
Ellen S. Huvelle  
Reggie B. Walton  
John D. Bates  
Richard J. Leon  
Rosemary M. Collyer

**Senior Judges**

Joyce Hens Green  
Louis F. Oberdorfer  
Gladys Kessler

**Bankruptcy  
Judge**

S. Martin Teel, Jr.

**Magistrate  
Judges**

Deborah A. Robinson  
Alan Kay  
John M. Facciola

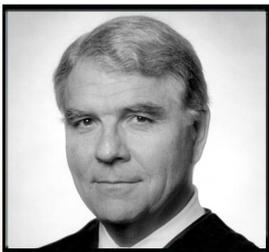
**Visiting Judges**

Michael M. Mihm  
Sterling Johnson  
John Shanstrom



**THE COURT, 2003**

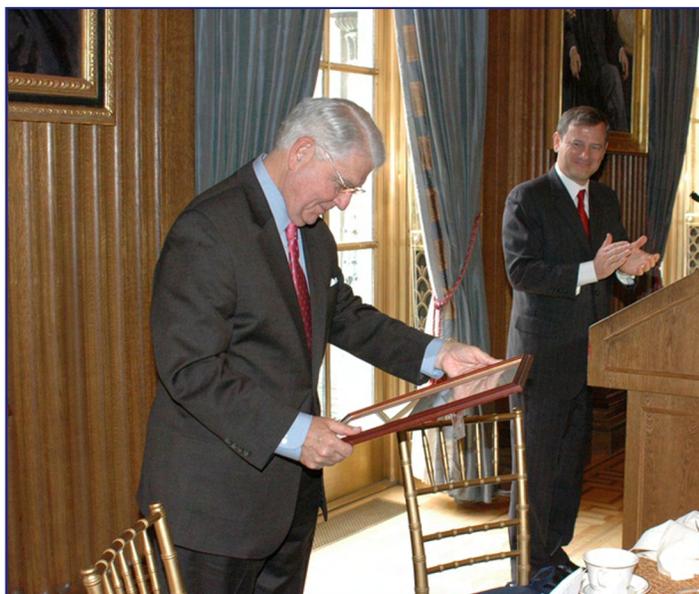
## CHIEF JUDGE



### CHIEF JUDGE THOMAS F. HOGAN

Judge Hogan was appointed to the United States District Court in August 1982 and became Chief Judge on June 19, 2001. He graduated from Georgetown University, receiving an A.B. (classical) in 1960. He attended George Washington University's masters program in American and English literature from 1960 to 1962, and he graduated from the Georgetown University Law Center in 1966, where he was the St. Thomas More Fellow. Following law school, Judge Hogan clerked for Judge William B. Jones of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia from 1966 to 1967. He served as counsel to the National Commission for the Reform of Federal Criminal Laws from 1967 to 1968 and was engaged in private practice from 1968 to 1982. He has been an adjunct professor of law at the Georgetown University Law Center and a Master of the Prettyman-Leventhal Inn of Court. He is Chair of the Executive Committee of the U.S. Judicial Conference, Chair of the Courtroom Technology Subcommittee, and served on the Board of the Federal Judicial Center.

### CHIEF JUDGE HOGAN HONORED BY THE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE MARCH 11, 2008



CHIEF JUDGE HOGAN RECEIVING THE  
PLAQUE FROM CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS.

A Judicial Conference resolution honoring Chief Judge Thomas F. Hogan of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia was passed on March 11, 2008. Chief Judge Hogan was appointed to chair the conference's executive committee in 2005. He has served on the Judicial Conference since 2001, when he became chief judge of the U.S. District Court.

In May 2008, Chief Judge Hogan will take senior status. The Judicial Conference resolution praises Chief Judge Hogan's "unassuming and inclusive style," which he summoned to build consensus on the executive committee. As chairman, the resolution indicates that Judge Hogan "spearheaded efforts to demonstrate the Judiciary's commitment to high standards of ethics and accountability. His chairmanship also coincided with the Judiciary's courthouse construction moratorium, and he took an active role in helping the Committee delicately balance justified requests for space with the Judiciary's need to control spiraling rental costs."

**COMMENDATION FOR CHIEF JUDGE HOGAN FROM CHIEF JUSTICE  
ROBERTS FOR HIS WORK ON THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

**THOMAS F. HOGAN**

Chief Judge of the District Court for the District of Columbia, Chair of the Executive Committee of the Judicial Conference from October 1, 2005, until the present, and member of that Committee and of this body for almost seven years, Judge Hogan came to the Judicial Conference in 2001 after years of service as a member of the Committee on the Administration of the Magistrate Judges System (1987-1991) and as Chair of the Committee on Intercircuit Assignments (1990-1994). Recognized as an outstanding jurist and administrator in a district court known for its highly visible and complex cases, Judge Hogan was immediately asked by the late Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist to serve on the Conference's Executive Committee, and in 2005 Chief Justice Rehnquist selected him to preside over that important Committee.

Judge Hogan has led the Executive Committee with insight and grace. With his unassuming and inclusive style, he ensured that the views of each member of the Committee were heard and that decisions were based on consensus. During his tenure, the Executive Committee, responding to congressional and media scrutiny regarding judicial ethics, spearheaded efforts to demonstrate the Judiciary's commitment to high standards of ethics and accountability. His chairmanship also coincided with the Judiciary's courthouse construction moratorium, and he took an active role in helping the Committee delicately balance justified requests for space with the Judiciary's need to control spiraling rental costs.

Judge Hogan's highly regarded leadership provided a constant during a period of exceptional change in the Judiciary – the appointments, after 20 years, of a new Chief Justice and a new Administrative Office Director. He has shown commitment and dedication to the federal judicial system and to serving its institutions, and we are most grateful for his contributions to the federal Judiciary and the administration of justice. Even more, Judge Hogan is a wise and thoughtful man whom we are proud to have as our colleague and friend. While he will no longer be a member of the Judicial Conference or its Executive Committee, we look forward to working with him in the future and to our continued friendships with him and his wife, Martha, in the years to come.

Done in the City of Washington, D.C., March 11, 2008.

## Active Judges



**JUDGE ROYCE C. LAMBERTH**

Judge Lamberth received his appointment to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in November 1987. He was appointed Presiding Judge of the U.S. Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court in May 1995 by Chief Justice Rehnquist. Judge Lamberth graduated from the University of Texas and from the University of Texas School of Law, receiving an LL.B. in 1967. He served as a Captain in the Judge Advocate General's Corps of the United States Army from 1968 to 1974, including one year in Vietnam. After that, he became an Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia. In 1978, Judge Lamberth became Chief of the Civil Division of the U.S. Attorney's Office, a position he held until his appointment to the federal bench.



**JUDGE PAUL L. FRIEDMAN**

Judge Friedman was appointed to the United States District Court in August 1994. He graduated from Cornell University in 1965 and received a J.D. from the School of Law of the State University of New York at Buffalo in 1968. Following law school, Judge Friedman clerked for Judge Aubrey E. Robinson, Jr., of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia and for Judge Roger Robb of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. He served as an Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia from 1970 to 1974, and as an Assistant to the Solicitor General of the United States from 1974 to 1976. Judge Friedman practiced law as an associate and partner with White & Case from 1976 until 1994. He served as President of the District of Columbia Bar from 1986 to 1987, and as Associate Independent Counsel for the Iran-Contra Investigation from 1987 to 1988. He is a member of the Council of the American Law Institute.



**JUDGE RICARDO M. URBINA**

Judge Urbina was appointed to the United States District Court in July 1994. He received a B.A. in 1967 from Georgetown University and graduated from the Georgetown University Law Center in 1970. He served as staff attorney for the D.C. Public Defender Service from 1970 to 1972 and then entered private practice. From 1974 to 1981, he taught criminal law, criminal procedure, and torts at Howard University Law School and directed the University's Criminal Justice Program. He was appointed by President Reagan as Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia in April 1981, and served as Presiding Judge of the Court's Family Division from 1985 to 1988. He also chaired the court committee that worked with the Bar and community organizations to create the court's Office of Interpreting Services, which for the first time institutionalized the practice of providing court interpreters for the foreign-born and hearing-impaired. The judge's work has enjoyed widespread recognition among various communities and bar associations. Since 1993, the judge has been an adjunct professor at the George Washington University Law School teaching a course on trial advocacy each spring. In addition, Judge Urbina served as a visiting professor of trial advocacy at the Harvard Law School from 1996 through 2000. In 2001, George Washington University Law School conferred upon Judge Urbina its Distinguished Adjunct Teacher Award and endowed him with the David Seidelson Chair for Trial Advocacy in 2005.



**JUDGE EMMET G. SULLIVAN**

Judge Sullivan was appointed to the United States District Court in June 1994. He received a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Political Science from Howard University in 1968 and a Juris Doctor Degree in 1971 from the Howard University School of Law. He served as a law clerk to Superior Court Judge James A. Washington, Jr., a former professor and Acting Dean of Howard University School of Law. President Ronald Reagan appointed him to the Superior Court of the District of Columbia on October 3, 1984. As an Associate Judge of the Superior Court, Judge Sullivan was one of only seven judges in the twenty-four year history of that court to have served full-time in every division. In November 1991, Judge Sullivan was appointed by President George H.W. Bush to serve as an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. He was appointed in 1994 by President William Clinton to serve as United States District Judge for the District of Columbia. Judge Sullivan is a former member of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee of the Council for Court Excellence and is a founding and current Director of the Frederick Abramson Memorial Foundation. Judge Sullivan is the recipient of many honors, including the Thurgood Marshall Award of Excellence awarded by the Howard University Alumni Association and the Howard University Distinguished Alumni Award.



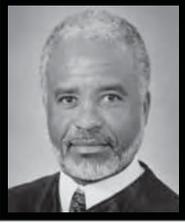
**JUDGE JAMES ROBERTSON**

Judge Robertson was appointed United States District Judge in December 1994. He graduated from Princeton University in 1959 and received an LL.B. from George Washington University Law School in 1965 after serving in the U.S. Navy. From 1965 to 1969, he was in private practice with the law firm of Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering. From 1969 to 1972, Judge Robertson served with the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, as chief counsel of the Committee's litigation offices in Jackson, Mississippi, and as director in Washington, D.C. Judge Robertson then returned to private practice with Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, where he practiced until his appointment to the federal bench. While in private practice, he served as president of the District of Columbia Bar, co-chair of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, and president of the Southern Africa Legal Services and Legal Education Project, Inc.



**JUDGE COLLEEN KOLLAR-KOTELLY**

Judge Kollar-Kotelly was appointed to the United States District Court in May 1997. She received a B.A. in 1965 from The Catholic University of America and a J.D. in 1968 from Columbus School of Law, The Catholic University of America. Following law school, she served as law clerk to Judge Catherine B. Kelly of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. From 1969 to 1972, Judge Kollar-Kotelly was an attorney in the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice and then served as the chief legal counsel to Saint Elizabeth's Hospital until 1984. She was appointed Associate Judge of the D.C. Superior Court in October 1984 and served as Deputy Presiding Judge of the Criminal Division from 1995 until her appointment to the federal bench. Judge Kollar-Kotelly has been a Fellow of the American Bar Association, a founding member of the Thurgood Marshall Inn of Court, an adjunct professor at Georgetown University School of Medicine in a joint teaching program on mental health and the law, and chair of the Board of the Art Trust for Superior Court. Judge Kollar-Kotelly was appointed by Chief Justice Rehnquist to serve as a member of the Judicial Conference Committee on Financial Disclosure from June 2000 through May 2002, and in May 2002 Chief Justice Rehnquist appointed Judge Kollar-Kotelly to serve as Presiding Judge of the United States Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, which is a 7-year appointment.



