THE UNITED STATES COURTS OF APPEALS DATA BASE

DOCUMENTATION for PHASE 1

A Multi User Data Base Created by a Grant from the National Science
Foundation (SES-8912678)

Principal Investigator:
          Donald R. Songer
          Professor of Political Science
          University of South Carolina
          Columbia, SC 29208
          email: Dsonger @ sc.edu

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General Introduction

Following the initial proposal for the creation of an appeals court data base, the National Science Foundation funded a planning grant that created a committee of distinguished scholars from the law and courts community to design a data base that would serve the diverse needs of the law and social science community. The advisory committee brought together distinguished scholars from political science, sociology, and law who shared an interest in the systematic study of the federal courts.

After a year of development by the advisory board, a revised proposal was submitted to the National Science Foundation by Donald Songer to fund the creation of a multi-user data base consisting of data from a substantial sample of cases from 1925 to 1988. This proposal was funded with a grant from the NSF in 1989 and a new Board of Overseers was created. The new Board, consisting of Professor Gregory Caldeira (Ohio State), Professor Deborah Barrow (Auburn), Professor Micheal Giles (Emory), Professor Lawrence Friedman (Stanford Law School), Donna Stienstra (Federal Judicial Center), and Professor Neal Tate (North Texas), immediately began a year long process of re-examining the proposed design of the study and evaluating the results of the pre-tests of proposed coding instruments. As a result of Board deliberations, the data base project was divided into two phases. The first phase was to involve the coding of a random sample of cases from each circuit for each year for the period 1925 - 1988. The total size of this sample is 15,315 cases. The second phase of the data base was designed to code all the appeals court cases whose decisions were reviewed by the Supreme Court with a decision reported in a full opinion in United States Reports for the period covered by the Supreme Court Data Base, Phase I. This phase was expected to result in the coding of approximately 4,000 additional cases. When completed, it was anticipated that Phase 2 could be merged with the Supreme Court Data Base, enabling scholars to track changes in the nature of the issues and litigants as the case moved up the judicial hierarchy and examine cross-court voting alignments. Since the identity and vote of the district court judge who heard the case below will also be coded, this second data set will allow scholars to track a case thru 5 votes: the district court, the court of appeals, the cert vote in the Supreme Court, the conference vote, and the final Supreme Court vote on the merits.

The Appeals Court Data Base Project was designed to create an extensive data set to facilitate the empirical analysis of the votes of judges and the decisions of the United States Courts of Appeals. In order to increase its utility for a wide variety of

potential users, data on a broad range of variables of theoretical
significance to public law scholars were coded. A major concern of
the Board of Overseers appointed to advise the PI on the
construction of the data base was to insure the collection of data
over a sufficiently long period of time to encourage significant
longitudinal studies of trends over time in the courts.   The
paucity of such studies in the past was identified as one of the
major weaknesses of recent scholarship. Thus, the data base was
designed to code a random sample of cases for the period 1925 -
1988. 1925 marks the beginning of an increased policy role for the
courts of appeals brought about by the increase in the
discretionary power of the Supreme Court over its docket and also
marks the beginning of the second series of the Federal Reporter.
The end date (1988) for Phase 1 was dictated by the availability of
data at the time the original proposal was submitted.
Subsequently, the National Science Foundation funded a proposal for
Phase 3 of the Appeals Court Database to bring the data base up to
date through the end of 1996.

All three phases of The Appeals Court Data Base Project will
be archived at the ICPSR.   The second phase of the appeals court
data base is expected to be archived at the ICPSR by late 1997.
Phase 3 is expected to be archived in 1998.   All of the 221
variables described for Phase 1 will be coded for each data set.
Thus, each phase will include: a detailed coding of the nature of
the issues presented; the statutory, constitutional, and procedural
bases of the decision, the votes of the judges, and the nature of
the litigants. The coding conventions employed in the collection
of the data were designed to make comparisons to the Spaeth Supreme
Court data base and the Carp district court data feasible, in
addition to providing a wealth of information not available in
either of these data bases.   The variables included in the data
base are divided into four sections: basic case characteristics,
participants, issues, and judges and votes.

BASIC CASE CHARACTERISTICS

The first component, generally referred to as the "basic
coding" includes a series of miscellaneous variables that provide
basic descriptive information about each case and its legal
history.   Included in this series of variables are the decision
date, case citation, first docket number, the number of docket
numbers resolved in the opinion, length of the opinion, the
procedural history of the case, the circuit, the district and state
of origin, a code for the district court judge who heard the case
below, the type of district court decision appealed, the citation
of the decision below, the identity of any federal regulatory
agency that made a prior decision, the decision of the appeals

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court (e.g., affirmed, reversed, vacated), the number of dissents and concurrences, the number of amicus briefs filed, the nature of the counsel on each side, whether the case was reviewed by the Supreme Court, and whether the case involved a class action, cross appeals, or an en banc decision.

PARTICIPANTS

The appeals court data base includes a very detailed coding of the nature of the litigants in each case. First, litigants are categorized into seven basic types (natural persons, private business, non-profit groups or associations, federal government and its agencies, state governments and their agencies, units of local government, and fiduciaries or trustees). Then the number of appellants and the number of respondents falling into each of these categories is recorded. Each of the seven general categories is then broken down into a large number of specific categories. These codes for the detailed nature of the litigants are recorded for the first two appellants and the first two respondents. In addition, the data base matches the appellant and respondent to the plaintiff and defendant in the original action, indicates whether any of the formally listed litigants were intervenors, and indicates whether any of the original parties with actual substantive adverse interests are not listed among the formally named litigants.

ISSUES

Three types of variables are coded in order to capture the nature of the issues in the case. First, the appeals court data base includes a traditional categorization of issues that parallels the issue categories in the Spaeth Supreme Court Data Base (These variables are denoted as CASETYP1 and CASETYP2). These issues (casetypes) capture the nature of the dispute that led to the original suit. Eight general categories (criminal, civil rights, First Amendment, due process, privacy, labor relations, economic activity and regulation, and miscellaneous) are subdivided into a total of 220 specific issue categories. For example, specific categories include due process rights of prisoners, school desegregation, gender discrimination in employment, libel or defamation, obscenity, denial of fair hearing or notice in government employment disputes, abortion, right to die, union organizing, federal individual income tax, motor vehicle torts, insurance disputes, government regulation of securities, environmental regulation, admiralty - personal injury, eminent domain, and immigration.

For each of these traditional issues, the directionality of

the court's decision was recorded, using conventional definitions of directionality that are closely analogous to those in the Spaeth Supreme Court data base. For most, but not all issue categories, these will correspond to notions of "liberal" (coded as "3") and "conservative" (coded as "1") that are commonly used in the public law literature.   For example, decisions supporting the position of the defendant in a criminal procedure case, the plaintiff who asserts a violation of her First Amendment rights, and the Secretary of Labor who sues a corporation for violation of child labor regulations are all coded as "3."

A second way to capture the issues in a case is the series of variables that are coded from the headnotes describing the West Topics and keynumbers at the beginning of each case. From these headnotes we coded the two most frequently cited: constitutional provisions, titles and sections of the US Code, federal rules of civil procedure, and the federal rules of criminal procedure. This coding should be useful for scholars interested in the application and interpretation of specific elements of law.

Finally, the issues in each case were coded from the standpoint of the judge who wrote the opinion. Each of the 69 variables in this section is phrased in terms of an issue question. For each variable, coders indicated whether or not the issue was discussed in the opinion. If the opinion discussed the issue, the resolution of the issue was also recorded (generally whether the issue was resolved in favor of the position of the appellant or the respondent). All issues discussed in the opinion were recorded (i.e., finding that a given issue was discussed did not preclude the conclusion that any other issue was discussed as well). The first set of variables recorded whether a series of threshold issues were addressed (e.g., standing, failure to state a claim, mootness, jurisdiction). Next, each case was coded for whether or not the opinion engaged in statutory construction, the interpretation of the Constitution, or the interpretation of court doctrine or circuit law. Following these preliminary variables, a long series of variables were recorded to capture whether the court dealt with each of a series of questions relating to civil and criminal procedure (e.g., was there prejudicial conduct by the prosecutor, was there a challenge to jury instructions, was there a challenge to the admissibility of evidence from a search and seizure, did the court rule on the sufficiency of evidence, was there an issue relating to the weight of evidence, was the validity of an injunction at issue, was there an issue relating to discovery procedures, was the application of the substantial evidence rule questioned, did the agency fail to develop an adequate record, were the parties in a diversity of citizenship case truly diverse).

JUDGES AND VOTES

The final section of the data set includes the identity of judges participating on the appeals court panel and the directionality of the vote of each judge on each casetype. A five digit code was created to identify every appeals court judge (including judges on senior status) and every district court judge who participated on an appeals court panel during the period of the data base. Judges from other courts (e.g., retired Supreme Court justices, judges of the Federal Circuit, judges of the Court of Customs and Patents Appeals) who served on appeals court panels are not coded and are treated as missing data. The judge codes for the appeals court data are structured so that the decisional data on each judge can be merged with the personal attribute and background data on each judge collected by Professors Barrow, Gryski, and Zuk at Auburn University.

The Appeals Court Data Base project represents a significant commitment of money by the Law and Social Sciences program of the NSF. From its conception it was designed to create a data base for the benefit of the entire constituency of the Law and Social Science program. The NSF anticipated that the data base created by this grant would be of tremendous benefit and interest to a very wide spectrum of our members. The Board of Overseers took special pains to insure that the project was designed in such a way that it would serve the interests of the widest group of scholars possible. The data base being created will arguably be the richest data base available to public law scholars anywhere in the world.

The data is archived at the ICPSR in three forms: an SPSS file, a SAS file, and an ASCII file (i.e., raw data). Users should select the format that will be easiest for them to utilize. In the variable list below, the acronym listed after the variable number represents the variable name as it appears in both the SPSS and SAS versions of the data. The ASCII file is provided in a fixed column, rectangular format with a logical record length of 609. The size of the data base in its ASCII version is slightly over ten megabytes. The column location of each variable in its ASCII format is provided in the detailed description of each variable that follows the variable list (Note that in the list below the variables are not listed in their column order).

Files Distributed

The complete data base will be available in three files:
SAS2588.SD2   a SAS data file
DAT2588.asc   an ASCII raw data file
SPSS2588.sav   an SPSS data file

The documentation for the data base will be provided in a wordperfect 5.1 file, denoted as:
DOCUMENT.DAT
The word perfect file was produced with a "Courier" 12 point font.

The data presented in Appendix 5, the number of cases decided with published opinions for each circuit/year (i.e., the data to use for the weighting of variables for analysis) is provided in an ASCII (i.e., raw data) file called:
CIRCYR.ASC

Sampling and Weighting

The sampling for Phase 1 was designed to facilitate two important types of analyses which are largely absent from the literature on appellate courts in the United States. First, the sampling was designed to encourage longitudinal analyses of significant time periods. In addition, the data base was designed to encourage examination of similarities and differences among the circuits. The role of circuits as institutional features of the courts of appeals and the role of circuit law in shaping the decisions of the courts has received little prior attention. In order to achieve these goals, the sampling unit chosen was the circuit/year. The universe of cases for each circuit/year was defined as all decisions reported with opinions published in the Federal Reporter for a given circuit in a single calendar year. To be counted as a published opinion the decision must announce a disposition of the case (e.g., affirmed, remanded, dismissed) and must state at least one reason for the decision. If a decision met these criteria, it was included in the universe of cases to be coded regardless of the form of the decision. Thus, the data base includes some decisions denoted as "per curiam" opinions and some listed as "memorandum" decisions. Decisions coded in the database range from those with one sentence opinions (e.g., "The decision of the district court is reversed on the authority of Furman v Georgia") to en banc decisions with multiple dissents and opinions of over 50 pages in length. There are 707 circuit/years represented in Phase 1.

For each circuit/year from 1961 thru 1988, a random sample of 30 cases was selected. For each circuit/year from 1925 thru 1960,

a random sample of 15 cases was selected. Since the total number
of cases in the 707 circuit/years varies widely, the total sample
of cases in Phase 1 is **not** a random sample of all appeals court
decisions from 1925-1988. To analyze a random sample for the
entire database, users should consult the table of weights in
Appendix 5 and weight each circuit year according to the proportion
of the universe of cases contained in the particular circuit/year.
The Table of weights in Appendix 5 provides the total number of
decisions of the circuit for a given calendar year that were
reported with published decisions. These data can be used to
create weight variables to approximate a random sample for whatever
portion of the database is used in a particular analysis. For
example, suppose one wanted to know what proportion of all appeals
court decisions in 1925 affirmed the decision appealed. Using the
data from Appendix 5 we could construct the following table to
assist the analysis:

circuit	sample of circuit # cases	proportion	universe of circuit # cases	proportion	weight
01	15	.1	095	.049	0.49
02	15	.1	329	.170	1.70
03	15	.1	116	.060	0.60
04	15	.1	099	.051	0.51
05	15	.1	175	.091	0.91
06	15	.1	222	.115	1.15
07	15	.1	081	.042	0.42
08	15	.1	330	.171	1.71
09	15	.1	289	.150	1.50
DC	15	.1	196	.101	1.01
total	150	1.0	1932	1.0	

In this example, column two reflects the fact that for 1925,
a random sample of 15 cases was selected for each circuit. Since
there were only ten circuits in 1925, the proportion of the sample
for the year 1925 is .1 for each circuit (in 1988, when there were
12 circuits the proportion of the sample from each circuit will be
.083). The fourth column in the table (cases in universe) is taken
directly from the total number of published decisions for each
circuit year reported in Appendix 5. The figures in column 5
(proportion in circuit) are derived by taking the total number of
cases in a given circuit for 1925 (column 4) and dividing it by the

total number of cases from all circuits for 1925 (1932). To obtain
the value for the weight for each circuit, the value in column 5
(proportion of cases in the universe) is divided by the figure in
column 3 (proportion of the sample in the universe in the given
circuit year).   Thus, to estimate what the frequency of a given
variable (in this example, the variable TREAT) would be in a random
sample of all cases decided in 1925, each case from the First
Circuit should be weighted as 0.49 of a case, each case from the
Second Circuit counted as 1.70 cases, etc.

Reliability Analysis

The detailed description of variables that follows the
variable list below also reports the results of an anlysis of
intercoder reliability performed before the data base was released.
To check the reliability of the coding, a random sample of 250
cases was selected from the 15,315 cases in the data base. This
sample of 250 cases was then independently coded by a second coder
and the results of the two codings were compared. Three measures
of reliability are reported. First, the simple rate of agreement
(expressed as a percentage) between the code assigned by the first
coder and the code assigned by the second coder is reported. In
addition, two bivariate measures of association are reported: gamma
and Kendall's tau-c. Kendall's tau-c is most appropriate for
variables that have an ordinal level of measurement. Therefore,
users should exercise caution in interpreting the meaning of this
statistic for variables that are not ordinal. Nevertheless, for
some of the variables that can take many values (e.g., CASETYP1),
even though the values of the variable are not completely ordinal,
many of the values that are close to each other are more similar to
each other than they are to values that are numerically distant
from them. For such variables, high values of tau will indicate
that many of the disagreements in coding were between values that
were numerically close.
A few of the variables have rates of agreement that are very
high (e.g., above 96%) but still have low or even negative values
of gamma and/or tau. All of these variables have highly skewed
distributions. The high rates of agreements indicate that for most
cases both coders agreed that the variable was in its modal value
(typically these were issue variables with a modal value of zero,
which indicated that the issue was not discussed in the case) but
in the small number of cases in which one of the coders felt that
the variable did not fall into the modal category, the second coder
generally disagreed.
No reliability statistics are reported for the codes and votes
of judges 4 through 15 because no en banc cases were in the
reliability sample.

<u>VARIABLE LIST</u>

The variable list that follows is organized by topical categories of variables. The description of variables that follows proceeds in the same order. The acronym associated with each variable is the variable name contained in both the SAS and SPSS versions of the database. A list of variables arranged alphabetically by acronym is provided in Appendix 1. Appendix 1 also provides the location (i.e., page number) in the documentation where the detailed description of the variable is provided. Appendix 2 provides a list of variables in the order in which they appear in the input statement for the ASCII version of the database.

BASIC CASE CHARACTERISTICS

A. General description

1. CASENUM   case identification
2. YEAR   year of decision
3. MONTH   month of decision
4. DAY   day of decision
5. CITE   citation in <u>Federal Reporter</u>
6. VOL   volume in which case located
7. BEGINPG   page number of 1st page of case
8. ENDOPIN   page number of last page of majority opinion
9. ENDPAGE   page number of last page of all opinions in case
10. DOCNUM   docket number of first case decided by the opinion
11. METHOD   nature of appeals court decision (e.g., 1st decision
                    by 3 judge panel, en banc)

B. History and Nature of Case

12. CIRCUIT   circuit of court
13. STATE   state of origin of case
14. DISTRICT   district of origin of case
15. ORIGIN   type of court or agency that made original decision
16. SOURCE   forum from which decision appealed
17. DISTJUDG   ID of district judge (if any) deciding case below
18. APPLFROM   type of district court final judgment (if any)
                    appealed from
19. ADMINREV   ID of federal regulatory agency (if any) the case
                    was appealed from
20. PRIORPUB   citation (if any) to prior published opinion in
                    district court
21. OPINSTAT   opinion status of decision
22. CLASSACT   was case a class action?
23. CROSSAPP   were there cross appeals ?

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24. SANCTION     were sanctions imposed ?
25. INITIATE     party initiating appeal (e.g., plaintiff, defendant,
                     intervenor)
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PARTICIPANTS

A. Appellants

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26. NUMAPPEL     total number of appellants
27. APPNATPR     number of appellants who were natural persons
28. APPBUS       number of appellants who were private businesses
29. APPNONP      number of appellants who were non-profit groups
30. APPFED       number of appellants who were federal government
                     agencies
31. APPSUBST     number of appellants who were sub-state governments
32. APPSTATE     number of appellants who were state government
                     agencies
33. APPFIDUC     number of appellants who were fiduciaries or
                     trustees
34. APP_STID     state of appellant (if appellant is state or local
                     govt)
35. GENAPEL1     general classification of 1st appellant
36. BANK_AP1     was first appellant bankrupt ?
37. APPEL1       detailed nature of 1st listed appellant
38. GENAPEL2     general classification of 2nd appellant
39. BANK_AP2     was second appellant bankrupt ?

40. APPEL2       detailed nature of 2nd listed appellant whose code
                     is not identical to the code of the first
                     appellant

41. REALAPP      are the appellants coded in var 37 and var 40 the
                     real parties in this case ?
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B. Respondents

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42. NUMRESP      total number of respondents
43. R_NATPR      number of respondents who were natural persons
44. R_BUS        number of respondents who were private businesses
45. R_NONP       number of respondents who were non-profit groups
46. R_FED        number of respondents who were federal government
                     agencies
47. R_SUBST      number of respondents who were sub-state governments
48. R_STATE      number of respondents who were state government
                     agencies
49. R_FIDUC      number of respondents who were fiduciaries or
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                       trustees
50. R_STID     state of respondent (if respondent is state or local
                       govt)
51. GENRESP1   general classification of 1st respondent
52. BANK_R1    was first respondent bankrupt ?
53. RESPOND1   detailed nature of 1st listed respondent
54. GENRESP2   general classification of 2nd respondent
55. BANK_R2    was second respondent bankrupt ?
56. RESPOND2   detailed nature of 2nd listed respondent whose code
                       is not identical to the code of the first
                       respondent
57. REALRESP   are the respondents coded in field 53 and
                       field 56 the real parties in this case ?
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C. Other Participants

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58. COUNSEL1   counsel for appellant
59. COUNSEL2   counsel for respondent
60. AMICUS     number of amicus curiae briefs filed
61. INTERVEN   was there an intervenor ?
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ISSUES CODING

A. Basic Nature of Issue and Decision

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62. CASETYP1   first case type - substantive policy (analogous to
                       Spaeth issue codes)
63. GENISS     eight summary issue categories based on CASETYP1
64. DIRECT1    directionality of decision on 1st case type
65. CASETYP2   second case type
66. DIRECT2    directionality of decision on 2nd case type
67. TREAT      treatment of decision below by appeals court
68. MAJVOTES   number of majority votes
69. DISSENT    number of dissenting votes
70. CONCUR     number of concurrences
71. HABEAS     was this a habeas corpus case ?
72. DECUNCON   was law or adminstrative action declared
               unconstitutional ?
73. CONSTIT    was there an issue about the constitutionality of a
                       law or administrative action ?
74. FEDLAW     did the court engage in statutory interpretation ?
75. PROCEDUR   was there an interpretation of precedent that did
                       not involve statutory or constitutional
                       interpretation ?
76. TYPEISS    general nature of proceedings (criminal, civil-
                       government, civil - private, diversity)
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B. Most Frequently Cited Constitutional Provisions, Statutes, and Procedural Rules

77. CONST1   constitutional provision most frequently cited in headnotes
78. CONST2   constitutional provision 2nd most frequently cited in headnotes
79. USC1   title of US Code most frequently cited in headnotes
80. USC1SECT   section of USC1 most frequently cited in headnotes
81. USC2   title of US Code 2nd most frequently cited in headnotes
82. USC2SECT   section of USC2 most frequently cited in headnotes
83. CIVPROC1   Federal Rule of Civil Procedure most frequently cited in headnotes
84. CIVPROC2   Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 2nd most frequently cited in headnotes
85. CRMPROC1   Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure most frequently cited in headnotes
86. CRMPROC2   Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 2nd most frequently cited in headnotes

C. Threshhold issues

87. JURIS   was there a jurisdiction issue ?
88. STATECL   was there an issue about failure to state a claim ?
89. STANDING   was there an issue about standing ?
90. MOOTNESS   was there an issue about mootness ?
91. EXHAUST   was there an issue about ripeness or failure to exhaust administrative remedies ?
92. TIMELY   was there an issue about whether litigants complied with a rule about timeliness, filing fees, or statutes of limitation ?
93. IMMUNITY   was there an issue about governmental immunity ?
94. FRIVOL   was there an issue about whether the case was frivolous ?
95. POLQUEST   was there an issue about the political question doctrine ?

96. OTHTHRES   was there some other threshhold issue at the trial level ?
97. LATE   was there an issue relating to the timeliness of the appeal ?
98. FRIVAPP   was there an allegation that the appeal was frivolous ?
99. OTHAPPTH   was there some other threshhold issue at the appellate level ?

D. Criminal issues (for each of the issues below, the coding

captures whether the issue was discussed in the opinion and if so whether the resolution of the issue favored the appellant or the respondent)

100.	PREJUD	prejudicial conduct by prosecutor
101.	INSANE	insanity defense
102.	IMPROPER	improper influence on jury
103.	JURYINST	jury instructions
104.	OTHJURY	other issues relating to juries
105.	DEATHPEN	death penalty
106.	SENTENCE	issue relating to sentence other than death penalty
107.	INDICT	was indictment defective
108.	CONFESS	admissibility of confession or incriminating statement
109.	SEARCH	admissibility of evidence from search or seizure
110.	OTHADMIS	admissibility of evidence other than search or confession
111.	PLEA	issue relating to plea bargaining
112.	COUNSEL	ineffective counsel
113.	RTCOUNS	right to counsel
114.	SUFFIC	sufficiency of evidence
115.	INDIGENT	violation of rights of indigent
116.	ENTRAP	entrapment
117.	PROCDIS	dismissal by district court on procedural grounds
118.	OTHCRIM	other criminal issue

E. Civil Law Issues

119.	DUEPROC	due process
120.	EXECORD	interpretation of executive order or administrative regulation
121.	STPOLICY	interpretation of state or local law, executive order or administrative regulation
122.	WEIGHTEV	interpretation of weight of evidence issues
123.	PRETRIAL	trial court rulings on pre-trial procedure, (but not motions for summary judgment or discovery which are covered in separate variables - see fields 130 & 135)
124.	TRIALPRO	court rulings on trial procedure
125.	POST_TRL	post-trial procedures and motions (including court costs and motions to set aside jury decisions)
126.	ATTYFEE	attorney's fees
127.	JUDGDISC	abuse of discretion by trial judge
128.	ALTDISP	issue relating to alternative dispute resolution process (includes ADR, settlement conference, mediation, arbitration)
129.	INJUNCT	validity or appropriateness of injunction
130.	SUMMARY	summary judgment
131.	FEDVST	conflict of laws or dispute over whether federal vs

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                        state law governs
132. FOREIGN    conflict  over  whether  foreign  or  domestic law
                        applies
133. INT_LAW    application of international law
134. ST_V_ST    conflict over which state's laws apply
135. DISCOVER   conflict over discovery procedures
136. OTHCIVIL   other civil law issue
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F. Civil Law Issues Involving Government Actors, Administrative Law

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137. SUBEVID    substantial evidence doctrine
138. DENOVO     use of standard of review, "de novo on facts"
139. ERRON      clearly erroneous standard
140. CAPRIC     arbitrary or capricious standard
141. ABUSEDIS   should court defer to agency discretion ?
142. JUDREV     conflict  over  whether agency decision was subject
                        to judicial review ?
143. GENSTAND   did  agency  articulate  the  appropriate general
                        standard ?
144. NOTICE     did agency give proper notice ?
145. ALJ        did  court  support  decision of administrative law
                        judge ?
146. AGEN_ACQ   issue related to agency acquisition of information
147. FREEINFO   administrative  denial  of  information  to those
                        requesting it, freedom of information, sunshine
                        laws
148. COMMENT    did agency give proper opportunity to comment ?
149. RECORD     did agency fail to develop an adequate record ?
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G. Diversity Issues

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150. DIVERSE    were the parties truly diverse ?
151. WHLAWS     which state's laws should govern dispute ?
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JUDGES AND VOTES

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160. CODEJ1     code for the judge who wrote the court opinion
161. CODEJ2     code for 2nd judge on panel
162. J2VOTE1    vote of 2nd judge on 1st case type
163. J2VOTE2    vote of 2nd judge on 2nd case type
164. J2MAJ1     was 2nd judge in majority on 1st case type ?
165. J2MAJ2     was 2nd judge in majority on 2nd case type ?
166. CODEJ3     code for 3rd judge on panel
167. J3VOTE1    vote of 3rd judge on 1st case type
168. J3VOTE2    vote of 3rd judge on 2nd case type
169. J3MAJ1     was 3rd judge in majority on 1st case type ?
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170.  J3MAJ2     was 3rd judge in majority on 2nd case type ?
171.  CODEJ4     code for 4th judge on panel
172.  J4VOTE1    vote of 4th judge on 1st case type
173.  J4VOTE2    vote of 4th judge on 2nd case type
174.  J4MAJ1     was 4th judge in majority on 1st case type ?
175.  J4MAJ2     was 4th judge in majority on 2nd case type ?
176.  CODEJ5     code for 5th judge on panel
177.  J5VOTE1    vote of 5th judge on 1st case type
178.  J5VOTE2    vote of 5th judge on 2nd case type
179.  J5MAJ1     was 5th judge in majority on 1st case type ?
180.  J5MAJ2     was 5th judge in majority on 2nd case type ?
  .
  .
  .
225.  CODEJ15    code for 15th judge on panel
226.  J15VOTE1   vote of 15th judge on 1st case type
227.  J15VOTE2   vote of 15th judge on 2nd case type
228.  1J5MAJ1    was 15th judge in majority on 1st case type ?
229.  J15MAJ2    was 15th judge in majority on 2nd case type ?
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DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLES

BASIC CASE CHARACTERISTICS

A. General description

Field 1

CASENUM
     5 columns wide (1-5)
     numeric

     This field represents a simple unique identifier for each case, beginning with 1 for the first case coded from 1988 and proceeding consecutively to 15,315 for the last case coded from 1925.
_____

Fields 2-4

YEAR
     4 columns wide (16-19)
     numeric

MONTH
     2 columns wide (20-21)
     numeric

DAY
     2 columns wide (22-23)
     numeric

     These variables record the date on which the decision was announced. If only one date was listed in the syllabus of the case and the date was not described, it was assumed to be the decision date.
_____

CITE
     9 columns wide (25-33)
     alphanumeric
VOL
     4 columns wide (25-28)
     numeric
BEGINPG
     4 columns wide (30-33)
     numeric

     These variables record the citation of the case. The format
of the variable CITE is: 4 digit volume number, slash, 4 digit page
number. In the ASCII version, the variables are zero filled. All
references are to the second series of the Federal Reporter. Thus,
for the case cited as 123 F2nd 52, the variables would have the
following values: CITE = 0123\0052, VOL = 0123, BEGINPG = 0052.
BEGINPG is the page on which the case begins in the Federal
Reporter.

