



LAW DEPARTMENT
2003-04 ACADEMIC YEAR





May 5, 2003

Dear Candidates:

The United States Postal Service invites talented individuals to apply for second-year internships and entry level Honor Attorney positions. The Law Department, staffed with over 210 attorneys in offices across the country, provides in-house legal representation to the United States Postal Service, an independent establishment of the executive branch. The Postal Service is the largest postal service provider in the world. It ranks among the top ten enterprises in the country as measured by annual revenue and is one of the nation's largest civilian employers. Our varied and diverse areas of practice offer new attorneys challenging and rewarding assignments. Attorneys demonstrating proficiency and creativity are rewarded with high levels of responsibility early in their careers.

Attorneys for the Postal Service practice in many areas, including: labor and employment, commercial, torts, economic regulation, finance, contracts, intellectual property, real estate, legal policy, legislation, administrative, international, information, government ethics, and consumer protection law. Our Headquarters office is located in Washington, D.C., as is one of our local area law offices. Other local area law offices are located throughout the country. With the exception of the General Law Service Center in St. Louis, which primarily handles tort matters, the local area law offices concentrate on labor and employment law. Most positions combine litigation and advisory responsibilities, although some attorneys practice exclusively in advisory capacities.

Each year, the Law Department manages an active recruiting program. In 2004, the Law Department is planning to fill six entry-level Honor Attorney positions. In addition, the Law Department plans to offer sixteen positions for summer clerks in its offices nationwide. Five of the second-year internships are expected to be set aside for our Washington, D.C. Headquarters office; the remainder will be local area law office positions.

We look forward to interviewing at law schools throughout the country this academic year. Should you require further information, please feel free to contact our website at www.usps.com/lawdept/, or the Administrative Coordinator, Business Services, at (202) 268-3082.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mary Anne Gibbons".

Mary Anne Gibbons

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THE POSTAL SERVICE AS A CLIENT

The United States Postal Service is an exciting and challenging client for any attorney. A unique hybrid combining attributes of a governmental agency and a business enterprise, it is governed by the provisions of the Postal Reorganization Act (as amended), 39 U.S.C. § 101 *et seq.* Throughout most of the nation's history, our postal system, which ultimately traces its origins to Article 1, Section 8, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution, was administered by the Post Office Department, a cabinet level agency in the Executive Branch. By the late 1960s, however, scores of laws and regulations had intertwined to impair the agency's ability to respond to changing conditions and rising mail volumes. Convinced that fundamental change was necessary, in 1970 Congress enacted sweeping legislation creating the United States Postal Service as an independent establishment of the Executive Branch and directed the new organization to bring modern business methods and practices to the national mail system.

Since that reorganization, the Postal Service has made important progress. It has streamlined its operations, increased productivity, and structured its management to operate in a business-like fashion, more responsive to the needs of its customers. Today, the Postal Service is the world's largest mailing system, handling over 200 billion pieces of mail annually, some 40 percent of the world's mail volume. The Postal Service serves over 139 million delivery points and maintains operating revenues in excess of \$66 billion, ranking twelfth in revenue among the nation's leading commercial enterprises. It operates over 37,000 post offices and other postal facilities throughout the nation and has substantial assets, including more than 8,000 owned facilities and 200,000 motor vehicles. The Postmaster General, who is selected by nine Presidentially-appointed Governors, directs a corps of professional managers and a workforce of some 750,000 career employees. The Postal Service ranks as the nation's second largest civilian employer.

Because the Postal Service is the only federal government entity operating in virtually every community in the nation, it often attracts attention in the media and the consciousness of the American public. This increases the challenge of our practice, and enhances the visibility and excitement of our work.

In today's world, an operation of this size and complexity requires a broad range of highly skilled legal services to accomplish its mission. For an attorney, the Postal Service is a rewarding and challenging place to practice. It offers a unique opportunity to gain valuable experience and to assume substantial responsibility practicing law in ways more often encountered in legal departments of large corporations than in government. Because the Postal Service is freed by Congress from much of the day-to-day regulation controlling most government activities, many of the legal services it requires tend to be similar to those needed by private sector businesses. At the same time, the Postal Service is foremost a public service and one of the largest government establishments. It is subject to a broad variety of governmental laws and, unlike private delivery businesses, the Postal Service must litigate changes to existing postal rates and classifications before an independent federal agency.

