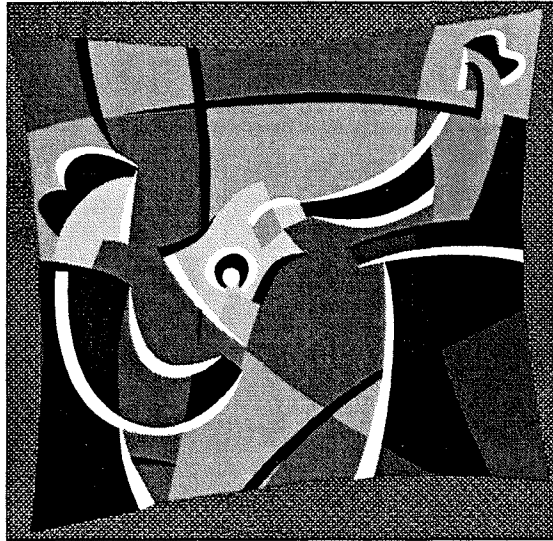


INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAIL MERGING YOUR NEW JERSEY JUDICIAL CLERKSHIP APPLICATIONS



**By: Kimberly Brown Douglas, Esq.
New Jersey Judiciary, EEO/AA Unit
(609) 984-9361
kimberly.douglas@judiciary.state.nj.us**

**For the most up to date information on Judicial Clerkships with the
New Jersey Judiciary, visit www.njcourts.com/lawclerks**

that the text in the brackets must *exactly* match the headings in your Excel spreadsheet; the remaining text should be customized.

A. Sample letter:

Your address
Your City, State Zip
Your Phone #
Your email

Type date

«Prefix» «First_Name» «Middle_Initial» «Last_Name»
«Court»
«Address_1»
«Address_2»
«City», «State» 0«Zip»

Dear «Dear_Title» «Last_Name»:

Type the body of your letter here.

Respectfully,

Your name

Enclosures

B. Sample envelope/label delivery address:

«Prefix» «First_Name» «Middle_Initial» «Last_Name»
«Court»
«Address_1»
«Address_2»
«City», «State» 0«Zip»

****Note: The "0" before «Zip» in the above templates must be included or it will not appear in your finished products (all New Jersey zip codes begin with "0").***

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Commentary: Ode to a trial court clerkship

Daily Record, The (Baltimore), Jul 3, 2003 by Jason Beaulieu

It's common knowledge among attorneys and law students that there's an unofficial hierarchy of judicial clerkships. The *crème de la crème*, of course, is landing a clerkship for a U.S. Supreme Court Justice. Unfortunately, however, most of us have a better shot of wooing Nicole Kidman or Brad Pitt than saying, Here's the brief you wanted, Justice O'Connor. And although it's an honor to receive any judicial clerkship, generally speaking the appellate- level jobs are seen as more prestigious and valuable than their trial- level counterparts. (Additionally, federal clerkships are often preferred over state, but that's another article). I say hold that thought and consider the unique benefits and advantages of a trial level clerkship.

By analogy, the difference may be as simple as understanding the choice between reading about bungee jumping off a bridge and actually feeling the wind whip through your hair as you plunge towards the rapids. In my experience, plunging is preferable.

You see, after three or four years of reading unwieldy textbooks, considering outlandish hypotheticals, and navigating the worlds of Westlaw or Lexis, what graduating law students desperately need is a slice of real life. They need to see nonfiction episodes of Law and Order from the front row. To see jurors laugh after a plaintiff's attorney requests \$600,000 in an auto-negligence case with no property damage. To see top-notch lawyers weave arguments like Spider- Man. To hear testimony from the mother of a murdered child about her son during the killer's sentencing hearing - words so moving they make the women in court weep openly and force the men to cough to hide emotion.

At the appellate level, by contrast, the judges' clerks usually spend their time reading abstracts and briefs filed by the parties, reviewing transcripts of the proceedings below, and doing hours of research to aid the judge in her decision. They are left to imagine the dynamics of the hearing or trial, the personalities of the participants. Not surprisingly, a friend of mine who clerked for a judge on the Court of Special Appeals told me her predecessor would sneak down to the circuit court to watch trials. She also told me she and her co-clerk would read transcript

NorthJersey.com

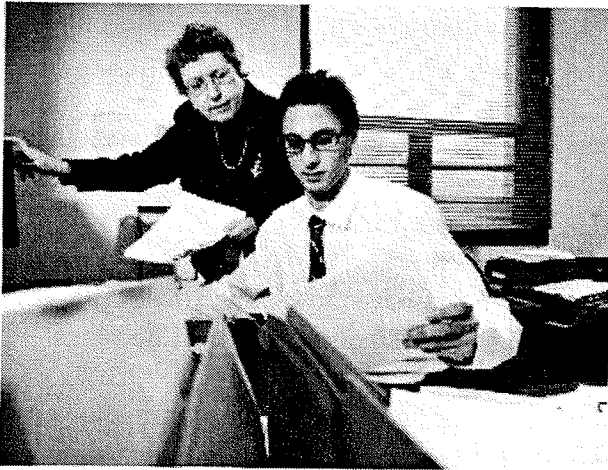
Law school grads on rough road

Sunday, January 2, 2011

LAST UPDATED: SUNDAY JANUARY 2, 2011, 10:46 AM

BY JOHN PETRICK
THE RECORD
STAFF WRITER

It isn't exactly how 25-year-old Eric Reiser expected to begin his career fresh out of law school, earning about \$48,000 as a law clerk at the Passaic County Courthouse in Paterson while a friend is making more than twice as much at a big firm.