_____

ENDOPIN
     4 columns wide (34-37)
     numeric

_____

Reliability:
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 95.2%
     Gamma: 1.00
     Kendall's Tau-b: 1.00

_____

ENDPAGE
     4 columns wide (39-42)
     numeric

_____

Reliability:
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 96.4%
     Gamma: 1.00
     Kendall's Tau-b: 1.00

_____

     These variables indicate the last page of the opinion of the
court (i.e., the majority opinion) and the last page in the case

(e.g., the last page of a dissenting or concurring opinion). These two variables will generally be the same in decisions with no dissents and no concurrences. However, ENDPAGE may also be greater than ENDOPIN because there is an appendix or some memorandum at the end of the majority opinion.

———————————————————

Field 10

DOCNUM
     8 columns wide (44-51)
     alphanumeric

———————————————————————————————
Reliability:
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 94.8%
     Gamma: .99
     Kendall's Tau-b: .99
———————————————————————————————

This variable lists the docket number of the case coded. For opinions that resolved more than one docket number, the first docket number listed is coded. Unfortunately, the appeals courts have not provided a consistent format for reporting docket numbers. Most frequently, the format listed in the Federal Reporter is: "2 digit year, hyphen, 4 digit id number" (note that the year is presumably the year in which the case was docketed, which may be earlier than the year of the decision date). But this format is not uniformly followed, especially in the earlier years of the data base when a single unhyphenated number (of up to 5 digits) may be listed.
     The format followed for the database was designed to provide a standardized form that was compatible with the data base maintained by the Administrative Office of the Courts (to facilitate users who wished to merge this database with the AO data). Following the AO format, DOCNUM has the format: 2 digit year, zero, 5 digit number. If the docket number listed in the Federal Reporter does not have a 2 digit designation for year, we inserted the year of the decision as the first two digits. For example, a recent case listed in F2nd as: "88-1234" would be recorded in the database as "88001234". Alternatively, a case decided in 1933 with a docket number of "12345" in F2nd would be coded as "33012345".

———————————————————

METHOD
     1 column wide (57)
     numeric

Reliability:
       Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 91.2%
       Gamma: .71
       Kendall's Tau-b: .25

     This variable records the nature of the proceeding in the court of appeals for the particular citation selected for the random sample. In effect, this variable records something of the legal history of the case, indicating whether there had been prior appellate court proceeding on the same case prior to the decision currently coded. The variable takes the following values:

     1 = decided by panel for first time (no indication of re-hearing or remand).
     2 = decided by panel after re-hearing (i.e., this is the second time this case has been heard by this same panel).
     3 = decided by panel after remand from Supreme Court
     4 = decided by court en banc, after single panel decision
     5 = decided by court en banc, after multiple panel decisions
     6 = decided by court en banc, no prior panel decisions
     7 = decided by panel after remand to lower court (e.g., an earlier decision of the court of appeals remanded the case back to the district court which made another decision. That second decision of the district court is now before the court of appeals on appeal).
     8 = other
     9 = not ascertained

Note:
     i) coders generally assumed that the case had been decided by the panel for the first time if there was no indication to the contrary in the opinion.
     ii) the opinion usually, but not always explicitly indicates when a decision was made "en banc" (though the spelling of "en banc" varies). However, if more than 3 judges were listed as participating in the decision, the decision was coded as enbanc even if there was no explicit description of the proceeding as en banc.

B. History and Nature of Case

Field 12

CIRCUIT
2 columns wide (59-60)
numeric

Reliability:
Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 100%
Gamma: 1.00
Kendall's Tau-b: 1.00

This field records the circuit of the court that decided the case. The District of Columbia circuit is coded as 00 and all other circuits by their number (e.g., the Second Circuit is 02).

Field 13

STATE
2 columns wide (62-63)
numeric

Reliability:
Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 97.6%
Gamma: .97
Kendall's Tau-b: .97

This field records the state or territory in which the case was first heard. If the case began in the federal district court, it is the state of that district court. If it is a habeas corpus case, it is the state of the state court that first heard the case. If the case originated in a federal administrative agency, the variable is coded as "not applicable." States were assigned a two digit number in alphabetical order. The variable takes the following values:

    00 not determined
    01 Alabama
    02 Alaska
    03 Arizona

```
04 Arkansas
05 California
06 Colorado
07 Connecticut
08 Delaware
09 Florida
10 Georgia
11 Hawaii
12 Idaho
13 Illinois
14 Indiana
15 Iowa
16 Kansas
17 Kentucky
18 Louisiana
19 Maine
20 Maryland
21 Massachussets
22 Michigan
23 Minnesota
24 Mississippi
25 Missouri
26 Montana
27 Nebraska
28 Nevada
29 New Hampshire
30 New Jersey
31 New Mexico
32 New York
33 North Carolina
34 North Dakota
35 Ohio
36 Oklahoma
37 Oregon
38 Pennsylvania
39 Rhode Island
40 South Carolina
41 South Dakota
42 Tennessee
43 Texas
44 Utah
45 Vermont
46 Virginia
47 Washington
48 West Virginia
49 Wisconsin
50 Wyoming
51 Virgin Island
52 Puerto Rico
```

53 District of Columbia
        54 Guam
        55 not applicable - case from court other than US District
Court or state court (e.g., appealed from regulatory agency)
        56 Panama Canal Zone
_____

                            Field 14
DISTRICT
        1 column wide (65)
        numeric

        _____
        Reliability:
              Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 94.4%
              Gamma: .93
              Kendall's Tau-b: .91
        _____

        For all cases that were appealed to the courts of appeals from
the federal district court, this variable records which district in
the state the case came from. Thus, to identify a particular
district court of interest, one would have to combine this variable
with the preceeding variable (STATE). For cases that did not come
from a federal district court, the variable is coded as not
applicable. The variable takes the following values:
                    0 = not applicable - not in district court
                    1 = eastern
                    2 = western
                    3 = central
                    4 = middle
                    5 = southern
                    6 = northern
                    7 = whole state is one judicial district
                    8 = not ascertained

_____

ORIGIN
     1 column wide (67)
     numeric

     _____
     Reliability:
          Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 83.2%
          Gamma: .87
          Kendall's Tau-b: .70
     _____

     This field records the type of court which made the original
decision (cases removed from a state court are coded as originating
in federal district court).   The variable takes the following
values:

     1 = federal district court (single judge)
     2 = 3 judge district court
     3 = state court (includes habeas corpus petitions
          after conviction in state court; also includes petitions
          from courts of territories other than the U.S. District
          Courts)
     4 = bankruptcy court, referee in bankruptcy, special master
     5 = federal magistrate
     6 = originated in federal administrative agency
     7 = special DC court (i.e., not US District Court for DC)
     8 = other (e.g., Tax Court, a court martial)
     9 = not ascertained
_____

SOURCE

    2 columns wide (69-70)
    numeric

_____
Reliability:
      Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 94.8%
      Gamma: .96
      Kendall's Tau-b: .86

_____

    This field identifies the forum that heard this case immediately before the case came to the court of appeals. Note that often the SOURCE and ORIGIN will be the same. The variable takes the following values:

         1 = federal district court (single judge)
         2 = 3 judge district court
         3 = state court
         4 = bankruptcy court or referee in bankruptcy
         5 = federal magistrate
         6 = federal administrative agency
         7 = Court of Customs & Patent Appeals
         8 = Court of Claims
         9 = Court of Military Appeals
       10 = Tax Court or Tax Board
       11 = administrative law judge
       12 = U.S. Supreme Court (remand)
        13 = special DC court (i.e., not the US District
             Court for DC)
       14 = earlier appeals court panel
       15 = other
       16 = not ascertained

_____

DISTJUDG
     6 columns wide (72-77)
     numeric

```
_____
Reliability:
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 94.8%
     Gamma:                        .94
     Kendall's Tau-b:              .94
_____
```

     This field identifies the federal district court judge (if
any) that heard the case in the original trial. See the separate
list of district judge codes in Appendix 4 for the identity of the
district judge. The variable takes the value "99999" if the name
of the district judge could not be ascertained.
_____

APPLFROM
      2 columns wide (79-80)
      numeric

      _____
      Reliability:
            Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 90.0%
            Gamma: .92
            Kendall's Tau-b: .87
      _____

      This field records the type of district court decision or
judgment appealed from (i.e., the nature of the decision below in
the district court). If there was no prior district court action,
the variable is coded as not applicable. The variable takes the
following values:

      1 = trial (either jury or bench trial)
      2 = injunction or denial of injunction or stay of injunction
      3 = summary judgment or denial of summary judgment
      4 = guilty plea or denial of motion to withdraw plea
      5 = dismissal (include dismissal of petition for habeas
corpus)
      6 = appeals of post judgment orders (e.g., attorneys' fees,
costs, damages, JNOV - judgment nothwithstanding the verdict)
      7 = appeal of post settlement orders
      8 = not a final judgment: interlocutory appeal
      9 = not a final judgment : mandamus
      10 = other (e.g., pre-trial orders, rulings on motions,
directed verdicts) or could not determine nature of final judgment.
      11 = does not fit any of the above categories, but opinion
              mentions a "trial judge"
      12 = not applicable (e.g., decision below was by a federal
administrative agency, tax court)
_____

ADMINREV
     2 columns wide (82-83)
     numeric

```
 _____
 Reliability:
       Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 97.6%
       Gamma:                        .98
       Kendall's Tau-b:              .86
 _____
```

     This field records the federal agency (if any) whose decision
was reviewed by the court of appeals. If there was no prior agency
action, the variable is coded as not applicable. The variable
takes the following values:

         1 = Benefits Review Board
         2 = Civil Aeronautics Board
         3 = Civil Service Commission
         4 = Federal Communications Commission
         5 = Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
         6 = Federal Power Commission
         7 = Federal Maritime Commission
         8 = Federal Trade Commission
         9 = Interstate Commerce Commission
        10 = National Labor Relations Board
        11 = Atomic Energy Commission
        12 = Nuclear Regulatory Commission
        13 = Securities & Exchange Commission
        14 = other federal agency
        15 = not ascertained or not applicable
_____

PRIORPUB
     10 columns wide (85-94)
     alphanumeric

<u>Reliability:</u>
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 100%
     Gamma: .92
     Kendall's Tau-b: .69

     This field records the citation of the most recent (if any) published opinion of some other court or a prior decision of the courts of appeals for this same case. If there was no prior published opinion, the field will be treated as a missing value. Each citation takes the following form: a numeric volume number, followed by an alphanumeric abbreviation of the reporter, followed by a numeric page number on which the decision starts. The following were the most frequently used abbreviations for reporters:

     FS   Federal Supplement
     F2nd Federal Reporter, 2nd series
     TC   Tax Court
     SC   United States Supreme Court
     BR   Bankruptcy Court
     FRD Federal Rules Decisions

     All other abbreviations that appear use the format of the Blue Book of the Uniform System of Citation.

OPINSTAT

    1 column wide (96)
    numeric

Reliability:
    Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 96.4%
    Gamma: .99
    Kendall's Tau-b: .89

This field records whether there was an opinion in which the opinion writer was identified or whether the opinion was per curiam. The variable takes the following values:

        1= signed, with reasons
        2= per curiam, with reasons
        9=not ascertained

_____

CLASSACT

    1 column wide (101)
    numeric

Reliability:
    Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 100%
    Gamma: 1.00
    Kendall's Tau-b: 1.00

This field is a dummy variable that records whether the case was described in the opinion as a class action suit. The variable takes the following values:

    0 = the opinion does not indicate that this was a class action suit
    1 = the opinion specifically indicates that the action was filed as a representative of a class or of "all others similarly situated."

_____

CROSSAPP

     1 column wide (103)
     numeric

```
_____
Reliability:
      Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 95.2%
      Gamma:                        .99
      Kendall's Tau-b:              .66
_____
```

     This field is a dummy variable that records whether there were cross appeals from the decision below to the court of appeals that were consolidated in the present case. The variable takes the following values:
     0=no cross appeals
     1=yes, cross appeals were filed
     2=not ascertained

_____

SANCTION

     1 column wide (120)
     numeric

```
_____
Reliability:
      Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 100%
      Gamma:                        1.0
      Kendall's Tau-b:              1.0
_____
```

     This field records whether there were sanctions imposed on one of the litigants by the court of appeals. The variable takes the following values:

     0 = no sanctions
     1 = sanctions imposed on appellant
     2 = sanctions imposed on respondent
     3 = sanctions imposed on both appellant and respondent
     4 = not ascertained

_____

INITIATE
     1 column wide (126)
     numeric

_____
Reliability:
        Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 92.4%
        Gamma: .90
        Kendall's Tau-b: .83
_____

     This field records which of the parties below initiated the
appeal. For cases with cross appeals or multiple docket numbers,
if the opinion does not explicitly indicate which appeal was filed
first, the coding assumes that the first litigant listed as the
"appellant" or "petitioner" was the first to file the appeal. In
federal habeas corpus petitions, the prisoner is considered to be
the plaintiff for purposes of this variable. The variable takes the
following values:
                    1 = original plaintiff
                    2 = original defendant
                    3 = federal agency representing plaintiff
                    4 = federal agency representing defendant
                    5 = intervenor
                    8 = not applicable
                    9 = not ascertained
_____

PARTICIPANTS
     **Note: for fields 27-58, intervenors who participated as
parties at the courts of appeals are counted as either appellants
or respondents when it could be determined whose position they
supported. For example, if there were two plaintiffs who lost in
district court, appealed, and were joined by four intervenors who
also asked the court of appeals to reverse the district court, the
number of appellants was coded as six. Field 61 records whether or
not any of the parties were intervenors**

A. Appellants

     In some cases there is some confusion over who should be
listed as the appellant and who as the respondent. This confusion
is primarily the result of the presence of multiple docket numbers
consolidated into a single appeal that is disposed of by a single
opinion. Most frequently, this occurs when there are cross appeals

and/or when one litigant sued (or was sued by) multiple litigants that were originally filed in district court as separate actions. The coding rule followed in such cases was to go strictly by the designation provided in the title of the case. The first person listed in the title as the appellant was coded as the appellant even if they subsequently appeared in a second docket number as the respondent and regardless of who was characterized as the appellant in the opinion.

     To clarify the coding conventions, consider the following hypothetical case in which the US Justice Department sues a labor union to strike down a racially discriminatory seniority system and the corporation (siding with the position of its union) simultaneously sues the government to get an injunction to block enforcement of the relevant civil rights law. From a district court decision that consolidated the two suits and declared the seniority system illegal but refused to impose financial penalties on the union, the corporation appeals and the government and union file cross appeals from the decision in the suit brought by the government. Assume the case was listed in the Federal Reporter as follows:

     United States of America,
          Plaintiff, Appellant
                v
     International Brotherhood of Widget Workers,AFL-CIO
          Defendant, Appellee.

     International Brotherhood of Widget Workers,AFL-CIO
          Defendants, Cross-appellants
                v
     United States of America.

     Widgets, Inc. & Susan Kuersten Sheehan, President & Chairman
     of the Board
          Plaintiff, Appellants,
                v
     United States of America,
          Defendant, Appellee.

     This case would be coded as follows:
Appellant = United States
Respondents= International Brotherhood of Widget Workers
          Widgets, Inc.
NUMAPPEL = 1
APPFED=1
NUMRESP=3
R_BUS=2
R_NONP=1
APPEL1=31010
RESPOND1=21006

```
RESPOND2=14400
```
_____

NUMAPPEL
     3 columns wide (130-132)
     numeric

_____
Reliability:
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 96.8%
     Gamma: .98
     Kendall's Tau-b: .95

_____

     This field records the total number of appellants in the case.
If the total number cannot be determined (e.g., if the appellant is
listed as "Smith, et. al." and the opinion does not specify who is
included in the "et.al.") then 99 is recorded. This variable was
directly recorded by the coders - it was not generated by taking
the sum of the next seven variables that record the number of
appellants falling into seven specific categories. The value for
this variable sometimes does not equal the sum of the next seven
variables. The most common reasons that NUMAPPEL does not equal
the sum of the specific categories (in approximate order of
frequency) are: a) NUMAPPEL will equal 99 whenever any one of the
next seven variables equals 99; b) there is an error in one of the
eight variables; 3) there were appellants who did not fit any of
the specific categories (e.g., the first appellant is an Indian
tribe, APPEL1 = 82001).
_____

                          Fields 27 - 34

APPNATPR (Natural Persons)
     3 columns wide (134-136)
     numeric

_____
Reliability:
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 94.4%
     Gamma: .94
     Kendall's Tau-b: .89

_____

```
APPBUS      (Business)
     3 columns wide (138-140)
     numeric


          _____
          Reliability:
               Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 92.8%
               Gamma:                        .93
               Kendall's Tau-b:              .84
          _____




APPNONP     (groups & associations)
     3 columns wide (142-144)
     numeric


          _____
          Reliability:
               Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 96.8%
               Gamma:                        .97
               Kendall's Tau-b:              .67
          _____




APPFED      (federal government)
     3 columns wide (146-148)
     numeric


          _____
          Reliability:
               Rate of Intercoder Agreement: .99
               Gamma:                        1.00
               Kendall's Tau-b:              .97
          _____




APPSUBST    (substate government)
     3 columns wide (150-152)
     numeric


          _____
          Reliability:
               Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 100%
               Gamma:                        1.00
```

```
             Kendall's Tau-b:                   1.00
     _____


APPSTATE   (state government)
     3 columns wide (154-156)
     numeric


          _____
          Reliability:
                Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 99.6%
                Gamma:                        1.00
                Kendall's Tau-b:               .99
          _____



APPFIDUC   (fiduciaries)
     3 columns wide (158-160)
     numeric


          _____
          Reliability:
                Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 97.2%
                Gamma:                         .97
                Kendall's Tau-b:               .73
          _____
```

The structure of each field in this group is the same as the structure of the preceeding variable (NUMAPPEL). Each field records the number of appellants in the present case that fell into the designated general category of appellants. If the total number cannot be determined (e.g., if the appellant is listed as "Smith, et. al." and the opinion does not specify who is included in the "et.al.") then 99 is recorded in the category (in this example APPNATPR=99). The types of appellants recorded in each field are as follows:

    APPNATPR = natural persons
    APPBUS = private business and its executives
    APPNONP = groups and associations
    APPFED = the federal government, its agencies, and officials
    APPSUBST = sub-state governments, their agencies, and officials
    APPSTATE = state governments, their agencies, and officials
    APPFIDUC = fiduciaries

Note that if an individual is listed by name, but their appearance in the case is as a government official, then they are counted as a government rather than as a private person. For example, in the case "Billy Jones & Alfredo Ruiz v Joe Smith" where

Smith is a state prisoner who brought a civil rights suit against two of the wardens in the prison (Jones & Ruiz), the following values would be coded: APPNATPR=0 and APPSTATE=2. A similar logic is applied to businesses and associations. Officers of a company or association whose role in the case is as a representative of their company or association are coded as being a business or association rather than as a natural person. However, employees of a business or a government who are suing their employer are coded as natural persons. Likewise, employees who are charged with criminal conduct for action that was contrary to the company's policies are considered natural persons.

If the title of a case listed a corporation by name and then listed the names of two individuals that the opinion indicated were top officers of the same corporation as the appellants, then the number of appellants was coded as three and all three were coded as a business (with the identical detailed code). Similar logic was applied when government officials or officers of an association were listed by name.

_____

Field 34

APP_STID
     2 columns wide (162-163)
     numeric

_____
Reliability:
        Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 98.0%
        Gamma: .99
        Kendall's Tau-b: .81
_____

This field uses the numerical codes for the states (see field 13, STATE, for a listing of the codes) to indicate the state of the first listed state or local government agency that is an appellant.

_____

GENAPEL1

1 column wide (166)
numeric

Reliability:
Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 96.8%
Gamma: .97
Kendall's Tau-b: .94

This field reports the coding of the first listed appellant. The 9 categories are the same as the first digit of the detailed coding of the appellants (Note that fields 38, GENAPEL2; 51, GENRESP1; and 54, GENRESP2 use the same categories. The variable takes the following values:

1 = private business (including criminal enterprises)
2 = private organization or association
3 = federal government (includes DC)
4 = sub-state government (e.g., county, local, special district)
5 = state government (includes territories & commonwealths)
6 = government - level not ascertained
7 = natural person (excludes persons named in their official capacity or who appear because of a role in a private organization)
8 = miscellaneous
9 = not ascertained

BANK_AP1
    1 column wide (165)
    numeric

_____
Reliability:
        Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 98.0%
        Gamma: .97
        Kendall's Tau-b: .31
_____

    This field records a dichotomous variable to indicate whether or not the first listed appellant is bankrupt. If there is no indication of whether or not the appellant is bankrupt, the appellant is presumed to be not bankrupt. The variable takes the following values:
    1 = bankrupt
    2 = not bankrupt
_____

APPEL1

    5 columns wide (166-170)
    numeric

Reliability:
    Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 84.8%
    Gamma: .91
    Kendall's Tau-b: .89

This field records a five digit code to represent a more detailed coding of the nature of the first listed appellant than is provided in field 35 (GENAPEL1). The first digit of this variable is the same as that for field 35. The variable takes the following values:

PARTY DETAIL -The following coding scheme is used for the detailed nature of the appellants and respondents (i.e., fields 37, APPEL1; 40, APPEL2; 53, RESPOND1; and 56, RESPOND2).
Each detailed code has five digits, with different digits representing different subcategories of information. However, the specific subdivisions (i.e., what information is provided by each digit of the code) are different for different categories of litigants (e.g., it would make no sense to try to use the same subdivisions for businesses and governments) Therefore, instead of presenting a list of 5 digit codes in numerical order, the following listing is presented by general categories of litigants with the subcategories within each general category listed separately.
When coding the detailed nature of participants coders were instructed to use personal knowledge they had about the participants, if they were completely confident of the accuracy of their knowledge, even if the specific information used was not in the opinion. For example, if "IBM" was listed as the appellant it could be classified as "clearly national or international in scope" even if the opinion did not indicate the scope of the business.

Private Business (general category 1)

Digit 2 = what is the scope of this business ?

    1 = clearly local (individual or family owned business - scope limited to single community; generally proprietors, who are not incorporated, are in this category)
    2 = other-intermediate; neither local nor national (e.g., an electrical power company whose operations cover one-third of the state)
    3 = clearly national or multi-national in scope (note: insurance companies and railroads were assumed to be national in scope)
    4 = not ascertained

Digit 3 = what category of business best describes the area of activity of this litigant which is involved in this case ?

Digits 4 & 5 provide subcategories of each of these business categories. These subcategories are listed under the appropriate category.

Example: a single family farm is coded as 11101

1 Agriculture
    01   single family farm
    02   commercial farm, agri-business
    03   farm - other
    00   not able to classify subcategory

2 mining
    01   oil and gas
    02   coal
    03   metals
    04   other
    00   not able to classify subcategory

3 construction
    01   residential
    02   commercial or industrial
    03   other
    00   not able to classify subcategory

4 manufacturing
      01 auto
      02 chemical
      03 drug
      04 food processing
      05 oil refining
      06 textile
      07 electronic
      08 alcohol or tobacco
      09 other
      00 not able to classify subcategory

Example: General Motors, when appearing in case as an automobile manufacturer is coded 13401.

5 transportation
      01 railroad
      02 boat, shipping
      03 shipping freight, UPS, flying tigers
      04 airline
      05 truck (includes armored cars)
      06 other
      00   not able to classify subcategory

6 trade – wholesale and retail
      01 auto, auto parts, auto repairs
      02 chemical
      03 drug
      04 food
      05 oil, natural gas, gasoline
      06 textile, clothing
      07 electronic
      08 alcohol or tobacco
      09 general merchandise
      10 other
      00 unable to classify subcategory

7 financial institution
      01 bank
      02 insurance
      03 savings and loan
      04 credit union
      06 other pension fund
      07 other financial institution or investment company
      00 not able to classify subcategory

8 utilities
     01 nuclear power plants
      02   other producers of power (or producers of power where
          means of production is not clear)
     03 telephone
     04 other utilities
     00 not able to classify subcategory

9 other (includes service industries)
      01   medical clinics, health organizations, nursing homes,
          medical doctors, medical labs, or other private health
          care facilities
     02 private attorney or law firm
       03   media - includes magazines, newspapers, radio & TV
          stations and networks, cable TV, news organizations
       04   school - for profit private educational enterprise
          (includes business and trade schools)
     05 housing, car, or durable goods rental or lease; long term
                    typically includes contract
      06 entertainment: amusement parks, race tracks, for profit
          camps, record companies, movie theaters and producers,
          ski resorts, hotels, restaurants, etc.
     07 information processing
     08 consulting
     09 security and/or maintenance service
     10 other service (includes accounting)
     11 other (includes a business pension fund)
     00 not able to categorize

0 unclear (not ascertained)
     01 auto industry - unclear whether manufacturing, trade, etc.
     02 chemical industry - unclear whether manufacturing, trade,
          etc.
     03 drug industry- unclear whether manufacturing, trade, etc.
     04 food industry - unclear whether manufacturing, trade, etc.
     05 oil & gas industry - unclear whether manufacturing, trade,
          etc.
     06 clothing & textile industry - unclear whether
     manufacturing, trade, etc.
       07   electronic industry - unclear whether manufacturing,
             trade, etc.
     08 alcohol and tobacco industry - unclear whether
     manufacturing,etc.
     09 other
     00 unable to classify litigant
_____

Private Organization or Association   (general category 2)

Digit 2 -what category of private associations best describes this litigant ?

