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include the Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice, the Clerk, the Reporter of Decisions, the Librarian, the Marshal, the Director of Budget and Personnel, the Court Counsel, the Curator, the Director of Data Systems, and the Public Information Officer.

Appellate Jurisdiction Appellate jurisdiction has been conferred upon the Supreme Court by various statutes under the authority given Congress by the Constitution. The basic statute effective at this time in conferring and controlling jurisdiction of the Supreme Court may be found in 28 U.S.C. 1251, 1253, 1254, 1257–1259, and various special statutes. Congress has no authority to change the original jurisdiction of this Court.

Rulemaking Power Congress has from time to time conferred upon the Supreme Court power to prescribe rules of procedure to be followed by the lower courts of the United States.

Court Term The term of the Court begins on the first Monday in October and lasts until the first Monday in October of the next year. Approximately 8,000 cases are filed with the Court in the course of a term, and some 1,000 applications of various kinds are filed each year that can be acted upon by a single Justice.

Access to Facilities The Supreme Court is open to the public from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays. Unless the Court or Chief Justice orders otherwise, the Clerk's office is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal legal holidays. The library is open to members of the bar of the Court, attorneys for the various Federal departments and agencies, and Members of Congress.

For further information concerning the Supreme Court, contact the Public Information Office, United States Supreme Court Building, One First Street NE., Washington, DC 20543. Phone, 202–479–3211. Internet, www.supremecourtus.gov.

Lower Courts

Article III of the Constitution declares, in section 1, that the judicial power of the United States shall be invested in one Supreme Court and in ''such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.'' The Supreme Court has held that these constitutional courts ''. . . share in the exercise of the judicial power defined in that section, can be invested with no other jurisdiction, and have judges who hold office during good behavior, with no power in Congress to provide otherwise.''

United States Courts of Appeals The courts of appeals are intermediate appellate courts created by act of March 3, 1891 (28 U.S.C. ch. 3), to relieve the Supreme Court of considering all appeals in cases originally decided by the Federal trial courts. They are empowered to review all final decisions and certain interlocutory decisions (18 U.S.C. 3731; 28 U.S.C. 1291, 1292) of district courts. They also are empowered to review and enforce orders of many Federal administrative bodies. The decisions of the courts of appeals are final except as they are subject to review on writ of certiorari by the Supreme Court.

The United States is divided geographically into 12 judicial circuits, including the District of Columbia. Each circuit has a court of appeals (28 U.S.C. 41, 1294). Each of the 50 States is assigned to one of the circuits. The territories and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico are assigned variously to the first, third, and ninth circuits. There is also a Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, which has nationwide jurisdiction defined by subject matter. At present each court of appeals has from 6 to 28 permanent circuit judgeships (179 in all), depending upon the amount of judicial work in the circuit. Circuit

judges hold their offices during good behavior as provided by Article III, section 1, of the Constitution. The judge senior in commission who is under 70 years of age (65 at inception of term), has been in office at least 1 year, and has not previously been chief judge, serves as the chief judge of the circuit for a 7-year term. One of the justices of the Supreme Court is assigned as circuit justice for each of the 13 judicial circuits. Each court of appeals normally hears cases in panels consisting of three judges but may sit *en banc* with all judges present.

The judges of each circuit (except the Federal Circuit) by vote determine the size of the judicial council for the circuit, which consists of the chief judge and an equal number of circuit and district judges. The council considers the state of Federal judicial business in the circuit and may ''make all necessary and appropriate orders for [its] effective and expeditious administration . . .'' (28 U.S.C. 332). The chief judge of each circuit may summon periodically a judicial conference of all judges of the circuit, including members of the bar, to discuss the business of the Federal courts of the circuit (28 U.S.C. 333). The chief judge of each circuit and a district judge elected from each of the 12 geographical circuits, together with the chief judge of the Court of International Trade, serve as members of the Judicial Conference of the United States, over which the Chief Justice of the United States presides. This is the governing body for the administration of the Federal judicial system as a whole (28 U.S.C. 331).