**JUDGE HENRY H. KENNEDY, JR.**

Judge Kennedy was appointed to the United States District Court in September 1997. He graduated from Princeton University in 1970 and received a J.D. from Harvard Law School in 1973. Following graduation, he worked for a short time for the law firm of Reavis, Pogue, Neal and Rose, then served as an Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia from 1973 to 1976. From 1976 to 1979, he served as a United States Magistrate Judge for the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. In December 1979, he was appointed Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, where he served until his appointment to the federal bench.



**JUDGE RICHARD W. ROBERTS**

Judge Roberts was appointed to the United States District Court in July 1998. He graduated cum laude from Vassar College in 1974 and received an M.I.A. from the School for International Training in 1978 and a J.D. from Columbia University in 1978. Prior to his appointment to the bench, Judge Roberts served for three years as Chief of the Criminal Section in the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. Previously, Judge Roberts was the Principal Assistant Attorney for the District of Columbia. In prior posts, Judge Roberts served as an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, an associate with Covington & Burling, and a trial attorney in the Criminal Section in the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice.



**JUDGE ELLEN SEGAL HUVELLE**

Judge Ellen Segal Huvelle was appointed to the United States District Court in October 1999. She received a B.A. from Wellesley College in 1970, a Masters in City Planning from Yale University in 1972, and a J.D. from Boston College Law School in 1975. Following law school, she served as law clerk to Chief Justice Edward F. Hennessey of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. From 1976 until 1984, Judge Huvelle was an associate at the firm of Williams & Connolly and in 1984, she became a partner at that firm. She was appointed Associate Judge of the D.C. Superior Court in September 1990 and served in the Civil, Criminal, and Family Divisions until her appointment to the federal bench. Judge Huvelle has been a Fellow of the American Bar Association, a member of the Edward Bennett Williams Inn of Court, and has taught trial practice at Harvard Law School's Trial Advocacy Workshop and at the University of Virginia School of Law.



**JUDGE REGGIE B. WALTON**

Judge Reggie B. Walton was appointed to the United States District Court in October 2001 by President George W. Bush. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from West Virginia State College in 1971 and received his Juris Doctorate degree from The American University, Washington College of Law in 1974. Judge Walton served as Assistant United States Attorney in the Office of the United States Attorney in Washington, D.C. from 1976 to 1980 and as the Executive Assistant United States Attorney from 1980 to 1981. President Ronald Reagan appointed him as an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia from 1981 to 1989 and was reappointed by President George H. W. Bush in 1991. Judge Walton has been the recipient of numerous honors and awards. He traveled to Irkutsk, Russia in May 1996 to provide instruction to Russian judges on criminal law subjects in a program funded by the United States Department of Justice and the American Bar Association's Central and East European Law Initiative Program.



**JUDGE JOHN D. BATES**

Judge Bates was appointed United States District Judge in December 2001. He graduated from Wesleyan University in 1968 and received a J.D. from the University of Maryland School of Law in 1976. From 1968 to 1971, he served in the United States Army, including a tour in Vietnam. Judge Bates clerked for Judge Roszel C. Thomsen of the United States District Court for the District of Maryland from 1976 to 1977 and was an associate at Steptoe & Johnson from 1977 to 1980. He served as an Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia from 1980 to 1997 and was Chief of the Civil Division of the U.S. Attorney's Office from 1987 to 1997. Judge Bates was on detail as Deputy Independent Counsel for the Whitewater investigation from 1995 to mid-1997. In 1998, he joined the Washington law firm of Miller & Chevalier, where he was Chair of the Government Contracts/Litigation Department and a member of the Executive Committee. Judge Bates has served on the Advisory Committee for Procedures of the D.C. Circuit and on the Civil Justice Reform Committee for the District Court, and as Treasurer of the D.C. Bar, Chairman of the Publications Committee of the D.C. Bar, and Chairman of the Litigation Section of the Federal Bar Association. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Washington Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights and Urban Affairs. In 2005, he was appointed by Chief Justice Rehnquist to serve on the U.S. Judicial Conference Committee on Court Administration and Case Management. In February 2006, he was appointed by Chief Justice Roberts to serve as a judge of the United States Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court.



**JUDGE RICHARD J. LEON**

Judge Leon was appointed to the United States District Court in February 2002. He received his A.B. from Holy Cross College in 1971, his J.D. (cum laude) from Suffolk Law School in 1974, and his LL.M. from Harvard Law School in 1981. Immediately prior to his appointment to the bench, Judge Leon was engaged in private practice in Washington, D.C., as a partner in the Washington office of Baker & Hostetler from 1989 to 1999, and Vorys, Sater, Seymour and Pease from 1999 to 2002. Prior to and while in private practice, Judge Leon served as counsel to Congress in the investigations of three sitting Presidents. In 1987, he was the Deputy Chief Minority Counsel for the U.S. House Select "Iran-Contra" Committee. From 1992 to 1993, he was the Chief Minority Counsel to the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee's "October Surprise" Task Force. In 1994, Judge Leon was Special Counsel to the U.S. House Banking Committee for its "Whitewater" investigation. He also served in 1997 as Special Counsel to the bipartisan U.S. House Ethics Reform Task Force. Earlier in his career, Judge Leon served at the U.S. Department of Justice in a number of positions including Deputy Assistant Attorney General in the Environment Division, Senior Trial Attorney in the Criminal Section of the Tax Division, and as a Special Assistant United States Attorney in the Southern District of New York. He also served as a Commissioner on the White House Fellows Commission and the Judicial Review Commission on Foreign Asset Control. A former full-time law professor at St. John's Law School from 1979 to 1983, Judge Leon is currently an adjunct law professor at the Georgetown University Law Center and the George Washington University Law School.



**JUDGE ROSEMARY M. COLLYER**

Judge Collyer was appointed to the United States District Court in January 2003. She graduated from the Trinity College in Washington, D.C. in 1968 and the University of Denver College of Law in 1977. Before her government service, she practiced law with Sherman & Howard in Denver, Colorado. Judge Collyer served as Chairman of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission from 1981 to 1984 and General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board from 1984 to 1989. She was a partner in the Washington, D.C., law firm of Crowell & Moring LLP from 1989 to 2003. Judge Collyer is a member of the College of Labor and Employment Lawyers and the American Bar Association Foundation.

## Senior Judges



**JUDGE JOYCE HENS GREEN**

Judge Green was appointed United States District Judge for the District of Columbia in May 1979. She was a member of the U.S. Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court from May 1988 until her seven-year term expired in May 1995, and served as its Presiding Judge from May 1990 until the expiration of her term. Judge Green graduated from the University of Maryland, receiving a B.A. in 1949, and the George Washington University Law School, receiving a J.D. in 1951. Judge Green practiced law in the District of Columbia and Virginia until she was appointed Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia in 1968, where she served until her appointment to the federal bench in 1979. She is a member of the U.S. Judicial Conference's Judicial Branch Committee and Chair (1997 - 98), National Conference of Federal Trial Judges. Judge Green took senior status in July 1995.



**SENIOR JUDGE LOUIS F. OBERDORFER**

Judge Oberdorfer was appointed to the United States District Court in October 1977. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1939 and received an LL.B. from Yale Law School in 1946 after four years of military service. Judge Oberdorfer was law clerk to Justice Hugo L. Black during the 1946 term of the U.S. Supreme Court. He was in private practice from 1947 until he became Assistant Attorney General, Tax Division, Department of Justice, in 1961. He returned to private practice in 1965. When appointed to the bench, Judge Oberdorfer was a partner at Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering. He has served as Co-Chairman of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, a member of the Advisory Committee on the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Chief Executive Officer of the Legal Services Corporation, and President of the D.C. Bar.



**JUDGE GLADYS KESSLER**

Judge Kessler was appointed to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in July 1994. She received a B.A. from Cornell University and an LL.B. from Harvard Law School. Following graduation, Judge Kessler was employed by the National Labor Relations Board, served as Legislative Assistant to a U.S. Senator and a U.S. Congressman, worked for the New York City Board of Education, and then opened a public interest law firm. In June 1977, she was appointed Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. From 1981 to 1985, Judge Kessler served as Presiding Judge of the Family Division and was a major architect of one of the nation's first Multi-Door Courthouses. She served as President of the National Association of Women Judges from 1983 to 1984, and now serves on the Executive Committee of the ABA's Conference of Federal Trial Judges and the U.S. Judicial Conference's Committee on Court Administration and Management.

## Magistrate Judges



**MAGISTRATE JUDGE DEBORAH A. ROBINSON**

Magistrate Judge Robinson was sworn in as United States Magistrate Judge on July 18, 1988. She is a graduate of Morgan State University and Emory University School of Law. Magistrate Judge Robinson clerked for Chief Judge H. Carl Moultrie I of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia from 1978 to 1979. Following her clerkship, she joined the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia, where she served for eight years prior to

her appointment.



**MAGISTRATE JUDGE ALAN KAY**

Magistrate Judge Kay was appointed a United States Magistrate Judge in September 1991. He is a graduate of George Washington University, receiving a B.A. in 1957 and a J.D. from its National Law Center in 1959. Magistrate Judge Kay clerked for U.S. District Court Judges Alexander Holtzoff and William B. Jones. He was an attorney with the Public Defender

Service and served in the U.S. Attorney's Office. From 1967 until his appointment, he was in private practice in the District of Columbia.



**MAGISTRATE JUDGE JOHN M. FACCIOLA**

Magistrate Judge Facciola was appointed a United States Magistrate Judge in August 1997. He received an A.B. in 1966 from the College of the Holy Cross and a J.D. in 1969 from the Georgetown University Law Center. Following law school, Magistrate Judge Facciola served as an Assistant District Attorney in Manhattan from 1969 to 1973 and was in private practice in the District of Columbia from 1974 to 1982. He joined the U.S. Attorney's Office in

1982 and served as Chief of the Special Proceedings section from 1989 until his appointment as Magistrate Judge. Magistrate Judge Facciola is an adjunct professor of law at Catholic University. He is a fellow of the American Bar Foundation and a member of the Board of Governors of the John Carroll Society.

## Bankruptcy Judge



**BANKRUPTCY JUDGE S. MARTIN TEEL, JR.**

Judge S. Martin Teel, Jr. was appointed as U.S. Bankruptcy Judge for the District of Columbia in 1988. Upon graduating in 1970 from the University of Virginia School of Law, he clerked for Judge Roger Robb of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. From 1971 to 1988, he served at the Tax Division of the U.S. Department of Justice,

first as a trial attorney and then as an assistant section chief, representing the government in civil tax matters including bankruptcy cases.



## SIGNIFICANT CASES HEARD BY THE COURT 2001-2007

### CRIMINAL CASES:

United States of America v. Barbara Bullock, Gwendolyn Hemphill, and James Baxter (2005) -  
Judge Richard J. Leon

United States of America v. Jack A. Abramoff (2006) -  
Judge Ellen S. Huvelle

United States of America v. I. Lewis Libby (2007) -  
Judge Reggie B. Walton

### CIVIL CASES:

United States of America *et al.* v. Microsoft Corporation (2002) - Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly

McConnell, *et al.* v. Federal Election Commission (2003) - Judges Richard J. Leon, Colleen Kollar-Kotelly, Karen L. Henderson (CA)

Lakhdar Boumediene *et al.* v. George W. Bush *et al.* (2005); *in re* Guantanamo Detainee Cases (2005) -  
Judges Richard J. Leon and Joyce Hens Green

### SIGNIFICANCE:

The prosecution of the three senior officials of the largest labor union in D.C., the Washington Teachers' Union, for embezzlement of over \$4 million from the union's accounts.

Major political corruption case; it implicated several members of Congress and impacted the 2006 elections. Abramoff pleaded guilty.

Case involving charges of obstruction of justice and perjury; brought against Vice President Dick Cheney's Chief of Staff during the CIA leak investigation.

### SIGNIFICANCE:

Major antitrust case involving the largest software company in the world; Microsoft was found to have engaged in anti-competitive practices.

This suit challenged the legality of changes in election campaign financing under the McCain-Feingold Campaign Finance Reform Act.