Digits 3-5 describe specific subcategories of organizations

1 = business, trade, professional, or union (BTPU)
     001 = Business or trade association
     002 = utilities co-ops
     003 = Professional association - other than law or medicine -
     004 = Legal professional association
     005 = Medical professional association
     006 = AFL-CIO union (private)
     007 = Other private union
     008 = Private Union - unable to determine whether in AFL-CIO
     009 = Public employee union- in AFL-CIO
           (include groups called professional organizations if
            their role includes bargaining over wages and work
            conditions)
     010 = Public Employee Union - not in AFL-CIO
     011 = Public Employee Union - unable to determine if in AFL-
               CIO
     012 = Union pension fund; other union funds (e.g., vacation
            funds)
     013 = Other
     000 = Not able to categorize subcategory

Example: American Bar Association = 21004

2 = other
     001 = Civic, social, fraternal organization
     002 = Political organizations - Other than political parties
           Examples: Civil rights focus; Public Interest - broad,
           civil liberties focus (ACLU) or broad, multi-issue focus
           (Common Cause, Heritage Foundation, ADA) or single issue
           - Environmental ENV, Abortion, etc. (prolife,
       pro-abortion), elderly, consumer interests: Consumer
       Federation of America, Consumer's Union, National
       Railroad Passenger Association; PAC
     003 = Political party
     004 = Educational organization - Private, non-profit school
     005 = Educational organization - Association, not individual
           school - PTA or PTO
     006 = Religious or non-profit hospital or medical care
           facility (e.g., nursing home)
     007 = Other religious organization (includes religious
           foundations)

```
008 = Charitable or philanthropic organization (including
      foundations, funds, private museums, private libraries)
009 = Other
000 = Not able to categorize subcategory
```
_____

Federal government (General category 3)

Digit 2 -which category of federal government agencies and activities best describes this litigant ?

Digits 3 - 5 list specific government agencies falling into the categories in digit 2.

1 cabinet level department
```
001 = Department of Agriculture
002 = Department of Commerce
003 = Department of Defense (includes War Department and Navy
        Department)
004 = Department of Education
005 = Department of Energy
006 = Department of Health, Education and Welfare
007 = Department of Health & Human Services
008 = Department of Housing and Urban Development
009 = Department of Interior
010 = Department of Justice (does not include FBI or parole
        boards; does include US Attorneys)
011 = Department of Labor (except OSHA)
012 = Post Office Department
013 = Department of State
014 = Department of Transportation, National Transportation
        Safety Board
015 = Department of the Treasury (except IRS)
016 = Department of Veterans Affairs
```

Example: Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff = 31003

2 courts or legislative
```
001 = one or both houses of Congress
002 = congressional committee
003 = officer of Congress or other Congress related actor
004 = Federal District Court (or judge)
005 = Federal Circuit Court of Appeals (or judge)
006 = Court of Claims (or judge)
007 = Tax Court (or judge)
008 = Bankruptcy Court (or judge)
```

009 = other court or judge

3 agency whose first word is "federal"
    001 = Federal Aviation Administration
    002 = Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
    003 = Federal Coal Mine Safety Board
    004 = Federal Communications Commission
    005 = Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and FSLIC
    006 = Federal Election Commission
    007 = Federal Energy Agency (Federal Power Commission)
    008 = Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
    009 = Federal Home Loan Bank Board
    010 = Federal Housing Authority (FHA)
    011 = Federal Labor Relations Authority
    012 = Federal Maritime Board
    013 = Federal Maritime Commission
    014 = Federal Mine Safety & Health Administration
    015 = Federal Mine Safety & Health Review Commission
    016 = Federal Reserve System
    017 = Federal Trade Commission

4 other agency, beginning with "A" thru "E"
    001 = Benefits Review Board
    002 = Civil Aeronautics Board
    003 = Civil Service Commission (U.S.)
    004 = Commodity Futures Trading Commission
    005 = Consumer Products Safety Commission
    006 = Copyright Royalty Tribunal
    007 = Drug Enforcement Agency
    008 = Environmental Protection Agency
    009 = Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

5 other agency, beginning with "F" thru "N"
    001 = Food & Drug Administration
    002 = General Services Administration
    003 = Government Accounting Office (GAO)
    004 = Health Care Financing Administration
    005 = Immigration & Naturalization Service (includes border
            patrol)
    006 = Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
    007 = Interstate Commerce Commission
    008 = Merit Systems Protection Board
    009 = National Credit Union Association
    010 = National Labor Relations Board
    011 = Nuclear Regulatory Commission

6 other agency, beginning with "O" thru "R"
     001 = Occupational Safety & Health Administration
     002 = Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission
     003 = Office of the Federal Inspector
     004 = Office of Management & Budget
     005 = Office of Personnel Management
     006 = Office of Workers Compensation Program
     007 = Parole board or parole commisssion, or prison official,
            or US Bureau of Prisons
     008 = Patent Office
     009 = Postal Rate Commission (U.S.)
     010 = Postal Service (U.S.)
     011 = RR Adjustment Board
     012 = RR Retirement Board

7 other agency, beginning with "S" thru "Z"
     001 = Securities & Exchange Commission
     002 = Small Business Administration
     003 = Veterans Administration

8 Distric of Columbia
     000 = DC in its corporate capacity
     001 = legislative body for DC local government
     002 = mayor, agency head or top administrator
     003 = bureaucracy providing service
     004 = bureaucracy in charge of regulation
     005 = bureaucracy in charge of general administration
     006 = judicial
     007 = other

9 other, not listed, not able to classify
     000 = United States - in corporate capacity (i.e., as
              representative of "the people") - in criminal
cases
     001 = United States - in corporate capacity - civil cases
     002 = special wartime agency
     003 = Unlisted federal corporation (TVA, FNMA (fannie mae),
            GNMA (ginny mae))
     004 = Other unlisted federal agency (includes the President of
            the US)
     005 = Unclear or nature not ascertainable

Example: in a criminal case entitled, "United states v Songer" the US = 39000

NOTE: If party is listed as "United States" but the opinion indicates a particular agency, the specific agency was coded (e.g., if in "U.S. v. Jones, the government is appealing an adverse

decision of the Tax Court reducing Jones' taxes, the appellant was coded as the IRS).

_____

Substate Government (general category 4)

Digit 2 = which category of substate government best describes this litigant ?

Digits 3 - 5 list specific government agencies falling into the categories in digit 2.

1 legislative
    001 = City/county council
    002 = School Board, board of trustees for college or junior
          college
    003 = Other legislative body
    000 = not ascertained

2 executive/administrative
    001 = CEO or officials in charge of agency
    002 = Mayor/county executive
    003 = Primary or secondary school system CEO
    004 = Other CEO or administrative official (except prison)
    000 = not ascertained

3 bureaucracy providing services
    001 = Police, Sheriff
    002 = Fire
    003 = Taxation
    004 = Human Services/Welfare/Health Care
    005 = Streets and Highways
    006 = Transportation
    007 = Election Processes
    008 = Education - Not School Board
    009 = Other Service Activity
    000 = not ascertained

4 bureaucracy in charge of regulation
    001 = Environment
    002 = Market Practices
    003 = Transportation
    004 = Professions (licensing)
    005 = Labor-Management
    006 = Communications

```
007 = Zoning/Land Use
008 = Building and Housing
009 = Other Regulating Activity
000 = not ascertained
```

Examples: 1) a municipally owned bus company = 43006
2) a county automobile inspection agency = 44003

5 bureaucracy in charge of general administration
      001 = Personnel
      002 = Other General Administration
      000 = not ascertained

6 judicial
      001 = Judge or Court (local trial court judge or justice of
            peace)
      002 = Prosecutor/district attorney
      003 = Jail/Prison/Probation Official and Organization
            (includes prison hospitals; includes juvenile
            correction officials)
      004 = Other Judical Official
      000 = not ascertained

7 other
      001 = City of, county of, etc. - in corporate capacity -
            criminal case
      002 = city of, county of, etc. - in corporate capacity - civil
            case
      003 = Other sub-state activity
      000 = not ascertained
_____

State Government (general category 5)

Digit 2 =which subcategory of state government best describes this litigant ?

Digits 3 - 5 list specific government agencies falling into the categories in digit 2.

1 legislative
        001 = Legislature or separate house as an organization
        002 = Legislative Committee or Commission
        003 = Other Legislative Unit
        000 = not ascertained

2 executive/administrative
        001 = Governor
        002 = Attorney General
        003 = Secretary of State
        004 = Other Administrative Officer NOT detailed below

3 bureaucracy providing services
        001 = Police
        002 = Fire
        003 = Taxation
        004 = Human Services/Welfare/Health Care
        005 = Streets and Highways
        006 = Transportation
        007 = Election processes
        008 = Education
        009 = Other Service Activity
        000 = not ascertained

Example: For a case listed as "David Beasley, Charlie Condon, et. al. v the Widget Company" and all the opinion says about the appellants is, " The governor of South Carolina and other state officials appeal the adverse ruling of the district court," the following variables would be coded:
NUMAPPEL = 99
APPNATPR = 0
APPSTATE = 99
APPEL1   = 52001
APPEL2   = 52002 (if the coder knew that Charlie Condon was the state attorney general. In the absence of this personal knowledge, the coding would be APPEL2 = 52004)

4 bureaucracy in charge of regulation
     001 = Environment
     002 = Market Practices
     003 = Transportation
     004 = Professions (licensing)
     005 = Labor-Management
     006 = Communications
     007 = Zoning/Land Use
     008 = Building and Housing
     009 = Other Regulating Activity
     000 = not ascertained

5 bureaucracy in charge of general administration
     001 = Personnel
     002 = Other General Administration
     000 = not ascertained

6 judicial
     001 = Judge (non-local judge; appellate judge)
     002 = Prosecutor/district attorney (non-local, e.g., special
           prosecutor)
     003 = Jail/Prison/Probation Official (includes juvenile
           officials)
     004 = Other judicial official
     000 = not ascertained

7 other
     001 = state of ___ - state in its corporate capacity in
           criminal cases
     002 = state 0f ___ - state in its corporate capacity in civil
           cases
     003 = other state level activity
     000 = not ascertained
_____

Government - Level Not Ascertained (General category 6)

     All litigants falling into this class are coded 69999.

_____

<u>Natural Person Codes (General Category 7)</u>

Digit 2 = what is the gender of this litigant ?
     0 = not ascertained
      1 = male - indication in opinion (e.g., use of masculine
           pronoun)
     2 = male - assumed because of name
     3 = female - indication in opinion of gender
     4 = female - assumed because of name

     Note names were used to classify the party's sex only if there
was little ambiguity (e.g., the sex of "Chris" would be coded as
"0").

Digit 3 = is the race/ ethnic identity of this litigant identified
in the opinion ?

     0 = not ascertained, not applicable (e.g. - an alien)
     1 = caucasian - specific indication in opinion
     2 = black - specific indication in opinion
     3 = native american - specific indication in opinion
     4 = native american - assumed from name
     5 = asian - specific indication in opinion
     6 = asian - assumed from name
     7 = hispanic - specific indication in opinion
     8 = hispanic - assumed from name
     9 = other

Note: names may be used to classify a person as hispanic if there
is little ambiguity.
Note: all aliens are coded as race/ethnic=0.

Digit 4 = is the citizenship of this litigant indicated in the
opinion ?

     0 = not ascertained
     1 = US citizen
     2 = alien

Digit 5 = which of these categories best describes the income of the litigant ?

    0 = not ascertained
     1 = poor + wards of state (e.g., patients at state mental hospital; <u>not</u> prisoner unless specific indication that poor).
    2 = presumed poor (e.g., migrant farm worker)
     3 = presumed wealthy (e.g., high status job - like medical doctors, executives of corporations that are national in scope, professional athletes in the NBA or NFL; upper 1/5 of   income bracket)
    4 = clear indication of wealth in opinion
    5 = other- above poverty line but not clearly wealthy (e.g., public school teachers, federal government employees)

notes:
    a) "poor" means below the federal poverty line; e.g., welfare or food stamp recipients.
    b) there must be some specific indication in the opinion that you can point to before anyone is classified anything other than "0"
    c) prisoners filing "pro se" were classified as poor, but litigants in civil cases who proceed pro se were not presumed to be poor.
    d) wealth obtained from the crime at issue in a criminal case was not counted when determining the wealth of the criminal defendant (e.g., drug dealers).

Examples: 1) Michael Jordan = 71214
          2) A criminal defendant named Fred Songer who is not described in the opinion but is represented by appointed counsel = 72001.

_____

Miscellaneous (General Category 8)

Digit 2 = which of the following categories best describes the litigant ?

Digits 3-5 indicate specific subcategories for each category

1 = fiduciary, executor, or trustee
    001 = trustee in bankruptcy - institution
    002 = trustee in bankruptcy - individual
    003 = executor or administrator of estate - institution
    004 = executor or administrator of estate - individual
    005 = trustees of private and charitable trusts - institution
    006 = trustee of private and charitable trust - individual
    007 = conservators, guardians and court appointed trustees for
      minors, mentally incompetent   (Note: a parent suing on behalf of their injured child is generally coded as a natural person rather than as a fiduciary, unless there is some specific indication in the opinion that there has been some legal process that has created a role as trustee, guardian, etc)
    008 = other fiduciary or trustee
    000 = specific subcategory not ascertained
2 = other
    001 = Indian Tribes
    002 = Foreign Government
    003 = Multi-state agencies, boards, etc. (e.g., Port Authority
        of NY)
    004 = International Organizations
    005 = Other (e.g., an animal)
    000 = Not ascertained

_____

Not Ascertained (General Category 9)

If even the general category of the appellant or respondent cannot be ascertained, they are coded: 99999.

_____

Example: The federal district court rules against the government in its attempt to seize a car abandoned in a drug raid, and the government appeals in a case titled, " United States v a 1987 Cadilac Seville"

APPEL1 = 39001
RESPOND1 = 82005

_____
                                        Field 38
GENAPEL2
     1 column wide (173)
     numeric

          _____
          Reliability:
               Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 89.6%
               Gamma: .95
               Kendall's Tau-b: .82
          _____

     This field reports the coding of the second listed appellant
whose detailed code is not identical to the code for the first
listed appellant. The 9 categories are the same as the first digit
of the detailed coding of the appellants. The variable takes the
following values:

     1 = private business (Including criminal enterprises)
     2 = private organization or association
     3 = federal government (includes DC)
     4 = sub-state government (e.g., county, local, special
district)
     5 = state government (includes territories & commonwealths)
     6 = government - level not ascertained
     7 = natural person (Exclude persons named in their official
capacity or who appear because of a role in a private organization)
     8 = miscellaneous
     9 = not ascertained
_____

                                        Field 39
BANK_AP2
     1 column wide (172)
     numeric

          _____
          Reliability:
               Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 93.6%
               Gamma: .99
               Kendall's Tau-b: .82
          _____

This field records a dichotomous variable to indicate whether or not the second listed appellant is bankrupt. If there is no indication of whether or not the appellant is bankrupt, the appellant is presumed to be not bankrupt. The variable takes the following values:
    1 = bankrupt
    2= not bankrupt

Field 40

APPEL2
    5 columns wide (173-177)
    numeric

Reliability:
    Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 87.2%
    Gamma: .91
    Kendall's Tau-b: .82

This field records a five digit code to represent a more detailed coding of the nature of the second listed appellant than is provided in field 38 (GENAPEL2). The first digit of this variable is the same as that for field 38. The variable takes the same values as those reported above for APPEL1. If there are more than two appellants and at least one of the additional appellants has a different general category from the first appellant, then the first appellant with a different general category will be coded as GENAPEL2 and APPEL2.

Example: the appellants are listed as, "Widget Manufacturing Corporation, Widget Distributors, Inc., and Richard Riley, U.S. Secretary of State"
APPEL1 = 14409
APPEL2 = 31004
_____

REALAPP

     1 column wide (179)
     numeric

_____

Reliability:
       Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 99.2%
       Gamma: -1.0
       Kendall's Tau-b: -0.04

_____

     This field codes whether or not the formally listed appellants in the case (i.e., the appellants listed at the top of the case in F2nd) are the "real parties." That is, are they the parties whose real interests are most directly at stake ? (e.g., in some appeals of adverse habeas corpus petition decisions, the respondent is listed as the judge who denied the petition, but the real parties are the prisoner and the warden of the prison) (another example would be "Jones v A 1990 Rolls Royce" where Jones is a drug agent trying to seize a car which was transporting drugs - the real party would be the owner of the car).

     For cases in which an independent regulatory agency is the listed appellant, the following rule was adopted: If the agency initiated the action to enforce a federal rule or the agency was sued by a litigant contesting an agency action, then the agency was coded as a real party. However, if the agency initially only acted as a forum to settle a dispute between two other litigants, and the agency is only listed as a party because its ruling in that dispute is at issue, then the agency is considered not to be a real party. For example, if a union files an unfair labor practices charge against a corporation, the NLRB hears the dispute and rules for the union, and then the NLRB petitions the court of appeals for enforcement of its ruling in an appeal entitled "NLRB v Widget Manufacturing, INC." the NLRB would be coded as not a real party.

     Note that under these definitions, trustees are usually "real parties" and parents suing on behalf of their children and a spouse suing on behalf of their injured or dead spouse are also "real parties."

The variable takes the following values:

     0 = both 1st and 2nd listed appellants are real parties
(or if there is only one appellant, and that appellant is a real party)
     1 = the 1st appellant is not a real party
     2 = the 2nd appellant is not a real party
     3 = neither the 1st nor the 2nd appellants are real parties
     4 = not ascertained

_____

B. Respondents

<center>Field 42</center>

NUMRESP
 3 columns wide (181-183)
 numeric

```
_____
Reliability:
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 95.2%
     Gamma:                         .96
     Kendall's Tau-b:               .92
_____
```

 This field records the total number of respondents in the case. If the total number cannot be determined then 99 is recorded.
_____

<center>Fields 43-49</center>

R_NATPR (Natural persons)
 3 columns wide (185-187)
 numeric

```
_____
Reliability:
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 93.6%
     Gamma:                         .92
     Kendall's Tau-b:               .75
_____
```

R_BUS (Business)
 3 columns wide (189-191)
 numeric

```
_____
Reliability:
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 92.4%
     Gamma:                         .91
     Kendall's Tau-b:               .82
_____
```

R_NONP (Groups and associations)
      3 columns wide (193-195)
      numeric

            _____
            Reliability:
                  Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 95.6%
                  Gamma: .96
                  Kendall's Tau-b: .72
            _____

R_FED (Federal government)
      3 columns wide (197-199)
      numeric

            _____
            Reliability:
                  Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 98.4%
                  Gamma: .97
                  Kendall's Tau-b: .95
            _____

R_SUBST (Substate government)
      3 columns wide (201-203)
      numeric

            _____
            Reliability:
                  Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 97.2%
                  Gamma: .98
                  Kendall's Tau-b: .83
            _____

R_STATE (State government)
      3 columns wide (205-207)
      numeric

            _____
            Reliability:
                  Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 98.8%
                  Gamma: .99
                  Kendall's Tau-b: .93

R_FIDUC (Fiduciaries)
     3 columns wide (209-211)
     numeric

The structure of each field in this group is the same as the structure of the analogous appellant variables (e.g.,APPNATPR, APPBUS). Each field records the number of respondents in the present case that fell into the designated general category of respondents. If the total number cannot be determined then 99 is recorded in the category.   The types of respondents recorded in each field are as follows:
     R_NATPR = natural persons
     R_BUS = private business and its executives
     R_NONP = groups and associations
     R_FED = the federal government, its agencies, and officials
     R_STATE = state governments, their agencies, and officials
     R_FIDUC = fiduciaries

Note: if an individual is listed by name, but their appearance in the case is as a government official, then they are counted as a government rather than as a private person. (see example under appellants).   Similar logic is applied to businesses and associations. Officers of a company or association whose role in the case is as a representative of their company or association are coded as being a business or association rather than as a natural person. However, employees of a business or a government who are suing their employer are coded as natural persons.

R_STID
     2 columns wide (213-214)
     numeric

     _____
     Reliability:
          Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 97.6%
          Gamma: .96
          Kendall's Tau-b: .90
     _____

     This field uses the numerical codes for the states (see field 13, STATE, for a listing of the codes) to indicate the state of the first listed state or local government agency that is a respondent.
_____

GENRESP1
     1 column wide (217)
     numeric

     _____
     Reliability:
          Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 99.2%
          Gamma: .98
          Kendall's Tau-b: .98
     _____

     This field reports the coding of the first listed respondent. The 9 categories are the same as the first digit of the detailed coding of the appellants (Note that fields 35, GENAPPEL1; 38, GENAPEL2; and 54, GENRESP2 use the same categories). The variable takes the following values:

     1 = private business (Including criminal enterprises)
     2 = private organization or association
     3 = federal government (includes DC)
     4 = sub-state government (e.g., county, local, special district)
     5 = state government (includes territories & commonwealths)
     6 = government - level not ascertained
     7 = natural person (Exclude persons named in their official capacity or who appear because of a role in a private organization)
     8 = miscellaneous

```
     9 = not ascertained
     0 = not applicable (only possible for respondent; e.g. in
cases such as "ex parte jones" which list only one party)
```

<center>Field 52</center>

BANK_R1
```
     1 column wide (216)
     numeric
```

Reliability:
```
        Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 99.2%
        Gamma:                        1.00
        Kendall's Tau-b:              .77
```

This field records a dichotomous variable to indicate whether or not the first listed respondent is bankrupt. If there is no indication of whether or not the respondent is bankrupt, the respondent is presumed to be not bankrupt. The variable takes the following values:
```
     1 = bankrupt
     2= not bankrupt
```

<center>Field 53</center>

RESPOND1
```
     5 columns wide (217-221)
     numeric
```

Reliability:
```
        Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 88.8%
        Gamma:                        .94
        Kendall's Tau-b:              .94
```

This field records a five digit code to represent a more detailed coding of the nature of the first listed respondent than is provided in field 51 (GENRESP1). The first digit of this variable is the same as that for field 51. The variable uses the same categories as those used in the coding of the detailed nature of the appellants listed above.

(see codes for field 37 above).

_____

GENRESP2

     1 column wide (224)
     numeric

_____
Reliability:
      Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 90.4%
      Gamma: .94
      Kendall's Tau-b: .87
_____

     This field reports the coding of the second listed respondent whose detailed code is not identical to the code for the first listed respondent. The 9 categories are the same as the first digit of the detailed coding of the respondents. The variable takes the following values:

     1 = private business (Including criminal enterprises)
     2 = private organization or association
     3 = federal government (includes DC)
     4 = sub-state government (e.g., county, local, special district)
     5 = state government (includes territories & commonwealths)
     6 = government - level not ascertained
     7 = natural person (Exclude persons named in their official capacity or who appear because of a role in a private organization)
     8 = miscellaneous
     9 = not ascertained
     0 = not applicable (only possible for respondent; e.g. in cases such as "ex parte jones" which list only one party)

_____

BANK_R2

     1 column wide (223)
     numeric

_____
Reliability:
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 94.0%
     Gamma: .98
     Kendall's Tau-b: .86
_____

     This field records a dichotomous variable to indicate whether
or not the second listed respondent is bankrupt. If there is no
indication of whether or not the respondent is bankrupt, the
respondent is presumed to be not bankrupt. The variable takes the
following values:
     1 = bankrupt
     2= not bankrupt
_____

RESPOND2

     5 columns wide (224-228)
     numeric

_____
Reliability:
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 88.0%
     Gamma: .91
     Kendall's Tau-b: .86
_____

     This field records a five digit code to represent a more
detailed coding of the nature of the second listed respondent than
is provided in field 54 (GENRESP2). The first digit of this
variable is the same as that for field 54. The variable takes the
same values as those reported above for APPEL1 and RESPOND1. If
there are more than two respondents and at least one of the
additional respondents has a different general category from the
first respondent, then the first respondent with a different
general category will be coded as GENRESP2 and RESPOND2.