United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit This court was established under Article III of the Constitution pursuant to the Federal Courts Improvement Act of 1982 (28 U.S.C. 41, 44, 48), as successor to the former United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals and the United States Court of Claims. The jurisdiction of the court is nationwide (as provided by 28 U.S.C. 1295) and includes appeals from the district courts in patent cases; appeals from the district courts in contract, and certain other civil actions in which the United States is a defendant; and appeals from final decisions of the U.S. Court of International Trade, the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, and the U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims. The jurisdiction of the court also includes the review of administrative rulings by the Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. International Trade Commission, Secretary of Commerce, agency boards of contract appeals, and the Merit Systems Protection Board, as well as rulemaking of the Department of Veterans Affairs; review of decisions of the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Ethics concerning discrimination claims of Senate employees; and review of a final order of an entity to be designated by the President concerning discrimination claims of Presidential appointees.

The court consists of 12 circuit judges. It sits in panels of three or more on each case and may also hear or rehear a case *en banc.* The court sits principally in Washington, DC, and may hold court wherever any court of appeals sits (28 U.S.C. 48).

Judicial Circuits—United States Courts of Appeals

Circuit	Judges	Official Station
	District of Columbia Circuit	
(*Clerk*: Mark J. Langer; *Circuit Executive*: Jill C. Sayenga; Washington, DC)	*Circuit Justice*	
	Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr.	
	Circuit Judges	
	Douglas H. Ginsburg, *Chief Judge*	Washington, DC
	David Bryan Sentelle	Washington, DC
	Karen LeCraft Henderson	Washington, DC
	A. Raymond Randolph	Washington, DC
	Judith W. Rogers	Washington, DC
	David S. Tatel	Washington, DC
	Merrick B. Garland	Washington, DC

Judicial Circuits—United States Courts of Appeals—Continued

Circuit	Judges	Official Station
	Janice Rogers Brown	Washington, DC
	Thomas B. Griffith	Washington, DC
	Brett M. Kavanaugh	Washington, DC
	(2 vacancies)	
	First Circuit	
Districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Puerto Rico (*Clerk*: Richard C. Donovan; *Circuit Executive*: Gary Wente; Boston, MA)	*Circuit Justice*	
	Justice David H. Souter	
	Circuit Judges	
	Michael Boudin, *Chief Judge*	Boston, MA
	Juan R. Torruella	San Juan, PR
	Bruce M. Selya	Providence, RI
	Sandra L. Lynch	Boston, MA
	Kermit V. Lipez	Portland, ME
	Jeffrey R. Howard	Concord, NH
	Second Circuit	
Districts of Vermont, Connecticut, northern New York, southern New York, eastern New York, and western New York (*Clerk*: Roseann B. MacKechnie; *Circuit Executive*: Karen G. Milton; New York, NY)	*Circuit Justice*	
	Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg	
	Circuit Judges	
	John M. Walker, Jr., *Chief Judge*	New Haven, CT
	Dennis G. Jacobs	New York, NY
	Guido Calabresi	New Haven, CT
	Jose A. Cabranes	New Haven, CT
	Chester J. Straub	New York, NY
	Rosemary S. Pooler	Syracuse, NY
	Robert D. Sack	New York, NY
	Sonia Sotomayor	New York, NY
	Robert A. Katzmann	New York, NY
	Barrington D. Parker, Jr.	White Plains, NY
	Reena Raggi	New York, NY
	Richard C. Wesley	New York, NY
	Peter W. Hall	New York, NY
	Third Circuit	
Districts of New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, middle Pennsylvania, western Pennsylvania, Delaware, and the Virgin Islands (*Clerk*: Marcia M. Waldron; *Circuit Executive*: Toby D. Slawsky; Philadelphia, PA)	*Circuit Justice*	
	Justice David H. Souter	
	Circuit Judges	
	Anthony J. Scirica, *Chief Judge*	Philadelphia, PA
	Dolores Korman Sloviter	Philadelphia, PA
	Jane R. Roth	Wilmington, DE
	Theodore A. McKee	Philadelphia, PA
	Marjorie O. Rendell	Philadelphia, PA
	Maryanne Trump Barry	Newark, NJ
	Thomas L. Ambro	Wilmington, DE
	Julio M. Fuentes	Newark, NJ
	D. Brooks Smith	Duncansville, PA
	D. Michael Fisher	Pittsburg, PA
	Franklin S. Van Antwerpen	Easton, PA
	Michael A. Chagares	Newark, NJ
	Fourth Circuit	
Districts of Maryland, northern West Virginia, southern West Virginia, eastern Virginia, western Virginia, eastern North Carolina, western North Carolina, middle North Carolina, and South Carolina (*Clerk*: Patricia S. Connor; *Circuit Executive*: Samuel W. Phillips; Richmond, VA)	*Circuit Justice*	
	Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr.	
	Circuit Judges	
	William W. Wilkins, Jr., *Chief Judge*	Greenville, SC
	H. Emory Widener, Jr.	Abingdon, VA
	James Harvie Wilkinson III	Charlottesville, VA
	Paul V. Niemeyer	Baltimore, MD
	Karen J. Williams	Orangeburg, SC
	M. Blane Michael	Charleston, WV
	Diana Gribbon Motz	Baltimore, MD
	William B. Traxler, Jr.	Greenville, SC
	Robert B. King	Charleston, WV
	Roger L. Gregory	Richmond, VA