CARMINE GALASSO/STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

Superior Court Judge Margaret Mary McVeigh with her law clerk, Eric Reiser.

Clerking for a judge is customarily a way for some young lawyers to spend a year getting their feet wet before joining a firm as an associate. These days, however, many recent law school grads who would normally bypass the law clerk route and go straight into practice are finding clerkships to be the only employment option they have.

State Superior Court judges in New Jersey have seen a substantial jump in law clerk applicants — many from Ivy League schools all over the country — as big law firms cut back on hiring attorneys fresh out of law school.

"Before the economy got as bad as it is, if you got around a 3.5 average, you could have assured yourself a decent job," said Reiser, who clerks for Superior Court Judge Margaret Mary McVeigh in Paterson, chief of Passaic County's Chancery Division. As the economy

"I was interested in a clerkship because you know it's only going to be a year and it allows you to see how things are run from the inside," she said. "It is a hard climate, and anything you can do to make yourself more marketable can help."

As for what's next for Reiser when his clerkship with McVeigh expires in August: He'll be starting yet another one-year law clerkship with federal bankruptcy Judge Michael B. Kaplan in Trenton. Federal clerkships are even harder to get than state ones. The fact that he got it, he said, shows he must be doing something right — even if he's not going into practice next year.

"This wasn't the way I thought my post-graduate years from law school would play out," he said. "But in the end, it's going to benefit me. I'm getting great experience."

E-mail: petrick@northjersey.com

Fast facts

* There are an average of 470 law clerk slots open each year for 462 judgeships throughout Superior courts in New Jersey.

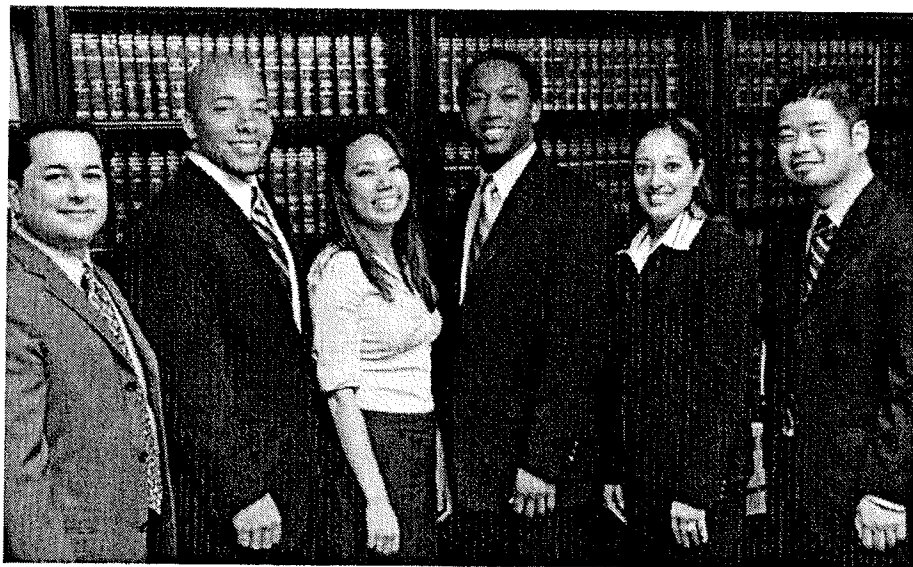
* For the 2010-11 court term, there were 1,405 law clerk applicants.

* For the 2009-10 term, there were 930 applicants.

* For the 2008-09 term, there were 620 applicants.

* Law clerk's salary range: \$43,437 to \$57,090.

Source: New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts



THE COURTS:

An Excellent Place for Attorneys of Color to Launch Their Careers

Law students and recent law school graduates of color find service as judicial externs or as judicial law clerks tremendously rewarding and beneficial. Both positions provide an individual with rigorous training in legal analysis, research, and writing. The positions also offer an intimate opportunity to observe and understand judicial processes and to assist in making those processes most effective. Judicial externships are available during the school year and in the summer; judicial law clerkships are available as post-graduate positions usually lasting for one or two years. Some judicial law clerkships are longer term permanent positions (sometimes referred to as “career clerkships” or “staff attorney positions”). While the judicial law clerk position lasts longer and involves more responsibility than the student extern position, both of these public service positions can yield close and rewarding relationships with judges, as well as strong starts to a new lawyer’s professional development.

Although there are opportunities for students and graduates in courts at every level and in every state, relatively few students of color pursue judicial externships or judicial clerkships. Too often, students erroneously assume that their grades or other qualifications will prevent them from securing a valuable externship or clerkship. While it is undoubtedly true that many externships and clerkships require excellent law school grades and/or law journal participation, this brochure provides information to help students explore the range of externships and clerkships available and identify suitable positions. NALP and the American Bar Association Judicial Division strongly encourage students of color to keep reading and to consider the many opportunities available in the courts.

participants to learn about areas of the law that they did not have the opportunity to study in law school, and thus can round out their law school education. Not only do clerks and externs get to know the temperaments and preferences of the judges, they develop first-hand knowledge of the abilities and strengths of the practitioners in that court. This information will be very useful in future considerations about where and with whom they may like to work. A clerkship in particular can also be an excellent bridge between law school and working in a law office. A clerkship includes components of both worlds and thus helps a new attorney adjust to the world of law practice.