_____

REALRESP
     1 column wide (230)
     numeric

_____
<u>Reliability:</u>
       Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 96.4%
       Gamma: .98
       Kendall's Tau-b: .51
_____

     This field codes whether or not the formally listed
respondents in the case (i.e., the respondents listed at the top of
the case in F2nd) are the "real parties." That is, are they the
parties whose real interests are most directly at stake ? (e.g., in
some appeals of adverse habeas corpus petition decisions, the
respondent is listed as the judge who denied the petition, but the
real parties are the prisoner and the warden of the prison)
(another example would be "Jones v A 1990 Rolls Royce" where Jones
is a drug agent trying to seize a car which was transporting drugs
- the real party would be the owner of the car).
     For cases in which an independent regulatory agency is the
listed respondent, we adopted the following rule: If the agency
intiated the action to enforce a federal rule or the agency was
sued by a litigant contesting an agency action, then the agency was
coded as a real party. However, if the agency initially only acted
as a forum to settle a dispute between two other litigants, and the
agency is only listed as a party because its ruling in that dispute
is at issue, then the agency is considered <u>not</u> to be a real party.
For example, if a union files an unfair labor practices charge
against a corporation, the NLRB hears the dispute and rules for the
union, and then the corporation petitions the court of appeals to
overturn the agency decision in an appeal entitled "Widget
Manufacturing, INC v NLRB" the NLRB would be coded as not a real
party.
The variable takes the following values:
     0 = both 1st and 2nd listed respondents are real parties
(or if there is only one respondent, and that respondent is a real
party)
     1 = the 1st respondent is not a real party
     2 = the 2nd respondent is not a real party
     3 = neither the 1st nor the 2nd respondents are real parties
     4 = not ascertained
_____

C. Other Participants

COUNSEL1
     1 column wide (114)
     numeric

```
_____
Reliability:
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 92.4%
     Gamma:                         .87
     Kendall's Tau-b:               .79
_____
```

COUNSEL2
     1 column wide (116)
     numeric

```
_____
Reliability:
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 92.4%
     Gamma:                         .83
     Kendall's Tau-b:               .78
_____
```

These fields record the nature of the counsel for appellant
(COUNSEL1) and the respondent (COUNSEL2). The variable takes the
following values:

          1 = none (pro se)
          2 = court appointed
          3 = legal aid or public defender
          4 = private
          5 = government - US
          6 = government - state or local
          7 = interest group, union, professional group
          8 = other or not ascertained

          (note: if name of attorney was given with no other
indication of affiliation, we assumed it is private - unless a
government agency was the party)
_____

AMICUS
    1 column wide (118)
    numeric

_____
        Reliability:
            Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 99.2%
            Gamma: 1.00
            Kendall's Tau-b: .89

_____

    This field acts as a flag to indicate whether or not there was
any amicus participation before the court of appeals. The opinions
typically do not indicate anything about the position taken by the
amici, and therefore we did not code on whose behalf the amicus
appeared. The variable takes the following values:

    0 = no amicus participation on either side
    1 -7 = the number of separate amicus briefs that were filed
    8 = 8 or more briefs filed
    9 = not ascertained
_____

INTERVEN
    1 column wide (128)
    numeric

_____
        Reliability:
            Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 97.6%
            Gamma: .98
            Kendall's Tau-b: .67

_____

    This field records whether one or more individuals or groups
sought to formally intervene in the appeals court consideration of
the case. The variable takes the following values:

            0= no intervenor in case
            1= intervenor= appellant
            2= intervenor = respondent
            3= yes,both appellant & respondent
            9 = not applicable

_____

ISSUES CODING

A. Basic Nature of Issue and Decision

                              Field 62
CASETYP1
     3 columns wide (432-434)
     numeric

     _____
     Reliability:
          Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 88.4%
          Gamma: .95
          Kendall's Tau-b: .95
     _____

     This field represents a conventional way of identifying the
issue in the case. To avoid confusion of this field with other
ways of conceptualizing the issue in the case, this variable is
referred to as the first case type. The field identifies the
social and/or political context of the litigation in which more
purely legal issues are argued. Put somewhat differently, this
field identifies the nature of the conflict between the litigants.
Many of the categories closely parallel the issue categories in the
Spaeth Supreme Court database (Phase I). As in the Supreme Court
database, the focus here is on the subject matter of the
controversy rather than its legal basis. However, since the agenda
of the courts of appeals is somewhat different from the agenda of
the Supreme Court, the two sets of issue categories are not
identical. In addition, whereas most of the Spaeth issue codes in
the general area of criminal cases refer to procedural issues that
are frequently resolved in criminal cases, the criminal case types
defined below are based on the nature of the criminal offense in
the case.
     The 220 case type categories are organized into eight major
categories (these eight categories make up the values of the
variable GENISS):
     1. criminal
     2. civil rights
     3. First Amendment
     4. due process
     5. privacy

77

6. labor relations
        7. economic activity and regulation
        9. miscellaneous
        Up to two case types (the second case type is coded as field
65, CASETYP2) are coded for each case, though the majority of cases
have only one case type. No decision was made in coding about
which issue was the most important when two or more case types were
present.   Therefore, CASETYP1 should not be considered more
important than CASETYP2.   In the rare cases in which three
casetypes were present, coders attempted to choose two casetypes
that were in different major categories rather than coding two
casetypes from the same general category.
        The variable takes the following values:

**The listing of specific case type codes that follows is broken down
into the eight general categories listed above and then each
general category is further divided into several subcategories
(abbreviated SC) noted below. Note that the first digit of all
specific case types within the same general category have the same
first digit.**

GENERAL CATEGORY 1: CRIMINAL -
        includes appeals of conviction, petitions for post conviction
relief, habeas corpus petitions, and other prisoner petitions which
challenge the validity of the conviction or the sentence

 SC 1 - federal offenses

        101 murder
        102 rape
        103 arson
        104 aggravated assault
        105 robbery
        106 burglary
        107 auto theft
        108 larceny (over $50)

*note - the 8 crimes listed above are the FBI's "index crimes"

        109 other violent crimes
        110 narcotics
        111 alcohol related crimes, prohibition
        112 tax fraud
        113 firearm violations

114 morals charges (e.g., gambling, prostitution, obscenity)
115 criminal violations of government regulations of business
116 other white collar crime (involving no force or threat of
     force; e.g., embezzlement, computer fraud,bribery)
117 other crimes
118 federal offense, but specific crime not ascertained

SC 2- state offenses

 121 murder
 122 rape
 123 arson
 124 aggravated assault
 125 robbery
 126 burglary
 127 auto theft
 128 larceny (over $50)

*note - the 8 crimes listed above are the FBI's "index crimes"

 129 other violent crimes
 130 narcotics
 131 alcohol related crimes, prohibition
 132 tax fraud
 133 firearm violations
 134 morals charges (e.g., gambling, prostitution, obscenity)
 135 criminal violations of government regulations of business
 136 other white collar crime (involving no force or threat of
   force; e.g., embezzlement, computer fraud,bribery)
 137 other state crimes
 138 state offense, but specific crime not ascertained

SC 3 - not determined whether state or federal offense

 141 murder
 142 rape
 143 arson
 144 aggravated assault
 145 robbery
 146 burglary
 147 auto theft
 148 larceny (over $50)

*note - the 8 crimes listed above are the FBI's "index crimes"

 149 other violent crimes
 150 narcotics
 151 alcohol related crimes, prohibition
 152 tax fraud
 153 firearm violations
 154 morals charges (e.g., gambling, prostitution, obscenity)
 155 criminal violations of government regulations of business
 156 other white collar crime (involving no force or threat of
   force; e.g., embezzlement, computer fraud,bribery)

```
      157 other crimes
      158 specific crime not ascertained
```

GENERAL CATEGORY 2: CIVIL RIGHTS
      Excluding First Amendment or due process; also excluding
claims of denial of rights in criminal proceeding or claims by
prisoners that challenge their conviction or their sentence (e.g.,
habeas corpus petitions are coded under the criminal category);
does include civil suits instituted by both prisoners and
non-prisoners alleging denial of rights by criminal justice
officials.

SC 1 - civil rights claims by prisoners and those accused of crimes
       -contesting the condition of their imprisonment or the denial
of their rights in prison (not used for petitions filed while in
prison which contest their sentence or conviction)

```
      201 suit for damages for false arrest or false confinement
      202 cruel and unusual punishment
      203 due process rights in prison
      204 denial of other rights of prisoners -42 USC 1983 suits
(Note: if a prisoner sought damages under 42 USC 1983 alleging that
some action of prison officials was "cruel & unusual punishment"
the normal coding would be casetyp1=204 and casetyp2=202)
      205 denial or revocation of parole -due process grounds
      206 other denial or revocation of parole
      207 other prisoner petitions
      208 excessive force used in arrest
      209 other civil rights violations alleged
              by criminal defendants
```

SC 2 - voting rights, race discrimination, sex discrimination

```
      210 voting rights - reapportionment & districting
      211 participation rights - rights of candidates or groups to
           fully participate in the political process; access to
           ballot
      212 voting rights - other (includes race discrimination in
              voting)
      213 desegregation of schools
      214 other desegregation
      221 employment race discrimination - alleged by minority
      222 other race discrimination -alleged by minority
      223 employment: race discrimination - alleged by caucasin
                 (or opposition to affirmative action plan which
              benefits minority)
```

224 other reverse race discrimination claims
231 employment: sex discrimination -alleged by woman
232 pregnancy discrimination
233 other sex discrimination - alleged by woman
234 employment: sex discrimination - alleged by man
       (or opposition to affirmative action plan which
benefits women)
235 other sex discrimination - alleged by man
239 suits raising 42 USC 1983 claims
       based on race or sex discrimination
        (if raised as part of opposition to government economic
       regulation, code the economic issue as the 1st issue and
       239 as the 2nd issue)

SC 2 - other civil rights

   241 alien petitions - (includes disputes over attempts at
      deportation)
  251 indian rights and law (note: under this code,
only civil rights claims under Indian law are recorded;
see categories 910-916 for other Indian law case types)
   261 juveniles
   271 poverty law, rights of indigents (civil)
   281 rights of handicapped (includes employment)
   282 age discrimination (includes employment)
   283 discrimination based on religion or nationality
   284 discrimination based on sexual preference (except for
       category 502)
     290 challenge to hiring, firing, promotion decision of
       federal government (other than categories above)
   291 other 14th amendment and civil rights act cases
   299 other civil rights

GENERAL CATEGORY 3: FIRST AMENDMENT

SC 1 - religion, press, commercial

301 commercial speech
302 libel, slander, defamation
303 free exercise of religion
304 establishment of religion
        (other than aid to parochial schools)
305 aid to parochial schools
306 press

SC 2 - speech and other expression

    307 obscenity (note: if challenge to obscenity law is part
        of appeal of criminal conviction or as part of challenge
        to a zoning law, two case types should be coded- 307
        plus the appropriate criminal or economic category)
    308 association
    309 federal internal security and communist
        control acts, loyalty oaths, security risks
    310 legality of expression in context of overt acts (speeches,
        parades, picketing, etc.) protesting race discrimination
    311 overt acts -opposition to war and the military
    312 conscientious objection to military service or other first
        amendment challenges to the military
    313 expression of political or social beliefs conflicting
        with regulation of physical activity (includes
demonstrations, parades, canvassing, picketing)
    314 threats to peace, safety ,and order (except those covered
        above) (includes fighting words, clear and present
        danger, incitement to riot)
    315 challenges to campaign spending limits or other limits on
        expression in political campaigns
    399 other (includes tests of belief)

GENERAL CATEGORY 4: DUE PROCESS
    Claims in civil cases by persons other than prisoners. This
category does not include due process challenges to government
economic regulation (those challenges are included in category 7 –
Economic Activity and Regulation).

    410 denial of fair hearing or notice - government employees
        (includes claims of terminated government workers)
    411 denial of hearing or notice in non-employment context
    412 taking clause (i.e., denial of due process under the
        "taking" clause of the 5th or 14th Amendments)
    413 freedom of information act and other claims of rights of
        access (includes all cases involving dispute over
        requests for information even if it does not involve the
        freedom of information act)
    499 other due process issues

GENERAL CATEGORY 5: PRIVACY

    501 abortion rights

502 homosexual rights where privacy claim raised
503 contraception and other privacy claims related to marital
    relations or sexual behavior (not in 501 or 502)
504 suits demanding compensation for violation of privacy
         rights (e.g., 1983 suits)
505 mandatory testing (for drugs, AIDs, etc)
506 mandatory sterilization
507 right to die or right to refuse medical help
599 other

GENERAL CATEGORY 6: LABOR

    601 union organizing
    602 unfair labor practices
    603 Fair Labor Standards Act issues
    604 Occupational Safety and Health Act issues
        (including OSHA enforcement)
    605 collective bargaining
    606 conditions of employment
    607 employment of aliens
    608 which union has a right to represent workers
    609 non civil rights grievances by worker against union (e.g.,
        union did not adequately represent individual)
    610 other labor relations

GENERAL CATEGORY 7: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND REGULATION

SC 1 taxes, patents, copyright

    701 state or local tax
    702 federal taxation - individual income tax
            (includes taxes of individuals, fiduciaries, &
estates)
    703 federal tax - business income tax
            (includes corporate and parnership)
    704 federal tax -excess profits
    705 federal estate and gift tax
    706 federal tax - other
    710 patents
    711 copyrights
    712 trademarks
    713 trade secrets, personal intellectual property

    Note: 703- business income tax is generally a tax on the
profits of a business or corporation before they have been
distributed to stockholders or owners; a dispute between the IRS
and a receiver of dividend income will generally be coded as 702 -
individual income tax.

SC 2 torts
       720 motor vehicle
       721 airplane
       722 product liability
       723 federal employer liability; injuries to dockworkers and
              longshoremen
       724 other government tort liability
       725 workers compensation
       726 medical malpractice
       727 other personal injury
       728 fraud
       729 other property damage
       730 other torts

SC 3 - commercial disputes

       731 contract disputes-general (private parties)
              (includes breach of contract, disputes over meaning of
              contracts, suits for specific performance, disputes over
              whether contract fulfilled, claims that money owed on
              contract)
              (Note: this category is <u>not</u> used when the dispute fits
              one of the more specific categories below).
       732 disputes over government contracts
       733 insurance disputes
       734 debt collection, disputes over loans
       735 consumer disputes with retail business or providers of
              services
       736 breach of fiduciary duty; disputes over franchise
       agreements
       737 contract disputes - was there a contract, was it a valid
              contract ?
       738 commerce clause challenges to state or local government
              action
       739 other contract disputes-
              (includes misrepresentation or deception in contract,
              disputes among contractors or contractors and
       subcontractors, indemnification claims)
       740 private economic disputes (other than contract disputes)

SC 4 - bankruptcy, antitrust, securities
       741 bankruptcy - private individual (e.g., chapter 7)
       742 bankruptcy - business reorganization (e.g., chapter 11)
       743 other bankruptcy
       744 antitrust - brought by individual or private business
              (includes Clayton Act; Sherman Act; and Wright-Patman)
       745 antitrust - brought by government
       746 regulation of, or opposition to mergers

on other than anti-trust grounds
747 securities - conflicts between private
        parties (including corporations)
748 government regulation of securities

SC 5 - misc economic regulation and benefits

750 social security benefits (including SS disability
payments)
751 other government benefit programs (e.g., welfare, RR
    retirement, veterans benefits, war risk insurance, food
    stamps)
752 state or local economic regulation
753 federal environmental regulation

754 federal consumer protection regulation (includes pure food
    and drug, false advertising)
755 rent control; excessive profits;
            government price controls
756 federal regulation of transportation
757 oil, gas, and mineral regulation by federal government
758 federal regulation of utilities (includes telephone,
    radio, TV, power generation)
759 other commercial regulation (e.g.,agriculture, independent
    regulatory agencies) by federal government
760 civil RICO suits
761 admiralty - personal injury (note:suits against
            government under admiralty should be classified
under the   government tort category above)
762 admiralty - seamens' wage disputes
763 admiralty - maritime contracts, charter contracts
764 admiralty other

SC 6 - property disputes

770 disputes over real property (private)
771 eminent domain and disputes with government over real
    property
772 landlord - tenant disputes
773 government seizure of property - as part of enforcement of
    criminal statutes
774 government seizure of property - civil (e.g., for
deliquent taxes, liens)

other
799 other economic activity

GENERAL CATEGORY 9: MISCELLANEOUS

    901 miscellaneous interstate conflict
    902 other federalism issue   (only code as issue if opinion
        explicitly discusses federalism as an important issue –
        or if opinion explicity discusses conflict of state power
        vs federal power)
    903 attorneys (disbarment; etc)
    904 selective service or draft issues (which do not include
            1st amendment challenges)
    905 challenge to authority of magistrates,
            special masters, etc.
    906 challenge to authority of bankruptcy judge or referees in
        bankruptcy
    910 Indian law – criminal verdict challenged due to
interpretation of tribal statutes or other indian law
    911 Indian law – commercial disputes based on interpretation
        of Indian treaties or law (includes disputes over mineral
        rights)
    912 Indian law – indian claims acts and disputes over real
        property (includes Alaska Native Claims Act)
    913 Indian law – federal regulation of Indian land and affairs
    914 Indian law –state/local authority over Indian land and
        affairs
    915 Indian law – tribal regulation of economic activities
        (includes tribal taxation)
    916 other Indian law
    920 international law
    921 immigration (except civil rights claims of immigrants and
        aliens)
    999 other
    000 not ascertained
_____

GENISS
1 column wide (431)
numeric

_____
Reliability:
Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 97.6%
Gamma: .98
Kendall's Tau-b: .97
_____

This field records the general issue categories of the more detailed categories of CASETYP1. The variable takes the following values:

1. criminal
2. civil rights
3. First Amendment
4. due process
5. privacy
6. labor relations
7. economic activity and regulation
9. miscellaneous
0. not ascertained
_____

DIRECT1

    1 column wide (436)
    numeric

    _____
    Reliability:
        Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 94.0%
        Gamma: .94
        Kendall's Tau-b: .89
    _____

    This field reports the directionality of the decision of the
court. Many of the directionality codes are consistent with
commonly used definitions of "liberal" and "conservative." (A "3"
is often a liberal vote and a "1" is a conservative vote. For
example, votes in favor of the defendant in a criminal case, or for
a newspaper editor opposing an attempt at censorship, or for a
union that claims that management violated labor laws when it fired
a worker for union organizing activities would all be coded as
"3").   However, some issues are not easily categorized along a
liberal/conservative dimension (e.g., attorney discipline cases).
The directionality codes parallel closely the directionality codes
in the Spaeth Supreme Court database. However, some users may
want to define liberal and conservative in at least partially
different ways or may want to define directionality for some set of
case type categories along different dimensions. Therefore, each
user should pay close attention to the way directionality is
defined for each particular case type.
    The definitions of directionality are specified below for each
case type.   For each case type, the outcome defined as a
directionality of "3" is specified. A "1" represents the opposite
outcome.   Note that although not explicitly listed under each
individual case type, a directionality of "2" means that the
outcome was "mixed." An outcome coded as "0" means either that the
directionality could not be determined or that the outcome could
not be classified according to any conventional outcome standards.

CRIMINAL AND PRISONER PETITIONS

101 - 158 criminal

    3=for the defendant
    1=opposite

CIVIL RIGHTS

201- 209 prisoner petitions

     3=for the position of the prisoner
     1=opposite

210 -212 voting rights

     3=for those who claim their voting rights have been violated
     1=opposite

213, 214 desegregation

    3=for desegregation or for the most extensive desegregation if
     alternative plans are at issue
     1= opposite

223, 224, 234, 235 reverse discrimination claims

     3=for the rights of the racial minority or women
         (i.e., opposing the claim of reverse discrimination)
     1=opposite

All other civil rights:

     3=upholding the position of the person asserting the denial
         of their rights
     1=opposite

FIRST AMENDMENT

301 - 399 (all first amendment cases)

     3=for assertion of broadest interpretation of First Amendment
         protection
     1=opposite

DUE PROCESS

410 - 499 (all due process cases)

     3=for interest of person asserting due process rights violated

1=opposite

<u>PRIVACY</u>

501 - 599 (all privacy cases)

        3= for interest of person asserting privacy rights violated
        1= opposite

<u>LABOR</u>

a) Suits against management

        3= for union, individual worker, or government in suit against
                management
        1= opposite (for management)

b) government enforcement of labor laws

            3=for the federal government or the validity of federal
                regulations
        1=opposite

c) Executive branch vs union or workers

        3=for executive branch
        1=for union

d) worker vs union (non-civil rights)

        3=for union
        1=for individual worker

e) conflicts between rival unions

        3=for union which opposed by management
        1=for union which supported by management
        0=if neither union supported by management or if unclear

f) injured workers or consumers vs management

    3=against management
    1=for management

g) other labor issues

    3=for economic underdog if no civil rights issue is present;
      for support of person claiming denial of civil rights
    1=opposite
    0=unclear

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND REGULATION

701 - 707 Taxes

    3= for government tax claim
    1= opposite (for taxpayer)

710-713 patents and copyrights, etc.

    3= for person claiming patent or copyright infringement
    1= opposite

720 - 730   torts

    3= for the plaintiff alleging the injury
    1 = opposite

731- 740 commercial disputes (private parties)

    3= for economic underdog if one party is clearly an underdog
       in comparison to the other
    1=opposite
    0=neither party is clearly an economic underdog
    (Note: in cases pitting an individual against a business, the
individual is presumed to be the economic underdog unless there is
a clear indication in the opinion to the contrary)

741 - 743 bankruptcy

    3=for debtor or bankrupt
    1=opposite

744 -746 antitrust, mergers

    3= for government or private party raising claim of violation
       of antitrust laws, or party opposing merger
    1=opposite

747 private conflict over securities

    3=for the economic underdog
    1=opposite
    0=no clear economic underdog

750 - 751 individual benefits

    3=for individual claiming a benefit from government
    1=for the government

disputes over government contracts and government
          seizure of property

    3=for government
    1=opposite

government regulation of business (except 753,754)

    3=for government regulation
    1=opposite

753, 754 environment and consumer protection

    3=for greater protection of the environment or greater
    consumer protection (even if anti-government)

1=opposite

761 admiralty - personal injury
        3 = for the injured party
        1 = opposite

762- 764, 790 admiralty and miscellaneous economic cases
     3=for economic underdog
     1=opposite
     0=if no clear underdog

MISCELLANEOUS

902   federalism

     3=for assertion of federal power
     1=opposite

901   conflict between states

     0=for all decisions

903 attorneys
     3=for attorney
     1=opposite

904 selective service
     3=for the validity of challenged selective service regulation
       or for the government interest in dispute with someone
       attempting to resist induction
     1=opposite

905,906 challenge to magistrates or referees

     3=for the authority of the challenged official
     1=opposite

910 Indian law - criminal
     3 = for defendant
     1 = opposite

911,912 Indian law
     3 = for the claim of the Indian or tribal rights
     1 = opposite

913,914 Indian law vs state and federal authority
     3 = for federal or state authority
     1 = opposite

915 Indian law

```
     3 = for tribal regulation
     1 = other


920  international law
     3 = for interest of US or US firms when opposed by foreign
          firms or government;
          for US government if opposed to either US or foreign
          business
     1 = opposite
     0 = other


921 immigration
     3 = for government regulation
     1 = other


999, 000     other, not ascertained

     0=for all decisions
```
_____

    * Note: the directionality coding does not impose any definition of "liberal", "conservative", or any other ideological label on any user. For categories which are included in the Carp district court data set a "3" defines the position which Carp and Rowland (1983) have labelled "liberal". Therefore, users may run comparable analyses of the district and appeals courts without any recoding. However, users may easily develop their alternative definitions of liberal, conservative,etc., by simply recoding whichever issue categories they choose or by excluding certain issue categories altogether.

    ** Note: For all categories, a "2" was coded if the directionality of the decision was intermediate to the extremes defined above or if the decision was mixed (e.g., the conviction of defendant in a criminal trial was affirmed on one count but reversed on a second count or if the conviction was afirmed but the sentence was reduced. A "0" indicates that the directionality was not ascertained.
_____

CASETYP2
     3 columns wide (438-440)
     numeric

```
  _____
  Reliability:
        Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 100%
        Gamma:                        1.0
        Kendall's Tau-b:              1.0
  _____
```

     See the specific codes listed under field 62, CASEYTYP1.

_____

DIRECT2
     1 column wide (442)
     numeric

```
  _____
  Reliability:
        Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 85.6%
        Gamma:                        .88
        Kendall's Tau-b:              .71
  _____
```

     See the specific codes listed under field 64, DIRECT1.

_____

TREAT

    2 columns wide (98-99)
    numeric

_____

Reliability:
      Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 95.2%
      Gamma: .93
      Kendall's Tau-b: .90

_____

     This field records the disposition by the court of appeals of the decision of the court or agency below; i.e., how the decision below is "treated" by the appeals court. That is, this variable represents the basic outcome of the case for the litigants and indicates whether the appellant or respondent "won" in the court of appeals. The variable takes the following values:

    0= stay,petition, or motion granted
    1= affirmed; or affirmed and petition denied
    2= reversed (include reversed & vacated)
    3= reversed and remanded (or just remanded)
    4= vacated and remanded (also set aside & remanded; modified
      and remanded)
    5= affirmed in part and reversed in part (or modified or
      affirmed and modified)
    6=affirmed in part, reversed in part, and remanded;
      affirmed in part, vacated in part, and remanded
    7= vacated
    8= petition denied or appeal dismissed
    9= certification to another court
    10= not ascertained
_____

MAJVOTES

    2 columns wide (105-106)
    numeric

_____

<u>Reliability</u>:
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 98.4%
     Gamma: .99
     Kendall's Tau-b: .92

_____

     The value for this variable is simply the number of judges who voted in favor of the disposition favored by the majority. Judges who concurred in the outcome but wrote a separate concurring opinion are counted as part of the majority. For most cases this variable takes the value "2" or "3." However, for cases decided en banc the value may be as high as 15.

     Note: in the typical case, a list of the judges who heard the case is printed immediately before the opinion. If there is no indication that any of the judges dissented and no indication that one or more of the judges did not participate in the final decision, then all of the judges listed as participating in the decision are assumed to have cast votes with the majority. If there is missing data for this variable it is usually because the opinion did not indicate how many judges heard the case. The number of majority votes recorded includes district judges or other judges sitting by designation who participated on the appeals court panel. If there is an indication that a judge heard argument in the case but did not participate in the final opinion (e.g., the judge died before the decision was reached), that judge is not counted in the number of majority votes.

_____

Field 69
DISSENT
      2 columns wide (108-109)
      numeric

      _____
      Reliability:
            Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 98.8%
            Gamma: .99
            Kendall's Tau-b: .93
      _____

      The value for this variable is the number of judges who
dissented from the majority (either with or without opinion).
Judges who dissented in part and concurred in part are counted as
dissenting.
_____

                          Field 70
CONCUR
      2 columns wide (111-112)
      numeric

      _____
      Reliability:
            Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 98.8%
            Gamma: .99
            Kendall's Tau-b: .82
      _____

      The value for this field is the number of judges who either
wrote a concurring opinion, joined a concuring opinion, or who
indicated that they concurred in the result but not in the opinion
of the court.
_____

HABEAS

    1 column wide (444)
    numeric

_____

Reliability:
      Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 99.2%
      Gamma: 1.0
      Kendall's Tau-b: .94

_____

    This field records whether the case was an appeal of a decision by the district court on a petition for habeas corpus. A state habeas corpus case is one in which a state inmate has petitioned the federal courts. The variable takes the following values:

        0 = no
        1 = yes, state habeas corpus (criminal)
        2 = yes, federal habeas corpus (criminal)
        3 = yes, federal habeas corpus relating to deportation
_____

DECUNCON
    2 columns wide (446-447)
    numeric

    _____
    Reliability:
        Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 99.6%
        Gamma: 1.0
        Kendall's Tau-b: .71
    _____

        This field identifies cases in which the court utilizes
judicial review with a declaration that some specific statute or
administrative action is unconstitutional. Only explicit
statements in the opinion that some provision is unconstitutional
were used. Procedural violations of the constitution in the courts
below were not counted as judicial review (e.g., if the trial court
threw out evidence obtained in a search and seizure because of a
4th Amendment violation, the action would not count as judicial
review). The variable takes the following values:

    0= no declarations of unconstitutionality
    1= act of Congress declared unconstitutional
         (facial invalidity)
2=interpretation/application of federal law invalid
    3=federal administrative action or regulation
         unconstitutional on its face
4=interpretation/application
                of administrative regs unconstitutional
    5= state constitution declared
                unconstitutional on its face
    6=interpretation/application
                of state constitution unconstitutional
    7=state law or regulation
                unconstitutional on its face
    8=interpretation/application of state law/regulation
            unconstitutional
    9= substate law or regulation
                unconstitutional on its face
    10=interpretation/application of substate law/regulation
                unconstitutional

_____

CONSTIT

    1 column wide (320)
    numeric

Reliability:
    Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 94.0%
    Gamma: .93
    Kendall's Tau-b: .53

FEDLAW

    1 column wide (322)
    numeric

Reliability:
    Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 90.8%
    Gamma: .92
    Kendall's Tau-b: .75

PROCEDUR

    1 column wide (324)
    numeric

Reliability:
    Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 78.0%
    Gamma: .72
    Kendall's Tau-b: .61

    The coding for these three fields provides two pieces of information: first, whether there was an issue discussed in the opinion of the court about the interpretation of the U.S. constitution, federal statute, or court precedent or doctrine. Second, if the issue was present the coding indicates the directionality of the decision. In these issues, directionality refers to the way in which the legal question was answered in terms of who benefitted from the treatment of the issue.

For each question, the coding reflects one of four possible answers to the issue question:

2 yes, the issue was discussed in the opinion and the resolution of the issue by the court favored the appellant.

1 the issue was discussed in the opinion and the resolution of the issue by the court favored the respondent

0 issue was not discussed in the opinion

9 the resolution of the issue had mixed results for the appellant and respondent

Note, that values 1,2 and 9 all indicate that the issue was discussed in the opinion. So if you want to simply identify all cases in which the issue was discussed, select all cases in which the value of the variable is greater than zero.