Two cases, currently being reviewed by the Supreme Court, addressing the issue of whether federal courts have jurisdiction over petitions for writs of habeas corpus filed by aliens captured abroad and detained at the Guantanamo Naval Base.



Libby Trial. Tim Russert is questioned by Ted Wells on February 8, 2007



Libby Trial: Robert Novak testifies; Libby in right foreground on February 12, 2007



## SIGNIFICANT CASES HEARD BY THE COURT 2001-2007

### CIVIL CASES: (CONTINUED)

### SIGNIFICANCE:

United States of America v. Phillip Morris, *et al.*  
(2006) - Judge Gladys Kessler

A landmark case that forced the tobacco industry to pay damages for the harm caused by tobacco products.

Shafiq Rasul *et al.* v. George W. Bush, *et al.*  
(2006) - All judges

Habeas corpus cases brought by 168 suspected terrorists detained at Guantanamo Bay; the cases represent a major challenge to Executive Branch authority to fight terrorism.

Salim Ahmed Hamdan v. Donald H. Rumsfeld  
(2006) - Judge James Robertson

This case questioned whether foreign terrorism suspects could be tried by military tribunals. It led Congress to pass legislation allowing such trials.

American Council of the Blind, *et al.* v. Henry M. Paulson, Jr. (2006) - Judge James Robertson

This suit may require the U.S. Department of the Treasury to make U.S. currency more distinguishable to the visually impaired.

Mahmoad Abdah v. George W. Bush (2007) -  
Judge Henry H. Kennedy, Jr.

A motion filed in this case raised the question of whether this court should conduct a “judicial inquiry” regarding evidence pertinent to the habeas cases brought by detainees at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, following the revelation that in 2005 the Central Intelligence Agency (“CIA”) destroyed videotapes documenting the interrogation of two suspected Al Qaeda operatives in the CIA’s custody.

Cobell, *et al.* v. Norton, *et al.* (on-going) - Judges  
Royce Lamberth and James Robertson

Monumental suit for accounting of billions of dollars held in trust for American Indians over the past century.



Deputy Assistant Attorney General C. Frederick Beckner III, representing outgoing Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld, argued to Chief Judge Hogan that his client cannot be held legally responsible for the torture of prisoners in Iraq and Afghanistan as plaintiffs’ lawyers, in the foreground, looked on, from December 8, 2006



Chief Judge Hogan presiding at a hearing on the Jefferson case in the ceremonial courtroom

## COURT APPOINTMENTS AND MILESTONES

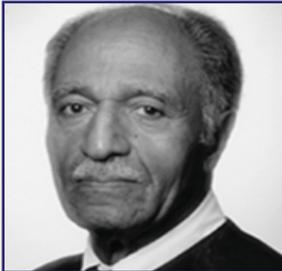
### SENIOR STATUS AND RETIREMENTS:

- Judge Stanley S. Harris retired 6/2/01.
- Judge June Green retired 12/31/01.
- Judge Norma Holloway Johnson took senior status 6/18/01 and retired 12/31/03.
- Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson took senior status 1/31/02 and retired on 8/31/04.
- Judge Gladys Kessler took senior status 1/07.

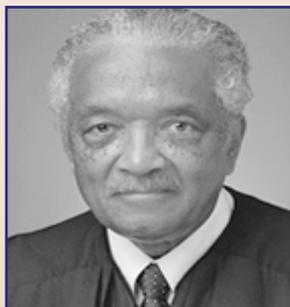
### APPOINTMENTS:

- Chief Judge Thomas F. Hogan elevated to Chief Judge 6/19/01.
- Judge John D. Bates confirmed 12/1/01.
- Judge Richard J. Leon confirmed 2/14/02.
- Judge Rosemary M. Collyer confirmed 11/15/02.
- Judge Joyce Hens Green was recalled to hear cases involving detainees at Guantanamo Bay until 2/05.

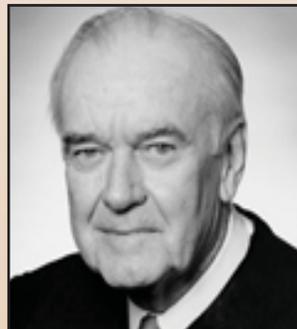
### IN MEMORIAM:



SENIOR JUDGE WILLIAM B. BRYANT, 2005



SENIOR JUDGE JOHN GARRETT PENN, 2007



RETIRED JUDGE THOMAS A. FLANNERY, 2007

**EXECUTIVE TEAM:**

- Nancy Mayer-Whittington, Clerk of Courts
- Greg Hughes, Chief Deputy of Operations
- Angela Caesar, Chief Deputy of Administration
- Nick Blend, Director of OIT
- Sonia Jackson, Director of Human Resources
- David Scott, Assistant Chief Deputy of Operations

**CLERK'S OFFICE SENIOR MANAGEMENT APPOINTMENTS:**

Chief Deputy of Administration

- Angela Caesar 01/2008- Present
- Robin Tabora 03/2002- 09/2007

Assistant Chief Deputy of Operations

- David Scott 03/2008- Present
- Angela Caesar 09/2003- 01/2008

Deputy In Charge, Bankruptcy Court

- Raymond Marbury 03/2008- Present

Director of Human Resources

- Sonia Jackson 11/2005- Present
- Sharon Gibson 02/2003- 05/2005

Director of OIT

- Nick Blend 10/2004- Present
- Jim Wang 07/2002- 04/2004



Greg Hughes, Nancy Mayer-Whittington, Sonia Jackson, David Scott, Nick Blend, and Angela Caesar

## **COURT ADMINISTRATION JUDICIAL COMMITTEES**

### **JURY COMMITTEE**

The Jury Committee seeks to improve the overall juror experience by analyzing and implementing better communications, process improvements, technology, and judicial information sharing.

#### **MEMBERS:**

- Judge Emmet G. Sullivan, Chair
- Judge Ricardo M. Urbina
- Judge Richard J. Leon
- Magistrate Judge Deborah A. Robinson
- Nancy Mayer-Whittington
- Sheldon Snook
- Angela Caesar
- Laura Simon
- Regina Larry
- Darline Dugger

### **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE**

The Committee discusses current and future IT issues, including security, that impact the Court. It approves recommendations for the budget for automation equipment, software, and courtroom technology.

#### **MEMBERS:**

- Judge Rosemary M. Collyer, Chair
- Chief Judge Thomas F. Hogan
- Judge Royce C. Lamberth
- Judge James Robertson
- Judge Richard W. Roberts
- Magistrate Judge John M. Facciola
- Nancy Mayer-Whittington
- Gennine Hagar
- Greg Hughes
- Angela Caesar
- Nick Blend
- Sheldon Snook
- Chris Warner
- Joe Burgess
- John Cramer
- Richard Monzon
- Peggy Trainum
- John Kehoe

## **RULES COMMITTEE**

The Committee, working in conjunction with the Advisory Committee on Local Rules, oversees the addition, amendment, or deletion of local rules because of changes to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

### **MEMBERS:**

- Judge John D. Bates, Chair
- Judge Royce C. Lamberth
- Judge James Robertson
- Judge Richard W. Roberts

## **COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES**

The Committee on Grievances receives, investigates, considers and acts upon complaints against all attorneys subject to rules relating to disbarment, suspension, censure, reprimand or other disciplinary actions, and petitions for reinstatement of attorneys.

### **MEMBERS:**

- George W. Jones, Jr., Chair
- Michelle Peterson
- William H. Jeffress, Jr.
- John J. McAvoy
- Sandra H. Robinson
- Albert A. Herring
- Martin R. Baach
- Deborah P. Kelly
- Sheldon L. Snook
- Jeannie Rhee

## **CM/ECF COMMITTEE**

The Committee advises the court on CM/ECF procedures affecting the Bar and the Bench.

### **MEMBERS:**

- Judge Richard W. Roberts, Chair
- Judge James Robertson
- Judge Emmet G. Sullivan
- Greg Hughes
- Angela Caesar
- Joe Burgess
- Gennine Hagar
- A.J. Kramer
- Steve Campbell
- Anna Azmi
- Charlene Briggs-Plunkett
- Pierre St. Hilaire
- Kevin Jones
- Pleasant Broadnax
- James Cooper
- William Cowden
- Sandra Holland
- Amy Jeffress
- Robert Okun
- Jeanette Pickett
- Joel Bennett
- Jeannie Rhee

## **CIVIL PRO BONO PANEL**

Established under LCvR 83.11, this panel is comprised of both private practitioners and government attorneys who provide guidelines on pro bono representation. This panel governs the appointment of attorneys from the Civil Pro Bono Panel to represent pro se parties who are proceeding in forma pauperis in civil actions and cannot obtain counsel by any other means, that is outlined as follows:

(a) Attorneys who are members in good standing of the Bar of this Court are required under Rule 83.10(a) to assist or represent the needy in civil matters before this Court whenever requested by the Court, and, if necessary, without compensation. As one way to assist attorneys in meeting this requirement, and in light of the need for attorneys to represent indigent pro se litigants in civil matters before this Court, the Court hereby establishes a Civil Pro Bono Panel (“Panel”) of attorneys who are members in good standing of the Bar of this Court and who have agreed to accept pro bono appointments to represent indigent pro se litigants in civil cases before this Court. Members of the Bar of this Court are urged to volunteer to serve on this Panel.

(b) The following procedures shall govern the appointment of attorneys from the Civil Pro Bono Panel to represent pro se parties who are proceeding in forma pauperis in civil actions and cannot obtain counsel by any other means.

## **COMMITTEE ON PRO SE LITIGATION**

The Chief Judge shall appoint a Committee on Pro Se Litigation, which shall include private practitioners and of government attorneys who are members of the District of Columbia Bar and who practice in this Court, to oversee the Civil Pro Bono Panel established herein and annually report to the Court on the operation of the Panel.

### **MEMBERS:**

- Karen T. Grisez, Chair
- Avis Buchanan
- Lovida H. Coleman, Jr.
- Christopher J. Herrling
- James Miller
- Dwight D. Murray
- W. Mark Nebeker
- Robert D. Okun
- Alan A. Pemberton
- Anthony T. Pierce
- John P. Relman
- Michelle A. Roberts
- Jeffrey D. Robinson
- Sidney R. Smith, III
- Maureen Thornton Syracuse
- Donald Thigpen
- Michael J. Zoeller

## **LAWYER COUNSELING PANEL**

Established by LCvR 83.20, this panel has the following responsibilities:

### **(a) REFERRAL OF ATTORNEYS FOR COUNSELING.**

Judges may refer to the Lawyer Counseling Panel established by this Rule any member of the Bar of this Court who exhibits a deficiency in performance and who, in the judge's opinion, would likely benefit from counseling by other trial attorneys on matters of litigation practice, ethics, or apparent abuse of alcohol or drugs. The judge will notify the panel of the referral and the basis therefor, and may also notify the attorney. The referral shall be confidential.

### **(b) THE COUNSELING PANEL.**

The counseling panel shall be composed of experienced litigation practitioners appointed by the Court, one of whose members shall be designated chairperson.

### **(c) PANEL PROCEEDINGS.**

The chairperson of the Lawyer Counseling Panel shall receive references from judges and assign the referred member to a particular panel member for counseling. Participation in the counseling program by referred attorneys shall be voluntary. Any conversations between the referred attorney and members of the panel shall be confidential and shall not waive any attorney client privilege. The panel will make no findings or report of its action as to any referred attorney, other than a report to the referring judge as to whether the attorney did or did not participate in counseling.

#### **MEMBERS:**

- Richard L. Cys, Esq., Chair
- Carol Elder Bruce, Esq.
- Sally Gere, Esq.
- Michael L. Martinez, Esq.
- Dwight D. Murray, Esq.
- Mark E. Nagle, Esq.
- Steven C. Tabackman, Esq.

## **USDC ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NON-APPROPRIATED FUNDS**

The court may appoint an advisory committee which may include judges and/or other judicial officers and members of the bar to advise the court and its custodian on matters of policy in the administration of the fund.