To master legal writing and oral communication skills:

Law school students and graduates of color who want to hone their legal writing skills should seriously consider applying for a judicial externship or judicial law clerkship. The main work of most clerkships is research, analysis, and preparation of legal memoranda, opinions, and other written materials for judges. Externs focus more on supporting research and writing for judicial law clerks, but also sometimes directly for the judge. Judicial law clerks and externs usually write daily, and their work is carefully reviewed by judges and/or senior clerks. This intensive training improves a clerk's or extern's writing skills substantially. The amount of subsequent discussion and analysis of a case depends upon the individual judge, but, in most cases, such consultation is the norm. Students who want to master oral communication skills as well as legal writing skills should seek a clerkship with a judge who uses oral briefings extensively.



The Kinds of Positions Available

The variety of positions available to law students and recent graduates of color in the courts is enormous. Graduate positions include traditional judicial law clerkships with an individual judge, staff attorney positions with appellate and other courts, and judicial law clerkships with many state and local courts. Positions for law students (called judicial externships or internships) exist in many of the same courts and with the same judges. Law students act as “junior clerks” and usually volunteer or earn law school academic credit for the extern/intern experience. While many law schools have programs facilitating some students’ ability to serve in these capacities, many law students also obtain these positions through independent application. Students who decide to seek a clerkship or externship should consult with their career services office to learn the best approach.

For recent graduates:

In traditional judicial law clerkships, sometimes called “elbow” clerkships, the clerk is hired by and works for an individual judge. The precise kind of work these clerks perform depends upon the court and the judge’s individual preferences. Typically, a clerk who works for a trial judge will become closely involved in the actual details of litigation. The clerk may assist the trial judge in all facets of a case, from pre-trial conferences and motions through the trial itself. In addition, the clerk is likely to have considerable contact with lawyers for the parties to arrange scheduling conferences and other administrative matters. A clerkship with a trial judge provides a valuable practical education in the litigation process.

In contrast, judicial law clerks for appellate judges work nearly exclusively with completed trial court records. Thus, their work involves only the application of the law — not fact finding as in the trial courts. As a result, appellate clerks do not work with discovery management or parties, and they have less contact with practicing attorneys than do trial court clerks. Rather, they are expected to consider in a scholarly yet practical way the issues of law raised by the trial court record.

Regardless of whether a judicial law clerk works in a trial or appellate court, the exact nature of the clerk’s work depends chiefly upon the needs and practices of the judge. Some judges discuss questions with their clerks before reaching a decision. Some judges prefer oral briefings; others prefer written memoranda. Some judges expect their clerks to compose draft opinions or jury instructions; others ask their clerks only to provide written memoranda to the judge that summarize the legal issues and sometimes recommend a particular action (“bench memos”).

Examining the Financial Considerations

Although public service positions such as judicial law clerkships and staff attorney positions sometimes do not pay as well as many private law firms, judicial law clerkship salaries are comparable to other government salaries, and a year or two as a clerk is a good investment that may improve an attorney's long-term earning capacity. The rate of pay for the first year as a federal judicial law clerk is at least at the JSP-11 level on the federal government judicial pay scale, with variations therein based on location of clerkship. Generally, this results in a minimum annual salary somewhere in the high \$40,000 to middle \$50,000 range. State court judicial law clerk salaries vary from state to state. Some law schools have loan repayment programs that will forgive a portion of students' loans during the clerkship year, but eligibility requirements vary, so students must check with their schools.

Because of the value of a judicial law clerk's contribution to the judicial process, to say nothing of the professional and personal benefit to the student/graduate, students often find that the personal satisfaction and benefits of a judicial law clerkship more than compensate for the lower salary. A judicial clerkship can open the door to opportunities that may not be available without the clerkship, and some law firms, in setting starting salaries, even count clerkship years as if those years had been spent with the firm. Some firms also give judicial clerks credit toward partnership, and some large firms in major cities give a starting bonus to people who have held certain judicial clerkships.



federal court, usually with a U.S. Court of Appeals. Most but not all “feeder” judges (those who regularly send their clerks on for consideration by U.S. Supreme Court justices to clerk for an additional year at the U.S. Supreme Court) are at the U.S. Court of Appeals level. Thus, you should first clerk elsewhere before pursuing a U.S. Supreme Court clerkship.

Most judges and senior judges in active service on each of the federal circuit courts have judicial law clerks who work directly for the judge. In total, there are well over 500 such clerkships nationwide. Some of these clerkships are “career clerkships,” but many are one- or two-year “term clerkships” that are perfect for new law graduates. In addition to the judicial law clerks at the federal appellate level, circuit courts also have central staffs of permanent staff attorneys.