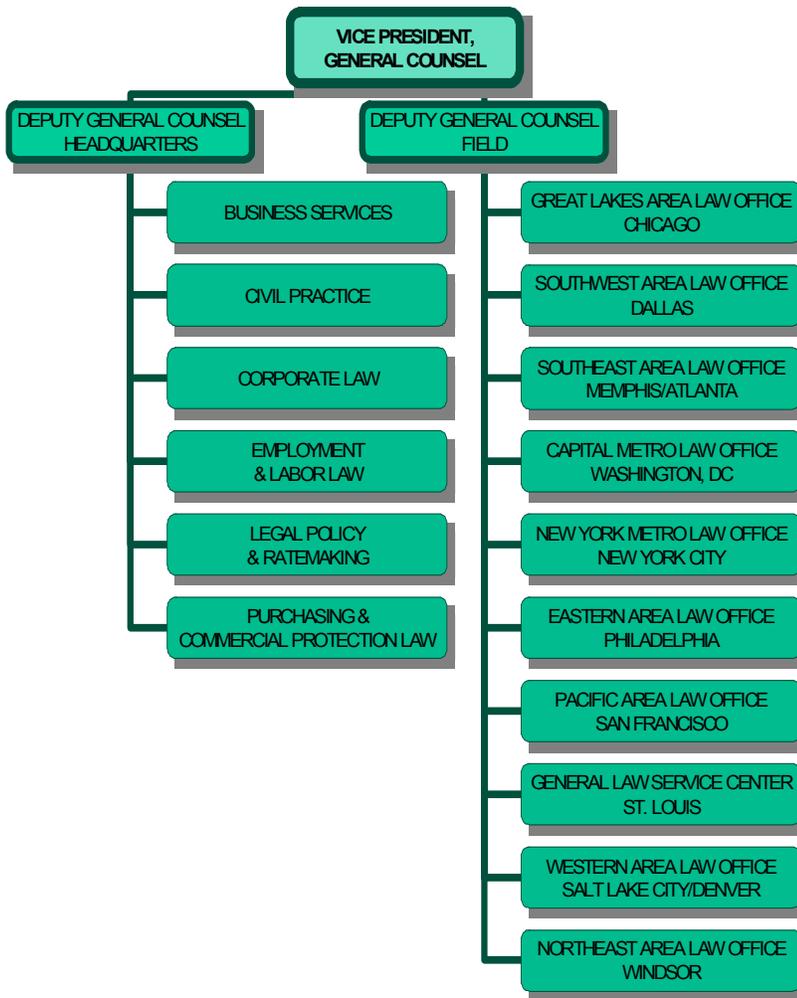
Our lawyers' advice actively guides our clients through this unique maze of governmental and business law. In addition, our attorneys become actively involved in litigation. Although the Department of Justice represents the Postal Service in proceedings before the federal courts, Postal Service attorneys have extensive involvement in federal court cases and also handle administrative litigation.

The Law Department of the United States Postal Service effectively functions as a large law firm with an enormously varied practice serving a single client. Headed by the General Counsel and two Deputy General Counsels, the Law Department draws on the abilities of approximately 210 career attorneys. Presently, about one-third of our attorneys work at Headquarters in Washington, D.C., and the remainder are divided among local area law offices located throughout the country. Each attorney is assigned to work either for one of five Sections at Headquarters or

one of the local area law offices. One local area law office is located in the nation's capital; the others are located in Windsor, Connecticut; New York; Philadelphia; Chicago; St. Louis; Memphis/Atlanta; Dallas; Salt Lake City/Denver; and San Francisco.

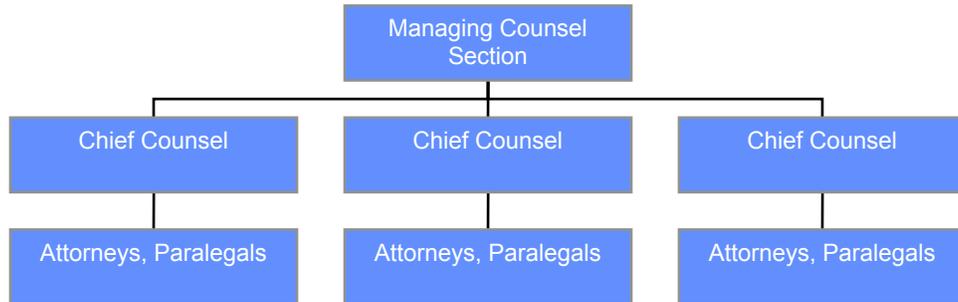
Headquarters attorneys interact with clients at the highest levels of the Postal Service, as well with Assistant United States Attorneys and other executives and leaders in government and the private sector. Headquarters serves as a centralized focus for the Postal Service's expertise in all areas of law in which the Department practices throughout the nation and directs certain specialized litigation and counseling. The local area law offices handle advice and litigation outside of Headquarters.