#### **MEMBERS:**

- Darryl Jackson, Esq.
- Thomas Abbenante, Esq.
- Vincent McKnight, Esq.
- Bettina Lawton, Esq.

## CLERK'S OFFICE

### VISION

The Clerk's Office will at all times, impartially, promptly, and respectfully provide assistance and information through creative and innovative means to all our customers.

### PURPOSE

- Assist in the administration of justice
- Provide accurate and timely information
- Provide service through the best use of technology
- Ensure public confidence
- Be creative in our efforts and solutions

The Clerk's Office is proud of our many accomplishments over the past seven years. A few of the highlights are noted below:

- Implementation of our electronic case filing and case management system
- Consolidation of Clerk's Office functions between the District and Bankruptcy Courts
- Planning and executing the move into the William B. Bryant Annex
- Developing and testing our Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)
- Implementing a telework policy for local and long distance (California and North Carolina) employees
- Creating the On-line System for Clerkship Application and Review (OSCAR)
- Moving from a seniority based compensation system to a contribution based system
- Celebrating United States Marshal's and Court Security Officer's Appreciation Day

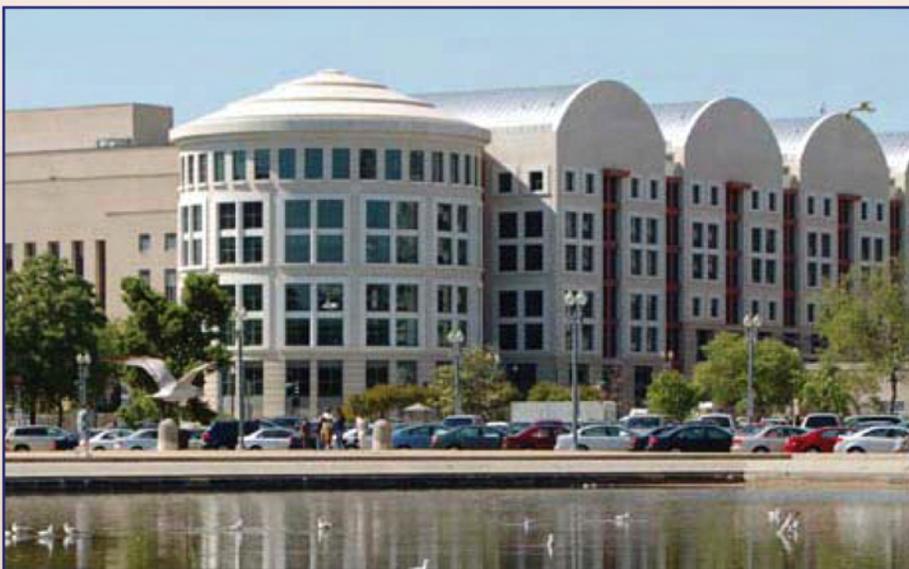


**NANCY MAYER-WHITTINGTON**  
**CLERK OF COURTS**

## MAJOR COURT MILESTONES 2001-2007

### CONSTRUCTION OF THE WILLIAM B. BRYANT ANNEX

The building housing the District Court was erected in 1952. In 1997, it was renamed to honor the distinguished appellate judge Elijah Barrett Prettyman, who served on the prestigious U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit for 26 years, including 2 years as chief judge. By the 1990s, the United States District Court and the United States Court of Appeals needed more space and modern facilities. There were also security and safety deficiencies in the courthouse. The design of the Annex by architect Michael Graves was approved in March 1999. Ground breaking for the District of Columbia Court Annex was held on April 8, 2002. Although some work is ongoing, the Annex officially opened for business on October 3, 2005. The Annex was named in honor of District Judge William B. Bryant in October 2006. The seven-story, 351,000 sq. ft. Annex houses nine courtrooms, chambers and offices for the staffs of judges of the District Court, including the Chambers of District Court Chief Judge Hogan, and the Court of Appeals. The courtrooms are positioned to take advantage of light admitted by the atrium of the Annex. The Annex structure is in compliance with GSA's Level C Blast Criteria. The move to the Annex has freed space in the main courthouse, allowing magistrate judges to move into standard courtrooms. Unlike the original courthouse, the courtrooms in the Annex were built to incorporate 21<sup>st</sup> century electronics and telecommunications. The Annex houses the U.S. Probation Office, a new cafeteria for the Courthouse, administrative offices, and the Credit Union.



THE COURTHOUSE ANNEX

**THE ANNEX**



**VIEW OF THE COMPLETED ANNEX SHOWING THE ROTUNDA**



**THE STAIRWAY INSIDE THE ANNEX  
ATRIUM**



**WINDOWS ALLOW NATURAL  
LIGHTING OF THE ATRIUM**

## ANNEX GROUND BREAKING CEREMONY

Ground breaking for the William B. Bryant Annex to the E. Barrett Prettyman Courthouse was held on April 8, 2002. Present were Vice-President of the United States Dick Cheney, the late Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court William H. Rehnquist, and District of Columbia Representative to the United States House of Representatives Eleanor Holmes-Norton. Representing the Court was Douglas H. Ginsburg, Chief Judge United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit; Thomas F. Hogan, Chief Judge United States District Court for the District of Columbia; and Judge Martin S. Teel, Jr., United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Columbia.



DIGNITARIES AT THE GROUND BREAKING CEREMONY  
FROM LEFT: REPRESENTATIVE ELEANOR HOLMES-NORTON,  
THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE WILLIAM H. REHNQUIST, VICE  
PRESIDENT DICK CHENEY, CHIEF JUDGE DOUGLAS H.  
GINSBURG, CHIEF JUDGE THOMAS F. HOGAN, THURMOND  
M. DAVIS (GSA), AND F. JOSEPH MORAVEC (GSA)

## WILLIAM B. BRYANT ANNEX DEDICATION CEREMONY

The dedication of the William B. Bryant Annex was held on October 30, 2006. The speakers were Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court John G. Roberts; Douglas H. Ginsburg, Chief Judge United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia; Thomas F. Hogan, Chief Judge United States District Court, District of Columbia; Senator John W. Warner, U.S. Senate, Virginia; Representative Eleanor Holmes-Norton, U.S. House of Representatives, District of Columbia; and, Administrator Lurita A. Doan, General Services Administration.



THE DEDICATION CEREMONY



CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN G. ROBERTS, JR.



VIRGINIA SENATOR JOHN W. WARNER

## CONSOLIDATION WITH THE BANKRUPTCY COURT

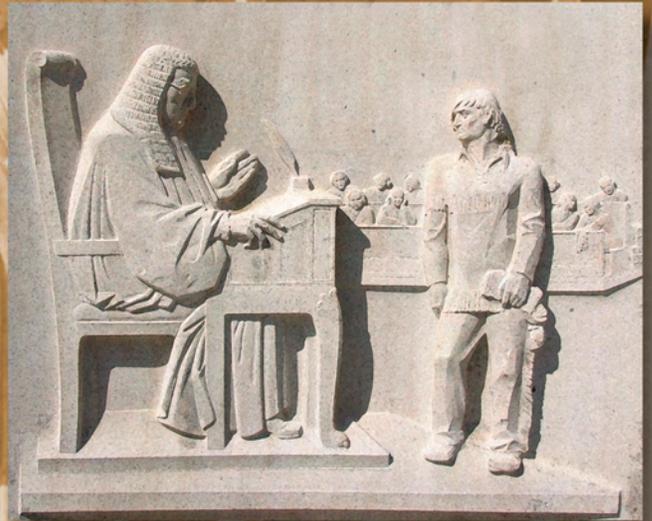
There is a rich history of cooperation and trust between the U.S. District Court and the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Columbia. Over the past decade, there has been a significant amount of informal sharing of resources resulting in both resource savings and enhanced services to the bench, bar, litigants and public of both courts. Based on this history, the size and co-location of both courts in the same building and other considerations, the District Court and the Bankruptcy Court entered into a formal consolidation. Such a consolidation was first suggested in a 1996 report by the National Academy of Public Administration. The Judicial Conference supported the report.

Chief Judge Thomas F. Hogan (District Court); Judge S. Martin Teel, Jr. (Bankruptcy Court); Nancy Mayer-Whittington, Clerk of the District Court; and Denise Curtis, Clerk of the Bankruptcy Court met in December 2004 to make plans for the consolidation of the two Clerks' Offices. Denise Curtis planned to retire and Judge Teel determined that it was in the Court's best interest not to hire another Clerk. Fortuitous timing thus helped move the consolidation forward.



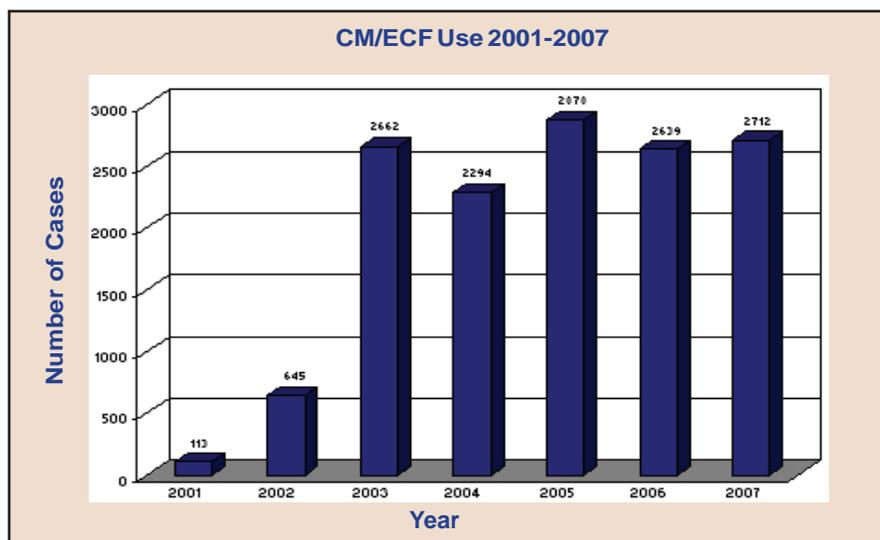


THE WILLIAM B. BRYANT ANNEX



## CASE MANAGEMENT/ELECTRONIC CASE FILING (CM/ECF)

Implementing CM/ECF has been a major accomplishment, changing from what was essentially a paper system (supplemented by some automation) to a fully computerized system that largely eliminates paper. CM/ECF permits docketing and tracking of cases. With CM/ECF, attorneys have access to the Court's files from anywhere, at any time. The numbers in the CM/ECF chart, below, provide information on all civil cases for 2001 through early 2005, and all civil cases plus all criminal cases, beginning on March 15, 2005 through 2007.



CM/ECF was first implemented in 2001 as a pilot program with one case. By the end of the year, there were over 100 civil cases. By the end of 2002, all the court judges were using CM/ECF for civil filings. In 2003, all civil cases were put on CM/ECF. The number of docket entries exceeds 2.8 million. Aiding the ability to manage the Court's enormous caseload was OIT obtaining and installing new, faster servers running the LINUX operating system. Implementing CM/ECF required the efforts and cooperation of judges, the DC Bar, and the Clerk's Office staff. Initially, CM/ECF was used for civil cases, and then in March 2005, it started being used for criminal cases as well. By 2006, all filings used CM/ECF. A major undertaking was the conversion of files in the old Integrated Case Management System (ICMS) to the CM/ECF system. The operations staff began the conversion in 2003 and completed it by the end of the year. Over 100,000 cases can be accessed using CM/ECF. Changing to CM/ECF has allowed huge numbers of case records to be placed in storage, freeing valuable space in the Clerk's Office. The savings are much greater than just space; CM/ECF also saves enormous quantities of paper and the time of the Clerk's Office staff, attorneys, and chambers. The Clerk's Office provides training for attorneys wishing to use the program; there is a training room with 13 computers, a large-screen TV and an LCD projector for that purpose. By the end of 2007, there were 13,671 non-court registered users, 7,969 of whom had filed cases.