The specific issues for the three issues are:

CONSTIT -
    Did the court's conclusion about the constitutionality of a law or administrative action favor the appellant ?
    (a code of "0" means that there was no discussion in the opinion about the constitutionality of a law or administrative action)

FEDLAW -
    Did the interpretation of federal statute by the court favor the appellant?
    (a code of "0" means that there was no discussion in the opinion about the interpretation of federal statute).

PROCEDUR -
    Did the interpretation of federal rule of procedures, judicial doctrine, or case law by the court favor the appellant ?
(note: this issue should not be considered to be present if the case law discussed in the opinion was related only to the interpretation of statute) (does include consideration of agency doctrines and precedents).

_____

TYPEISS

    1 column wide (326)
    numeric

Reliability:
      Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 93.6%
      Gamma: .96
      Kendall's Tau-b: .93

    This field records the general category of issues discussed in the opinion of the court. The variable takes the following values:

    0 not ascertained
    1 criminal and prisoner petitions
    2 civil - government
    3 diversity
    4 civil - private
    5 other, not applicable

    These four categories are used below as the general categories for specification of the specific issues discussed in the opinion of the court.

Definitions of Categories:

    1 criminal - includes appeals of conviction, petitions for post conviction relief, habeas corpus petitions, and other prisoner petitions which challenge the validity of the conviction or the sentence or the validity of continued confinement. includes parole revocation.

    2. Civil - Government - these will include appeals from administrative agencies (e.g., OSHA,FDA), the decisions of administrative law judges, or the decisions of independent regulatory agencies (e.g., NLRB, FCC,SEC). The focus in administrative law is usually on procedural principles that apply to administrative agencies as they affect private interests, primarily through rulemaking and adjudication. Tort actions against the government, including petitions by prisoners which challenge the conditions of their confinement or which seek damages for torts committed by prion officials or by police fit in this category. In addition, this category will include suits over taxes and claims for benefits from government.

    3 Diversity of Citizenship - civil cases involving disputes

between   citizens of different states (remember that businesses
have state citizenship).   These cases will always involve the
application of state or local law.   If the case is centrally
concerned with the application or interpretation of federal
law then it is not a diversity case.

    4. Civil Disputes- Private - includes all civil cases that do
not fit in any of the above categories.   The opposing litigants
will be individuals, businesses or groups.
_____

B. Most Frequently Cited Constitutional Provisions, Statutes, and
Procedural Rules

**The coding of the ten fields in this section was based on   the
headnotes which summarize the points of law in the West Topic and
Key Number System (Note that when the same headnote has a
constitutional provision, a section of the US code, and a rule of
civil or criminal procedure, all were coded under the appropriate
field):**
    There are four sets of variables coded: constitutional
provisions cited, titles and sections of the U.S. Code cited,
Federal rules of Civil Procedure cited, and Federal Rules of
Criminal Procedure cited.   In each case, coders first counted the
number of times each constitutional, statutory, or federal rule
provision was cited in the headnotes (i.e., a count of the number
of headnote entries that contained a reference to a given
provision).   Then the most frequent and second most frequently
cited provision in each category was coded.

Field 77

CONST1

    3 columns wide (250-252)
    numeric

_____
Reliability:
        Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 98.4%
        Gamma: .98
        Kendall's Tau-b: .96
_____

    This field records the most frequently cited provision of the
U.S. Constitution in the <u>headnotes</u> to this case. If no
constitutional provisions are cited, a zero is entered.
If one or more are cited, the article or amendment to the
constitution which is mentioned in the greatest number of headnotes
is coded. In case of a tie, the first mentioned provision of those
that are tied is coded.

    If it is one of the original articles of the constitution, the
number of the article is <u>preceeded</u> by two zeros.

If it is an amendment to the constitution, the number of the
amendment (zero filled to two places) is <u>preceeded</u> by a "one."

    Examples: 001 = Article 1 of the original constitution
              101 = 1st Amendment
              114 = 14th Amendment
_____

Field 78

CONST2

    3 columns wide (254-256)
    numeric

_____
Reliability:
        Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 98.9%
        Gamma: .99
        Kendall's Tau-b: .96
_____

    This field records the second most frequently cited
constitutional provision, using the same codes as those for CONST1

110

above

_____

                         Field 79

USC1
     3 columns wide (258-260)
     numeric

          _____
          Reliability:
               Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 97.6%
               Gamma: .97
               Kendall's Tau-b: .97

          _____

     This field records the most frequently cited title of the U.S.
Code in the headnotes to this case.
If none, then a "0" is entered. If one or more provisions are
cited, the number of the most frequently cited title is entered.

_____

                         Field 80
USC1SECT
     5 column wide (262-266)
     numeric

          _____
          Reliability:
               Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 95.2%
               Gamma: .96
               Kendall's Tau-b: .79

          _____

     This field records the number of the section from the title of
the US Code selected for field 79, USC1, which was the most
frequently cited section of that title. In case of ties, the
first to be cited was coded. The section number will have up to
four digits and will follow "USC" or "USCA."

_____

Field 81

USC2
    3 columns wide (268-270)
    numeric

    _____
    Reliability:
        Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 96.0%
        Gamma: .94
        Kendall's Tau-b: .91
    _____

    This field codes the second most frequently cited title of the
US Code (if fewer than two titles were cited, a "0" was recorded).

    To choose the second title, the following rule was used: If
two or more titles of USC or USCA are cited, choose the second most
frequently cited title, even if there are other sections of the
title already coded which are mentioned more frequently. If the
title already coded is the only title cited in the headnotes,
choose the section of that title which is cited the second greatest
number of times.
_____

                        Field 82

USC2SECT
    5 column wide (272-276)
    numeric

    _____
    Reliability:
        Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 92.4%
        Gamma: .94
        Kendall's Tau-b: .91
    _____

    this field records the most frequently cited section of the
title selected in field 81, USC2.
_____

Field 83

CIVPROC1
     3 columns wide (278-280)
     numeric

_____
Reliability:
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 98.0%
     Gamma: .98
     Kendall's Tau-b: .94
_____

Was a federal rule of civil procedure cited in the headnotes ?
If no, then "0" was entered.
If yes, then the number of the rule cited in the most headnotes was
recorded. For ties, the first rule cited was selected
_____.

Field 84

CIVPROC2
     3 columns wide (282-284)
     numeric

_____
Reliability:
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 98.8%
     Gamma: .99
     Kendall's Tau-b: .87
_____

Was a second federal rule of civil procedure cited in the headnotes
?
If no, then "0" was entered.
If yes, then the number of the rule cited in the second most
headnotes was recorded.   For ties, the first rule cited was
selected
_____.

Field 85

CRMPROC1

    3 columns wide (286-288)
    numeric

        _____
        Reliability:
            Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 99.6%
            Gamma: .99
            Kendall's Tau-b: .96
        _____

Was a federal rule of criminal procedure cited in the headnotes ?
If no, then "0" was entered.
If yes, then the number of the rule cited in the most headnotes was
recorded. For ties, the first rule cited was selected.

_____

Field 86

CRMPROC2

    3 columns wide (290-292)
    numeric

        _____
        Reliability:
            Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 100%
            Gamma: 1.0
            Kendall's Tau-b: 1.0
        _____

Was a second federal rule of criminal procedure cited in the
headnotes ?
If no, then "0" was entered.
If yes, then the number of the rule cited in the second most
headnotes was recorded. For ties, the first rule cited was
selected

_____.

GENERAL NOTES FOR FIELDS 87 - 151 (ISSUE CODING SECTIONS C, D, E, F, G):

Each of these issues is stated in terms of a question which can be answered yes or no if the issue was addressed by the court. All issues were coded from the perspective of the court of appeals majority opinion. If the court discussed the issue in its opinion and answered the related question in the affirmative, a "2" was entered. If the issue was discussed and the opinion answered the question negatively, a "1" was entered. If the opinion considered the question but gave a "mixed" answer, supporting the respondent in part and supporting the appellant in part (or if two issues treated separately by the court both fell within the area covered by one question and the court answered one question affirmatively and one negatively), then a "9" was entered. If the opinion either did not consider or discuss the issue at all or if the opinion indicates that this issue was not worthy of consideration by the court of appeals even though it was discussed by the lower court or was raised in one of the briefs, a "0" was entered. For criminal issues, one additional answer was coded. If the question was answered in the affirmative (which typically meant the position of the defendant was supported), but the error articulated by the court was judged to be harmless, then a "3" was recorded.Thus the answers to these questions provide two discrete pieces of information: i) was a given issue discussed in the opinion of the court; and ii) if discussed, the directionality of the treatment of the answer. For most issues, the directionality is phrased in terms of whether the treatment by the court of the legal issue favored the position of the appellant or the respondent.

In summary, for fields 87-151, the variable may take one of the following values:

        9 court gave mixed answer to question
        3 yes, but error was harmless (criminal cases only) (or court did not decide the issue because even if the alleged error occurred, it was harmless)
        2 yes, court answered question in affirmative
        1 no, court answered question negatively
        0 issue not discussed

Only issues actually discussed in the opinion were coded. If the opinion notes that a particular issue was raised by one of the litigants but the court dismisses the issue as frivolous or trivial or not worthy of discussion for some other reason, then the answer to that issue question was coded as "0".

116

C. Threshhold Issues

Fields 87 - 96 all refer to threshhold issues at the trial court level. These issues are only considered to be present if the court of appeals is reviewing whether or not the litigants should properly have been allowed to get a trial court decision on the merits. That is, the issue is whether or not the issue crossed properly the threshhold to get on the district court agenda. (But remember that the answer to each question ("yes" or "no") is based on the directionality of the appeals court decision; (e.g., for field 87, JURIS, a "2" was entered if the appeals court concluded either that the district court was wrong in dismissing the suit for lack of jurisdiction or if the appeals court affirmed the conclusion of the district court that it had jurisdiction.) If it is conceded that the trial court properly reached the merits, but the issue is whether, in spite of that concession, the appellant has a right to an appeals court decision on the merits (e.g., the issue became moot after the trial), the issue is coded as a threshhold issue at the appeals court level (see fields 97-99).

Field 87

JURIS
    1 column wide (294)
    numeric

_____
    Reliability:
        Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 98.0%
        Gamma: .98
        Kendall's Tau-b: .80
_____

    Did the court determine that it had jurisdiction to hear this case ?

    Note: a "9" is used for this variable when the opinion discussed challenges to the jurisdiction of the court to hear several different issues and the court ruled that it had jurisdiction to hear some of the issues but did not have jurisdiction to hear other issues.
_____

STATECL

     1 column wide (296)
     numeric

_____
    Reliability:
        Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 99.0%
        Gamma: .82
        Kendall's Tau-b: .15

_____

    Did the court dismiss the case because of the failure of the plaintiff to state a claim upon which relief could be granted ?

    Note: this variable also includes cases where the court concluded that there was no proper cause of action.
_____

STANDING

     1 column wide (298)
     numeric

_____
    Reliability:
        Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 99.6%
        Gamma: 1.0
        Kendall's Tau-b: .89

_____

    Did the court determine that the parties had standing ?
_____

Field 90

MOOTNESS
1 column wide (300)
numeric

Reliability:	
Rate of Intercoder Agreement:	99.2%
Gamma:	.99
Kendall's Tau-b:	.67

Did the court conclude that an issue was moot ?

_____

Field 91

EXHAUST
1 column wide (302)
numeric

Reliability:	
Rate of Intercoder Agreement:	98.0%
Gamma:	.98
Kendall's Tau-b:	.71

Did the court determine that it would not hear the appeal for one of the following reasons : a)administrative remedies had not been exhausted; or b) the issue was not ripe for judicial action ?

_____

Field 92

TIMELY

     1 column wide (304)
     numeric

Reliability:
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 98.4%
     Gamma: .99
     Kendall's Tau-b: .80

     Did the court conclude that it could not reach the merits of the case because the litigants had not complied with some rule relating to timeliness, a filing fee, or because a statute of limitations had expired ?
_____

Field 93

IMMUNITY

     1 column wide (306)
     numeric

Reliability:
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 98.0%
     Gamma: .98
     Kendall's Tau-b: .56

     Did the court refuse to reach the merits of the appeal because it concluded that the defendant had immunity (e.g., the governmental immunity doctrine) ?
_____

FRIVOL
     1 column wide (308)
     numeric

_____
Reliability:
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 99.2%
     Gamma: 1.0
     Kendall's Tau-b: 1.0
_____

     Did the court conclude that either the original case was
frivolous or raised only trivial issues and therefore was not
suitable for actions on the merits ?
_____

POLQUEST
     1 column wide (310)
     numeric

_____
Reliability:
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 99.2%
     Gamma: 1.0
     Kendall's Tau-b: 1.0
_____

     Did the court refuse to rule on the merits of the case because
it was considered to be a nonjusticiable "political question" ?
_____

OTHTHRES
        1 column wide (312)
        numeric

_____
        Reliability:
                Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 96.0%
                Gamma: .89
                Kendall's Tau-b: .29
_____

        Did the court refuse to rule on the merits of the appeal
because of some other threshhold issue (at the trial level) ?
(includes collateral estoppel)
_____

**REMINDER: Fields 97-99 are threshhold issues at the appellate
level.**

LATE
        1 column wide (314)
        numeric

_____
        Reliability:
                Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 99.6%
                Gamma: 1.0
                Kendall's Tau-b: .82
_____

        Did the court refuse to decide the appeal because the
appellant failed to comply with some rule relating to timeliness of
the appeal (e.g., failed to pay the filing fee on time or missed
the deadline to file the appeal)?
_____

FRIVAPP

     1 column wide (316)
     numeric

_____
     Reliability:
          Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 99.2%
          Gamma: 1.0
          Kendall's Tau-b: .57
_____

     Did the court conclude that it could not reach the merits of
the case because the motion or appeal was frivolous or raised only
trivial issues and was therefore not suitable for appellate review
?
_____

OTHAPPTH

     1 column wide (318)
     numeric

_____
     Reliability:
          Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 96.0%
          Gamma: .89
          Kendall's Tau-b: .29
_____

     Did the court refuse to rule on the merits of the appeal
because of some other threshhold issue that was relevant on appeal
but not at the original trial ? (e.g., the case became moot after
the original trial)
_____

D. CRIMINAL Issues

  Note that in the criminal category, but in no other category, the response: 3= yes, but error was harmless, is possible for most questions.

                          Field 100
PREJUD
     1 column wide (328)
     numeric

          _____
          Reliability:
               Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 96.8%
               Gamma: .97
               Kendall's Tau-b: .49
          _____

     Was there prejudicial conduct by prosecution ?
               (including prosecutor refusing to produce
               evidence which would aid defendant)
_____

                          Field 101
INSANE
     1 column wide (330)
     numeric

          _____
          Reliability:
               Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 99.2%
               Gamma: .99
               Kendall's Tau-b: .57
          _____

       Did the court below err in not permitting an insanity defense?
  (or did the court err in its conclusion about whether the defendant

was mentally competent to stand trial)
_____

Field 102
IMPROPER
     1 column wide (332)
     numeric

          _____
          Reliability:
               Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 99.2%
               Gamma: -1.0
               Kendall's Tau-b: -.04
          _____

     Did the court conclude that there was improper influence on
the jury ?
(other than the prejudicial conduct by the prosecutor coded above
in field 100. Includes jury tampering and failure to shield jury
from prejudicial media accounts).
_____

                        Field 103
JURYINST
     1 column wide (334)
     numeric

          _____
          Reliability:
               Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 99.6%
               Gamma: 1.0
               Kendall's Tau-b: .81
          _____

     Did the court conclude that the jury instructions were
improper ?
_____

                          128

Field 104

OTHJURY
     1 column wide (336)
     numeric

_____
Reliability:
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 99.6%
     Gamma: 1.0
     Kendall's Tau-b: .81
_____

     Did the court conclude that the jury composition or selection
was invalid or that the jury was biased or tampered with?
_____

Field 105

DEATHPEN
     1 column wide (338)
     numeric

_____
Reliability:
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 99.6%
     Gamma: .99
     Kendall's Tau-b: .81
_____

     Did the court conclude that the death penalty was improperly
imposed (i.e., this questions deals only with the validity of the
sentence, and is not related to whether or not the conviction was
proper) ?
_____

SENTENCE
     1 column wide (340)
     numeric

```
     _____
     Reliability:
          Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 97.6%
          Gamma:                        .96
          Kendall's Tau-b:              .40
     _____
```

     Did the court conclude that some other penalty was improperly
imposed ?
_____

INDICT
     1 column wide (342)
     numeric

```
     _____
     Reliability:
          Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 98.8%
          Gamma:                        1.0
          Kendall's Tau-b:              .63
     _____
```

     Did the court rule that the indictment was defective ?
_____

Field 108

CONFESS
     1 column wide (344)
     numeric

```
_____
Reliability:
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 96.4%
     Gamma:                        .98
     Kendall's Tau-b:              .53
_____
```

     Did the court conclude that a confession or an incriminating statement was improperly admitted ?
     Note: this applies only to an incriminating statement made by the defendant.
_____

Field 109

SEARCH
     1 column wide (346)
     numeric

```
_____
Reliability:
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 97.6%
     Gamma:                        .98
     Kendall's Tau-b:              .85
_____
```

     Did the court below improperly rule for the prosecution on an issue related to an alleged illegal search and seizure ?

     (Note: this issue will also be coded as present if a civil suit brought by a prisoner or a criminal defendant in another action that alleges a tort based on an illegal search and seizure)
_____

Field 110
OTHADMIS
     1 column wide (348)
     numeric

          _____
          Reliability:
               Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 95.2%
               Gamma: .96
               Kendall's Tau-b: .64

          _____

     Did the court rule that some other evidence was inadmissibile
(or did ruling on appropriateness of evidentary hearing benefit the
defendant)?
_____

                         Field 111
PLEA
     1 column wide (350)
     numeric

          _____
          Reliability:
               Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 99.2%
               Gamma: 1.0
               Kendall's Tau-b: 1.0

          _____

 (PLEA BARGAIN- includes all challenges to plea)
     Did the court rule for the defendant on an issue related to
plea bargaining?
_____

Field 112

COUNSEL
     1 column wide (352)
     numeric

_____
Reliability:
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 99.2%
     Gamma: .99
     Kendall's Tau-b: .83
_____

     Did the court rule that the defendant had inadequate counsel?
_____

Field 113

RTCOUNS
     1 column wide (354)
     numeric

_____
Reliability:
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 98.0%
     Gamma: .97
     Kendall's Tau-b: .44
_____

     Did the court rule that the defendant's right to counsel was
violated (for some reason other than inadequate counsel) ?
_____

Field 114

SUFFIC

     1 column wide (356)
     numeric

_____
Reliability:
      Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 97.6%
      Gamma: .99
      Kendall's Tau-b: .78
_____

     Did the court rule that there was insufficient evidence for conviction ?
_____

Field 115

INDIGENT

     1 column wide (358)
     numeric

_____
Reliability:
      Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 100%
      Gamma: 1.0
      Kendall's Tau-b: 1.0
_____

     Did the court rule that the defendant's rights as an indigent were violated?
_____

ENTRAP

    1 column wide (360)
    numeric

_____
Reliability:
    Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 99.6%
    Gamma: 1.0
    Kendall's Tau-b: .99
_____

Did the court rule that the defendant was the victim of illegal entrapment?
_____

PROCDIS

    1 column wide (362)
    numeric

_____
Reliability:
    Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 100%
    Gamma: 1.0
    Kendall's Tau-b: 1.0
_____

Did the court uphold the dismissal by district court on procedural grounds ?
_____

OTHCRIM
     1 column wide (364)
     numeric

_____
     Reliability:
          Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 92.0%
          Gamma: .87
          Kendall's Tau-b: .46
_____

     Did the court rule for the defendant on other grounds (e.g.,
right to speedy trial, double jeopardy, confrontation,
retroactivity, self defense; includes the question of whether the
defendant waived the right to raise some claim) ?
(note: if there are two other issues and the court ruled for the
defendant on one and against the defendant on the other, then code
direction as "2" = yes).
_____

E. Civil Law Issues
     This section includes questions about issues that may appear
in any civil law cases including civil government, civil private,
and diversity cases.

Field 119
DUEPROC
     1 column wide (366)
     numeric

_____
     Reliability:
          Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 96.4%
          Gamma: .96
          Kendall's Tau-b: .59
_____

     Did the interpretation of the requirements of due process by

the court favor the appellant ?

_____

Field 120

EXECORD
    1 column wide (368)
    numeric

_____
    Reliability:
        Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 98.4%
        Gamma: -1.0
        Kendall's Tau-b: -0.02
_____

    Did the interpretation of executive order or administrative regulation by the court favor the appellant ? (does not include whether or not an executive order was lawful)
_____

Field 121

STPOLICY
    1 column wide (370)
    numeric

_____
    Reliability:
        Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 89.2%
        Gamma: .90
        Kendall's Tau-b: .64
_____

    Did the interpretation of state or local law, executive order, administrative regulation, doctrine, or rule of procedure by the court favor the appellant ?
_____

Field 122

WEIGHTEV
     1 column wide (372)
     numeric

_____
Reliability:
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 76.0%
     Gamma: .61
     Kendall's Tau-b: .32
_____

     Did   the factual interpretation by the court or its
conclusions (e.g., regarding the weight of evidence or the
sufficiency of evidence) favor the appellant ?
(includes discussions of whether the litigant met the burden of
proof)
_____

Field 123

PRETRIAL
     1 column wide (374)
     numeric

_____
Reliability:
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 97.2%
     Gamma: .95
     Kendall's Tau-b: .46
_____

     Did the court's rulings on pre-trial procedure favor the
appellant ?
(does not include rulings on motions for summary judgment; but
does include whether or not there is a right to jury trial, whether
the case should be certified as a class action, or whether a
prospective party has a right to intervene in the case)
_____

Field 124

TRIALPRO
1 column wide (376)
numeric

_____

Reliability:
Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 93.6%
Gamma: .91
Kendall's Tau-b: .44

_____

Did the court's ruling on procedure at trial favor the appellant ?
(includes jury instructions and motions for directed verdicts made during trial).
_____

Field 125

POST_TRL
1 column wide (378)
numeric

_____

Reliability:
Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 97.2%
Gamma: .97
Kendall's Tau-b: .49

_____

Did the court's ruling on some post-trial procedure or motion (e.g., allocating court costs or post award relief) favor the appellant ? (does not include attorneys' fees; but does include motions to set aside a jury verdict)
_____

Field 126

ATTYFEE

     1 column wide (380)
     numeric

          _____
          <u>Reliability:</u>
               Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 97.2%
               Gamma: .98
               Kendall's Tau-b: .66
          _____

     Did the court's ruling on attorneys' fees favor the appellant?
_____

Field 127

JUDGDISC

     1 column wide (382)
     numeric

          _____
          <u>Reliability:</u>
               Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 96.8%
               Gamma: .97
               Kendall's Tau-b: .57
          _____

     Did the court's ruling on the abuse of discretion by the trial
judge favor the appellant ? (includes issue of whether the judge
actually had the authority for the action taken; does <u>not</u> include
questions of discretion of administrative law judges - see field
145).
     _____

Field 128
ALTDISP
     1 column wide (384)
     numeric

          _____
          Reliability:
               Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 98.8%
               Gamma: .97
               Kendall's Tau-b: .40
          _____

     Did the court's ruling on an issue arising out of an
alternative dispute resolution process (ADR, settlement conference,
role of mediator or arbitrator, etc.) favor the appellant ?
_____

                         Field 129
INJUNCT
     1 column wide (386)
     numeric

          _____
          Reliability:
               Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 98.0%
               Gamma: .99
               Kendall's Tau-b: .70
          _____

     Did the court's ruling on the validity of an injunction or the
denial of an injunction or a stay of injunction favor the
appellant ?
_____

Field 130

SUMMARY
     1 column wide (388)
     numeric

_____
Reliability:
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 97.6%
     Gamma: .97
     Kendall's Tau-b: .51
_____

     Did the court's ruling on the appropriateness of summary
judgment or the denial of summary judgment favor the appellant ?
_____

Field 131

FEDVST
     1 column wide (390)
     numeric

_____
Reliability:
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 98.8%
     Gamma: 1.0
     Kendall's Tau-b: .63
_____

     Did the court rule that federal law should take precedence
over state or local laws in a case involving the conflict of laws
(i.e, which laws or rules apply) ?
_____

Field 132

FOREIGN
     1 column wide (392)
     numeric

          _____
          Reliability:
               Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 100%
               Gamma: 1.0
               Kendall's Tau-b: 1.0
          _____

     Did the court rule that domestic law (federal, state or local)
should take precedence over foreign law in a case involving the
conflict of laws (i.e., which laws or rules apply- foreign country
vs federal, state, or local) ?
_____

Field 133

INT_LAW
     1 column wide (394)
     numeric

          _____
          Reliability:
               Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 100%
               Gamma: 1.0
               Kendall's Tau-b: 1.0
          _____

     Did the court rule in favor of the appellant on an issue
related to the interpretation of a treaty or international law ?
_____

Field 134
ST_V_ST
      1 column wide (396)
      numeric

            _____
            Reliability:
                  Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 99.2%
                  Gamma: .99
                  Kendall's Tau-b: .50
            _____

      Did the court rule in favor of the appellant on the issue of
a conflict of laws (which laws or rules apply) other than federal
v state or foreign v domestic (e.g., one state vs second state) ?
_____

                          Field 135
DISCOVER
      1 column wide (398)
      numeric

            _____
            Reliability:
                  Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 97.6%
                  Gamma: .97
                  Kendall's Tau-b: .49
            _____

      Did the court's interpretation of rules relating to discovery
or other issues related to obtaining evidence favor the appellant?
_____

Field 136
OTHCIVIL
     1 column wide (400)
     numeric

```
 _____
| Reliability:
|       Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 94.8%
|       Gamma:                        -1.0
|       Kendall's Tau-b:              -0.1
|_____
```

     Was there a significant other issue that does not fall into one of the specifically enumerated categories ?
```
_____
```

F.CIVIL - GOVERNMENT (Civil law issues involving government actors)

Field 137
SUBEVID
     1 column wide (402)
     numeric

```
 _____
| Reliability:
|       Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 97.2%
|       Gamma:                        .98
|       Kendall's Tau-b:              .69
|_____
```

     Did the court's interpretation of the substantial evidence rule support the government ? ("such evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion"; "more than a mere scintilla") (Note: this issue is present only when the court indicates that it is using this doctrine. When the court is merely discussing the evidence to determine whether the evidence supports the position of the appellant or respondent, you should choose field 122 - weight of evidence- instead of this issue).