- **State appellate courts:** Every state has a highest appellate court (usually a “supreme court”), and many have one or more intermediate appellate courts. Some states have highly developed, high-volume intermediate appellate court systems. Most state supreme court justices and many intermediate appellate court judges have one or more judicial law clerks. Other intermediate appellate courts depend on a centralized staff of attorneys, rather than judicial law clerks, who handle cases for all the judges. Many state courts rely on both central staff attorneys and judicial clerks.
- **Federal trial courts (U.S. District Courts):** There are over one thousand active district judges in the federal system. Most have an average of two judicial law clerks. Sometimes the clerks are “career clerks” and other times the clerks are one- or two-year “term clerks.” Federal judicial law clerkships are available with Senior Judges, District Judges, and Magistrate Judges. All provide unmatched and prestigious experience for the law student or new law graduate.
- **State trial courts:** Many state trial courts have judicial law clerks and staff attorney positions for their general, limited, and specialized jurisdiction courts and divisions. Specialized jurisdiction courts can include Juvenile, Family, Housing, Probate, Tax, Water, Drug, State Bar (discipline), and others. Hiring practices vary dramatically from state to state and court to court, so check with your career services office about courts of particular interest to you.
- **Other courts:** Specialized federal courts frequently hire externs and judicial law clerks to assist them in their work. Specialized jurisdiction federal courts include the U.S. Bankruptcy Courts, whose judges adjudicate a wide variety of bankruptcy and general commercial law disputes; the U.S. Claims Court, which handles specialized claims against the United States; and the U.S. Tax Court, which handles disputes with the Internal Revenue Service.

that the judicial law clerk/extern experience will be of tremendous benefit to you, you should be expansive when you consider to which judges and courts you will apply.

5. Resources to Consult

Consult your career services office or law library for publications including the *Directory of Minority Judges of the United States* (a publication of the ABA Judicial Division Standing Committee on Minorities in the Judiciary), *The American Bench*, *Who's Who in American Law*, *Vermont Law School Guide to State Judicial Clerkship Procedures*, *Almanac of the Federal Judiciary*, and *Judicial Yellow Book* for biographical and contact information on judges. Run a computerized search on LexisNexis® and WESTLAW® to find contact information for and opinions by judges you are considering. The Alliance for Justice, Judicial Selection Project website at www.allianceforjustice.org/judicial/ enables you to search judges by several criteria including ethnicity and gender. The Federal Judicial Center's website at www.fjc.gov/history/home.nsf is also a rich resource for biographical information on judges and jurisdictional information about specific courts.

You must also consult crucial Internet resources including the Online System for Clerkship Application and Review (OSCAR) at <http://oscar.dcd.uscourts.gov/> and the Federal Law Clerk Information System (FLCIS) found at <https://lawclerks.ao.uscourts.gov> (or through the employment page of www.uscourts.gov). **Many judges will ONLY accept judicial clerkship applications through OSCAR, so you must consult this site for application rules, procedures, and deadlines.**

Note also that a number of law schools have online clerkship information that can be accessed by the public. Many career services offices have lists (indexed by judge) of graduates who are or have been judicial clerks and binders containing descriptions of their clerkships written by alumni of the school. Talk to judges' current and former law clerks about their clerking experience. Discuss judges with your law school's career services staff and faculty clerkship committee. In this way, you can learn about a judge's background, writing style, judicial outlook, and temperament so that you can apply to judges with whom you are most compatible.

The Application Process

How do you apply for a clerkship?

Consult the resources at your law school's career services office to determine whether the judges you are interested in have specified a particular form or method of application. Many federal judges post their post-graduate clerkship openings on OSCAR at <http://oscar.dcd.uscourts.gov/>. Other federal judges post their listings on FLCIS at <https://lawclerks.ao.uscourts.gov> (also found through the employment page of www.uscourts.gov). Other federal judges post their listings on their own court websites. Still others don't post their listings anywhere but accept applications nonetheless. You will need to evaluate each of these possibilities for your chosen clerkship possibilities.

Generally, unless otherwise requested, you should include a cover letter, résumé, transcript, writing sample, three letters of recommendation for any post-graduate judicial law clerkships, and a list of your recommenders with their contact information and a brief explanation of their relation to you. Select your writing sample with care because its quality can be determinative of whether you receive an offer to interview. Ask a faculty member or career advisor whose judgment you trust to help you select a writing sample. Also, be certain that all of your applications are error free. One small typographical error will likely cause your application to be rejected.

How do you apply for a judicial extern/internship?

Many judges accept judicial externs/interns during the summer and throughout the academic year. Thus, there are many opportunities to serve as a judicial extern/intern during your law school years. Service as an extern/intern can provide you with more information on what a post-graduation clerkship will be like. Some law schools offer academic credit for judicial externships and internships; check on the procedures at your law school. Even if credit is not offered, many students volunteer for these opportunities by writing directly to the chambers of judges in the geographical area of interest with the application materials recommended below.

Externship openings are generally only listed on individual court websites or with your school. That said, many externship openings are never listed; you must simply apply well in advance. For externship applications, a cover letter, résumé, transcript, writing sample, and list of references will generally suffice, though strong letters of recommendation can obviously be persuasive.

A few regional bar and city programs provide funding for judicial externships and internships. You should inquire at your

As with any interview, you should follow up with a note thanking the judge (and other persons with whom you interviewed) for the time and consideration extended you, and advising the recipient of your continued interest and availability.

What are the clerkship offer and acceptance rules?

In some respects, the etiquette and rules concerning clerkship offers and acceptances are unique. Generally, you should be sure before applying to a specific judge that you would be willing to accept a clerkship with that particular judge if the clerkship were offered to you. Be prepared to accept an offer promptly. In rare circumstances, you may even be asked to accept the clerkship immediately. Generally, you should not keep one judge waiting to hear if you will accept her/his offer while you wait to hear about the status of your applications with other judges. However, if you are offered a clerkship that you are not sure you want to accept, you may be able to ask the judge if you can have a few days to consider the offer and make your decision. Because some judges may not be receptive to such a request, you should be sure to consult with your career services office prior to your interview. Further, once you accept a clerkship with one judge, you should immediately withdraw any applications pending with other judges. Similarly, once you have accepted a clerkship, you cannot thereafter withdraw your acceptance in favor of an offer from another judge. Obviously, your judge will expect you to complete the clerkship term to which you committed; this may be an especially important issue for you when considering multi-year clerkship offers.