The Timely Opinion Posting System (TOPS) for the rapid posting of opinions on the Court's website is now automated through ECF. TOPS had a major impact when the Court handed down its decision in the Microsoft antitrust case (United States of America et al v. Microsoft Corporation, Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly, presiding). Reporters from around the world were able to access the decision immediately, saving a huge number of trees in the process. When the initial Findings of Fact were posted in November 1999, there were 16,085 hits on the Court website and 20,218 when the Conclusions of Law were posted in April 2000. However, the decisions were also posted on the GAO and Administrative Office servers (to avoid crashing the Court's server), and the great majority of hits were on these alternate sites.

Users can access CM/ECF from the Court's website. CM/ECF has automated the way opinions are entered on the Court's website by chambers. The opinions are then available on the Internet. In March 2007, CM/ECF went to version 3.0 which automated the transfer of cases electronically and case assignments. CM/ECF also automated written opinions, reports and recommendations, and orders adopting these reports and recommendations.

August 17, 2006 was a record day for CM/ECF in the District Court. Four major memorandum opinions were issued and published on CM/ECF: Findings of Fact in the Minebea Co., Ltd. v. Papst Case, CA 97-590 which comprised 256 pages; the Memorandum Opinion in the U.S. v. Karake Case, CR 02-256 and 150 pages; the Memorandum Opinion in the U.S. v. Philip Morris Case, CA 99-2496-1683 plus 59 pages of attachments; and the Memorandum Opinion of Dammarell v. Islamic Republic of Iran, et al. with 316 pages. During the case of the US vs. I. Lewis Libby, CR 05-394, the national and international media were receiving immediate electronic notification of any filings in the case through ECF.

## ONLINE SYSTEM FOR CLERKSHIP APPLICATION AND REVIEW (OSCAR)

OSCAR is another example of the USDC-DC and the Clerk's Office leading the way. OSCAR started as an idea in 2004 and went live in 2005. The USDC-DC established the Court Collaboration Group with the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, and U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. Working closely with the Court Collaboration Group, the USDC-DC applied for and received the AO's Local Initiatives IT Grant to fund the pilot project for the first year. The program was a success in its first year of implementation and the USDC-DC continues to manage the program on behalf of the AO.

At its June 2007 meeting, the Judicial Conference Committee on Judicial Resources unanimously endorsed the use of OSCAR as a non-mandatory, nationally supported law clerk application system. As part of the transition of OSCAR to a nationally supported system, OSCAR Version 4 will represent a significant improvement and will contain all of the functionalities previously provided by the Federal Law Clerk Information System (FLCIS).

OSCAR Version 4 is a single, centralized resource for notice of available clerkships, clerkship application information, and law clerk employment information. OSCAR will accommodate judges who choose to accept clerkship applications electronically, judges who want to receive only paper applications, and judges who wish to advise applicants that they do not have a clerkship vacancy.

For the judges who choose to receive applications electronically, OSCAR streamlines the application process, enabling judges and chambers staff to receive, sort, and screen applications electronically, to print selected application materials, and to communicate with applicants via email. Judges who choose to receive paper applications will use OSCAR to post their clerkship vacancy. For judges who have no vacancies, OSCAR is an effective resource to advise applicants that they do not have a clerkship vacancy.



HOME PAGE OF THE OSCAR WEBSITE

## **ASSISTANCE TO THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE COURT (FISC)**

The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court (FISC) is another court that the District Court has been working with to improve the efficiency of operations. Also known as the “FISA Court” after the act that established it, the FISC balances the nation’s security needs with the constitutional protection of its citizens. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between the District Court and the FISC, effective April 15, 2005. The District Court Clerk’s Office provides support of the FISC for several functions: (1) FAS<sub>4</sub>T implementation, training, and use; (2) procurement of specialized goods and services; (3) information technology; (4) human resources; and (5) advice on general court administration issues and the development of Clerk’s Office policies and procedures.

## **ENHANCED COURTHOUSE SECURITY**

Following the attacks of September 11, 2001 and the anthrax scare of October 2001, everyone has become much more security conscious. There have been several changes in the Court’s security practices. Elaborate procedures have been implemented for screening, opening, and distributing incoming mail throughout the courthouse. Mail was screened, sorted, and opened in a separate room staffed by employees from each court unit. At one entrance to the Courthouse, in addition to the usual x-ray machines and metal detectors, a new type of scanner to detect concealed weapons was tested. Also as a response to 9/11, there are plans to protect building employees in the event of a terrorist attack, or a disaster be it natural or man-made. Depending on the situation, employees can assemble at designated locations outside the building or shelter-in-place inside the building. Several courtrooms are designated for use in a situation requiring sheltering-in-place.

Computer security has also improved. Potential threats do not necessarily take a physical form. As the Court moves to all-electronic case management and record keeping, the need to protect sensitive electronic records from unauthorized access, computer viruses, loss, and/or damage has significantly increased.

## MAIL ROOM OPERATIONS

After the October 2001 anthrax threat, courthouse mail was carefully screened. Mail room workers wore protective clothing in the event that mail contains bio-hazardous material. Upon the opening of the Annex on October 30, 2006, a new state-of-the-art mail processing center opened.



OPENING THE MAIL IN 2001



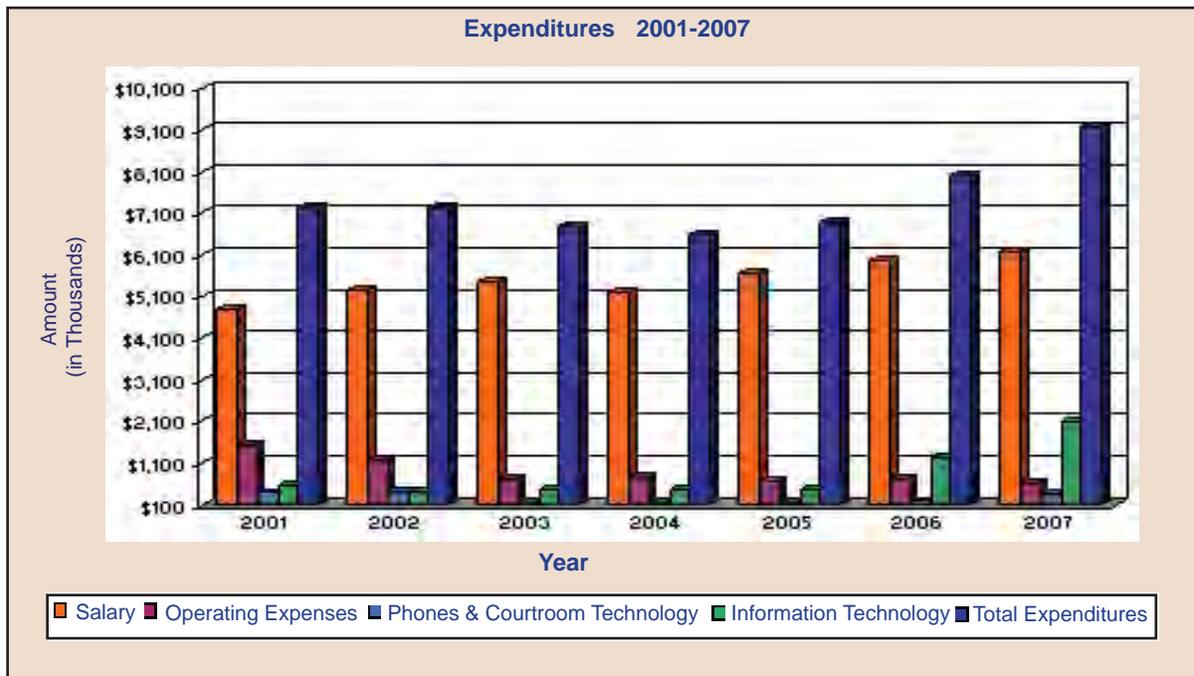
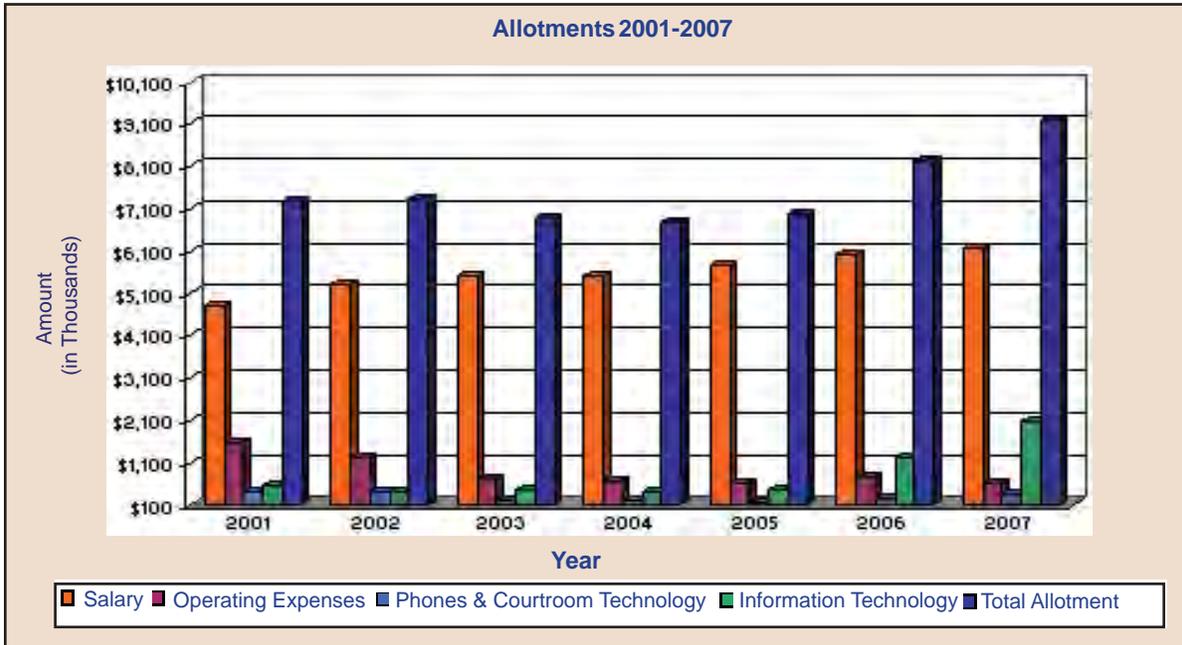
WITH THE OPENING OF THE ANNEX IN 2006, A NEW STATE-OF-THE-ART MAIL PROCESSING CENTER OPENED