147

DENOVO
     1 column wide (404)
     numeric

_____
     Reliability:
          Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 99.6%
          Gamma: 1.0
          Kendall's Tau-b: 1.0
_____

     Did the court's use of the standard of review, "de novo on facts" support the government ? (the courts generally recognize that de novo review is impractical for the bulk of agency decisions so the substantial evidence standard helps provide a middle course) (this is de novo review of administrative action - not de novo review of trial court by appeals court)
_____

ERRON
     1 column wide (406)
     numeric

     Did the court's use of the clearly erroneous standard support the government ? (a somewhat narrower standard than substantial evidence) (or ignore usual agency standards)
_____

_____
     Reliability:
          Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 97.6%
          Gamma: -1.0
          Kendall's Tau-b: -0.01
_____

Field 140

CAPRIC
     1 column wide (408)
     numeric

_____
Reliability:
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 98.0%
     Gamma: .96
     Kendall's Tau-b: .46
_____

     Did the courts's use or interpretation of the arbitrary and
capricious standard support the government ? (APA allows courts to
overturn agency actions deemed to be arbitrary or capricious, an
abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law;
Overton Park emphasized this is a narrow standard--one must prove
that agency's action is without a rational basis) (also includes
the "substantial justification" doctrine)
_____

                          Field 141

ABUSEDIS
     1 column wide (410)
     numeric

_____
Reliability:
     Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 98.0%
     Gamma: .97
     Kendall's Tau-b: .31
_____

     Did the court conclude that it should defer to agency
discretion ? (for example, if the action was committed to agency
discretion)
_____

Field 142

JUDREV
      1 column wide (412)
      numeric

      _____
      <u>Reliability:</u>
            Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 99.6%
            Gamma: 1.0
            Kendall's Tau-b: 1.0
      _____

      Did the court conclude the decision was subject to judicial
review? (While questions of fact are subject to limited review,
questions of law are subject to full review. The problem becomes
determining which are clear questions of law or fact as they are
often "mixed")
_____

                              Field 143

GENSTAND
      1 column wide (414)
      numeric

      _____
      <u>Reliability:</u>
            Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 94.4%
            Gamma: .89
            Kendall's Tau-b: .38
      _____

      Did the agency articulate the appropriate general standard?
[this question includes--did the agency interpret the statute
"correctly"--the courts often refer here to the rational basis
test, plain meaning, reasonable construction of the statute,
congressional intent, etc.] (also includes question of which law
applies or whether amended law vs law before amendment applies)
_____

Field 144

NOTICE
     1 column wide (416)
     numeric

     _____
     <u>Reliability:</u>
          Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 99.2%
          Gamma: 1.0
          Kendall's Tau-b: 1.0
     _____

     Did the agency give proper notice?
(decisions that affect life, liberty, or property must be preceded
by adequate notice and an opportunity for a fair hearing)
_____

Field 145

ALJ
     1 column wide (418)
     numeric

     _____
     <u>Reliability:</u>
          Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 99.2%
          Gamma: .99
          Kendall's Tau-b: .89
     _____

     Did the court support the decision of an administrative law
judge ?
_____

Field 146

AGEN_ACQ
     1 column wide (420)
     numeric

_____
     Reliability:
          Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 99.2%
          Gamma: -1.0
          Kendall's Tau-b: -0.01
     _____

     Did the court rule for the government in an issue related to
agency acquisition of information (e.g. physical inspections,
searches, subpoenas, records, etc) ?
_____

Field 147

FREEINFO
     1 column wide (422)
     numeric

_____
     Reliability:
          Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 100%
          Gamma: 1.0
          Kendall's Tau-b: 1.0
     _____

     Did the court rule in favor of the government when the
administrative action in question related to the agency's providing
information to those who request it? (e.g. Freedom of Information,
issues of governmental confidentiality, "government in the
sunshine")
_____

```
                        Field 148
COMMENT
     1 column wide (424)
     numeric


          _____
          Reliability:
               Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 100%
               Gamma:                        1.0
               Kendall's Tau-b:              1.0
          _____




     Did agency give proper opportunity to comment?
_____
```

```
                        Field 149
RECORD
     1 column wide (426)
     numeric


          _____
          Reliability:
               Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 98.4%
               Gamma:                        1.0
               Kendall's Tau-b:              .44
          _____




     Did the agency fail to develop an adequate record ? (e.g.,
court unable to determine what doctrine was used for the decision
or unable to determine the basis of the decision)
_____
```

G. DIVERSITY ISSUES

Field 150

DIVERSE
    1 column wide (428)
    numeric

_____
    Reliability:
        Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 99.6%
        Gamma: 1.0
        Kendall's Tau-b: 1.0
_____

    Did the court conclude that the parties were truly diverse ?
_____

Field 151

WHLAWS
    1 column wide (430)
    numeric

_____
    Reliability:
        Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 98.8%
        Gamma: .98
        Kendall's Tau-b: .41
_____

    Did the court's discussion of which state's laws should
control their ruling in the case support the position taken by the
appellant ?
_____

JUDGES AND VOTES

The remaining fields record an identifying code for each judge who participated on the courts of appeals panel and four indicators of their voting: i) the directionality of their vote on the first casetype; ii) the directionality of their vote on the second casetype; iii) whether they voted with the court majority or dissented in the resolution of the first casetype; and iv) whether they voted with the court majority or dissented in the resolution of the second casetype. Thus, there are five fields for each judge.

A large majority of the cases were decided by 3 judge panels. Therefore only 11 fields (Field 160-170) have data for most cases. Fields 171-228 have missing values for most cases. However, for cases decided en banc, fields for as many as 15 judges (i.e., 71 fields) have data.

A judge code will normally be recorded for the first three judges. For appeals court judges, the values of these codes will range from 101 to 1252. For district judges who sat on appeals court panels, the judge codes will have five digits. There will be a missing value code for one of the first three judges in the following circumstances: a) when only two judges participated in the final decision of the court (e.g., occasionally only two judges are appointed to the panel or one of the original three judges dies before the decision was announced); b) when one of the judges on the panel was from some court other than the U.S. Courts of Appeals or the U.S. District Courts (e.g., from the Court of Customs and Patents Appeals); c) the names of the judges were not listed in the Federal Reporter (this occurs primarily in short per curiam opinions in the 1920s and 1930s). In a few cases, primarily but not exclusively from the 1920s and 1930s, only one judge sat on the appeals court "panel" deciding the case.

For all of the judges on the panels who have served on the U.S. Courts of Appeals (including those who were on senior status at the time of their participation) the five digit judge codes recorded in these fields can be merged with the United States Courts of Appeals Judge Data Base[1] (the "Auburn" data) to permit the analysis of the relationship of a wide variety of judicial attributes to patterns of judicial voting. Appendix 3 provides an alphabetical list by circuit of judges who served on the courts of

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[1] The United States Courts of Appeals Judge Data Base, Gary Zuk, Deborah J. Barrow, and Gerard S. Gryski (Co-Principal Investigators), NSF # SBR-93-11999.

appeals between 1925 and 1996. This judge list in Appendix 3 also records the numerical code for each judge (i.e., the values recorded in the variables CODEJ1, CODEJ2, CODEJ3, CODEJ4, CODEJ5, etc.) and presents the correspondence between these five digit codes and the names of the appeals court judges.

The Auburn data provides a wealth of data on the personal attributes and career history of each appeals court judge. Included in this data base are the dates of appointment to and leaving the courts of appeals, the political party and religion of the judge, the name and party of the appointing president, the state of appointment, and a wealth of data on the prior career and educational record of each judge.

The Auburn data contains a variable called "IDS" that is designed to match the values of CODEJ1, CODEJ2, CODEJ3, etc. in the appeals court data base. To combine the Auburn data with the appeals court data, one should first convert the unit of analysis of the data base from case to judge vote. Then, create a variable in the appeals court data called "IDS" with the values of CODEJ and merge the two data bases using that variable.

Note:if a district court judge or a senior district court judge participates on the panel, see the separate list of district court judges in Appendix 4 for the five digit judge code. However, note that no background data is available for these judges. Occasionally someone other than an appeals court judge or a district court judge sits on a panel of the courts of appeals. Since we have no identification codes for such judges, the judge code variable has missing data.

Merger of appeals court data and the judge background data

To merge the appeals court data and the background data using SAS, use the SAS statements below (assume that the appeals court data is in a prior data step called "one" and that the background data is in a data step called "back"). This merger should be run after the cleanup described below has been run.

Before the two data bases are merged, some clean-up is necessary. This cleanup is due primarily because some judges served on more than one circuit at different points in their career. Such judges received separate codes in the appeals court data for each circuit, but in the Auburn data they received a single unique code. The statements below, written in SAS, provide the necessary clean-up. Users employing some other statistical package can utilize the logic of these statements to make the conversion. Statements in regular print are the actual SAS statements. Statements in **bold** are explanantions to the reader and should not be part of the actual program.

<u>SAS statements</u>

```
data back;
proc sort; by ids;
run;

data two; set one;
codej=codej1; jvote=direct1; marker=1; output;
codej=codej2; jvote=j2vote1; marker=2; output;
codej=codej3; jvote=j3vote1; marker=3; output;
codej=codej4; jvote=j4vote1; marker=4; output;
codej=codej5; jvote=j5vote1; marker=5; output;
codej=codej6; jvote=j6vote1; marker=6; output;
codej=codej7; jvote=j7vote1; marker=7; output;
codej=codej8; jvote=j8vote1; marker=8; output;
codej=codej9; jvote=j9vote1; marker=9; output;
codej=codej10; jvote=j10vote1; marker=10; output;
codej=codej11; jvote=j11vote1; marker=11; output;
codej=codej12; jvote=j12vote1; marker=12; output;
codej=codej13; jvote=j13vote1; marker=13; output;
codej=codej14; jvote=j14vote1; marker=14; output;
codej=codej15; jvote=j15vote1; marker=15; output;
```

**/* the above statements essentially create 15 lines of data
for every original line (each line was a case) of data. Each new
line has all of the original data plus the values for three new
variables: "codej", "jvote", and "marker." If you want to switch
back to case (rather than judge) as the unit of analysis, simply
select only data lines with marker=1 */**

```
data three; set two;
if codej gt 0; if codej lt 1300;
```

**/* "if codej gt 0" eliminates all the data lines with missing
values -e.g., it means that if a case was decided by a 3 judge
panel, only 3 new data lines (one for each judge on the panel)
rather than 15 will be created. */**
**/* "if codej lt 1300" eliminates all judges who are not
appeals court judges */**

```
if codej gt 0 then ids=codej;

if codej= 218 then ids=722;
if codej= 346 then ids=0;
if codej= 536 then ids=542;
if codej= 624 then ids=722;
if codej= 970 then ids=971;
if codej= 973 then ids=970;
```

163

```
if codej= 1007 then ids=808;
if codej= 1015 then ids=819;

if codej=1101 then ids=502;
if codej=1102 then ids=510;
if codej=1104 then ids=514;
if codej=1106 then ids=516;
if codej=1107 then ids=521;
if codej=1108 then ids=523;
if codej=1109 then ids=524;
if codej=1110 then ids=570;
if codej=1111 then ids=530;
if codej=1112 then ids=534;
if codej=1113 then ids=537;
if codej=1114 then ids=540;
if codej=1115 then ids=545;
if codej=1116 then ids=554;
if codej=1117 then ids=555;
if codej=1118 then ids=556;
```

/* the lines above clean up the discrepancies so that all of our judge codes get matched up with the correct set of background data */

```
proc sort; by ids;
run;

data combine; merge three back; by ids;
```

_____

                          Field 160
CODEJ1
     5 column wide (453-458)
     numeric

          _____
          <u>Reliability</u>:
               Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 99.6%
               Gamma: .99
               Kendall's Tau-b: .98
          _____

Code for judge 1 (see separate judge codes). Note that if the opinion is signed, the opinion author is always listed as judge 1.

If the decision is per curiam, judge 1 will be any member of the
majority. Since the first judge is thus by definition part of the
majority, the directionality of the votes of judge 1 are always the
same as the directionality of the court's decision. Therefore,
separate variables were not created for the votes and majority
status of judge 1.

_____

CODEJ2
    5 column wide (460-465)
    numeric

    _____
    Reliability:
        Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 98.4%
        Gamma: .98
        Kendall's Tau-b: .98
    _____

    The code for the second judge on the panel (note: any judge other than the author of the majority opinion could be coded as judge 2. There is no significance to the designation as the second rather than the third judge on the panel).
_____

J2VOTE1
    1 column wide (468)
    numeric

    _____
    Reliability:
        Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 92.4%
        Gamma: .92
        Kendall's Tau-b: .86
    _____

    Vote of the second judge on the first casetype. Using the same directionality coding as used for the directionality of the court's decision (i.e., DIRECT1)
_____

J2VOTE2
     1 column wide (471)
     numeric

```
     _____
     Reliability:
          Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 86.4%
          Gamma:                        .85
          Kendall's Tau-b:              .70
     _____
```

     Vote of the second judge on the 2nd casetype. Using the same
directionality coding as used for the directionality of the court's
decision (i.e., DIRECT2)
_____

J2MAJ1
     1 column wide (467)
     numeric

```
     _____
     Reliability:
          Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 95.2%
          Gamma:                        .96
          Kendall's Tau-b:              .31
     _____
```

     This field records whether judge 2 voted with the majority on
the first casetype. The variable takes the following values:

     1=voted with majority
     2=dissented
_____

Field 165

J2MAJ2
     1 column wide (470)
     numeric

     _____
     <u>Reliability:</u>
          Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 82.4%
          Gamma: 1.0
          Kendall's Tau-b: .68
     _____

     This field records whether judge 2 voted with the majority on
the second casetype. The variable takes the following values:

     1=voted with majority
     2=dissented
_____

Field 166

CODEJ3
     5 column wide (473-478)
     numeric

     _____
     <u>Reliability:</u>
          Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 97.2%
          Gamma: .92
          Kendall's Tau-b: .92
     _____

     The code for the third judge on the panel (note: any judge
other than the author of the majority opinion could be coded as
judge 3. There is no significance to the designation as the second
rather than the third judge on the panel).
_____

J3VOTE1
     1 column wide (481)
     numeric

     _____
     Reliability:
          Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 92.0%
          Gamma: .91
          Kendall's Tau-b: .83
     _____

     Vote of the third judge on the first casetype. Using the same
directionality coding as used for the directionality of the court's
decision (i.e., DIRECT1)
_____

J3VOTE2
     1 column wide (484)
     numeric

     _____
     Reliability:
          Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 86.0%
          Gamma: .76
          Kendall's Tau-b: .58
     _____

     Vote of the third judge on the 2nd casetype. Using the same
directionality coding as used for the directionality of the court's
decision (i.e., DIRECT2)
_____

Field 169

J3MAJ1
     1 column wide (480)
     numeric

     _____
     <u>Reliability:</u>
          Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 94.4%
          Gamma: .99
          Kendall's Tau-b: .81
     _____

     This field records whether judge 3 voted with the majority on
the first casetype. The variable takes the following values:

     1=voted with majority
     2=dissented
_____

Field 170

J3MAJ2
     1 column wide (483)
     numeric

     _____
     <u>Reliability:</u>
          Rate of Intercoder Agreement: 82.4%
          Gamma: 1.0
          Kendall's Tau-b: .68
     _____

     This field records whether judge 3 voted with the majority on
the second casetype. The variable takes the following values:

     1=voted with majority
     2=dissented
_____

CODEJ4
     5 column wide (490-495)
     numeric

     The code for the fourth judge on the panel (note: any judge other than the author of the majority opinion could be coded as judge 4.).

_____

J4VOTE1
     1 column wide (497)
     numeric

     Vote of the fourth judge on the first casetype. Using the same directionality coding as used for the directionality of the court's decision (i.e., DIRECT1)

_____

J4VOTE2
     1 column wide (499)
     numeric

     Vote of the fourth judge on the 2nd casetype. Using the same directionality coding as used for the directionality of the court's decision (i.e., DIRECT2)

_____

J4MAJ1
     1 column wide (496)
     numeric

     This field records whether judge 4 voted with the majority on the first casetype. The variable takes the following values:

     1=voted with majority
     2=dissented

_____

J4MAJ2

    1 column wide (498)
    numeric

    This field records whether judge 4 voted with the majority on
the second casetype. The variable takes the following values:

    1=voted with majority
    2=dissented

_____

.
.
.
.

_____

CODEJ15

    5 column wide (600-605)
    numeric

    The code for the fifteenth judge on the panel (note: any judge
other than the author of the majority opinion could be coded as
judge 15.).

_____

J15VOTE1

    1 column wide (607)
    numeric

    Vote of the fifteenth judge on the first casetype. Using the
same directionality coding as used for the directionality of the
court's decision (i.e., DIRECT1)

_____

Field 227

J15VOTE2
     1 column wide (609)
     numeric

     Vote of the fifteenth judge on the 2nd casetype. Using the same directionality coding as used for the directionality of the court's decision (i.e., DIRECT2)
_____

Field 228

J15MAJ1
     1 column wide (606)
     numeric

     This field records whether judge 15 voted with the majority on the first casetype. The variable takes the following values:

     1=voted with majority
     2=dissented
_____

Field 229

J15MAJ2
     1 column wide (608)
     numeric

     This field records whether judge 15 voted with the majority on the second casetype. The variable takes the following values:

     1=voted with majority
     2=dissented
_____

APPENDIX 1

ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF VARIABLES

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Documentation
Page
Num   Acronym   Brief Description of Variable
_____

129 ABUSEDIS   should court defer to agency discretion
 28 ADMINREV   ID of federal regulatory agency (if any) the case
                  was appealed from
132 AGEN_ACQ   issue related to agency acquisition of information
131 ALJ        did court support decision of administrative law
                  judge
123 ALTDISP    issue relating to alternative dispute resolution
                  process (includes ADR, settlement conference,
                  mediation, arbitration)
 67  AMICUS    number of amicus curiae briefs filed
 35  APPBUS    number of appellants who were private businesses
 40  APPEL1    Detailed Nature of 1st listed appellant
 56  APPEL2    Detailed Nature of 2nd listed appellant whose code
                  is not identical to the code of the first
 35  APPFED    number of appellants who were federal government
                  agencies
 36  APPFIDUC  number  of  appellants  who were fiduciaries or
                  trustees
 27  APPLFROM  type  of  district  court  final judgment (if any)
                  appealed from
 34  APPNATPR  number of appellants who were natural persons
 35  APPNONP   number of appellants who were non-profit groups
 36  APPSTATE  number  of  appellants  who were state government
                  agencies
 35  APPSUBST  number of appellants who were sub-state governments
 37  APP_STID  state of appellant (if appellant is state or local
                  govt)
122  ATTYFEE       attorney fees
 39  BANK_AP1  was first appellant bankrupt ?
 55  BANK_AP2  was second appellant bankrupt ?
 62  BANK_R1   was first respondent bankrupt ?
 64  BANK_R2   was second respondent bankrupt ?
 18  BEGINPG   page number of 1st page of case
129  CAPRIC    arbitrary or capricious standard
 17  CASENUM   case identification
 68  CASETYP1  first case type - substantive policy (analogous to
                  Spaeth issue codes)
 86  CASETYP2  second case type
 21  CIRCUIT   circuit of court
 18  CITE      citation in Federal Reporter
 99  CIVPROC1  Federal  Rule  of  Civil Procedure most frequently
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                      cited in headnotes
 99  CIVPROC2  Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 2nd most frequently
                      cited in headnotes


 30  CLASSACT  was case a class action?
138  CODEJ1    code for the judge who wrote the court opinion
139  CODEJ2    code for 2nd judge on panel
141  CODEJ3    code for 3rd judge on panel
144  CODEJ4    code for 4th judge on panel
145  CODEJ15   code for 15th judge on panel
133  COMMENT   did agency give proper opportunity to comment
 89  CONCUR    number of concurrences
113  CONFESS   admissibility  of  confession or incriminating
                      statement
 92  CONSTIT   Was there an issue about the constitutionality of a
                      law or administrative action
 96  CONST1    Constitutional provision most frequently cited in
                      headnotes
 96  CONST2    Constitutional provision 2nd most frequently cited
                      in headnotes
115  COUNSEL   ineffective counsel
 66  COUNSEL1  counsel for appellant
 66  COUNSEL2  counsel for respondent
100  CRMPROC1  Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure most frequently
                      cited in headnotes
100  CRMPROC2  Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 2nd most
                      frequently cited in headnotes
 31  CROSSAPP  were there cross appeals ?
 17  DAY       Day of decision
111  DEATHPEN      death penalty
 91  DECUNCON  was law or administrative action declared
                 unconstitutional ?
128  DENOVO    use of standard of review, "de novo on facts"
 79  DIRECT1   directionality of decision on 1st case type
 86  DIRECT2   directionality of decision on 2nd case type
126  DISCOVER  conflict over discovery procedures
 89  DISSENT   number of dissenting votes
 26  DISTJUDG  ID of district judge (if any) deciding case below
 23  DISTRICT  district of origin of case
134  DIVERSE   were the parties truly diverse
 19  DOCKNUM   docket number of first case decided by the opinion
118  DUEPROC   due process
 18  ENDOPIN   page number of last page of majority opinion
 18  ENDPAGE   page number of last page of all opinions in case
117  ENTRAP    entrapment
128  ERRON     clearly erroneous standard
119  EXECORD   interpretation of executive order or administrative
                      regulation
104  EXHAUST   was  there  an  issue  about  ripeness  or  failure  to
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		exhaust administrative remedies
92	FEDLAW	did the court engage in statutory interpretation
124	FEDVST	conflict of laws or dispute over whether federal vs state law governs
125	FOREIGN	conflict over whether foreign or domestic law applies
132	FREEINFO	administrative denial of information to those requesting it, freedom of information, sunshine laws
108	FRIVAPP	was there an allegation that the appeal was frivolous
106	FRIVOL	was there an issue about whether the case was frivolous
38	GENAPEL1	general classification of 1st appellant
55	GENAPEL2	general classification of 2nd appellant
78	GENISS	eight summary issue categories based on CASETYP1
61	GENRESP1	general classification of 1st respondent
63	GENRESP2	general classification of 2nd respondent
130	GENSTAND	did agency articulate the appropriate general standard
90	HABEAS	was this a habeas corpus case
105	IMMUNITY	was there an issue about governmental immunity
110	IMPROPER	improper influence on jury
112	INDICT	was indictment defective
116	INDIGENT	violation of rights of indigent
25	INITIATE	party initiating appeal (e.g., plaintiff, defendant, intervenor)
123	INJUNCT	validity or appropriateness of injunction
109	INSANE	insanity defense
67	INTERVEN	was there an intervenor ?
125	INT_LAW	application of international law
122	JUDGDISC	abuse of discretion by trial judge
130	JUDREV	conflict over whether agency decision was subject to judicial review
102	JURIS	was there a jurisdiction issue ?
110	JURYINST	jury instructions
139	J2VOTE1	vote of 2nd judge on 1st case type
140	J2VOTE2	vote of 2nd judge on 2nd case type
140	J2MAJ1	was 2nd judge in majority on 1st case type ?
141	J2MAJ2	was 2nd judge in majority on 2nd case type ?
142	J3VOTE1	vote of 3rd judge on 1st case type
142	J3VOTE2	vote of 3rd judge on 2nd case type
143	J3MAJ1	was 3rd judge in majority on 1st case type ?
143	J3MAJ2	was 3rd judge in majority on 2nd case type ?
144	J4VOTE1	vote of 4th judge on 1st case type
144	J4VOTE2	vote of 4th judge on 2nd case type
144	J4MAJ1	was 4th judge in majority on 1st case type ?
145	J4MAJ2	was 4th judge in majority on 2nd case type ?