LAW DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

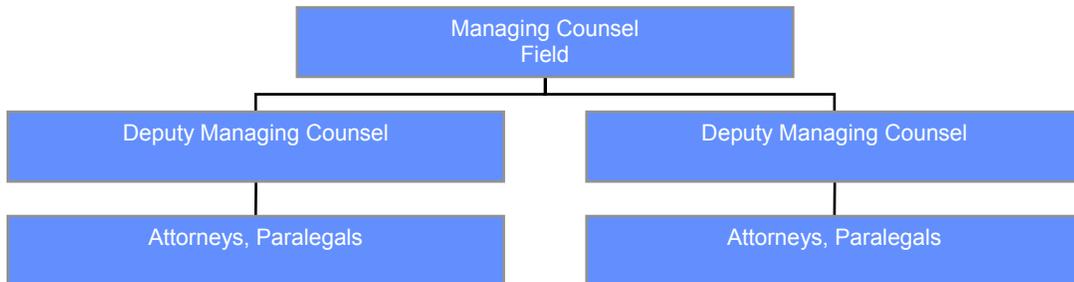


TYPICAL STRUCTURES

Headquarters



Local Area Law Offices



HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION

The Law Department at Headquarters is organized into five general Sections designed to meet the needs of a diverse and complex Headquarters management organization. The five Sections include:

- Civil Practice,
- Corporate Law,
- Employment and Labor Law,
- Legal Policy and Ratemaking Law, and
- Purchasing and Commercial Protection.

This structure permits attorneys within each Section to become proficient in many subject areas, while also developing expertise in specific fields. The Managing Counsel for each Section reports directly to the Deputy General Counsel, Headquarters. Each Section is described briefly below.

■ Civil Practice

The Civil Practice Section is responsible for ensuring consistent compliance with governmental ethics requirements and handling complex, commercial, and appellate litigation cases. The Section's practice areas include the following:

COMMERCIAL AND APPELLATE LITIGATION. This practice area litigates high-profile commercial cases before the Board of Contract Appeals, the Court of Federal Claims, and other federal courts. This practice area also handles Postal Service appellate litigation before all federal Courts of Appeals, including cases involving labor, employment discrimination, contracts, torts, and employment actions.

ETHICS. This practice area provides advice concerning the federal ethics program, including advising on conflict-of-interest laws and regulations and Hatch Act restrictions on political activity.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT LITIGATION UNIT. This practice area coordinates the handling of significant and complex litigation matters, including class actions.

■ Corporate Law

The Corporate Law Section handles key legal issues that present unique challenges because of the Postal Service's dual business and government roles. The Section's practice areas include the following:

ENFORCEMENT. This practice area provides assistance and guidance to the Postal Inspection Service, one of the nation's oldest and largest law enforcement agencies, on a wide range of matters, including mail security, forfeiture, and revenue protection.

FINANCE. This practice area provides advice and support to assist with management of Postal Service funds and formulation of investment policies.

CUSTOMER PROTECTION AND PRIVACY. This practice area provides expertise on information law, including the Freedom of Information Act, which governs public access to federal agency records, and the Privacy Act, which imposes standards for the maintenance, use, and disclosure of agency records pertaining to individuals. This practice area also decides administrative appeals under these laws.

INTERNATIONAL LAW. This practice area advises management and represents the Postal Service on all aspects of its international business. This includes advising management on cross-border services, postal regulations, international postal agreements, customs issues, new business ventures, and participation in the Universal Postal Union (UPU), a specialized United Nations agency headquartered in Bern, Switzerland.

MARKETING. This practice area assists in the development and promotion of a wide variety of new, enhanced, and traditional postal products and services. Electronic postmarking, postal debit cards, government information kiosks, and pre-paid telephone cards are but a few examples.

■ Employment and Labor Law

This Section provides legal guidance and litigation support related to human resources, diversity, and labor relations organizational units. Employment and Labor Law's work includes the following practice areas:

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION. This practice area designs and implements programs to resolve disputes more quickly, at less cost, and with better results than could be achieved through litigation.

HUMAN RESOURCES. This practice area contributes to policy development and training on employment discrimination, sexual harassment, diversity, restructuring, employee benefits, selection and hiring, and other crucial workplace issues.

LABOR RELATIONS. This practice area participates in collective bargaining, which includes the negotiation of wages for hundreds of thousands of employees, represents the Postal Service in national level and interest arbitrations, and provides advice on a very broad range of labor issues.

