

PAUL R. MICHEL was appointed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit in March of 1988. On December 25, 2004, he assumed the duties of Chief Judge. Since his elevation to Chief Judge, he has served as one of 27 judges on the Judicial Conference of the United States, the governing body of the Judicial Branch. In 2005 he was appointed by Chief Justice Rehnquist to also serve on the Judicial Conference's seven-judge Executive Committee. On May 31, 2010, Chief Judge Michel will step down from the bench after serving more than 22 years on the court.

Chief Judge Michel has judged several thousand appeals and written over 800 opinions in the diverse legal areas covered by his circuit (patent, government contracts, international trade, veterans' benefits, government takings of private property, tax, childhood vaccine injuries, military and civilian promotions, trademark, civilian government personnel, and whistleblower cases). By designation of the Chief Justice, he has also regularly sat with the U.S. Courts of Appeals for the Second, Third, Ninth and District of Columbia Circuits, where he decided appeals and authored opinions in constitutional, criminal, administrative, securities, immigration and state law cases.

In addition to his case work, Judicial Conference, and Executive Committee duties, Chief Judge Michel has been responsible for the Federal Circuit's 130 employees, its \$33 million annual budget, and the courthouse complex on Lafayette Square comprised of one modern building and three historically significant rowhouses dating from the 1800s (the Dolley Madison House, the Tayloe House, and the Cosmos Club). As Chief Judge, Michel was also called upon to testify before the Senate Judiciary Committee, where he opposed legislation that would have transferred all 13,000 immigration appeals from circuit courts across the country to the Federal Circuit; had the bill passed, these 13,000 new cases would have overwhelmed the Court's annual caseload of 1,300 appeals and cut the current average workload of 8 hours/case/judge to 2 hours/case/judge.

Judge Michel has spoken at scores of conferences for national, state and local bar associations, including the American Bar Association, the American Intellectual Property Law Association, the Intellectual Property Owners, the Licensing Executive Society, and the Association of Corporate Patent Counsel. He also was a featured speaker for the Max Planck Institute in Munich, Germany, and taught seminars for the Australian Intellectual Property Law Association in Canberra, Australia and Ettington Chase, England.

He has taught courses in appellate practice and procedure and in patent enforcement at George Washington University's National Law Center, and masters classes in appellate advocacy at John Marshall Law School, which awarded him an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree in June 2001. He has spoken at the law schools of Harvard, Yale, Stanford, UC Berkley, the University of Chicago, DePaul, University of Washington, Texas, USC, Howard, Northwestern, Loyola (Chicago), Georgetown, Fordham, Case Western, University of Houston, Cardozo, Maryland, Lewis & Clark, Franklin Pierce, NYU, UVA,

2010 he will receive an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree and will give the commencement address at Catholic University's School of Law.

Chief Judge Michel has served on intellectual property advisory boards for George Washington University's National Law Center and the University of Maryland Law School. He was a founding member of the George Washington Inn of Court, a member of the Giles S. Rich Inn, and a founder, and in 2003-2004 president, of the Edward Coke Appellate Inn of Court. In 2009, the Los Angeles Intellectual Property Inn of Court was renamed the Paul R Michel Intellectual Property Inn of Court.

Prior Experience

Prior to his appointment to the bench, Chief Judge Michel served in the executive and legislative branches of government for 22 years. A graduate of Williams College in 1963 and the University of Virginia Law School in 1966, Michel began his career in public service as an Assistant District Attorney and then Deputy District Attorney for Investigations under Arlen Specter in Philadelphia, where he was responsible for investigating police and public official corruption.

In 1974 he was hired by Watergate Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski to lead the investigation into President Nixon's slush fund. As an Assistant Watergate Special Prosecutor, Michel issued more than 300 subpoenas in an investigation that focused on Nixon, Howard Hughes, Bebe Rebozo, Adnan Khashoggi, and Nixon's secretary, Rosemary Woods. As part of this investigation, Michel examined Nixon and John Ehrlichman before the Grand Jury.

Michel's public corruption/Constitutional abuses investigation experience led to his appointment in 1975 as an assistant counsel for the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence (Church Committee). Under Chief Counsel Frederick A.O. Schwarz, Michel investigated abuses of American citizens' civil liberties by U.S. law enforcement and intelligence agencies, deposing former CIA Director Richard Helms, among others. He also helped draft proposed legislation to ensure that NSA, CIA, and IRS practices conformed to the Constitution and statutes.