Judicial Circuits—United States Courts of Appeals—Continued

Circuit	Judges	Official Station
	Dennis W. Shedd	Columbia, SC
	Allyson K. Duncan	Raleigh, NC
	(3 vacancies)	
	Fifth Circuit	
Districts of northern Mississippi, southern Mississippi, eastern Louisiana, middle Louisiana, western Louisiana, northern Texas, southern Texas, eastern Texas, and western Texas (*Clerk*: Charles R. Fulbruge III; *Circuit Executive*: Gregory A. Nussel; New Orleans, LA)	*Circuit Justice*	
	Justice Antonin Scalia	
	Circuit Judges	
	Edith H. Jones, *Chief Judge*	Houston, TX
	Carolyn Dineen King	Houston
	E. Grady Jolly	Jackson, MS
	Patrick E. Higginbotham	Dallas, TX
	W. Eugene Davis	Lafayette, LA
	Jerry Edwin Smith	Houston, TX
	Jacques L. Wiener, Jr.	New Orleans, LA
	Rhesa H. Barksdale	Jackson, MS
	Emilio M. Garza	San Antonio, TX
	Harold R. DeMoss, Jr.	Houston, TX
	Fortunado P. Benavides	Austin, TX
	Carl E. Stewart	Shreveport, LA
	James L. Dennis	New Orleans, LA
	Edith Brown Clement	New Orleans, LA
	Edward C. Prado	San Antonio, TX
	Priscilla R. Owen	Austin, TX
	(vacancy)	
	Sixth Circuit	
Districts of northern Ohio, southern Ohio, eastern Michigan, western Michigan, eastern Kentucky, western Kentucky, eastern Tennessee, middle Tennessee, and western Tennessee (*Clerk*: Leonard Green; *Circuit Executive*: James A. Higgins; Cincinnati, OH)	*Circuit Justice*	
	Justice John Paul Stevens	
	Circuit Judges	
	Danny J. Boggs, *Chief Judge*	Louisville, KY
	Boyce F. Martin, Jr.	Louisville, KY
	Alice M. Batchelder	Medina, OH
	Martha Craig Daughtrey	Nashville, TN
	Karen Nelson Moore	Cleveland, OH
	Ransey Guy Cole, Jr.	Columbus, OH
	Eric L. Clay	Detroit, MI
	Ronald Lee Gilman	Memphis, TN
	Julia Smith Gibbons	Memphis, TN
	John M. Rogers	Lexington, KY
	Jeffrey S. Sutton	Columbus, OH
	Deborah L. Cook	Akron, OH
	David W. McKeague	Lansing, MI
	Richard A. Griffin	Traverse City, MI
	(2 vacancies)	
	Seventh Circuit	
Districts of northern Indiana, southern Indiana, northern Illinois, central Illinois, southern Illinois, eastern Wisconsin, and western Wisconsin (*Clerk*: Gino J. Agnello; *Circuit Executive*: Collins T. Fitzpatrick; Chicago, IL)	*Circuit Justice*	
	Justice John Paul Stevens	
	Circuit Judges	
	Joel M. Flaum, *Chief Judge*	Chicago, IL
	Richard A. Posner	Chicago, IL
	Frank H. Easterbrook	Chicago, IL
	Kenneth F. Ripple	South Bend, IN
	Daniel A. Manion	South Bend, IN
	Michael S. Kanne	Lafayette, IN
	Ilana Diamond Rovner	Chicago, IL
	Diane P. Wood	Chicago, IL
	Terence T. Evans	Milwaukee, WI
	Ann C. Williams	Chicago, IL
	Diane S. Sykes	Milwaukee, WI
	Eighth Circuit	
Districts of Minnesota, northern Iowa, southern Iowa, eastern Missouri,	*Circuit Justice*	
	Justice Samuel A. Alito, Jr.	