NEW JERSEY DIRECTORY OF MINORITY JUDGES

FEDERAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL COURT

December 2009 Edition

NEW JERSEY JUDICIARY

Stuart Rabner, *Chief Justice*

Glenn A. Grant, J.A.D., *Acting Administrative Director of the Courts*

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Federal Bench

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS THIRD CIRCUIT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

Hispanic/Latino

Julio M. Fuéntes, Judge
United States Court of Appeals, Third Circuit
for the District of New Jersey
Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Building
and United States Courthouse
50 Walnut St.
Newark, NJ 07102-0999
(973) 645-3831 FAX: (973) 645-3681

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

Black/African American

Joseph A. Greenaway, Jr., Judge
United States District Court
for the District of New Jersey
Frank R. Lautenberg United States Post Office
and Courthouse Building, Rm. 411
P.O. Box 999
Newark, NJ 07102-0999
(973) 622-4828 FAX: (973) 622-4806

Anne E. Thompson, Senior Judge
United States District Court
for the District of New Jersey
Clarkson S. Fisher Federal Building
and United States Courthouse
402 East State St., Rm. 4000
Trenton, NJ 08608
(609) 989-2123 FAX: (609) 989-2007

William H. Walls, Senior Judge
United States District Court
for the District of New Jersey
Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Building
and United States Courthouse
50 Walnut St., Rm. 4046
Newark, NJ 07102-0999
(973) 645-2564 FAX: (973) 645-3436

Susan D. Wigenton, Judge
United States District Court
for the District of New Jersey
Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Building
and United States Courthouse
50 Walnut St., Rm. 5060
Newark, NJ 07101
(973) 645-5903 FAX: (973) 645-3843

UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES
United States Immigration Court

Black/African American

Mirlande Tadal, Judge
U.S. Immigration Court
625 Evans St.
Elizabeth, NJ 07201
(973) 693-4114 FAX: (973) 693-4121

Hispanic/Latino

Alberto J. Riefkohl, Judge
U.S. Immigration Court
970 Broad St.
Newark, NJ 07102
(973) 645-3524 FAX: N/A

New Jersey Justices and Judges

SUPREME COURT

Black/African American

John E. Wallace, Jr., Associate Justice
New Jersey Supreme Court
6 North Broad, Ste. 200
Woodbury, NJ 08096
(856) 251-6888 FAX: (856) 251-6892
sheila.ingram@judiciary.state.nj.us (secretary)

Hispanic/Latino

Roberto Rivera-Soto, Associate Justice
New Jersey Supreme Court
Ferry Terminal Building
2 Aquarium Dr., Ste. 330
Camden, NJ 08103-1024
(856) 963-4317 FAX: (856) 963-2653
roberto.rivera-soto@judiciary.state.nj.us

SUPERIOR COURT: APPELLATE DIVISION

Black/African American

Rudy B. Coleman, Judge
155 Morris Ave.
Springfield, NJ 07081-1216
(973) 921-9181 FAX: (973) 912-0573
rudy.coleman@judiciary.state.nj.us

Glenn A. Grant, Judge
Acting Administrative Director of the Courts
Richard J. Hughes Justice Complex
P.O. Box 037
Trenton, NJ 08625-0037
(609) 292-9055 FAX: (609) 984-6968
glenn.grant@judiciary.state.nj.us

Paulette M. Sapp-Peterson, Judge
Richard J. Hughes Justice Complex
P.O. Box 977
Trenton, NJ 08625-0977
(609) 292-9059 FAX: (609) 943-5236
paulette.sapppeterson@judiciary.state.nj.us

Hispanic/Latino

Carmen H. Alvarez, Judge
Atlantic County Civil Courts Building
1201 Bacharach Blvd.
Atlantic City, NJ 08401
(609) 441-3330 FAX: (609) 345-1355
carmen.alvarez@judiciary.state.nj.us

Marianne Espinosa, Judge
158 Headquarters Plaza,
Suite 1101, North Tower
Morristown, NJ 07207
(973) 631-6361 FAX: N/A
marianne.espinosa@judiciary.state.nj.us

José L. Fuéntes, Judge
Court Plaza North, Ste. 502
25 Main St.
Hackensack, NJ 07601-7015
(201) 996-8005 FAX: N/A
jose.fuentes@judiciary.state.nj.us

Ariel A. Rodríguez, Presiding Judge
Court Plaza North, Ste. 502
25 Main St.
Hackensack, NJ 07601-7015
(201) 996-8002 FAX: (201) 996-8010
ariel.rodriguez@judiciary.state.nj.us

SUPERIOR COURT: TRIAL DIVISION

Camden

Black/African American

Gwendolyn Blue, Judge
Family Division
Camden County Hall of Justice
101 South Fifth St., Ste. 120
Camden, NJ 08103
(856) 379-2376 FAX: N/A
gwendolyn.blue@judiciary.state.nj.us

Thomas A. Brown, Jr., Presiding Judge
Criminal Division
Camden County Hall of Justice
101 South Fifth St., Ste. 370
Camden, NJ 08103-4001
(856) 379-2357 FAX: (856) 379-2220
thomas.brown@judiciary.state.nj.us