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145  J15VOTE1   vote of 15th judge on 1st case type
146  J15VOTE2   vote of 15th judge on 2nd case type
146  J15MAJ1    was 15th judge in majority on 1st case type ?
146  J15MAJ2    was 15th judge in majority on 2nd case type ?
107  LATE       was there an issue relating to the timeliness of the
                  appeal ?
 88  MAJVOTES   number of majority votes
 20  METHOD     nature of appeals court decision (e.g., 1st decision
                  by 3 judge panel, en banc)
 17  MONTH      month of decision
104  MOOTNESS   was there an issue about mootness ?
131  NOTICE     did agency give proper notice ?
 34  NUMAPPEL   total number of appellants
 58  NUMRESP    total number of respondents
 30  OPINSTAT   opinion status of decision
 24  ORIGIN     type of court or agency that made original decision
114  OTHADMIS   admissibility of evidence other than search or
                confession
108  OTHAPPTH   was  there  some  other  threshhold  issue at the
                  appellate level ?
127  OTHCIVIL   other civil law issue
118  OTHCRIM    other criminal issue
111  OTHJURY    other issues relating to juries
107  OTHTHRES   was there some other threshhold issue at the trial
                  level ?
114  PLEA       issue relating to plea bargaining
106  POLQUEST   was  there  an  issue  about  the  political question
                  doctrine ?
121  POST_TRL   post trial procedures and motions (including court
                  costs and motions to set aside jury decisions)
109  PREJUD     prejudicial conduct by prosecutor
120  PRETRIAL   trial court rulings on pre-trial procedure,

 29  PRIORPUB   citation (if any) to prior published opinion in
                  district court
117  PROCDIS    dismissal by district court on procedural grounds
 92  PROCEDUR   was there an interpretation of precedent that did
                  not  involve  statutory  or  constitutional
                  interpretation ?
 57  REALAPP    are the appellants coded in var 38 and var 41 the
                  real parties in this case ?
 65  REALRESP   are the respondents coded in field 54 and field 57
                  the real parties in this case ?
133  RECORD     did agency fail to develop an adequate record ?
 62  RESPOND1   detailed Nature of 1st listed respondent
 64  RESPOND2   detailed Nature of 2nd listed respondent whose code
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                         is  not  identical  to  the  code  of  the  first
                         respondent ?
115  RTCOUNS    right to counsel
 58  R_BUS      number of respondents who were private  businesses
 59  R_FED      number of respondents who were federal government
                    agencies
 60  R_FIDUC    number  of  respondents  who were fiduciaries or
                    trustees
 58  R_NATPR    number of respondents who were natural persons
 59  R_NONP     number of respondents who were non-profit groups
 59  R_STATE    number  of  respondents  who were state government
                    agencies
 61  R_STID     state of respondent (if respondent is state or local
                    govt)
 59 R_SUBST     number of respondents who were sub-state governments
 31  SANCTION   were sanctions imposed ?
113  SEARCH     admissibility of evidence from search or seizure
112  SENTENCE   issue relating to sentence other than death penalty
 25  SOURCE     forum from which decision appealed
103  STANDING   was there an issue about standing ?
 21  STATE      state of origin of case
103  STATECL    was there an issue about failure to state a claim ?
119  STPOLICY   interpretation  of  state  or  local law, executive
                    order or administrative regulation
126  ST_V_ST    conflict over which state's laws apply
127  SUBEVID    substantial evidence doctrine
116  SUFFIC     sufficiency of evidence
124  SUMMARY    summary judgment
105  TIMELY     was there an issue about whether litigants complied
                    with a rule about timeliness, filing fees, or
                    statutes of limitation ?
 87  TREAT          treatment of decision below by appeals court
121  TRIALPRO   court rulings on trial procedure
 94  TYPEISS    general nature of proceedings (criminal, civil-
                    government, civil - private, diversity)
 97  USC1       title of US Code most frequently cited in headnotes
 97  USC1SECT   section of USC1 most frequently cited in headnotes
 98  USC2       title  of  US  Code  2nd  most frequently cited in
                    headnotes
 98  USC2SECT   section of USC2 most frequently cited in headnotes
 18  VOL        volume in which case located
120  WEIGHTEV   interpretation of weight of evidence issues
134  WHLAWS     which state's laws should govern dispute
 17  YEAR       year of decision
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APPENDIX 2

LISTING OF VARIABLES FOR ASCII INPUT STATEMENT

F i e l d #	Acronym	column location	variable description
1.	CASENUM	1-5	case identification
2.	YEAR	16-19	year of decision
3.	MONTH	20-21	month of decision
4.	DAY	22-23	Day of decision
5.	CITE	25-33	citation in Federal Reporter
6.	VOL	25-28	volume in which case located
7.	BEGINPG	30-33	page number of 1st page of case
8.	ENDOPIN	34-37	page number of last page of majority opinion
9.	ENDPAGE	39-42	page number of last page of all opinions in case
10.	DOCNUM	44-51	docket number of first case decided by the opinion
11.	METHOD	57	nature of appeals court decision (e.g., 1st decision by 3 judge panel, en banc)
12.	CIRCUIT	59-60	circuit of court
13.	STATE	62-63	state of origin of case
14.	DISTRICT	65	district of origin of case
15.	ORIGIN	67	type of court or agency that made original decision
16.	SOURCE	69	forum from which decision appealed
17.	DISTJUDG	72-77	ID of district judge (if any) deciding case below
18.	APPLFROM	79-80	type of district court final judgment (if any) appealed from
19.	ADMINREV	82-83	ID of federal regulatory agency (if any) the case was appealed from
20.	PRIORPUB	85-94	citation (if any) to prior published opinion in district court
21.	OPINSTAT	96	opinion status of decision
67.	TREAT	98-99	treatment of decision below by appeals court
22.	CLASSACT	101	was case a class action?
23.	CROSSAPP	103	were there cross appeals ?
68.	MAJVOTES	105-106	number of majority votes
69.	DISSENT	108-109	number of dissenting votes

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70. CONCUR      111-112   number of concurrences
58. COUNSEL1    114       counsel for appellant
59. COUNSEL2    116       counsel for respondent
60. AMICUS      118       number of amicus curiae briefs filed
24. SANCTION    120       were sanctions imposed ?
25. INITIATE    126       party initiating appeal (e.g., plaintiff,
                          defendant, intervenor)
61. INTERVEN    128       was there an intervenor ?
26. NUMAPPEL    130-132   total number of appellants
27. APPNATPR    134-136   number of appellants who were natural
                          persons
28. APPBUS      138-140   number of appellants who were private
                          businesses
29. APPNONP     142-144   number of appellants who were non-profit
                          groups
30. APPFED      146-148   number of appellants who were federal
                          government agencies
31. APPSUBST    150-152   number of appellants who were sub-state
                          governments
32. APPSTATE    154-156   number of appellants who were state
                          government agencies
33. APPFIDUC    158-160   number of appellants who were fiduciaries
                          or trustees
34. APP_STID    162-163   state of appellant (if appellant is state
                          or local  govt)
36. BANK_AP1    165       was first appellant bankrupt
35. GENAPEL1    166       general classification of 1st appellant
37. APPEL1      166-170   Detailed Nature of 1st listed appellant
39. BANK_AP2    172       was second appellant bankrupt
38. GENAPEL2    173       general classification of 2nd appellant
40. APPEL2      173-177   Detailed Nature of 2nd listed appellant
                          whose code is not identical to the code of
                          the first appellant
41. REALAPP     179       Are the appellants coded in var 38 and var
                          41 the real parties in this case ?
42. NUMRESP     181-183   total number of respondents
43. R_NATPR     185-187   number of respondents who were natural
                          persons
44. R_BUS       189-191   number of respondents who were private
                          businesses
45. R_NONP      193-195   number of respondents who were non-profit
                          groups
46. R_FED       197-199   number of respondents who were federal
                          government agencies
47. R_SUBST     201-203   number of respondents who were sub-state
                          governments
48. R_STATE     205-207   number of respondents who were state
                          government agencies
49. R_FIDUC     209-211   number of respondents who were fiduciaries
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			or trustees
50.	R_STID	213-214	state of respondent (if respondent is state or local govt)
51.	GENRESP1	217	general classification of 1st respondent
52.	BANK_R1	216	was first respondent bankrupt ?
53.	RESPOND1	217-221	Detailed Nature of 1st listed respondent
54.	GENRESP2	224	general classification of 2nd respondent
55.	BANK_R2	223	was second respondent bankrupt ?
56.	RESPOND2	224-228	Detailed Nature of 2nd listed respondent whose code is not identical to the code of the first respondent
57.	REALRESP	230	Are the respondents coded in field 54 and field 57 the real parties in this case ?
77.	CONST1	250-252	Constitutional provision most frequently cited in headnotes
78.	CONST2	254-256	Constitutional provision 2nd most frequently cited in headnotes
79.	USC1	258-260	Title of US Code most frequently cited in headnotes
80.	USC1SECT	262-266	Section of USC1 most frequently cited in headnotes
81.	USC2	268-270	Title of US Code 2nd most frequently cited in headnotes
82.	USC2SECT	272-276	Section of USC2 most frequently cited in headnotes
83.	CIVPROC1	278-280	Federal Rule of Civil Procedure most frequently cited in headnotes
84.	CIVPROC2	282-284	Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 2nd most frequently cited in headnotes
85.	CRMPROC1	286-288	Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure most frequently cited in headnotes
86.	CRMPROC2	290-292	Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 2nd most frequently cited in headnotes
87.	JURIS	294	Was there a jurisdiction issue
88.	STATECL	296	Was there an issue about failure to state a claim
89.	STANDING	298	Was there an issue about standing
90.	MOOTNESS	300	Was there an issue about mootness
91.	EXHAUST	302	Was there an issue about ripeness or failure to exhaust administrative remedies
92.	TIMELY	304	Was there an issue about whether litigants complied with a rule about timeliness, filing fees, or statutes of limitation
93.	IMMUNITY	306	Was there an issue about governmental immunity
94.	FRIVOL	308	Was there an issue about whether the case was frivolous
95.	POLQUEST	310	Was there an issue about the political question doctrine

96.	OTHTHRES	312	Was there some other threshhold issue at the trial level
97.	LATE	314	Was there an issue relating to the timeliness of the appeal
98.	FRIVAPP	316	Was there an allegation that the appeal was frivolous
99.	OTHAPPTH	318	Was there some other threshhold issue at the appellate level
73.	CONSTIT	320	Was there an issue about the constitutionality of a law or administrative action
74.	FEDLAW	322	Did the court engage in statutory interpretation
75.	PROCEDUR	324	Was there an interpretation of precedent that did not involve statutory or constitutional interpretation
76.	TYPEISS	326	General nature of proceedings (criminal, civil-government, civil - private, diversity)
100	PREJUD	328	prejudicial conduct by prosecutor
101	INSANE	330	insanity defense
102	IMPROPER	332	improper influence on jury
103	JURYINST	334	jury instructions
104	OTHJURY	336	other issues relating to juries
105	DEATHPEN	338	death penalty
106	SENTENCE	340	issue relating to sentence other than death penalty
107	INDICT	342	was indictment defective
108	CONFESS	344	admissibility of confession or incriminating statement
109	SEARCH	346	admissibility of evidence from search or seizure
110	OTHADMIS	348	admissibility of evidence other than search or confession
111	PLEA	350	issue relating to plea bargaining
112	COUNSEL	352	ineffective counsel
113	RTCOUNS	354	right to counsel
114	SUFFIC	356	sufficiency of evidence
115	INDIGENT	358	violation of rights of indigent
116	ENTRAP	360	entrapment
117	PROCDIS	362	dismissal by district court on procedural grounds
118	OTHCRIM	364	other criminal issue
119	DUEPROC	366	due process
120	EXECORD	368	interpretation of executive order or administrative regulation
121	STPOLICY	370	interpretation of state or local law, executive order or administrative regulation

122	WEIGHTEV	372	interpretation of weight of evidence issues
123	PRETRIAL	374	trial court rulings on pre-trial procedure, (but not motions for summary judgment or discovery which are covered in separate variables – see fields 130 & 135)
124	TRIALPRO	376	court rulings on trial procedure
125	POST_TRL	378	post trial procedures and motions (including court costs and motions to set aside jury decisions)
126	ATTYFEE	380	attorney's fees
127	JUDGDISC	382	abuse of discretion by trial judge
128	ALTDISP	384	issue relating to alternative dispute resolution process (includes ADR, settlement conference, mediation, arbitration)
129	INJUNCT	386	validity or appropriateness of injunction
130	SUMMARY	388	summary judgment
131	FEDVST	390	conflict of laws or dispute over whether federal vs state law governs
132	FOREIGN	392	conflict over whether foreign or domestic law applies
133	INT_LAW	394	application of international law
134	ST_V_ST	396	conflict over which state's laws apply
135	DISCOVER	398	conflict over discovery procedures
136	OTHCIVIL	400	other civil law issue
137	SUBEVID	402	substantial evidence doctrine
138	DENOVO	404	use of standard of review, "de novo on facts"
139	ERRON	406	clearly erroneous standard
140	CAPRIC	408	arbitrary or capricious standard
141	ABUSEDIS	410	should court defer to agency discretion
142	JUDREV	412	conflict over whether agency decision was subject to judicial review
143	GENSTAND	414	did agency articulate the appropriate general standard
144	NOTICE	416	did agency give proper notice
145	ALJ	418	did court support decision of administrative law judge
146	AGEN_ACQ	420	issue related to agency acquisition of information
147	FREEINFO	422	administrative denial of information to those requesting it, freedom of information, sunshine laws
148	COMMENT	424	did agency give proper opportunity to comment
149	RECORD	426	did agency fail to develop an adequate record

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150 DIVERSE      428         were the parties truly diverse
151 WHLAWS       430         which state's laws should govern dispute
62. CASETYP1     432-434     first case type - substantive policy
                             (analogous to Spaeth issue codes)
63. GENISS       432         eight summary issue categories based on
                             CASETYP1
64. DIRECT1      436         directionality of decision on 1st case
                             type
65. CASETYP2     438-440     second case type
66. DIRECT2      442         directionality of decision on 2nd case
                             type
71. HABEAS       444         was this a habeas corpus case
72. DECUNCON     446-447     was law or adminstrative action declared
                             unconstitutional


160 CODEJ1       453-458     code for the judge who wrote the court
                             opinion
161 CODEJ2       460-465     code for 2nd judge on panel
162 J2VOTE1      468         vote of 2nd judge on 1st case type
163 J2VOTE2      471         vote of 2nd judge on 2nd case type
164 J2MAJ1       467         was 2nd judge in majority on 1st case type
165 J2MAJ2       470         was 2nd judge in majority on 2nd case type
166 CODEJ3       473-478     code for 3rd judge on panel
167 J3VOTE1      481         vote of 3rd judge on 1st case type
168 J3VOTE2      484         vote of 3rd judge on 2nd case type
169 J3MAJ1       480         was 3rd judge in majority on 1st case type
170 J3MAJ2       483         was 3rd judge in majority on 2nd case type
171 CODEJ4       490-495     code for 4th judge on panel
172 J4VOTE1      497         vote of 4th judge on 1st case type
173 J4VOTE2      499         vote of 4th judge on 2nd case type
174 J4MAJ1       496         was 4th judge in majority on 1st case type
175 J4MAJ2       498         was 4th judge in majority on 2nd case type
176 CODEJ5       500-505     code for 5th judge on panel
177 J5VOTE1      507         vote of 5th judge on 1st case type
178 J5VOTE2      509         vote of 5th judge on 2nd case type
179 J5MAJ1       506         was 5th judge in majority on 1st case type
180 J5MAJ2       508         was 5th judge in majority on 2nd case type
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225 CODEJ15      600-605     code for 15th judge on panel
226 J15VOTE1     607         vote of 15th judge on 1st case type
227 J15VOTE2     609         vote of 15th judge on 2nd case type
228 J15MAJ1      606         was 15th judge in majority on 1st case
                             type
229 J15MAJ2      608         was 15th judge in majority on 2nd case
                             type
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Appendix 3

APPEALS COURT JUDGES: Judge Codes and Names

First Circuit

00101	Aldrich, Barley
00102	Anderson, George
00103	Bingham, George
00104	Bownes, Hugh
00120	Boudin, Michael
00105	Breyer, Stephen
00106	Campbell, Levin
00107	Coffin, Frank
00118	Cyr, Conrad
00108	Hartigan, John
00109	Johnson, Charles
00122	Lynch, Sandra L.
00110	Magruder, Calvert
00111	Mahoney, John
00112	McEntee, Edward
00113	Morton, James
00114	Selya, Bruce
00119	Souter, David H.
00121	Stahl, Norman H.
00115	Torruella, Juan
00116	Wilson, Scott
00117	Woodbury, Peter

Second Circuit

00201	Altimari, Frank
00202	Anderson, Robert
00246	Cabranes, Jose A.
00245	Calbresi, Guido
00203	Cardamone, Richard
00204	Chase, Harrie
00205	Clark, Charles
00206	Feinberg, Wilfred
00207	Frank, Jereme
00208	Friendly, Henry
00209	Gurfein, Murray
00210	Hand, Augustus
00211	Hand, Learned
00212	Hays, Paul
00213	Hincks, Carroll
00214	Hough, Charles
00243	Jacobs, Dennis G.
00215	Kaufman, Irving
00216	Kearse, Amalya
00244	Leval, Pierre N.
00217	Lumbard, Edward
00218	Mack, Julian
00219	Mahoney, Daniel
00220	Mansfield, Walter
00221	Manten, Martin
00222	Marshall, Thurgood
00241	McLaughlin, Joseph M.
00223	Medina, Harold
00224	Meskill, Thomas
00225	Miner, Roger
00226	Moore, Leonard
00227	Mulligan, William
00228	Newman, Jon
00229	Oakes, James
00247	Parker, Fred I.
00230	Patterson, Robert
00231	Pierce, Lawrence
00232	Pratt, George
00233	Rogers, Henry
00234	Smith, Joseph
00235	Swan, Thomas
00236	Timbers, William
00237	Van Graafeiland, Ellsworth
00242	Walker, John M., Jr.
00238	Ward, Henry
00239	Waterman, Sterry
00240	Winter, Ralph

Third Circuit

00301	Adams, Arlin
00302	Aldisert, Ruggero
00340	Alito, Samuel A., Jr.
00303	Becker, Edward
00304	Biddle, Francis
00305	Biggs, John
00306	Buffington, Joseph
00307	Clark, William
00308	Cowen, Robert
00309	Davis, Warren
00310	Forman, Phillip
00311	Freedman, Abraham
00345	Ganey, James Cullen
00312	Garth, Leonard
00313	Gibbons, John
00314	Goodrich, Herbert
00315	Greenberg, Morton
00316	Hastie, William
00317	Higginbotham, Leon
00318	Hunter, James
00319	Hutchinson, William
00320	Jones, Charles
00321	Kalodner, Harry
00342	Lewis, Timothy K.
00322	Los Mansmann, Carol
00323	Mares, Albert
00343	McKee, Theodore A.
00324	McLaughlen, Gerald
00344	Nygaard, Richard L.
00325	O'Connell, John
00326	Roberts, Owen
00327	Rosen, James
00328	Rosenn, Max
00341	Roth, Jane R.
00346	Sarokin, Haddon Lee
00329	Scirica, Anthony
00330	Seitz, Collins
00331	Sloviter, Delores
00332	Smith, William
00333	Stahl, David
00334	Staley, Austin
00335	Stapleton, Walter
00336	Thompson, Whitaker
00337	Van Dusen, Francis
00338	Weis, Joseph
00339	Wooley, Victor

Fourth Circuit

00401	Bell, Spencer
00402	Boreman, Herbert
00403	Bryan, Albert
00404	Butzner, John
00405	Chapman, Robert
00406	Craven, Braxton
00407	Dobie, Armistead
00408	Ervin, Sam
00409	Field, John
00410	Hall, Kenneth
00429	Hamilton, Clyde H.
00411	Haynsworth, Clement
00430	Luttig, J. Michael
00432	Michael, M. Blane
00433	Motz, Diana G.
00412	Murnaghan, Francis
00428	Niemeyer, Paul V.
00413	Northcott, Elliot
00414	Parker, John
00415	Phillips, James
00416	Rose, John
00417	Russell, Donald
00418	Sneeden, Emory
00419	Sobeloff, Simon
00420	Soper, Morris
00421	Sprouse, James
00422	Waddill, Edmund
00423	Widener, Emory
00424	Wilkins, William
00425	Wilkinson, James
00431	Williams, Karen J.
00426	Winter, Harrison
00427	Woods, Charles

Fifth Circuit

00501	Ainsworth, Robert
00502	Anderson, Lanier
00564	Barksdale, Rhesa H.
00503	Bell, Griffin
00504	Barah, Wayne
00566	Benavides, Fortunado P.
00505	Brown, John
00506	Bryan, Nathan
00507	Cameron, Ben
00508	Carswell, George
00509	Clark, Charles
00510	Clark, Thomas
00511	Clayton, Claude
00512	Coleman, James
00513	Davis, Eugene
00563	DeMoss, Harold
00569	Dennis, James L.
00561	Duhe, John M.
00514	Dyer, David
00515	Fay, Peter
00516	Foster, Rufus
00517	Garwood, William
00518	Garza, Reynaldo
00519	Gee, Thomas
00565	Garza, Emelio
00520	Gewin, Walter
00521	Godbold, John
00522	Goldberg, Elwing
00523	Hatchett, Joseph
00524	Henderson, Albert
00525	Higginbotham, Patrick
00526	Hill, Robert
00527	Holmes, Edwin
00528	Hutcheson, Joseph
00529	Ingraham, Joe
00530	Johnson, Frank
00531	Johnson, Sam
00532	Jolly, Grady
00533	Jones, Edith
00534	Jones, Warren
00535	King, Alexander
00536	King, Carolyn Randall
00537	Kravitch, Phyllis
00538	Lee, Elmo
00539	McCord, Leon
00540	Morgan, Lewis
00568	Parker, Robert M.

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00541      Politz, Henry
00543      Reavley, Thomas
00544      Rives, Richard
00545      Roney, Paul
00546      Rubin, Alvin
00547      Russell, Robert
00548      Sibley, Samuel
00549      Simpson, Bryan
00550      Smith, Jerry
00567      Stewart, Carl E.
00551      Strum, Louie
00552      Tate, Albert
00553      Thornberry, Homer
00554      Tjoflat, Gerald
00555      Tuttle, Elbert
00556      Vance, Robert
00557      Walker, Richard
00558      Waller, Curtis
00562      Wiener, Jacques L., Jr.
00559      Williams, Jerre
00560      Wisdom, John
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Sixth Circuit

00601	Allen, Florence
00602	Arant, Herschel
00647	Batchelder, Alice M.
00603	Boggs, Danny
00604	Brooks, Henry
00605	Brown, Bailey
00606	Cecil, Lester
00607	Celebrezze, Anthony
00650	Cole, R. Guy, Jr.
00608	Combs, Bert
00609	Contie, Leroy
00648	Daughtrey, Martha C.
00610	Denison, Arthur
00611	Donahue, Maurice
00612	Edwards, George
00613	Engel, Albert
00614	Guy, Ralph
00615	Hamilton, Elwood
00616	Hickenlooper, Smith
00617	Hicks, Xenophon
00618	Jones, Nathaniel
00619	Keith, Damen
00620	Kennedy, Cornelia
00621	Kent, Wallace
00622	Knappen, Loyal
00644	Krupansky, Robert B.
00623	Lively, Pierce
00624	Mack, Julian
00625	Martin, Boyce
00626	Martin, John
00627	McAllistor, Thomas
00628	McCree, Wade
00629	Merritt, Gilbert
00630	Milburn, Ted
00631	Miller, Shackelford
00632	Miller, William
00649	Moore, Karen N.
00633	Moorman, Charles
00634	Nelson, David
00635	Norris, Alan
00636	O'Sullivan, Clifford
00637	Peck, John
00638	Phillips, Harry
00639	Ryan, James
00646	Siler, Eugene E., Jr.
00640	Simons, Charles
00643	Stewart, Potter

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00645      Suhrheinrich, Richard F.
00641      Weick, Paul
00642      Wellford, Harry
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Seventh Circuit

00701	Alschuler, Samuel
00702	Anderson, Albert
00703	Bauer, William
00704	Castle, Latham
00705	Coffey, John
00706	Cudahy, Richard
00707	Cummings, Walter
00708	Duffy, Ryan
00709	Easterbrook, Frank
00710	Eschbach, Jesse
00711	Evans, Evan
00742	Evans, Terence T.
00712	Fairchild, Thomas
00713	Finnegan, Philip
00714	Fitzhenry, Louis
00715	Flaum, Joel
00716	Hastings, John
00717	Kanne, Michael
00718	Kerner, Otto
00719	Kiley, Roger
00720	Knoch, Win
00721	Lindley, Walter
00722	Mack, Julian
00723	Major, Earl
00724	Manion, Daniel
00725	Minton, Sherman
00726	Page, George
00727	Parkinson, Lynn
00728	Pell, Wilbur
00729	Posner, Richard
00739	Ripple, Kenneth
00740	Rovner, Ilana D.
00730	Schnackenberg, Elmer
00731	Sparks, William
00732	Sprecher, Robert
00733	Stevens, John
00734	Swaim, Nathan
00735	Swygert, Luther
00736	Tone, Philip
00737	Treanor, Walter
00741	Wood, Diane P.
00738	Wood, Harlington

Eight Circuit

00841	Arnold, Morris S.
00801	Arnold, Richard
00802	Beam, Clarence
00803	Blackmun, Harry
00804	Booth, Wilbur
00805	Bowman, Pasco
00806	Bright, Myron
00807	Collet, John
00808	Cotteral, John
00809	Fagg, George
00810	Faris, Charles
00811	Gardner, Archibald
00812	Gibson, Floyd
00813	Gibson, John
00840	Hansen, David E.
00815	Heaney, Gerald
00816	Henley, J. Smith
00814	Johnson, Harvey
00817	Kenyon, W.M.
00818	Lay, Donald
00819	Lewis, Robert
00839	Loken, James B.
00820	McMillan, Theodore
00821	Magill, Frank
00822	Matthes, Marion
00823	Mehaffey, Pat
00842	Murphy, Diane E.
00824	Riddick, Walter
00825	Ridge, Albert
00826	Ross, Donald
00827	Sanborn, J.B.
00828	Sanborn, Walter
00829	Stephenson, Roy
00830	Stone, Kimbrough
00831	Thomas, Seth
00832	Van Oosterhout, Martin
00833	Van Valkenburg, Arba
00834	Vogel, Charles
00835	Webster, William
00836	Whittaker, Charles
00837	Wollman, Roger
00838	Woodbrough, Joseph

Ninth Circuit

00901	Alarcon, Arthur
00902	Anderson, J. Blaine
00903	Barnes, Stanley
00904	Beezer, Robert
00905	Bone, Homer
00906	Boochever, Robert
00907	Browning, James
00908	Brunetti, Melvin
00909	Canby, William
00910	Carter, James
00911	Chambers, Richard
00912	Choy, Herbert
00913	Denman, William
00914	Dietrich, Frank
00915	Duniway, Ben
00916	Ely, Walter
00917	Farris, Jerome
00918	Fee, James
00919	Ferguson, Warren
00968	Fernandez, Ferdinand
00920	Fletcher, Betty
00921	Garrecht, Francis
00922	Gilbert, William
00923	Goodwin, Alfred
00924	Hall, Cynthia
00925	Hamley, Frederick
00926	Hamlin, Oliver
00927	Haney, Emery
00972	Hawkins, Michael D.
00928	Healy, William
00929	Hufstedler, Shirley
00930	Hug, Procter
00931	Hunt, William
00932	Jertberg, Gilbert
00933	Kennedy, Anthony
00934	Kilkenny, John
00971	Kleinfeld, Andrew J.
00935	Koelsch, Oliver
00936	Kozinski, Alex
00937	Leavy, Edward
00938	Lemmon, Dal
00939	McCamant, Wallace
00940	Mathews, Clifton
00941	Merrill, Charles
00942	Morrow, William
00971	Murray, Frank J.
00943	Nelson, Dorothy

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00970      Nelson, Thomas G.
00944      Noonan, John
00945      Norcross, Frank
00946      Norris, William
00947      Orr, William
00948      O'Scannlain, Diarmuid
00949      Poole, Cecil
00950      Pope, Walter
00951      Pregerson, Harry
00952      Reinhardt, Stephen
00953      Ross, Erskine
00954      Rudkin, Frank
00969      Rymer, Pamela Ann
00955      Sawtelle, William
00956      Schroeder, Mary
00957      Skopil, Otto
00958      Sneed, Joseph
00959      Stephens, Albert
00960      Tang, Thomas
00974      Tashima, A. Wallace
00975      Thomas, Sidney R.
00961      Thompson, David
00962      Trask, Ozell
00963      Trott, Stephen
00964      Wallace, Clifford
00965      Wiggins, Charles
00966      Wilbur, Curtis
00967      Wright, Eugene
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Tenth Circuit

001001 Anderson, Stephen
001002 Baldock, Bobby
001003 Barrett, James
001004 Bratton, Sam
001005 Breitenstein, Jean
001031 Briscoe, Mary B.
001006 Brorby, Wade
001007 Cotteral, John
001008 Doyle, William
001009 Ebel, David
001030 Henry, Robert H.
001010 Hickey, John
001011 Hill, Delmas
001012 Holloway, William
001013 Huxman, Walter
001029 Kelly, Paul J., Jr.
001014 Lewis, David
001015 Lewis, Robert
001016 Logan, James
001032 Lucero, Carlos F.
001017 McDermott, George
001018 McKay, Monroe
001019 McWilliams, Robert
001020 Moore, John
001033 Murphy, Michael R.
001021 Murrah, Alfred
001022 Phillips, Orrie
001023 Pickett, John
001024 Seth, Oliver
001025 Seymour, Stephanie
001026 Symes, J.F.
001027 Tacha, Deanell
001028 Williams, R.L.