Judicial Circuits—United States Courts of Appeals—Continued

Circuit	Judges	Official Station
western Missouri, eastern Arkansas, western Arkansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota (*Clerk*: Michael Ellis Gans; *Circuit Executive*: Millie B. Adams; St. Louis, MO)	*Circuit Judges*	
	James B. Loken, *Chief Judge*	Minneapolis, MN
	Roger L. Wollman	Sioux Falls, SD
	Morris S. Arnold	Little Rock, AR
	Diana E. Murphy	Minneapolis, MN
	Kermit E. Bye	Fargo, ND
	William Jay Riley	Omaha, NE
	Michael J. Melloy	Cedar Rapids, IA
	Lavenski R. Smith	Little Rock, AR
	Steven M. Colloton	Des Moines, IA
	Raymond W. Gruender	St. Louis, MO
	Duane Benton	Kansas City, MO
Ninth Circuit		
Districts of northern California, eastern California, central California, southern California, Oregon, Nevada, Montana, eastern Washington, western Washington, Idaho, Arizona, Alaska, Hawaii, Territory of Guam, and District Court for the Northern Mariana Islands (*Clerk*: Cathy A. Catterson; *Circuit Executive*: Gregory B. Walters; San Francisco, CA)	*Circuit Justice*	
	Justice Anthony M. Kennedy	
	Circuit Judges	
	Mary M. Schroeder, *Chief Judge*	Phoenix, AZ
	Harry Pregerson	Woodland Hills, CA
	Stephen Reinhardt	Los Angeles, CA
	Alex Kozinski	Pasadena, CA
	Diarmuid F. O'Scannlain	Portland, OR
	Pamela A. Rymer	Pasadena, CA
	Andrew J. Kleinfeld	Fairbanks, AK
	Michael D. Hawkins	Phoenix, AZ
	Sidney R. Thomas	Billings, MT
	Barry G. Silverman	Phoenix, AZ
	Susan P. Graber	Portland, OR
	M. Margaret McKeown	Seattle, WA
	Kim M. Wardlaw	Pasadena, CA
	William A. Fletcher	San Francisco, CA
	Raymond C. Fisher	Pasadena, CA
	Ronald M. Gould	Seattle, WA
	Richard A. Paez	Pasadena, CA
	Marsha S. Berzon	San Francisco, CA
	Richard C. Tallman	Seattle, WA
	Johnnie B. Rawlinson	Las Vegas, NV
	Richard R. Clifton	Honolulu, HI
	Jay S. Bybee	Las Vegas, NV
	Consuelo Maria Callahan	Sacramento, CA
	Carlos T. Bea	San Francisco, CA
	Milan D. Smith, Jr.	Pasadena, CA
	(3 vacancies)	
Tenth Circuit		
Districts of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Kansas, eastern Oklahoma, western Oklahoma, northern Oklahoma, and New Mexico (*Clerk*: Elisabeth A. Shumaker; *Circuit Executive*: David J. Tighe; Denver, CO)	*Circuit Justice*	
	Justice Stephen G. Breyer	
	Circuit Judges	
	Deanell Reece Tacha, *Chief Judge*	Lawrence, KS
	Paul J. Kelly, Jr.	Santa Fe, NM
	Robert H. Henry	Oklahoma City, OK
	Mary Beck Briscoe	Lawrence, KS
	Carlos F. Lucero	Denver, CO
	Michael R. Murphy	Salt Lake City, UT
	Harris L. Hartz	Albuquerque, NM
	Terrence L. O'Brien	Cheyenne, WY
	Michael W. McConnell	Salt Lake City, UT
	Timothy M. Tymkovich	Denver, CO
	(2 vacancies)	
Eleventh Circuit		
Districts of northern Georgia, middle Georgia, southern Georgia, northern Florida, middle Florida, southern Florida, northern Alabama, middle Alabama, southern Alabama	*Circuit Justice*	
	Justice Clarence Thomas	
	Circuit Judges	
	J.L. Edmondson, *Chief Judge*	Atlanta, GA
	Gerald B. Tjoflat	Jacksonville, FL
	R. Lanier Anderson III	Macon, GA