■ Legal Policy and Ratemaking Law

This Section is responsible for advising the Postal Service regarding the intersection of its responsibilities as an independent establishment of the Executive Branch with its role as a major service provider in the expanding marketplace for domestic and global communications. This advice centers principally on the legal and regulatory issues. In addition, this section provides advice on legislation and litigates affirmative revenue protection actions. The Section includes the following practice areas:

LEGISLATIVE. This practice area assists senior management with the preparation and coordination of the legislative program of the Postal Service. This work involves analyzing the effect of and preparing the official Postal Service views on a variety of issues, ranging from global postal reform legislation to energy conservation, as well as drafting bills and amendments for use by members of Congress in connection with legislative initiatives.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND REVIEW. This practice area serves as a resource for other sections of the Law Department on fundamental issues concerning legal policy and the nature and powers of the Postal Service. In addition, this practice area furnishes advice concerning the impact of international trade obligations and the Private Express Statutes, which are federal statutes restricting the private carriage of letters.

RATEMAKING. The ratemaking practice area handles all legal functions pertaining to domestic rate, classification, and service changes. Specifically, attorneys assist in formulating proposals for rate, classification, and service changes, including changes to enable the implementation of new types of services. Attorneys also litigate multi-billion dollar changes in domestic postal rates, fees and classifications before the Postal Rate Commission and handle court litigation

arising out of such proceedings. This practice area also furnishes advice and interpretation associated with the implementation of rate and classification changes.

REVENUE PROTECTION. This practice area provides advice and litigation support on specialized areas of law, including mail classification, retail, delivery, and other related matters.

■ **Purchasing and Commercial Protection**

The Purchasing and Commercial Protection Section is responsible for legal matters related to purchasing and protection of intellectual property. Specific practice areas include the following:

BID PROTESTS. This practice area adjudicates protests by suppliers of products that are unsuccessful in receiving awards for postal contracts.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY. This practice area assists management in acquiring, defending, and licensing rights to stamp designs, trade and service marks, patents on inventions, and other valuable property.

PURCHASING LAW. This practice area provides advice and support to management to enable it to acquire the supplies, equipment, and services needed to operate a vast, technologically advanced organization. The Postal Service's purchasing portfolio is quite impressive, and creates opportunities for interesting and challenging high-profile assignments.

LOCAL AREA LAW OFFICE ORGANIZATION

The Law Department's local area law offices are located in Chicago, Dallas, Windsor, Memphis/Atlanta, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Salt Lake City/Denver, San Francisco, and Washington. The local area law offices constitute smaller legal departments that provide legal services to the Postal Service's area and district management organizations. The Managing Counsel for each local area law office reports directly to the Deputy General Counsel, Field.

Attorneys in the local area law offices develop a broad range of subject matter expertise in some of the subject areas also practiced at Headquarters. A large share of the litigation work revolves around labor and employment cases. Attorneys in these offices represent postal management in Merit Systems Protection Board proceedings, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission administrative hearings, National Labor-Relations Board charges and trials, and arbitrations arising out of employment grievances. They provide legal advice to managers on issues as diverse as employment discrimination, labor picketing, and discipline. Attorneys in local area law offices provide support in federal district court litigation handled by Assistant United States Attorneys.

The practice of our attorneys in local area law offices covers a diverse array of other areas of the law that affect postal management, including contracts, torts, ethical conduct, mail disputes, environmental law, information access, and acquisition and disposal of real estate. The attorneys also provide advisory services to clients in the facilities, procurement, and transportation areas, and represent those clients before the Postal Service Board of Contract Appeals.

The attorneys in local area law offices are actively involved in conducting client training programs. In addition, they work side-by-side with Headquarters attorneys on various nationwide projects.