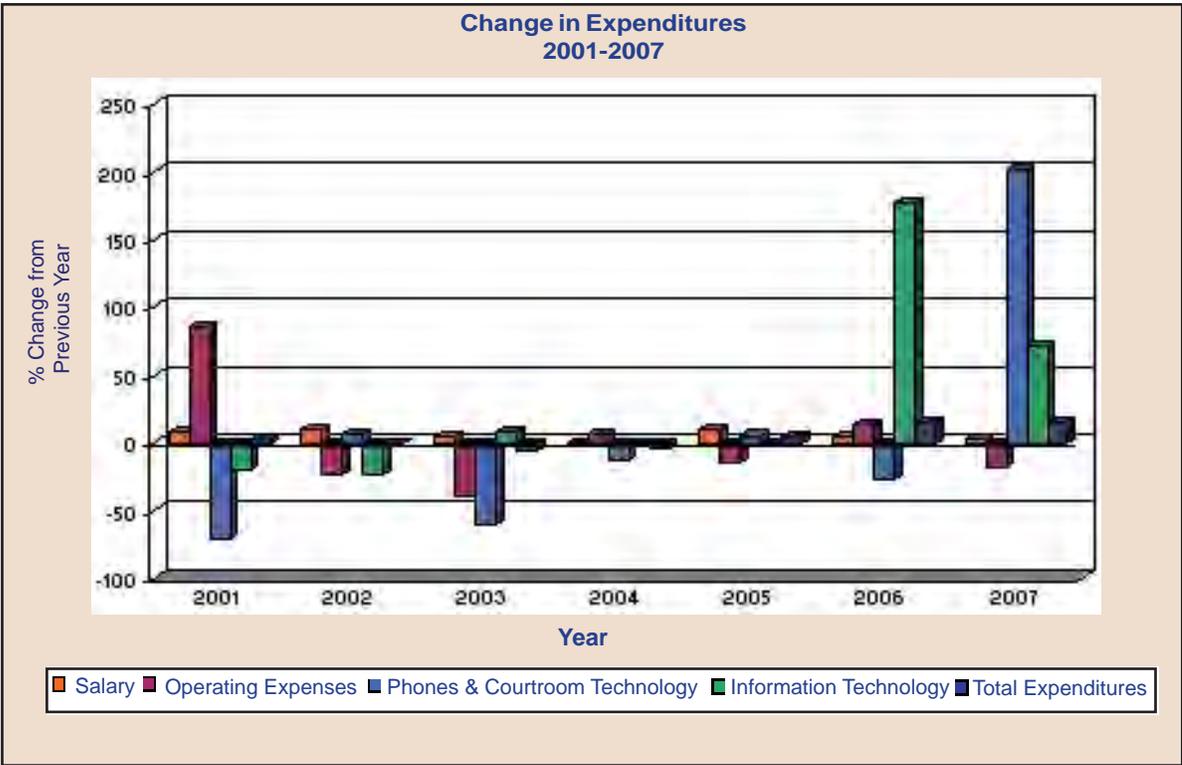
THE MAIL ROOM STAFF OPENING THE MAIL IN 2006

## FISCAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The past seven years have presented significant fiscal challenges to the Court. Allotments were essentially level for 2001 and 2002. However, total allotments declined in 2003 and 2004. Although finances improved in 2005, allotments remained below 2001 levels. Only in 2006 did allotments exceed 2001 amounts. From Fiscal Year (FY) 2005 through FY 2007, the District Court received allotments for the OSCAR project which are reflected in the Information Technology figures.



As can be seen in the preceding graphs, from 2001 to 2006, allotments and expenditures for salaries and information technology increased, but expenditures in all other categories declined. The Court made significant improvements such as upgrading the phone system, modernizing courtroom technology, and improving information technology capabilities. Compensating for the decreased allotments were innovative measures that increased efficiency and productivity. Overall, for the six-year period, expenditures either declined or only increased modestly. An exception was in 2001 where Operating Expenses increased due to a \$451,270 expenditure for cyclical building maintenance. In 2006, total expenditures increased 15.88% primarily due to a 176.89% increase in Information Technology expenditures. Other areas had only modest increases or significant decreases such as Courtroom Technology. In 2006, the Bankruptcy Court transferred \$195,299 to the District Court to help pay for shared expenses. In 2007, additional money was received for OSCAR and courtroom technology. Some of the increase in allotments and spending for IT and courtroom technology is attributed to the growth in expenditures in 2007. The OSCAR project led to significant increases in both allotments and expenditures in information technology in 2006 and 2007.

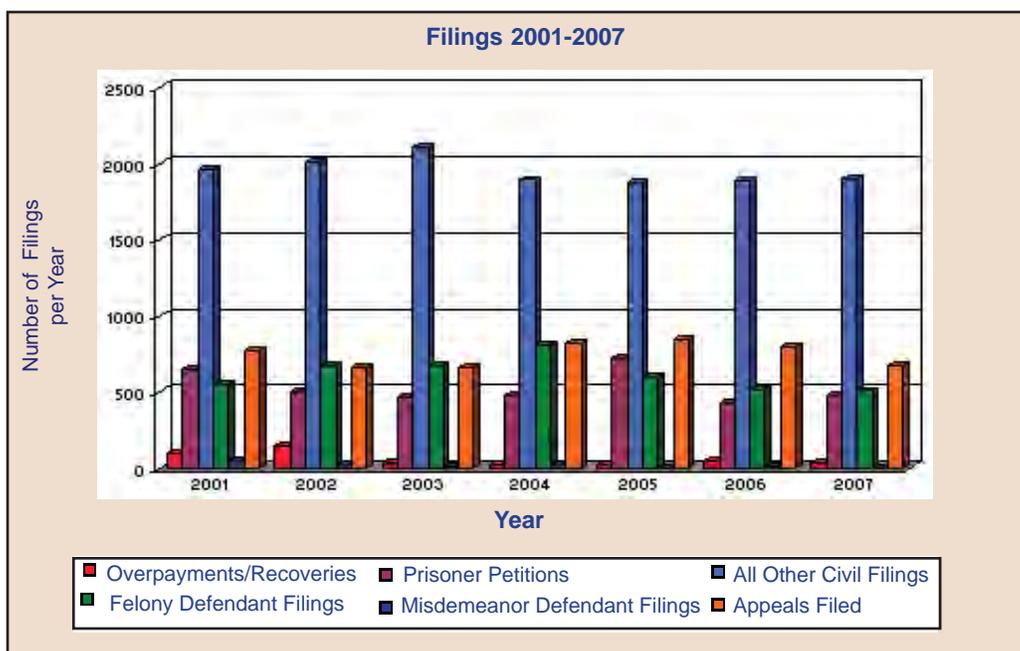


## STATISTICAL DATA

### CASE FILINGS - U.S. DISTRICT COURT

Case filings have been fluctuating from 2001 through 2007. Total civil filings average 2,500 per year, while total criminal filings average 520 per year. These statistics do not tell the whole story. Beginning in 2001, the Court began switching to electronic case filing for civil cases. In 2006, CM/ECF started being used for criminal cases as well. Although the number of filings has not changed significantly, the mechanism for filing and docketing cases went from a paper process to a paperless system. The filing trends in the criminal docket indicate a significant reduction in criminal cases prosecuted in the District Court. From 2004 through 2007, there was a 210 or 62% reduction in the number of criminal cases filed. This was due, in part, to the U.S. Attorneys Office decision to reexamine the types of cases being prosecuted in the District Court and to bring fewer but more complicated prosecutions. During this same period of time, the number of defendants prosecuted in this court dropped from a high in 2004 of 815 defendants to 516 in 2007, or a 299 defendant decrease. While 2007 saw a slight increase in the number of defendants prosecuted, it marked the first increase since 2004. The one noteworthy statistic relates to the number of large multi-defendant cases prosecuted in 2007. There was one 9 co-defendant case, two 11 co-defendant cases, one 12 co-defendant case, one 16 co-defendant case, and one 19 co-defendant case.

On the civil side of the Court, the number of civil case filings continues to fluctuate as it has over the past six years. Case filings for 2006 were the lowest in the last ten years which may explain why the number of civil appeals have likewise been down. Filings in 2007 were up by 86 cases over the same period in 2006.

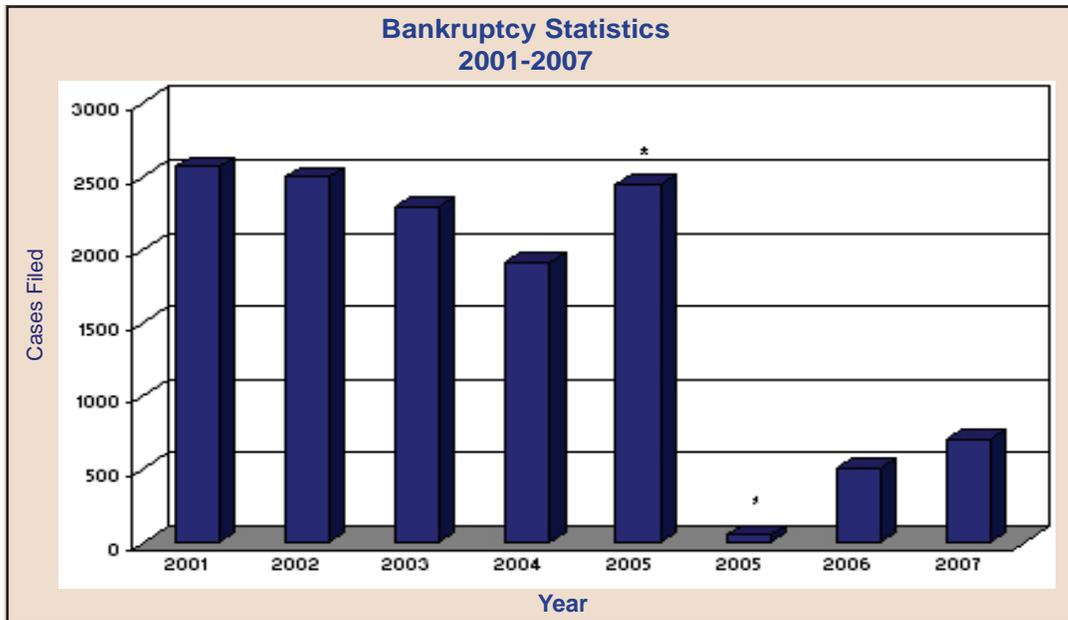


## CASE FILINGS - U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURT

The number of bankruptcy cases filed with the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Columbia were at a stable level in 2001, approximately 2,500 cases per year. This level continued for the next several years until October 17, 2005 when Congress passed the Bankruptcy Abuse and Consumer Protection Act of 2005. The passing of this bill ultimately changed bankruptcy filings for all U.S. Bankruptcy Courts around the country. For the period of 10 months prior to the Act going into effect, the District of Columbia Clerk's Office processed 2,452 cases which would normally have been processed for over an entire year.

The Bankruptcy Abuse and Consumer Protection Act made substantial changes in many areas of the bankruptcy system nationally. One of the Act's most important provisions was a "means testing" of the individual's eligibility for bankruptcy relief. This provision caused a drastic cut in the number of cases filed with the Court.

Although filings are on a slow, uphill climb, the impact of the 2005 Act on the U.S. Bankruptcy Court, the public, and the Bar is still having adverse effects on the case filings two and a half years later. It may take a period of time, if ever, to reach the statistics of 2001.

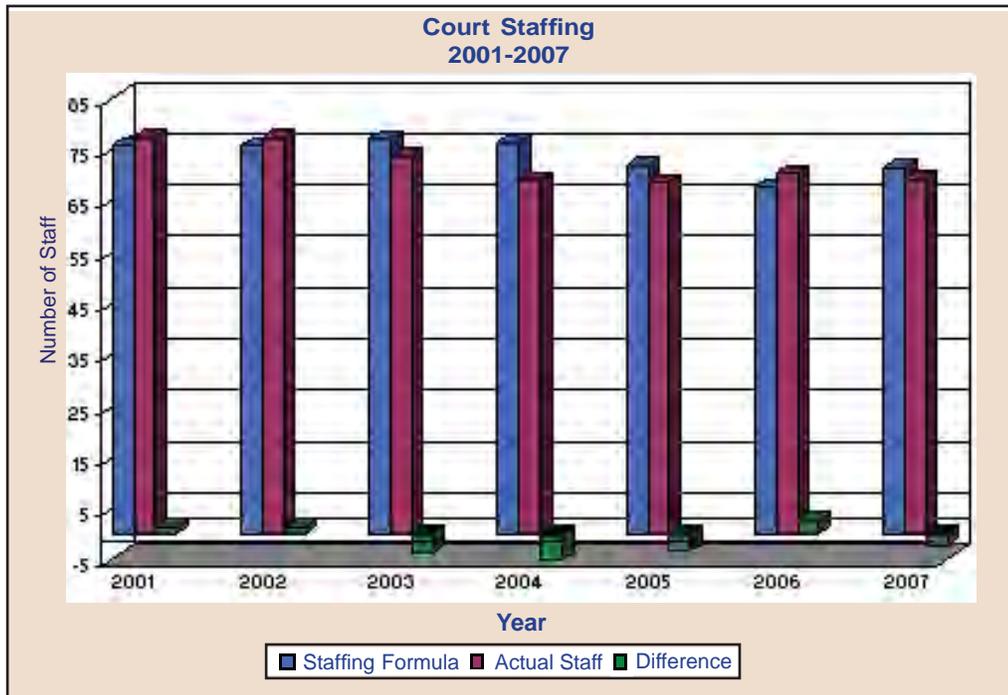


\* 2005 (1/1/05-10/16/05 Prior to New Act)