Judicial Circuits—United States Courts of Appeals—Continued

Circuit	Judges	Official Station
(*Clerk*: Thomas K. Kahn; *Circuit Executive*: Norman E. Zoller; Atlanta, GA)	Stanley F. Birch, Jr.	Atlanta, GA
	Joel F. Dubina	Montgomery, AL
	Susan H. Black	Jacksonville, FL
	Edward E. Carnes	Montgomery, AL
	Rosemary Barkett	Miami, FL
	Frank Mays Hull	Atlanta, GA
	Stanley Marcus	Miami, FL
	Charles R. Wilson	Tampa, FL
	William H. Pryor, Jr.	Birmingham, Al

Federal Circuit—Washington, DC

Circuit Justice
Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr.

Chief Judge
Paul R. Michel

Judges
Pauline Newman
Haldane Robert Mayer
Alan D. Lourie
Randall R. Rader
Alvin A. Schall
William C. Bryson
Arthur J. Gajarsa
Richard Linn
Timothy B. Dyk
Sharon Prost
(vacancy)

Clerk: Jan Horbaly
Administrative Services Officer: Ruth A. Butler

United States District Courts The district courts are the trial courts of general Federal jurisdiction. Each State has at least one district court, while the larger States have as many as four. Altogether there are 89 district courts in the 50 States, plus the one in the District of Columbia. In addition, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico has a district court with jurisdiction corresponding to that of district courts in the various States.

At present, each district court has from 2 to 28 Federal district judgeships, depending upon the amount of judicial work within its territory. Only one judge is usually required to hear and decide a case in a district court, but in some limited cases it is required that three judges be called together to comprise the court (28 U.S.C. 2284). The judge senior in commission who is under 70 years of age (65 at inception of term), has been in office for at least 1 year, and has not previously been chief judge, serves as chief judge for a 7-year term. There are altogether 645 permanent district judgeships in the 50 States and 15 in the District of Columbia. There are 7 district judgeships in Puerto Rico. District judges hold their offices during good behavior as provided by Article III, section 1, of the Constitution. However, Congress may create temporary judgeships for a court with the provision that when a future vacancy occurs in that district, such vacancy shall not be filled. Each district court has one or more United States magistrate judges and bankruptcy judges, a clerk, a United States attorney, a United States marshal, probation officers, court reporters, and their staffs. The jurisdiction of the district courts is set forth in title 28, chapter 85, of the United States Code and at 18 U.S.C. 3231.