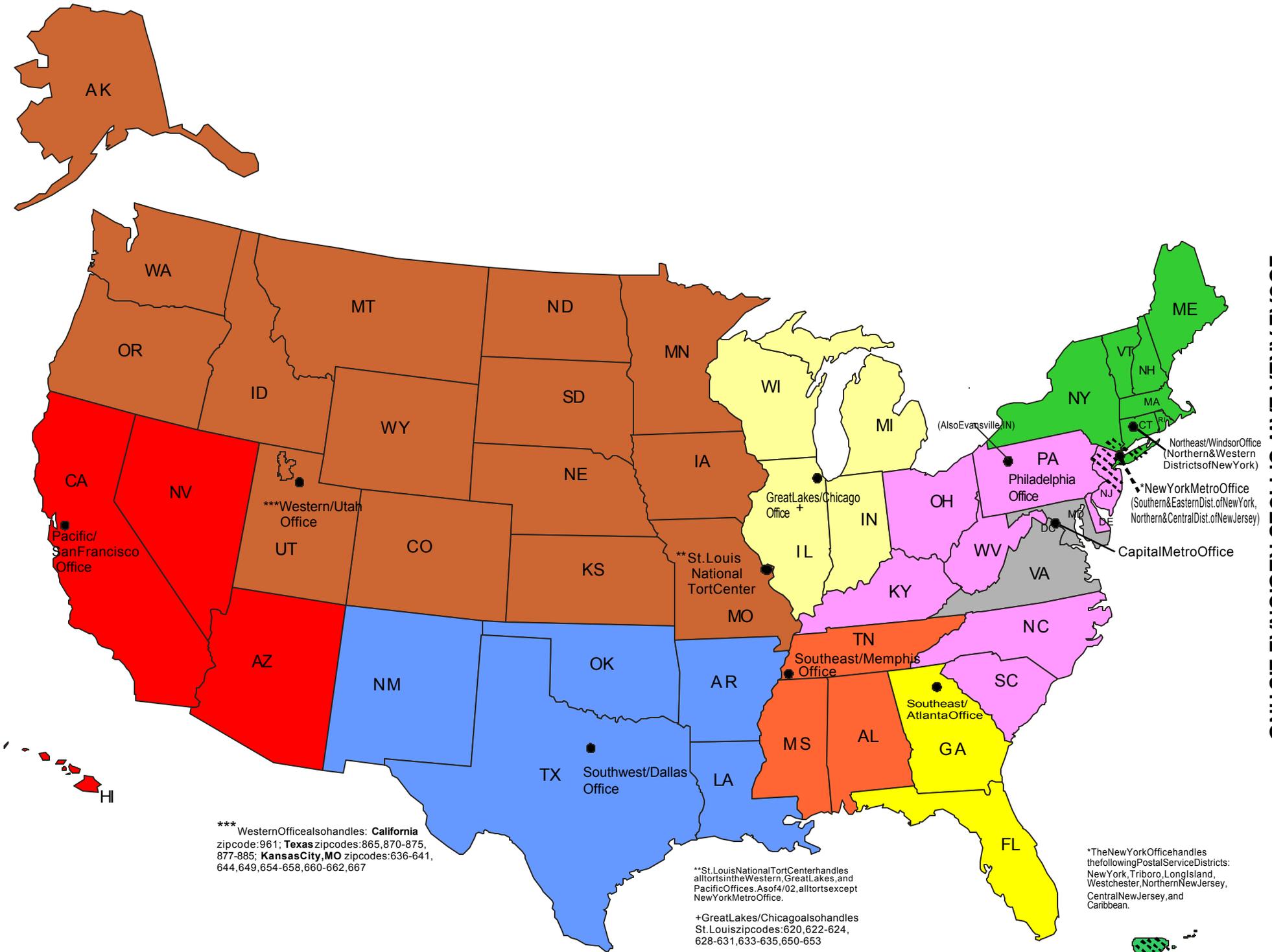
SPECIALTIES

Below is a summary of a few specialty functions handled in the local area law offices.

TORTS. The General Law Service Center in St. Louis adjudicates claims brought under the Federal Tort Claims Act through an administrative process concerning liability and damages, and works with the United States Attorney's Offices around the country in defending the Postal Service in FTCA federal district court actions. Generally, these cases involve negligence actions based on serious vehicle accidents or slip and fall, and other injuries on postal premises, constitutional claims against employees, and claims of misconduct against Postal Inspectors.

FACILITIES & ENVIRONMENTAL. Facilities attorneys assigned to the General Law Service Center advise Headquarters clients on facilities and environmental policies and programs and work with those clients on major developmental projects. Other local field area law office attorneys practice in these areas as well, although they interact with local client groupings within the organization.

LOCAL AREA LAW OFFICES REGIONAL LISTING

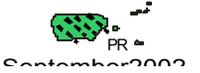


*** Western Office also handles: **California** zipcode: 961; **Texas** zipcodes: 865, 870-875, 877-885; **Kansas City, MO** zipcodes: 636-641, 644, 649, 654-658, 660-662, 667

** St. Louis National Tort Center handles all torts in the Western, Great Lakes, and Pacific Offices. As of 4/02, all torts except New York Metro Office.

+ Great Lakes/Chicago also handles St. Louis zipcodes: 620, 622-624, 628-631, 633-635, 650-653

* The New York Office handles the following Postal Service Districts: New York, Triboro, Long Island, Westchester, Northern New Jersey, Central New Jersey, and Caribbean.