In 1976 he was hired by Dick Thornburgh as Deputy Chief of the Justice Department's new Public Integrity Section, where he directed the "Koreagate" investigation involving alleged payments to members of Congress in 1973-75 by Korean government intelligence agents and Korean businessman Tong Sun Park.

In 1978 Michel was appointed by Benjamin Civiletti as an Associate Deputy Attorney General, helping to supervise U.S. Attorneys, the Criminal Division, the FBI, and the U.S. Marshal Service. He was one of the authors of the legislative charter proposed in 1978 for the FBI and of revisions to the Attorney General's *Guidelines* authorizing and constraining certain FBI investigative and intelligence-gathering practices. He also helped guide the illegal intrusions prosecutions of FBI executives Edward Miller and

Mark Felt (later revealed as Watergate's "Deep Throat"). From 1978 to 1980 he was co-chair of the inter-agency Committee to Combat Terrorism and supervised policy aspects of domestic terrorism incidents. In 1980 he briefly served as Acting Deputy Attorney General and Acting Attorney General. During this period, he was responsible for supervising security arrangements for the 110,000 refugees from Cuba (Mariel Boatlift) and Haiti who washed up on US shores in 1979-80.

From 1981 until joining the court in March of 1988, Michel served on Senator Arlen Specter's staff as Legislative Assistant, Counsel, and Chief of Staff, helping craft legislation dealing with career criminals, arms control, gun control, mining safety, nuclear arms summit meetings and many other subjects.

Prizes and Awards

- Jefferson Medal for "outstanding contributions ... to promote the progress of Science and Useful Arts", 1999
- Member of Honor of the Fédération Internationale des Conseils en Propriété Industrielle (FICPI), the worldwide organization of patent attorneys in private practice, 2001
- Katz-Kiley Prize, 2002
- Since 2003 annually named by *Managing Intellectual Property* magazine as one of the 50 Most Influential People in the world in intellectual property
- Eli Whitney Prize "...in recognition of significant contribution to law or science", 2005
- New York Intellectual Property Law Association's Fifth Annual Outstanding Public Service Award for "unwavering commitment to the administration of justice", 2007
- First annual Lifetime Achievement Award by the Richard Linn American Inn of Court in Chicago for "Dedication to Justice for All", 2008
- Sedona Conference Lifetime Achievement Award for "Contributions to Intellectual Property Law", 2008
- The first award given for "Outstanding Achievement in the Area of Intellectual Property Law" by the Philadelphia Intellectual Property Law Association, 2008
- Judicial Honoree Award of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia, 2008
- Intellectual Property Person of the Year Award by the Los Angeles Intellectual Property Association, 2009
- Los Angeles Intellectual Property Inn was renamed the Paul R. Michel Intellectual Property Inn, 2009
- U.S. Patent and Trademark Office Society's 2009 Federico Award for "outstanding contributions to the Patent and Trademark Systems of the United States of America"
- Connor Inn Excellence Award, 2010
- Institute on Intellectual Property and Social Justice at the Howard University Law School for his "...guidance and exemplar in promoting progressive development,

professional diversity and social justice in the advancement of the practice of intellectual property law”, 2010

- North American Lifetime Achievement Award by *Managing Intellectual Property* magazine, 2010
- Distinguished Intellectual Property Professional Award from the Intellectual Property Owners Education Foundation for “...extraordinary leadership in the intellectual property community”, 2010
- Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree, Catholic University, May 2010
- One of the five global figures to be inducted into *Intellectual Asset Management* (IAM) magazine’s Intellectual Property Hall of Fame in a Ceremony in June 2010 in Munich, Germany

Publications

“The Challenge Ahead: Increasing Predictability in Federal Circuit Jurisprudence”, *The American University Law Review*, Summer 1994.

“The Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit Must Evolve to Meet the Challenges Ahead”, *The American University Law Review*, August 1999.

“Recollections of Judge Giles S. Rich”, *Berkeley Technology Law Journal*, Fall 1999.

Patent Litigation and Strategy, with co-authors Kimberly Moore and Raphael V. Lupo, West Group, American Casebook Series, St Paul MN, 1999.

“The Role and Responsibility of Patent Attorneys in Improving the Doctrine of Equivalents”, Franklin Pierce Law Center, *IDEA, The Journal of Law and Technology*, 2000.

“A View from the Bench: Achieving Efficiency and Consistency”, *Temple Environmental Law and Technology Journal*, Fall 2000.

“Judicial Constellations: Guiding Principles as Navigational Aids”, *Case Western Reserve Law Review*, 2004.

“Past, Present, and Future in the Life of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit”, *American University Law Review – Federal Circuit Issue*, 2010.