Charles W. Dortch, Jr., Judge
Family Division
Camden County Hall of Justice
101 South Fifth St., Ste. 260
Camden, NJ 08103
(856) 379-2348 FAX: (856) 379-2267
charles.dortch@judiciary.state.nj.us

Ronald J. Freeman, Judge
Civil Division
Camden County Hall of Justice
101 South Fifth St., Ste. 540
Camden, NJ 08103
(856) 379-2364 FAX: (856) 379-2253
ronald.freeman@judiciary.state.nj.us

Hispanic/Latino

Faustino J. Fernandez-Vina, Presiding Judge
Civil Division
Camden County Hall of Justice
101 South 5th St., Ste. 440
Camden, NJ 07103-4001
(856) 379-2379 FAX: N/A
fj.fernandez-vina@judiciary.state.nj.us

Octavia Meléndez, Judge
Family Division
Camden County Hall of Justice
101 South Fifth St., Ste. 270
Camden, NJ 08103-4001
(856) 379-2372 FAX: (856) 379-2263
octavia.melendez@judiciary.state.nj.us

Cape May

Black/African American

Susan F. Maven, Judge
Criminal Division
4 Moore Rd.
Cape May Court House, NJ 08210-1654
(609) 463-6588 FAX (609) 463-6445
susan.maven@judiciary.state.nj.us

Cumberland

Hispanic/Latino

Julio L. Mendez, Presiding Judge
Family Division
Cumberland County Courthouse
Broad and Fayette Sts.
Bridgeton, NJ 08302
(856) 453-4502 FAX: (856) 459-1382
julio.mendez@judiciary.state.nj.us

SUPERIOR COURT: TRIAL DIVISION

Essex (continued)

Carolyn E. Wright, Judge
Family Division
Wilentz Justice Complex
212 Washington St., #21, 1304
Newark, NJ 07102
(973) 693-6421 FAX: N/A
carolyn.wright@judiciary.state.nj.us

Hispanic/Latino

Hector E. DeSoto, Judge
Criminal Division
Veterans Courthouse
50 West Market St., Courtroom 702
Newark, NJ 07102
(973) 693-5849 FAX: (973) 424-2446
hector.desoto@judiciary.state.nj.us

Ramona A. Santiago, Judge
Criminal Division
Veterans Courthouse
50 West Market St., Courtroom 704
Newark, NJ 07102
(973) 693-6504 FAX: (973) 424-2435
ramona.santiago@judiciary.state.nj.us

Peter J. Vazquez, Presiding Judge
Criminal Division
Veterans Courthouse
50 West Market St., Courtroom 604
Newark, NJ 07102
(973) 693-5889 FAX: (973) 693-5851
peter.vazquez@judiciary.state.nj.us

Gloucester

Black/African American

Christine Allen-Jackson, Judge
Criminal Division
Gloucester County Justice Complex
70 Hunter St.
Woodbury, NJ 08096
(856) 853-3501 FAX: (856) 853-3686
christine.allenjackson@judiciary.state.nj.us

Hudson

Black/African American

Joseph Charles, Jr., Judge
Family Division
Hudson County Administration Building
595 Newark Ave., Courtroom 804
Jersey City, NJ 07306
(201) 795-6654 FAX: (201) 795-6761
joseph.charles@judiciary.state.nj.us

Shirley A. Tolentino, Judge
Civil Division
William J. Brennan, Jr. Courthouse
583 Newark Ave.
Jersey City, NJ 07306
(201) 795-6668 FAX: (201) 795-6766
shirley.tolentino@judiciary.state.nj.us

Sheila A. Venable, Presiding Judge
Criminal Division
Hudson County Administration Building
595 Newark Ave., Courtroom 912
Jersey City, NJ 07306
(201) 795-6738 FAX: (201) 795-6364
sheila.venable@judiciary.state.nj.us

SUPERIOR COURT: TRIAL DIVISION

Middlesex (continued)

Travis L. Francis, Assignment Judge
Middlesex County Courthouse
P.O. Box 964 [56 Paterson St.]
Courtroom 201
New Brunswick, NJ 08903-0964
(732) 519-3412 FAX: (732) 519-3417
travis.francis@judiciary.state.nj.us

Lorraine Pullen, Judge
Criminal Division
Middlesex County Courthouse
P.O. Box 964 [56 Paterson St.]
Courtroom 508
New Brunswick, NJ 08903-0964
(732) 519-3641 FAX: (732) 565-2937
lorraine.pullen@judiciary.state.nj.us

Hispanic/Latino

Dennis V. Nieves, Judge
Criminal Division
Middlesex County Courthouse
P.O. Box 964 [56 Paterson St.]
Courtroom 506
New Brunswick, NJ 08903
(732) 519-3820 FAX: (732) 981-3299
dennis.nieves@judiciary.state.nj.us

Monmouth

Black/African American

Lawrence M. Lawson, Assignment Judge
Monmouth County Courthouse
P.O. Box 1266, Courtroom 307-W
Freehold, NJ 07728-1266
(732) 677-4100 FAX: (732) 677-4193
lawrence.lawson@judiciary.state.nj.us

Lisa P. Thornton, Judge
Family Division
Monmouth County Courthouse
P.O. Box 1266, Courtroom 128-S
Freehold, NJ 07728-1266
(732) 677-4124 FAX: (732) 677-4369
lisa.thornton@judiciary.state.nj.us