RESOURCES

Information about the Postal Service and the postal sector can be obtained from the following websites:

- **Postal Service**
 - Postal Service: <http://www.usps.com>
 - USPS Law Department: <http://www.usps.com/lawdept/>
 - Postal Explorer: <http://pe.usps.gov>
 - USPS Inspector General: <http://www.uspsoig.gov>
- **Postal Policy and Regulatory Affairs**
 - Postal Rate Commission: <http://www.prc.gov>
 - US Department of State: <http://www.state.gov/p/io/ipp/>
 - President's Commission on the Postal Service: <http://www.treas.gov/offices/domestic-finance/usps/>
- **Trade Press**
 - Postalnews.com: <http://www.postalnews.com/>
 - Postcom: <http://www.postcom.org>
 - Federal Times: <http://www.federaltimes.com/postal/>
 - Linn's Stamp News: <http://www.linns.com>
- **International**
 - Universal Postal Union: www.upu.int
 - International Post Corporation: www.ipc.be

We invite you to browse through legal authority involving the Postal Service. Title 39 of the United States Code contains the bulk of the federal statutes affecting the Postal Service, and postal regulations are published in Title 39 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Although our practice is not exclusively litigation-oriented, our client's policies, decisions, and actions generate a wide range of controversies that are ultimately resolved by the courts. A glance through the opinions below illustrates the variety and complexity of legal issues that arise from operating our national postal system.

- ***United States Postal Service v. Gregory***, 534 U.S. 1 (2001). Disciplinary actions that are the subjects of ongoing challenges can nevertheless provide a basis for subsequent discipline.
- ***Air Courier Conference v. American Postal Workers Union***, 498 U.S. 517 (1991). Standing to sue under the Private Express Statutes.
- ***United States v. Kokinda***, 497 U.S. 720 (1990). Constitutionality of regulations banning solicitation on postal property.
- ***Regents of the University of California v. Public Employment Relations Board***, 485 U.S. 589 (1988). Regulation of the private carriage of letters.
- ***Bolger v. Youngs Drug Products Corp.***, 463 U.S. 60 (1983). Constitutionality of law against mailing of unsolicited advertisements for contraceptives.
- ***United States Postal Service v. Council of Greenburgh Civic Associations***, 453 U.S. 114 (1981). Constitutionality of mailbox access restriction.
- ***Emery Worldwide Airlines, Inc. v. United States***, 264 F.3d 1071 (Fed. Cir. 2001). Postal Service's award of a sole-source air transportation contract to an air carrier was upheld as rational.
- ***Global Mail Ltd. v. United States Postal Service***, 142 F.3d 208 (8th Cir. 1998). Postal Service subject to suit under the Lanham Act.

- **Baker v. Runyon**, 114 F.3d 668 (7th Cir. 1997). Nonavailability of punitive damages against the Postal Service in Title VII actions.
- **Mengine v. Runyon**, 114 F.3d 415 (3d Cir. 1997). Duty to accommodate under the Rehabilitation Act.
- **Krizman v. Merit Systems Protection Board**, 77 F.3d 434 (Fed. Cir. 1996). Claims of involuntary retirement during Postal Service restructuring.
- **Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources v. United States Postal Service**, 13 F.3d 62 (3d Cir. 1993). Postal Service subject to state civil penalties for alleged environmental violations under Clean Water Act.
- **United States v. Banks**, 3 F.3d 399 (11th Cir. 1993), *cert. denied*, 510 U.S. 1129 (1994). Whether reasonable suspicion existed to delay Express Mail package until drug detection canine could provide probable cause for search warrant.
- **Arnold v. United States Postal Service**, 863 F.2d 994 (D.C. Cir. 1988), *cert. denied*, 493 U.S. 846 (1989). Appropriate method of statistical analysis in age discrimination case alleging disparate impact.
- **Mail Order Association of America v. United States Postal Service**, 986 F.2d 509 (D.C. Cir. 1993). Whether the Postal Service, when seeking judicial review of Postal Rate Commission decision, may do so on its own if the Department of Justice has declined to represent its fundamental positions or to consent to self-representation.
- **Wyletal v. United States**, 907 F.2d 49 (7th Cir. 1990). Application of doctrine of comparative negligence where letter carrier and pedestrian walked into each other on public sidewalk.
- **United States v. City of Pittsburgh**, 661 F.2d 783 (9th Cir. 1981). Preemption of municipal trespass ordinance by Postal Reorganization Act to permit letter carriers to cross residential lawns during mail delivery.
- **United States Postal Service v. Phelps Dodge Refining Corp.**, 950 F. Supp. 504 (E.D.N.Y. 1996). Claim that seller breached real estate contract by failing to remediate serious underground contamination.
- **Morris v. Runyon**, 870 F. Supp. 362 (D.D.C. 1994); **Unicover Corp. v. United States Postal Service**, 859 F. Supp. 1437 (D. Wyo. 1994). Authority of Postal Service to destroy overwhelming bulk of stamp sheets containing errors and sell remainder as collectors' items.
- **Mackie v. Clinton**, 827 F. Supp. 56 (D.D.C. 1993). Determination of whether there was a vacancy on the USPS Board of Governors which the President could fill by recess appointment.