\* 2005 (10/17/05-12/31/05 Post New Act)

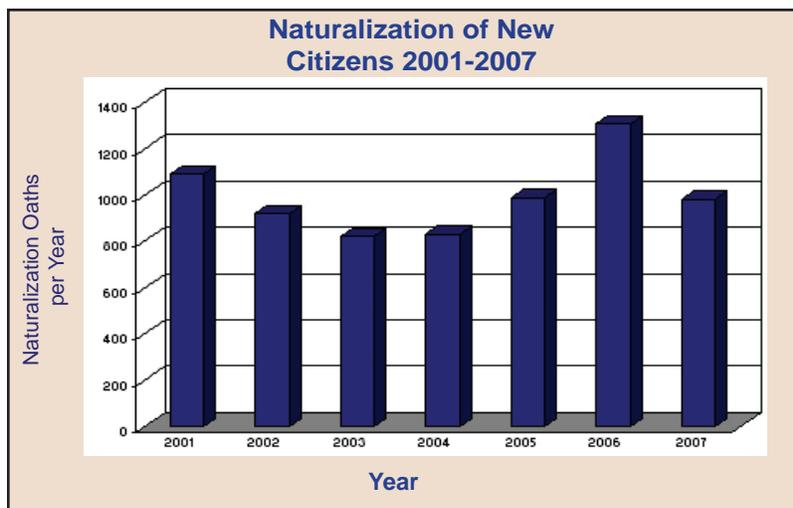
## STAFFING STATISTICS

Between 2001 and 2006, Court staffing declined due to the work measurement formula. From 2001 to 2002, actual staffing levels were slightly greater than the AO formula. However, beginning in 2003 and continuing to 2005, the actual number of staff was below the AO formula. In 2006, due in part to a change in the staffing formula, actual staff once again slightly exceeded the formula, but both were below 2001 levels. Service to the Court's customers was maintained by increased efficiency and productivity. Increased use of innovative technology such as electronic case filing (CM/ECF) helped offset reductions in staff. In October 2007, the court staffing formula changed with the addition of 2.4 new positions. Court staffing levels, in 2007, were below the AO formula.



## NATURALIZATION

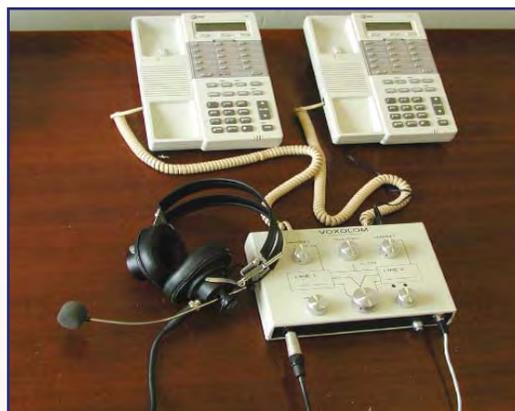
An important, but often overlooked function of the Court is the naturalization of new citizens. These individuals have completed the long process necessary to become U.S. citizens. This rite of passage is of great significance to foreign-born Americans. Each year the USDC-DC naturalizes approximately 1,000 people. 2006 was a banner year with 1,311 new citizens naturalized.



## OFFICE OF INTERPRETING SERVICES

### EXPANDED INTERPRETING SERVICES

By statute (18 USC § 1827), the USDC-DC is mandated to provide interpreting services for all non-English speaking defendants prosecuted by the U.S. government in criminal cases. The Judicial Conference has also mandated that services be provided for individuals who are hearing-impaired or have communications disabilities involved in either civil or criminal cases.



**TERESA SALAZAR INTERPRETING USING TIP. THE EQUIPMENT IS SHOWN IN MORE DETAIL ON THE RIGHT.**

Reflecting demographic changes both nationally and within the District of Columbia, requests for interpreters to the Office of Interpreting Services have grown dramatically. In 2001 there were 510 cases requiring interpreters. By 2006, this number had more than doubled to 1,108. From 2001 through 2006, the Office of Interpreting Services provided interpreters in 5,868 cases. The majority of the cases used Spanish-speaking interpreters (81%), but the remaining 19% used 28 other languages. The AO certifies interpreters in only three languages: Spanish, Haitian Creole, and Navajo. Thus, interpreting services provided in other languages are provided by professionally qualified or language-skilled interpreters.

Besides providing services in the spoken languages, the Office of Interpreting Services also makes accommodations for the needs of individuals requiring interpreting services in American Sign Language (ASL) and other varieties of sign language, as well as persons who may be both visually and hearing-impaired, and may require tactile signing. From 2004 to the present, Teresa Salazar, Director of Interpreting Services, also represented the District Court at the Interagency Language Roundtable (ILR) that developed and approved the ILR Skill Level Descriptions for Interpretation Performance.

In addition to providing interpreting services for both in-court and out-of-court proceedings, the Clerk's Office has provided interpreting services for other courts around the nation via telephone (Telephone Interpreting Program, TIP). Between 2001 and 2006, the use of TIP increased more than four-fold (410%). A second TIP office is now in operation, which makes it possible for the Court to provide interpreting services to two courts in other parts of the country simultaneously. The technology enables all courts to utilize interpreters from another court. In 2007, the Court utilized TIP technology as a result of a shortage of Haitian Creole interpreters. Utilizing TIP technology, the interpreters were provided by the District Court in Miami, Florida. TIP allows the courts to find interpreters on short notice if they cannot be found locally. As a result of AO policy changes, the USDC-DC can now also contract qualified Haitian Creole interpreters locally.

## INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

The judges of the Court have been leaders in the drive to increase efficiency and productivity in the courtroom and in the day-to-day operations of the Court through the use of automation and information technology. One mechanism to achieve this has been the Information Technology Committee. The judges have worked closely with the Clerk's Office and its Office of Information Technology (OIT) to make numerous innovations that have literally transformed the way the Court does business. Information is central to the Court's functioning and comes in many forms: case filings, docketing, scheduling, briefs, evidence, records, and rulings. The efforts of the judges have forever altered how this vast amount of information is collected, stored, and distributed. There have been changes in courtroom technology, case filings, and clerkship applications, as well as internal functions such as financial services and human services. Along with increased efficiency, the Court has improved service to its internal and external customers.

Information technology, computers, and the Data Communications Network (DCN) have been central to the changes in how the Court functions. Facilitating the changes have been a near continuous upgrading of both hardware and software by the OIT. This has resulted in an improved phone system; Blackberries for the judges and key personnel; Internet access in the courtrooms; electronic case filing; and improved service for judges, attorneys, and Court personnel. The results of these changes have been profound.

Attorneys can file or docket cases and check records at any time and any place with a computer Internet connection. The huge volume of paper that required an ever growing amount of storage space has shrunk to nearly nothing. Judges' rulings on cases are almost instantaneously available world-wide as soon as they hand them down.



THE MEDIA ROOM

In 2006 to 2007, OIT provided a video and audio feed from the courtroom for the media covering the US v. I. Lewis Libby trial. Wireless internet access was provided to the journalists to report on the trial from the Media Room at the District Court. The Court allowed bloggers to attend the trial and blog live from the

Media Room. OIT also set up an overflow courtroom with a live, closed-circuit audio and video feed from the courtroom.



"Members of the press covering the "Scooter" Libby trial wait for word from the jury in the Media Room where they can monitor the empty courtroom by closed circuit TV. Left to right are Joel Seidman and Kelly O'Donnell (standing) from NBC, Paul Courson (seated in background) of CNN, the New York Time's Neil Lewis (standing) and Washington Post's Carol Leonnig (seated), James Gordon Meek of the NY Daily News (foreground) and Fred Graham from Court TV."

## COURTROOM TECHNOLOGY

For the past ten years, the use of evidence presentation technology has proven to effectively reduce trial time while providing better service to the bench, the bar, and the public. The E. Barrett Prettyman Courthouse opened for business in 1952. At that time, automated technology still used vacuum tubes and were massive, room-sized devices. Retrofitting 50 year-old courtrooms to accommodate modern electronics has been a significant undertaking.

These retrofitted courtrooms contain a variety of means with which counsel can present exhibits to the Court. Each courtroom contains a document camera (Elmo), a VCR, a DVD player, and monitors located throughout the courtroom for judge, witness, counsel, jury, and the public. Computer input connections are available for counsel at each counsel table as well as the witness box, should counsel wish to present evidence or give a PowerPoint presentation from his or her laptop computer.

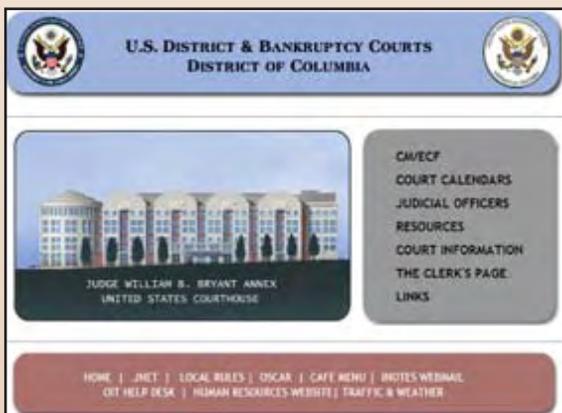
Some courtrooms have videoconferencing capability, enabling counsel, plaintiffs, or defendants to appear in the courtroom from a remote location. The remote participant will appear on all the monitors in the courtroom and be heard through the PA system. One or more images of the courtroom will simultaneously be transmitted to the remote location. Some courtrooms have been equipped with computers that run digital recording software, eliminating the need for a live court reporter in that room. Wireless internet access (WiFi) is now available in the courthouse.

Many of the features described above, have been built into the new William B. Bryant Annex, which opened in October 2005. In the past ten years, the demand for such courtroom technology has greatly increased. The majority of attorneys who come to trial in the District Court expect to find most, if not all, of this technology in place and ready for use.

The award winning Court website <http://www.dcd.uscourts.gov/> has been recognized as one of the best of its kind in the nation. First opened in 1998, it was voted one of the top 10 court websites in 2003. The Court website has had more than 2.4 million visitors since its inception. The Court continues to add features to the website to make it more useful and functional for its users.



COURT WEBSITE



*The number of website visitors has increased over the past seven years with over 2.4 million visitors.*

In addition to the Internet website, the Court also maintains an internal, intranet website that provides services strictly for use by the judges and/or court personnel. For example, there are private discussions that are available only to the judges. Opinions posted through the new TOPS opinion posting program on the intranet then become available to the public on the Internet website.

## **FINANCIAL SERVICE**

Starting in 2001, the District Court converted to the Financial Accounting System for Tomorrow (FAS<sub>4</sub>T). It was one of the first courts in the country to do so. FAS<sub>4</sub>T is an integrated state-of-the-art financial accounting package that supports budgeting and funds management, accounts receivable and collections, accounts payable, disbursements, and procurement. It has gone through several upgrades since 2001 and is currently running version 3.7. The FAS<sub>4</sub>T system includes a module for tracking inventory and also connects to the Jury Management System for jury payments. In addition to helping the FISC (Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court) setup and use FAS<sub>4</sub>T, the Clerk's Office has served as a mentor for other courts.

## **HUMAN RESOURCES**

The Electronic Leave Management Record (ELMR) system was introduced in 2003 to assist HR in electronically tracking employee leave and helping to insure that vital Court functions are covered. With it, employees can request leave and track how much leave they have accrued, and supervisors can electronically approve leave and generate reports.