Cases from the district courts are reviewable on appeal by the applicable court of appeals.

Territorial Courts Pursuant to its authority to govern the Territories (art. IV, sec. 3, clause 2, of the Constitution), Congress has established district courts in the territories of Guam and the Virgin Islands. The District Court of the Canal Zone was abolished on April 1, 1982, pursuant to the Panama Canal Act of 1979 (22 U.S.C. 3601 note). Congress has also established a district court in the Northern Mariana Islands, which presently is administered by the United States under a trusteeship agreement with the United Nations. These Territorial courts have jurisdiction not only over the subjects described in the judicial article of the Constitution but also over many local matters that, within the States, are decided in State courts. The district court of Puerto Rico, by contrast, is established under Article III, is classified like other ''district courts,'' and is called a ''court of the United States'' (28 U.S.C. 451). There is one judge each in Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands, and two in the Virgin

Islands. The judges in these courts are appointed for terms of 10 years.

For further information concerning the lower courts, contact the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building, One Columbus Circle NE., Washington, DC 20544. Phone, 202–502–2600.

United States Court of International Trade This court was originally established as the Board of United States General Appraisers by act of June 10, 1890, which conferred upon it jurisdiction theretofore held by the district and circuit courts in actions arising under the tariff acts (19 U.S.C. ch. 4). The act of May 28, 1926 (19 U.S.C. 405a), created the United States Customs Court to supersede the Board; by acts of August 7, 1939, and June 25, 1948 (28 U.S.C. 1582, 1583), the court was integrated into the United States court structure, organization, and procedure. The act of July 14, 1956 (28 U.S.C. 251), established the court as a court of record of the United States under Article III of the Constitution. The Customs Court Act of 1980 (28 U.S.C. 251) constituted the court as the United States Court of International Trade.

The Court of International Trade has jurisdiction over any civil action against the United States arising from Federal laws governing import transactions. This includes classification and valuation cases, as well as authority to review certain agency determinations under the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2501) involving antidumping and countervailing duty matters. In addition, it has exclusive jurisdiction of civil actions to review determinations as to the eligibility of workers, firms, and communities for adjustment assistance under the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2101). Civil actions commenced by the United States to recover customs duties, to recover on a customs bond, or for certain civil penalties alleging fraud or negligence are also within the exclusive jurisdiction of the court.

The court is composed of a chief judge and eight judges, not more than five of whom may belong to any one political party. Any of its judges may be temporarily designated and assigned by the Chief Justice of the United States to sit as a court of appeals or district court judge in any circuit or district. The court has a clerk and deputy clerks, a librarian, court reporters, and other supporting personnel. Cases before the court may be tried before a jury. Under the Federal Courts Improvement Act of 1982 (28 U.S.C. 1295), appeals are taken to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, and ultimately review may be sought in appropriate cases in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The principal offices are located in New York, NY, but the court is empowered to hear and determine cases arising at any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States.

For further information, contact the Clerk, United States Court of International Trade, One Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278–0001. Phone, 212–264–2814.

Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation The Panel, created by act of April 29, 1968 (28 U.S.C. 1407), and consisting of seven Federal judges designated by the Chief Justice from the courts of appeals and district courts, is authorized to temporarily transfer to a single district, for coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings, civil actions pending in different districts that involve one or more common questions of fact.

For further information, contact the Clerk, Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation, Room G–255, Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building, One Columbus Circle NE., Washington, DC 20002–8041. Phone, 202–502–2800.

Special Courts

The Supreme Court has held that ". . . Article III [of the Constitution] does not express the full authority of Congress to create courts, and that other