Asian/Pacific Islander

David F. Bauman, Presiding Judge
Civil Division
Monmouth County Courthouse
P.O. Box 1266, Courtroom 311-W
Freehold, NJ 07728-1266
(732) 677-4107 FAX: N/A
david.bauman1@judiciary.state.nj.us

Hispanic/Latino

Paul Escandon, Judge
Civil Division
Monmouth County Courthouse
P.O. Box 1266, Courtroom 318-W
Freehold, NJ 07728-1266
(732) 677-4143 FAX: N/A
paul.escandon@judiciary.state.nj.us

Morris

Black/African American

Michael P. Wright, Judge
Family Division
Morris County Courthouse
P.O. Box 910
Morristown, NJ 07963-0910
(973) 656-3954 FAX: (973) 656-4009
michael.wright@judiciary.state.nj.us

TAX COURT

Asian/Pacific Islander

Mala Narayanan, Judge
Tax Court
Wilentz Justice Complex
153 Halsey St.
Newark, NJ 07107-8004
(973) 648-2921 FAX: (973) 648-2149
mala.narayanan@judiciary.state.nj.us

Executive Branch

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW STATE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES

Black/African American

Mumtaz Bari-Brown, Judge
Office of Administrative Law
33 Washington St.
Newark, NJ 07102
(973) 648-6051 FAX: (973) 648-2358
mumtaz.bari-brown@oal.state.nj.us

Walter Braswell, Judge
Office of Administrative Law
33 Washington St.
Newark, NJ 07102
(973) 648-6036 FAX: (973) 648-6124

James W. Faison, III, Judge
Office of Administrative Law
P.O. Box 049
Trenton, NJ 08625-0049
(609) 588-6537 FAX: (609) 588-3730
faison@oal.state.nj.us
(Retired, Temporarily Assigned)

Lisa James-Beavers, Judge
Office of Administrative Law
P.O. Box 049
Trenton, NJ 08625-0049
(609) 588-6525 FAX: (609) 588-3730

Irene Jones, Judge
Office of Administrative Law
33 Washington St.
Newark, NJ 07102
(973) 648-6015 FAX: (973) 648-2358


Caridad F. Rigo, Judge*
Office of Administrative Law
33 Washington St.
Newark, NJ 07102
(973) 648-6030 FAX: (973) 648-6124

Sandra Ann Robinson, Judge
Office of Administrative Law
33 Washington St.
Newark, NJ 07102
(973) 648-6039 FAX: (973) 648-6124

Hispanic/Latino

Caridad F. Rigo, Judge*
Office of Administrative Law
33 Washington St.
Newark, NJ 07102
(973) 648-6030 FAX: (973) 648-6124

** self identifies as "Afro-Cuban" and elects to be listed by both race and ethnicity.*



Municipal Court Judges

New Jersey Directory of Minority Judges

Municipal Court Judges

(John A. Casarow, Jr. listing continued)

&

Maurice River Township Municipal Court
Municipal Building
P.O. Box 218 [590 Main St.]
Leesburg, NJ 08327
(856) 455-0566 FAX: (856) 785-1974

Hispanic/Latino

Jose B. Velez, Judge
Vineland Municipal Court
P.O. Box 1508 [736 E. Landis Ave.]
Vineland, NJ 08362-1508
(856) 794-4214 FAX: (856) 794-6166

Essex

Black/African American

Anthony R. Atwell, Chief Judge
Irvington Municipal Court
Public Safety Building, Civic Sq.
Irvington, NJ 07111
(973) 399-6678 FAX: (973) 399-6746

Clarence Barry-Austin, Judge
South Orange Municipal Court
201 S. Orange Ave.
South Orange, NJ 07079
(973) 378-7787 FAX: (973) 378-9322

Ernest R. Booker, Judge
Montclair Municipal Court
647 Bloomfield Ave.
Montclair, NJ 07042
(973) 509-4774 FAX: (973) 744-6902

Sybil M. Elias, Judge
East Orange Municipal Court
221 Freeway Dr. E.
East Orange, NJ 07018
(973) 242-4432 FAX: N/A

(Sybil M. Elias listing continued)

&

Irvington Municipal Court
Public Safety Building, Civic Sq.
Irvington, NJ 07111
(973) 399-6678 FAX: (973) 399-6746

Harold W. Fullilove, Jr., Judge
East Orange Municipal Court
221 Freeway Dr. E.
East Orange, NJ 07018
(973) 266-5300 FAX: N/A

Roslyn D. Holmes Grant, Judge
Newark Municipal Court
Brennan/Marshall Justice Complex
31 Green St.
Newark, NJ 07102
(973) 733-8905 FAX: (973) 733-8533

Karimu F. Hill-Harvey, Judge
East Orange Municipal Court
221 Freeway Dr. E.
East Orange, NJ 07018
(973) 266-5300 Ext. 122 FAX: (973) 673-2291

Bahir Kamil, Judge
Newark Municipal Court
Brennan/Marshall Justice Complex
31 Green St.
Newark, NJ 07102
(973) 733-8905 FAX: (973) 733-8533

Richard E.A. Nunes, Chief Judge
Newark Municipal Court
Brennan/Marshall Justice Complex
31 Green St.
Newark, NJ 07102
(973) 733-3894 FAX: (973) 733-8533

Municipal Court Judges

Hudson (continued)

Cynthia D. Jackson, Judge
Jersey City Municipal Court
365 Summit Ave.
Jersey City, NJ 07306
(201) 209-6767 FAX: (201) 459-0187