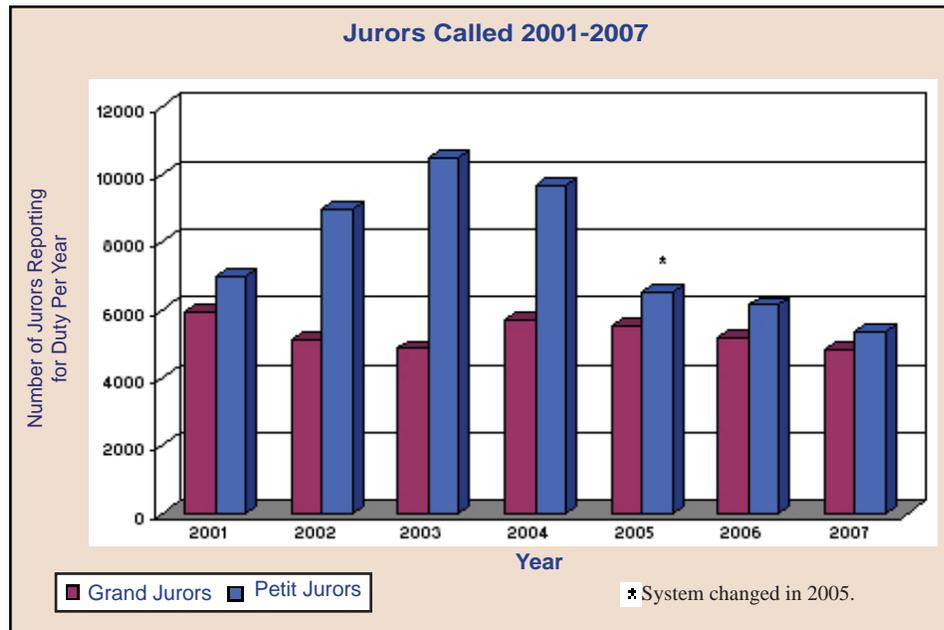
## **HELP DESK**

The expanded use of information technology has increased the need for assistance using computers and software. OIT provides help desk assistance for programs including CM/ECF, Lotus Notes, ELMR, and FAS<sub>4</sub>T. Court users can access the help desk online at the Court's intranet site. There is separate help desk assistance for OSCAR users. OIT receives approximately 160 help desk requests each month, including requests from Bankruptcy Court personnel.

## JUROR SERVICES

Supplying jurors for jury duty is one of the important functions of the Clerk's Office. From 2001 through 2004, the number of people reporting for jury duty increased by 44%. In 2004, the Jury Committee, chaired by Judge Sullivan, made changes in order to reduce the number of potential jurors required for trials. First, the number of potential jurors per trial was trimmed to 50 for criminal cases and 20 for civil cases. Second, jurors were pooled; jurors not used for one trial were "recycled" so they could be potential jurors for another trial. As a result, the number of jurors reporting for jury duty was less in 2005 than in 2001. In researching Court data, it appears that the actual jurors requested per trial are more than the recommended amount of 50 for criminal cases and 20 for civil cases. The number of jurors requested may vary due to the type and length of the trial. However, the request to select from a minimal amount of jurors is always considered and practiced when certain trials allow. In regards to the on-line questionnaires, the amount of jurors completing the on-line form has increased from 10% in 2007 to approximately 13% in 2008. The total number of petit jurors who reported for jury duty in 2007 was 5,366 and for grand jury, 4,848. The recorded numbers appear to shadow the 2006 numbers in the chart below.

The Office of Jury Services (Jury Office) also made changes to make jury duty a more pleasant experience. Satellite dish television was added to the jury lounge, along with closed captioning for hearing-impaired jurors. A closed captioned version of the petit jury orientation video is now available. The juror information website was implemented to provide the public with electronic access to the online juror system; frequently asked questions; and information on juror accommodations, transportation, and orientation. In early 2007, the District Court added a new feature to its website—an online juror questionnaire. Jurors can now complete their juror questionnaires online instead of filling out the hard copy form and mailing it back to the Court.



## OUTREACH TO THE COMMUNITY

The District Court has many programs designed to reach out to our community. One program, the Open Doors to Federal Courts program targets high school seniors and their teachers in order to interest students in potential legal careers and to promote understanding of how the court system functions. Open Doors is run by the AO, but depends on the active participation of the individual courts such as the District Court. Each year the program has a different theme. In 2003, Judges Gladys Kessler and Ricardo Urbina contributed to the program, “Working for Justice: Careers in the Courts.” On March 31, 2003, the Clerk’s Office in conjunction with Chambers hosted the Federal Court Outreach Program: Jury Service: A Rite of Passage to Adult Citizenship. The Clerk’s Office worked in partnership with the American University-Marshall Brennan Fellows, the U.S. Attorney’s Office, and the Federal Public Defenders Office to coordinate the outreach program for students from DC high schools.



JUDGE GLADYS KESSLER ADDRESSES STUDENT JURORS



STUDENT JURORS ARE SWORN IN

### *Mentor for Other Courts*

The District Court serves as a mentor for other courts throughout the country. The Court has a history of adopting new technology in order to reduce costs; increase productivity; and provide better service to the judges, bar, and public. It then shares the lessons learned with other courts. The Court was one of the first to use FAS<sub>4</sub>T and electronic case management (CM/ECF). It was instrumental in developing an on-line application system for law students seeking federal clerkships (OSCAR). Given its experience with new technology, the District Court has served as a mentor for other courts starting to implement these programs for themselves. Locally, the Court has been a mentor for the USBC and FISC. Staff from the Clerk’s Office travel to other courts to help with implementing FAS<sub>4</sub>T, JMS, and electronic case management (CM/ECF). The Office of Interpreting Services, via TIP, provides interpreters to other jurisdictions. The District Court is a leader in improving the court system.

The students participated in the jury experience including being in-processed and attending juror orientation, receiving a mock summons and questionnaire, and serving as a juror on a mock trial. The theme in 2004, The Role of the Courts in Balancing Liberty and Safety, focused on a moot court simulation of *Sitz v. Michigan*, the 1990 Supreme Court case upholding the constitutionality of sobriety checkpoints. The Court has other types of outreach as well. For the past eleven years, the Court has sponsored a tutoring program at J.O. Wilson Elementary School. Court employees and judges go to the school twice a week to tutor second graders for an hour.



AN ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY SPEAKS TO THE STUDENTS AS A FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDER, LEFT, LOOKS ON

## COURTHOUSE ACTIVITIES

### COURT SECURITY OFFICER APPRECIATION DAY

SEPTEMBER 12, 2003



**CHIEF JUDGE HOGAN ADDRESSES THE ATTENDEES**



**PRESENTING THE PLAQUES OF APPRECIATION**



**CHIEF JUDGE HOGAN PRESENTS PLAQUES TO SECURITY OFFICERS**



**CLERK OF COURTS NANCY MAYER-WHITTINGTON WITH COURT SECURITY OFFICERS**

## TUTORING PROGRAM

The U.S. Courts for the D.C. Circuit “adopted” J.O. Wilson Elementary School eleven years ago when the courts’ tutoring program was first kicked off. All courthouse employees are eligible to participate in this program in which courthouse tutors work one-on-one with second graders who need help with reading, writing, and math. Approximately thirty tutors participated this year. Tutoring is conducted on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:15 - 2:15. Employees carpool over to the school which is located at 6th and K Streets, N.E. The tutors generally provide two hours of tutoring a month, although all levels of participation are welcome. Every spring, at the end of the school year, the tutors donate some of their money to sponsor an End of the Year Party for all second graders. At these parties, tutors and the children play games, do face painting, enjoy cupcakes and juice, and leave the children with an educational goodie bag of pencils, erasers, and note pads.



## **DIRECTOR'S AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN COURT OPERATION**

In 2006, Laura Simon (USDC), Christopher Warner (USDC), and Mark Soltys (U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third District) received the Director's Award for Excellence in Court Operations. They played an instrumental role in the development and implementation of the new Online System for Clerkship Application and Review (OSCAR). Their diligent efforts and demonstrated teamwork took this pilot project from its inception as an idea in August 2004, to a fully functional system that was deployed in June 2005. To automate the clerkship application process, the District Court collaborated with the Middle District of Pennsylvania, the Third Circuit, and the U.S. Court of Federal Claims to develop the functional and technical requirements of an electronic, Internet-based system and applied for a "local initiative" grant from the Administrative Office. The actual participation of federal judges using the OSCAR System in Year 1 far exceeded initial projections. The success of OSCAR demonstrates that this new, innovative system provides a valuable service to the judiciary in automating a very paper-intensive process and it will continue to do so in the future.



**LAURA SIMON AND CHRIS WARNER  
RECEIVE THE DIRECTOR'S AWARD.**

## **ANNUAL PERFORMANCE AWARDS**

Each year the Court recognizes individuals whose outstanding efforts have contributed to the successful operation of the Court. The purpose of the Performance Awards Program is to recognize employees who go “above and beyond” their normal work responsibilities, contribute in a particularly exceptional and innovative manner, and fully embrace and apply the mission and vision of the Clerk’s Office in their work ethic and accomplishments. Employees are nominated by their supervisor and their fellow employees. The awards are determined by a vote of the Performance Awards Committee.



**TIM BRADLEY RECEIVES AN AWARD FROM CLERK OF COURTS NANCY MAYER-WHITTINGTON, BANKRUPTCY JUDGE MARTIN S. TEEL, JR. AND CHIEF JUDGE THOMAS F. HOGAN.**

## **SOLOMON'S ISLAND OFF-SITE CONFERENCES**

The Clerk's Office first held an off-site conference at Solomon's Island on July 26-27, 2001. The primary purpose was teambuilding. A second off-site conference was held there on September 21-22, 2006. The purpose of the 2006 Solomon's off-site conference was to explore how effectively the staff communicates and how to improve internal communication. In addition, with the consolidation of the District and Bankruptcy Courts, focus was also directed to effective teamwork and how to ensure the effective use of the Clerk's Office resources.



**CONFERENCE ATTENDEES  
JULY 2001**



**CONFERENCE ATTENDEES  
SEPTEMBER 2006**

## CREDITS

### SKETCH CREDITS: ALL SKETCHES BY ART LIEN.

“Chief Judge Hogan presiding at a hearing on the Jefferson case in the ceremonial courtroom.”

“Deputy Assistant Attorney General C. Frederick Beckner III, representing outgoing Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld, argued to Chief Judge Hogan that his client cannot be held legally responsible for the torture of prisoners in Iraq and Afghanistan as plaintiffs’ lawyers, in the foreground, looked on,” December 8, 2006.

“Libby Trial. Tim Russert is questioned by Ted Wells,” February 8, 2007.

“Libby Trial: Robert Novak testifies; Libby in right foreground,” February 12, 2007.

“While everyone was awaiting a verdict in the Libby case,” February 22, 2007.

### PHOTO CREDITS:

#### MARY NOBLE OURS:

Judge Friedman

#### BEVERLY REZNECK PHOTOGRAPHY:

Chief Judge Hogan

Judges Green, Kennedy, Kessler, Kollar-Kotelly, Leon, Oberdorfer, and Sullivan

Magistrate Judges Facciola and Kay

Bankruptcy Judge Teel

#### JOE PALAZZOLO, PHOTOGRAPHY AND ARTICLE:

Judicial Conference Honors Chief Judge Hogan, “D.C. Courts and Government,”

Legal Times, March 11, 2008, <http://legaltimes.typepad.com/blt/2008/03/judicial-conf-1.html>

#### RICHARD STRAUSS, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION:

Judges Bates, Collyer, Huvelle, Jackson, Lamberth, Penn, Roberts, Robertson, Urbina and Walton

#### GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION:

William B. Bryant Annex Ground-breaking Ceremony

#### MICHAEL CARPENTER PHOTOGRAPHY:

William B. Bryant Annex Dedication Ceremony

#### H. CHRIS DALE, DALE PHOTO IMAGING

Cover Photos and William B. Bryant Annex photo pages