RECRUITING PROCESS

The Law Department has developed a high quality staff of attorneys through its recruiting program. Minimum requirements for attorney positions include graduation from an ABA-approved law school, and membership in good standing in a state or DC bar. Although we hire experienced attorneys on an as-needed basis, our recruiting efforts also include prospective law school graduates. This approach has enabled the Law Department to build a strong base of innovative talent by developing new attorneys' skills in fields of practice important to the Postal Service. At the same time, it has provided scores of attorneys with the opportunity to gain practical experience at a level of responsibility uncommon for the first several years of private practice at a large firm. We believe that the result has been a satisfied client and satisfied attorneys.

As with hundreds of other legal employers, we generally meet our future entry-level attorneys at on-campus interviews during the fall semester. There are a number of schools with which we have enjoyed long-standing and fruitful relationships. From year to year, we also visit other schools in an effort to develop a pool of candidates with which to meet our geographically diverse hiring needs. While we are unable to visit every law school, we realize that many schools not on our itinerary produce talented attorneys with qualities that our recruiting program emphasizes. Therefore, we welcome resumes from students at schools that we cannot visit, and sometimes schedule initial interviews either in Washington or at other office locations.

On-campus interviews are conducted at law schools throughout the country. Selected candidates for summer intern positions are invited to return for second interviews with attorneys in local area or Headquarters offices. Selected third year candidates, including those interested in local area law office positions, are usually invited to Washington, DC for second interviews, although some local area law offices may conduct call-back interviews. Due to budgetary constraints, we are unable to offer reimbursement for travel expenses for second interviews.

The Law Department is committed to providing equal employment opportunity and to reaping the benefits of having a work force that is both highly qualified and culturally diverse. We take pride in our ability to attract the attention of talented women and minority law students and attorneys. The Postal Service is one of the nation's leading equal opportunity employers and the Law Department is acutely aware of the importance of hiring and retaining talented women and minority attorneys. All applicants are considered without regard to race, color, sex, religion, national origin, age (over 40), or disability. The Law Department does not discriminate on the basis of sexual orientation and also includes among its ranks attorneys who are openly gay and lesbian.

Successful candidates are extended tentative offers, which are conditional upon the candidate's successful completion of drug screening, background checks, and other suitability requirements.

HONOR ATTORNEY PROGRAM

Candidates with fewer than two years of experience are eligible for the Honor Attorney program. Honor Attorneys are assigned to a single Headquarters Section or local area law office. Honor Attorneys assume responsibility very early in their careers. It is not uncommon for them to be assigned important projects or to take active part in litigation shortly after their arrival. Honor Attorneys receive mentoring and support from senior colleagues. Honor Attorneys receive evaluations twice yearly and are eligible for generous salary increases during their first two years of experience. After completing the program, attorneys join the Attorney Compensation Schedule (ACS), which provides for annual evaluations and merit increases.

Many of the men and women who have joined us under the Honor Attorney program have served in the Law Department for many years. A number have risen through the ranks to serve in positions of great responsibility within the Law Department. Several have assumed upper-management positions on the client side. Others have gone on to high level positions in private practice and industry.

Competition for Honor Attorney positions is at a high level. At minimum, candidates must have graduated from an ABA-accredited law school in the United States. Successful candidates are generally in the upper third of their class, and also have moot court, law journal, or other academic or professional accomplishments.

Honor Attorneys are expected to take the bar examination at the earliest opportunity following graduation. They must be admitted to practice law in at least one state (or the District of Columbia) within 14 months from beginning employment, and once admitted, must in good standing in a state or DC bar.