Hispanic/Latino

Amarilis A. Diaz, Judge
West New York Municipal Court
Municipal Building
428 60th St.
West New York, NJ 07093
(201) 295-5185 FAX: (201) 868-6074

Sixto L. Macias, Judge
Union City Municipal Court
3715 Palisade Ave.
Union City, NJ 07087
(201) 348-5763 FAX: N/A

Ana C. Moreira, Judge
Jersey City Municipal Court
365 Summit Ave.
Jersey City, NJ 07306
(201) 209-6767 FAX: (201) 459-0187

Julio C. Morejon, Judge
West New York Municipal Court
Municipal Building
428 60th St.
West New York, NJ 07093
(201) 295-5185 FAX: (201) 868-6074

Lilia A. Munoz, Judge
Union City Municipal Court
3715 Palisade Ave.
Union City, NJ 07087
(201) 348-5763 FAX: N/A

Richard T. Nieto, Judge
Jersey City Municipal Court
365 Summit Ave.
Jersey City, NJ 07306
(201) 209-6767 FAX: (201) 459-0187

Nesle A. Rodriguez, Chief Judge
Jersey City Municipal Court
365 Summit Ave.
Jersey City, NJ 07306
(201) 209-6767 FAX: (201) 459-0187

Radames Velasquez, Jr., Judge
Jersey City Municipal Court
365 Summit Ave.
Jersey City, NJ 07306
(201) 209-6767 FAX: (201) 459-0187

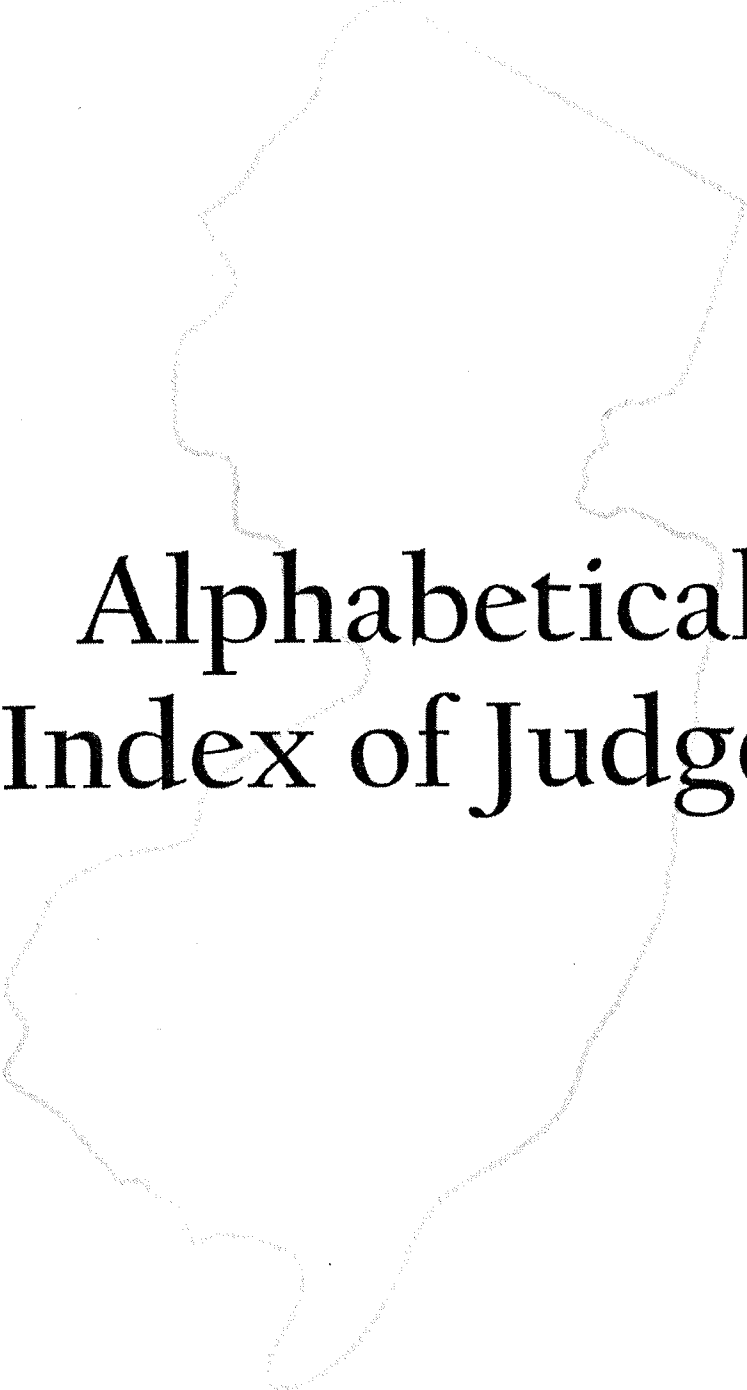
Hunterdon (*none at this time*)

Mercer

Black/African American

Gregory E. Williams, Judge
Trenton Municipal Court
P.O. Box 1360 [225 N. Clinton Ave.]
Trenton, NJ 08607-1360
(609) 989-3700 FAX: (609) 989-4275

Harold George, Judge
Trenton Municipal Court
P.O. Box 1360 [225 N. Clinton Ave.]
Trenton, NJ 08607-1360
(609) 989-3700 FAX: (609) 989-4275
(see also Burlington County, Willingboro Municipal Court)



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