In evaluating candidates, no undue emphasis is placed on any particular element of their educational or personal credentials. We have found that grades, writing samples and academic accomplishments usually provide an accurate indication of a student's potential as a Postal Service attorney. At the same time, we realize that these are not the only indicators of potential; other accomplishments and activities, including significant work experience and participation in legal writing fellowships and clinical programs, provide valuable insights into a candidate's future performance. Our aim in evaluating applicants is to recognize in them the analytical, advocacy and writing skills necessary to function as highly competent attorneys. We also place a high value on candidates' interest in our practice, their sense of professionalism, and their ability to work with others.

SUMMER INTERN PROGRAM

Each year the Law Department hires a number of law students who have completed two years of law school to serve as legal interns at Headquarters and at local area law offices during the summer months. Our Summer Intern program serves a dual function. It provides the Postal Service with a valuable pool of legal resources during the summer months. It also serves as an important recruiting tool, giving the Law Department a chance to observe closely the work of prospective permanent employees.

Criteria for evaluation of candidates for these positions are much the same as for the Honor Attorney Program. Each intern is usually assigned to one of the Headquarters Sections or a local area law office so as to match the Law Department's needs and the preferences of the interns. The work of the summer interns does not differ significantly from that of our entry-level attorneys, although interns are more likely to be assigned legal research and writing projects initially. The General Counsel encourages the Managing Counsel to expose summer interns to a broad sample of the professional work of their respective Sections or local area law offices. In most instances, summer interns work closely with attorneys on particular projects and litigation, and are given substantial responsibility.

Summer interns are compensated at a salary competitive with other legal employers. Interns serving in 2003 were paid a salary of \$888 per week, far above many other federal intern programs.

Interns are reimbursed for their round-trip travel expenses from their schools to the Headquarters or local area law office location at which they are assigned. The Law Department requires a minimum eight-week commitment from its interns. Arrival and departure dates for summer interns are flexible and take into account the wishes of the interns and the needs of the Law Department.

COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS

Among the many factors that students usually weigh in evaluating the desirability of a potential employer is its compensation and benefits package. Although the annual salary may be the most important element in any employer's package, fringe benefits can greatly enhance its value. The compensation package offered by the Postal Service compares favorably with many private sector employers and is among the very best in government.

Attorneys in the Law Department are paid in accordance with the Attorney Compensation Schedule (ACS), a system tailored by the Postal Service to the needs of the Department. Unlike the General Schedule that applies to lawyers employed by most federal agencies, the ACS allows attorneys to be compensated on the basis of merit. Entry-level attorneys join the Honor Attorney Program at a competitive salary. Honor Attorneys begin at \$62,491, which is well above the entry level salaries offered by many other federal sector employers. In addition, for the first two years of service, Honor Attorneys may receive semi-annual merit pay increases. After two years of service, they are eligible for merit pay increases on an annual basis. Like other postal employees, attorneys are eligible for additional monetary bonuses associated with special achievement or meritorious service awards.

Postal attorneys enjoy a generous benefits package as well. New postal employees are covered by the federal government's retirement system, which permits them to make tax-deductible contributions (that are matched by the Postal Service) to retirement investment accounts, which generate tax-deferred income. In addition, they, along with their families, can participate in one of many group health plans to which the Postal Service pays a significant portion of the insurance premium. Free basic life insurance is provided as well. Additional term life insurance is available, including a limited amount on the attorney's spouse and children. After one year of service, employees have the option to participate in the Postal Service's Flexible Spending Account (FSA) program. The program allows employees to pay certain medical and dependent care costs with pretax earnings. Our attorneys are also reimbursed for the cost of maintaining a license to practice law.

The Postal Service's annual leave program is also attractive. A new attorney earns 13 working days of annual leave each year. This amount is increased to 20 working days after three years of service and 26 days after 15 years of service. Sick leave is accumulated at a rate of four hours every two weeks. Additionally, the Postal Service observes 10 national holidays, and up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave is available to eligible attorneys who need time off to address family and medical matters.

HOW TO APPLY

Interested individuals should consult their placement offices to arrange interviews. If we are not visiting your school and you would like to be considered for a position with us, please send your resume, a writing sample, and a copy of your law school transcript to:

Administrative Coordinator, Business Services
Law Department
United States Postal Service
475 L'Enfant Plaza, S.W.
Washington, DC 20260-1149

Telephone inquiries may be directed to the Administrative Coordinator, Business Services, at (202) 268-3082.

In addition, on an as-needed basis, the Law Department hires experienced attorneys or recent law school graduates to fill specific positions. Although we cannot predict when such openings may arise, we encourage interested attorneys and recent law school graduates to send their resumes and writing samples to us at the same address so that we may have them on file for consideration should an opening arise.