Eleventh Circuit

000502 Anderson, R. Lanier
001123 Barkett, Rosemary
001119 Birch, Stanley F., Jr.
001121 Black, Susan H.
001122 Carnes, Edward E.
000510 Clark, Thomas
001103 Cox, Emmett
001120 Dubina, Joel F.
000514 Dyer, David
001105 Edmondson, James
000515 Fay, Peter
000521 Godbold, John
000523 Hatchett, Joseph
000524 Henderson, Albert
001110 Hill, James
000530 Johnson, Frank
000534 Jones, Warren
000537 Kravitch, Phyllis
000542 Morgan, Lewis
000545 Roney, Paul
000554 Tjoflat, Gerald
000555 Tuttle, Elbert
000556 Vance, Robert

DC Circuit

001201 Arnold, Thurman
001202 Barber, Orion
001203 Bastian, Walter
001204 Bazelon, David
001205 Bland, Oscar
001206 Bork, Robert
001207 Buckley, James
001208 Burger, Warren
001209 Clark, Bennett
001210 Danaher, John
001211 Edgerton, Henry
001212 Edwards, Harry
001213 Fahy, Charles
001214 Garrett, Finis
001215 Ginsburg, Douglas
001216 Ginsburg, Ruth
001217 Graham, William
001218 Groner, Lawrence
001219 Hatfield, Charles
001249 Henderson, Karen L.
001220 Hitz, William
001221 Leventhal, Harold
001222 McGowan, Carl
001223 MacKinnon, George
001224 Martin, George
001225 Mikva, Abner
001226 Miller, Justin
001227 Miller, Wilbur
001228 Prettyman, Barrett
001229 Procter, James
001250 Randolph, A. Raymond
001230 Robb, Charles
001231 Robb, Roger
001232 Robinson, Spottswood
001251 Rogers, Judith W.
001233 Rutledge, Wiley
001234 Scalia, Antonin
001235 Sentelle, David
001236 Silberman, Laurence
001237 Smith, James
001238 Starr, Kenneth
001239 Stephens, Harold
001240 Tamm, Edward
001252 Tatel, David S.
001248 Thomas, Clarence
001241 Van Orsdel, Josiah
001242 Vinson, Fred

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001243 Wald, Patricia
001244 Washington, George
001245 Wilkey, Malcolm
001246 Williams, Stephen
001247 Wright, J. Skelly
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Appendix 4

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE Codes and Names

First Circuit-District Judges

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10101   Acosta, Raymond
10102   Aldrich, Bailey
10167   Anderson, George Weston
10195   Barbadoro, Paul J.
10162   Boldt, George H.
10103   Bownes, Hugh H.
10104   Boyle, Francis J.
10105   Brewster, Elisha H.
10186   Brody, Morton A.
10170   Brown, Arthus L.
10106   Caffrey, Andrew
10107   Campbell, Levin H.
10108   Cancio, Hiram R.
10109   Carter, Gene
10197   Casellas, Salvador E.
10110   Cerezo, Carmen
10111   Chevez, David Jr.
10112   Clifford, John D., Jr.
10113   Connor, Aloyuis J.
10114   Cooper, Robert A.
10115   Cyr, Conrad K.
10116   Day, Edward William
10117   Devine, Shane
10194   Di Clerico, Joseph A., Jr.
10198   Dominguez, Daniel R.
10118   Eubanks, Luther B.
10119   Fernandaz-badillo, Juan B.
10120   Ford, Francis J. W.
10121   Freedman, Frank H.
10122   Fuste, Jose A.
10123   Garrity, W. Arthur, Jr.
10191   Gertner, Nancy
10124   Gignoux, Edward T.
10125   Glerbolini-ortiz, Gil
10187   Gorton, Nathaniel M.
10181   Hale, Clarence
10184   Harrington, Edward F.
10126   Hartigan, John P.
10127   Healy, Auther D.
10185   Hornby, D. Brock
10128   Julian, Anthony
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10129   Keeton, Robert E.
20102   Kelleher, Robert H.
10130   Lafitte, Hector M.
10131   Lageux, Ronald R.
10132   Leahy, Edward L.
10133   Letts, Ira Lloyd
10190   Lindsay, Reginald G.
10199   Lisi, Mary M.
10163   Lord, John W.
10134   Loughlin, Martin F.
10135   Lowell, James a
10196   Mcauliffe, Stevem J.
10136   Mccarthy, William T.
10137   Mclellan, Hugh D.
10138   Mcnaught, John J.
10179   Mack, Julian
10139   Mahoney, John D.
10161   Mazzone, A. David
10140   Morris, George F.
10166   Morton, James M.
10141   Murray, Frank J.
10142   Nelson, David S.
10143   O'conner, Earl E.
10169   Odlin, Arthur Fuller
10193   O'toole, George A.
10144   Perez-gimenez, Juan M.
10145   Pesquera, Herman G.
10146   Peters, John A.
10147   Pettine, Raymond J.
10148   Peras, Jamie, Jr.
10192   Ponsor, Michael A.
10149   Roberts, Thomas H.
10150   Ruiz-nazario, Clemente
10188   Saris, Patti B.
10151   Selya, Bruce M.
10152   Skinner, Walter J.
10176   Snyder, Cecil A.
20101   Stahl, Norman
10189   Stearns, Richard G.
10153   Sweeney, George C.
10154   Tauro, Joseph L.
10180   Todd, Roberto Henry,jr.
10155   Toledo, Jose V.
20100   Torres, Ernest C.
10156   Torruella Del Valle, Juan R.
10168   Wells, Ira Kent
10157   Wolf, Mark L.
10158   Woodlock, Douglas P.
10159   Wyzanski, Charles E., Jr.
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10160 Young, William G.
10162 Zobel, Rya W.

Second Circuit-District Judges

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10201   Abruzzo, Simon L.
10202   Alder, Simon L.
10203   Altimari, Frank X.
20268   Amon, Carol B.
10204   Anderson, Robert P.
20265   Arterton, Janet B.
20289   Baer, Harold, Jr.
10205   Bartles, John R.
20287   Batts, Deborah A.
10206   Bauman, Arnold
10257   Bibson, Ernest W.
10207   Bicks, Alexander
10208   Billings, Franklin S.
20273   Block, Frederic
10209   Blumenfeld, M. Joseph
10210   Bondy, William
10211   Bonsal, Dudley B.
10212   Bramwell, Henry
10213   Brennan, Stephen W.
10214   Brieant, Charles L.
10215   Bright, John
10216   Broderick, Vincent
10217   Bruchhausen, Walter
10218   Bryan, Fredrick Vanpelt
10219   Bryant, Fredrick H.
10220   Burke, Harold P.
10221   Burns, Ellen B.
10222   Byers, Mortimer
10223   Cabranes, Jose A.
10224   Caffey, Francis G.
10225   Campbell, Marcus B.
10226   Cannella, John M.
10227   Carter, Robert L.
10228   Cashin, John M.
10229   Cedarbaum, Miriam G.
20262   Chatigny, Robert N.
10230   Cholakis, Con G.
10231   Clancy, John W.
10232   Clairie, T. Emmet
10233   Coffrin, Albert
10234   Coleman, Frank J.
20260   Conboy, Kenneth
10235   Conger, Edward A.
10236   Conner, William
10237   Constantino, Mark
10238   Cooper, Frank
10239   Cooper, Irving Ben
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20288   Cote, Denise
20261   Covello, Alfred V.
10240   Coxe, Alfred C.
10241   Crooke, Thomas F.
10242   Curtin, John T.
10243   Daly, T.f. Gilroy
10244   Dawson, Archie O.
10245   Dearie, Raymond J.
20293   Dicarlo, Dominick L.
10246   Dimock, Edward Jordon
10247   Dooling, John F., Jr.
10248   Dorsey, Peter C.
10249   Duffy, Kevin Thomas
10250   Delstein, David N.
10251   Eginton, Warren W.
10252   Elfvin, John T.
10253   Finberg, Wilfred
10254   Foley, James T.
10255   Frankel, Marvin E.
20290   Freeh, Louis J.
10256   Galston, Clarence G.
10258   Gagliardi, Lee P.
20276   Gershon, Nina
10259   Glasser, Isreal L.
20274   Gleeson, John
10260   Goddard, Henry W.
10261   Goettel, Gerald L.
10262   Griesa,  Thomas P.
10263   Gurfein, Murray I.
10264   Haight, Charles S.
10265   Henderson, John O.
10266   Herlands, William B.
10267   Hincks, Carroll C.
10268   Holden, James S.
10269   Howe, Harland
10270   Hulbert, George M.
20270   Hurley, Denis R.
10271   Inch, Robert A.
20269   Johnson, Sterling, Jr.
10272   Judd, Orring
20279   Kahn, Lawrence E.
10273   Kampf, Edward S.
10274   Kaufman, Irving R.
10275   Kaufman, Samuel H.
10276   Keenan, John F.
10277   Kennedy, Harold Mauric
10278   Knapp, Whitman
10279   Knight, John
10280   Know, John C.
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10281   Korman, Edward R.
10282   Kram, Shirley, W.
10283   Lasker, Morris E.
10284   Leamy, James P.
20255   Laddy, Bernard J.
10285   Leddy, James P.
10286   Leibell, Vincent
10287   Leisure, Peter K.
10288   Leval, Pierre N.
10289   Levet, Richard H.
10290   Lowe, Mary Johnson
10291   Mcavoy, Thomas J.
10292   Mccurn, Neal P.
10293   Mcgohey, John F.x.
20283   Mckenna, Lawrence M.
10294   Mclaughlin, Joseph M.
10295   Mclean, Edward C.
10296   Macmahon, Lloyd F.
10297   Mandelbaum, Samuel
10298   Mansfield, Walter
20282   Martin, John S.
10299   Medina, Harold
20292   Merhige, Robert R.
20200   Metzner, Charles
20201   Miner, Roger J.
20202   Mishler, Jacob
20204   Moscowitz, Grover
20205   Motley, Constance B.
20280   Mukasy, Michael B.
20206   Munson, Howard G.
20207   Murphy, Thomas F.
20208   Neaher, Edward R.
20259   Newman, Bernard
20209   Nevas, Alan H.
20210   Newman, Jon O.
20211   Nickerson, Eugene H.
20212   Noonan, Gregory F.
20213   Oakes, James L.
20203   Organ, Justin C.
20214   Owen, Richard
20215   Palmieri, Edmund
20291   Parker, Fred J.
20216   Patterson, Robert P.
20217   Pierce, Lawerence
20218   Platt, Thomas C., Jr.
20219   Pollack, Milton
20278   Pooler, Rosemary S.
20220   Port, Edmund
20221   Pratt, George C.
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20284   Preska, Loretta A.
20266   Raggi, Reena
20222   Rayfiel, Leo F.
20258   Re, Edward
20223   Rifknid, Simon H.
20224   Rippey, Harlan
20254   Ritter, Willis W.
20225   Rosling, George
20275   Ross, Allyne
20226   Ryan, Sylvester J.
20227   Sand, Leonard B.
20286   Schwartz, Allen G.
20277   Scullin, Frederick J.
20271   Seybert, Joanna
20252   Sifton, Charles P.
20228   Smith, J. Joseph
20253   Sofaer, Abraham D.
20285   Sotomayor, Sonia
20267   Spatt, Arthur D.
20229   Sprizzo, John E.
20263   Squatrito, Dominic J.
20230   Stanton, Louis L.
20231   Stewart, Charles E., Jr.
20232   Sugarman, Sidney
20233   Sweet, Robert W.
20234   Telesca, Michael A.
20235   Tenney, Charles
20236   Thomas, Edwin S.
20264   Thompson, Alvin W.
20237   Timbers, William H.
20272   Trager, David G.
20238   Travia, Anthony
20239   Tyler, Harlod R., Jr.
20240   Walker, John M.
20241   Walsh, Lawrence E.
20242   Ward, Robert J.
20251   Watson, Jamie
20243   Weinfeld, Edwar
20244   Weinstein, Jack B.
20245   Werker, Henry F.
20246   Wexler, Leonard D.
20281   Wood, Kimba
20247   Woosley, John Munro
20248   Wyatt, Inzer B.
20249   Zampano, Robert C.
20250   Zavatt, Joseph C.
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Third Circuit-District Judges

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10301   Ackerman, Harold
20397   Ambrose, Donnetta W.
10302   Augelli, Anthony T.
10303   Avis, John Boyd
10304   Bard, Guy K.
10305   Barlow, George H.
10306   Barry, Maryanne
20385   Bartle, Harvey, Iii
20371   Bassler, William G.
10307   Bechtle, Louis C.
10308   Becker, Edward R.
10309   Bissell, John W.
10310   Biunno, Vincent P.
10311   Bloch, Alan N.
20342   Bodine, Joseph L.
10312   Body, Ralph C.
10313   Broderick, Raymond J.
20390   Brody, Anita B.
10314   Brotman, Stanley S.
20340   Brown, Garrett
20383   Buckwalter, Ronald L.
10315   Burns, Owen Mcintosh
10316   Cahn, Edward N.
10317   Caldwell, William
10318   Christian, Almeric
30300   Cindrich, Robert J.
10319   Clark, William
10321   Clary, Thomas J.
10322   Cohen, Mitchell
10323   Cohill, Maurice B.
20359   Commissa, Vincent J.
10324   Conaboy, Richard P.
10325   Coolahan, James A.
10326   Cowen, Robert E.
20386   Dalzell, Stewart
10327   Davis, John M.
20349   Davis, J. Warren
10328   Debevoise, Dickinson R.
10329   Diamond, Gustave
10330   Dickerson, Oliver B.
10331   Ditter, J. William, Jr.
20381   Dubois, Jan E.
10332   Dumbald, Edward
10333   Egan, Thomas C.
10334   Fake, Guy L.
10335   Farnan, Joseph J.
20361   Fee, James Alger
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30302      Finch, Raymond L.
10336  Fisher, Clarkson S.
10337  Fogel, Herbert H.
20358  Foley, Roger T.
10338  Follmer, Fredrick
10339  Forman, Phillip
10340  Freedman, Abraham L.
10341  Fullum, John P.
10342  Ganey, J. Cullen
10343  Garth, Leonard
20365  Gawthrop, Robert S., Iii
10344  Gerry, John F.
10345  Gibson, Robert
10346  Giles, James
20356  Goodrich, Herbert F.
10347  Gorbey, James
10348  Gordon, Walter
10349  Gourley, Wallace
10350  Green, Clifford Scott
20377  Greenaway, Joseph A.
10351  Grim, Allan K.
10352  Hannum, John B.
10353  Hartshorne, Richard
10354  Herman, R. Dixon
10355  Higginbothan, A. Leon, Jr.
20382  Hutton, Herbert J.
10356  Huyett, Daniel H., Iii
20373  Irenas, Joseph E.
10357  Johnson, Albert
20388  Joyner, J. Curtis
10358  Kalodner, Harry E.
10359  Katz, Marvin
10360  Kelly, James Mcgirr
20378  Kelly, Robert F.
20362  Kirkpatrick, Andrew
10361  Kirkpatrick, William H.
10362  Kitchen, John J.
10363  Knox, William W.
10364  Kosik, Edwin M.
10365  Kraft, C. William, Jr.
10366  Lacey, Frederick B.
20398  Lancaster, Gary L.
10367  Lane, Arthur
10368  Latchum, James L.
10369  Layton, Caleb B., Iii
10370  Leahy, Paul C.
10371  Lechner, Alfred J.
20396  Lee, Donald J.
20370  Lifland, John C.
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10372   Longobardi, Joseph L.
10373   Lord, John W.
10374   Lord, Joseph S., Iii
10375   Ludwig, Edmund V.
10376   Luongo, Alfed L.
20392   Mcclure, James F., Jr.
10377   Mccune, Barron
10378   Mcglynn, Joseph L.,Jr.
10379   Mcgranery, James P.
10380   Mciivaine, John W.
20368   Mckelvie, Roderick R.
20399   Mclaughlin, Sean J.
10381   Mcvicar, Nelson
10382   Madden, Thomas M.
10383   Maris, Albert Brandon
10384   Marsh, Rabe Ferguson, Jr.
10385   Masterson, Thomas A.
10386   Meaney, Thomas F.
10387   Meanor, H. Curtis
10388   Mencer, Glenn E.
10389   Miller, John L.
10390   Modarelli, Alfred
10391   Moore, Herman E.
30301   Moore, Thomas K.
10392   Morrill, Mende
20345   Morris, Hugh H.
10393   Muir, Malcolm
10394   Murphy, John W.
10395   Nealson, William J., Jr.
10396   Newcomer, Clarence C.
10397   Nields, John P.
20363   Nygaard, Richard Lowell
10398   O'brien, David V.
10399   O'neill, Thomas N.
20376   Orlofsky, Stephen M.
20387   Padova, John R.
20372   Parell, Mary L.
20366   Politan, Nicholas H.
20300   Pollack, Louis H.
20301   Rambo, Sylvia
20380   Reed, Lowell A., Jr.
20344   Rellstab, John
20391   Rendell, Majorie O.
20367   Robinson, Sue L.
20389   Robreno, Eduardo C.
20302   Rodney, Richard Seymour
20303   Rodriquez, Joseph H.
20304   Rosenberg, Louis
20305   Roth, Jane R.
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20346   Runyon, William N.
20306   Sarokin, H. Lee
20307   Scalera, Ralph F.
20308   Schoonmaker, Frederic
20309   Schwartz, Murray M.
20310   Shapiro, Norma L.
20311   Shaw, Robert
20312   Sheridan, Michael
20313   Sifton, Charles P.
20374   Simandle, Jerome B.
20314   Simmons, Paul A.
20395   Smith, D. Brooks
20315   Smith, William F.
20316   Snyder, Daniel J.
20317   Sorg, Herbert
20394   Standish, William L.
20318   Stapleton, Walter K.
20319   Steel, Edwin D., Jr.
20320   Stern, Herbert J.
20321   Stewart, William A.
20322   Teitelbaum, Hubert I.
20341   Thompson, Anne
20247   Thompson, Joseph Whitaker
20323   Thomson, W.h. Seward
20324   Troutman, E. Mac
20325   Van Artsdalen, Donald W.
20379   Van Antwerpen, Franklin S.
20326   Van Dusen, Francis L.
20393   Vanaskie, Thomas I.
20364   Waldman, Jay C.
20327   Walker, Thomas Glynn
20375   Walls, William H.
20328   Watson, Albert L.
20360   Watson, James
20329   Weber, Gerald J.
20330   Weiner, Charles R.
20331   Weis, Joseph F., Jr.
20332   Welsh, George A.
20333   Whipple, Lawrence A.
20334   Willson, Joseph P.
20343   Witmer, Charles B.
20369   Wolin, Alfred M.
20335   Wood, Harold K.
20336   Wortendyke, Reynier, Jr.
20337   Wright, Caleb M.
20384   Yohn, William H., Jr.
20338   Young, Warren H.
20339   Ziegler, Donald E.
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Fourth Circuit-District Judges

10401 Anderson, Joseph F.
10402 Anderson, George R.
10403 Baker, William E.
10404 Barksdale, Alfred D.
20443 Beaty, James A., Jr.
10405 Black, Walter E., Jr.
10406 Blair, C. Stanley
20438 Blake, Catherine C.
10407 Blatt, Soloman, Jr.
10408 Boreman, Hebert S.
10409 Boyd, James E.
20414 Boyle, Terrence
10410 Boyle, Francis J.
20455 Brinkema, Leonie M.
10411 Britt, W. Earl
20461 Broadwater, Craig
10412 Bryan, Albert V.
10413 Bryan, Albert V., Jr.
10414 Bullock, Frank W.
10415 Butler, Algernon
10416 Butzner, John D., Jr.
10417 Cacheris, James C.
10418 Chapman, Robert F.
20436 Chasanow, Deborah K.
10419 Chesnut, W. Calvin
10420 Christie, Sidney L.
10421 Clarke, J. Clavitt
10422 Cochran, Ernest F.
10423 Coleman, William C.
20417 Conner, Henry Groves
10424 Copenhaver, John T.
10425 Craven, James Braxton, Jr.
20451 Currie, Cameron M.
10426 Dalton, Ted
20439 Davis, Andre M.
10427 Dobie, Armistead M.
10428 Doumar, Robert G.
20452 Duffy, Patrick M.
10429 Dupree, Franklin T. Jr.
20416 Ellis, Thomas Shelby, Iii
10430 Erwin, Richard C.
20462 Faber, David A.
10431 Field, John A., Jr.
10432 Fox, James C.
20432 Garbis, Marvin J.
10433 Gilliam, Don W.
10434 Glenn, J, Lyles

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20463   Goodwin, Joseph R.
10435   Gordon, Eugene A.
20425   Groner, D. Lawrence
10436   Haden, Charles H., Iii
10437   Hall, Kenneth K.
10438   Hallanan, Elizabeth V.
10439   Hilton, Clyde H.
10440   Hargrove, John R.
10441   Harvey, Alexander, Ii
10442   Hawkins, Falcon B.
20449   Herlong, Henry M., Jr.
10443   Hayes, Johnson J.
10444   Hemphill, Robert W.
10445   Henderson, David E.
10446   Henderson, Karen L.
10447   Hilton, Claude M.
10448   Hoffman, Walter E.
10449   Houck, C. Weston
10450   Howard, Joseph C.
20440   Howard, Malcolm J.
20464   Horward, Malcolm J.
10451   Hutchesen, Sterling
20456   Jackson, Raymond A.
20458   Jones, James P.
20415   Jones, Shirley
10452   Jones, Woodrow Wilson
10453   Kaufman, Frank A.
20460   Keeley, Irene M.
10454   Kellam, Richard
10455   Kidd, William M.
10456   Kiser, Jackson L.
10457   Knapp, Dennis R.
10458   Larkins, John D., Jr.
20434   Legg, Benson E.
10459   Lewis, Oren R.
10460   Lumpkin, Alva M.
10461   Mackenzie, John A.
10462   Martin, J. Robert
10463   Maxwell, Robert Earl
10464   Mcclinton, John A.
20419   Mcclintic, George Warwick
10465   Mcdowell, Henry Clay
10466   Mcmillian, James B.
10467   Meekins. Issac M.
10468   Merhige, Robert R., Jr.
20435   Messitte, Peter J.
10469   Michael, James H., Jr.
10470   Michie, Thomas J.
10471   Miller, James R. Jr.
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10472   Moore, Ben
20453   Morgan, Henry C., Jr.
20430   Motz, J. Frederick
20445   Mullen, Graham C.
10473   Murray, Herber F.
10474   Myers, Frank K.
20433   Nickerson, William M.
20428   Northcott, Elliott
10475   Northrop, Edward
20447   Norton, David C.
20442   Osteen, William L., Sr.
10476   Paul, Charles
20427   Paul, John
10477   Paul, John Jr.
20454   Payne, Robert E.
10478   Perry, Matthew J.,Jr.
10479   Poff, William B.
10480   Pollard, Robert N.
10481   Potter, Robert D.
10482   Preyer, L. Richardson
10483   Ramsey, Norman P.
10484   Roberts, Floyd H.
10485   Russell, Donald
10486   Sentelle, David B.
20448   Shedd, Dennis W.
10487   Simons, Charles E., Jr.
10488   Smalkin, Frederic N.
20431   Smith, Rebbecca Beach
20420   Soper, Morris Ames
10489   Spencer, James R.
10490   Staker, Robert J.
20459   Stamp, Frederick P., Jr.
10491   Stanley, Edwin M.
10492   Tauro, Joseph L.
10493   Thompson, Roby C.
10494   Thomsen, Roszel C.
20446   Thornberg, Lacy H.
20441   Tilley, N. Carlton, Jr.
10495   Timmerman, George Bell
20450   Traxler, William B., Jr.
10496   Turk, James C.
20444   Voorhees, Richard L.
10497   Ward, Hiram, H.
10499   Waring, J. Watles
20426   Warlick, Wilson
20400   Warriner, D. Dortch
20401   Watkins, Harry E.
20402   Watkins, Henry H.
20403   Watkins, R. Dorsey
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20404  Way, Luther B.
20405  Webb, Edwin Y.
20406  Widener, H. Emory Jr.
20407  Wilkins, William W.
20437  Williams, Alexander, Jr.
20408  Williams, Ashten
20409  Williams, Glen M.
20410  Williams, Richard L.
20457  Wilson, Samuel J.
10498  Wilson, Warlick
20411  Winter, Harrison
20412  Wyche, Charles C.
20413  Young, Joseph H.
20429  Young, Robert
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Fifth Circuit-District Judges

10501 Ainsworth, Robert A., Jr.
10502 Akerman, Alexander
10503 Alaimo, Anthony A.
30510 Allgood, Clarence
10504 Allgood, Harlan Hobart
10505 Allred, James V.
10506 Andrews, M. Niel
10507 Arceneaux, George
10508 Arnow, Winston E.
10509 Arenovitz, Sidney M.
10510 Atkins, C. Clyde
30573 Atlas, Nancy F.
10511 Atwell, William H.
10512 Barbour, William H.
10513 Barker, William J.
10514 Barret, William H.
30519 Beattie, Charlton Reid
30579 Beer, Peter J.
10515 Belew, David O.
30540 Bell, Robert Holmes
30542 Berrigan, Helen G.
30575 Biery, Fred
10516 Biggers, Neal B.
10517 Black, Norman W.
30509 Boe, Donald W.,Jr.
10518 Bootle, William A.
10519 Borah, Wayne G.
10520 Boyle, Edward J., Sr.
10521 Boynton, Charles A.
30553 Bramlette, David
10522 Brewster, Leo
30578 Briones, David
30532 Brister, Bill H.
30580 Brown, Paul N.
10523 Bryant, Randolph
10524 Buchmeyer, Jerry
10525 Bue, Carl O.
10526 Bunten, Jucius D.
30521 Burns, Lewis Henry
10527 Cabot, Ted
10528 Caillouet, Adrian J.
10529 Carr, Patrick E.
10530 Carswell, George Harold
10531 Cassibry, Fred J.
10532 Cecil, Lamar
10533 Choate, Emett
10534 Christenberry, Herbert W.

10535 Clayon, Claude F.
30541 Clement, Edith B.
10536 Cobb, Howell
10537 Collins, Robert F.
10538 Comiskey, James A.
10539 Conger, Abraham, B.
10540 Connally, Ben C.
10541 Cox, Allen
10542 Cox, Owen D.
10543 Cox, William Harold
10544 Cowan, Finis E.
10545 Crowe, Guthrie F.
30559 Cummings, Samuel R.
10546 Davidson, Glan H.
10547 Davidson, T. Whitfield
10548 Davis, David J.
30513 Davis, Thomas Hoyt
10549 David, Eugene
10550 Dawkins, Benjamin C., Sr.
10551 Dawkins, Benjamin C., Jr.
10552 Deanda, James
10553 Deaver, Bascom S.
10554 Devane, Dozier
30550 Doherty, Rebecca F.
10555 Dooley, Joe B.
30539 Duggan, Patrick J.
10556 Duhe, John M.
10557 Duplantier, Adrian G.
30543 Duvall, Stanwood R., Jr.
10558 Dyer, David W.
10559 Eaton, Joe
10560 Edenfield, Newell
10561 Elliot, J. Robert
10562 Ellis, Frank
10563 Ervin, Robert T.
10564 Estes, Joe
30546 Fallon, Eldon E.
10565 Fay, Peter T.
10566 Feldman, Martin L. C.
10567 Fish, A. Joe
10568 Fisher, Joe J.
10569 Fitzwater, Sidney A.
30556 Folsom, David
30533 Fonseca, Ronald A.
30516 Foster, Rufus Edward
10570 Freeman, Richard C.
10571 Fulton, Charles B.
30576 Furguson, W. Royal
10572 Garcia, Hipolito F.

30577 Garcia, Orlando L.
10573 Gardner, Buck
30581 Garza, Emilio
10574 Garza, Reynaldo
10575 Gex, Walter J., Iii
10576 Gibson, Hugh
30572 Gilmore, Vanessa D.
30536 Gonzalez, Jose A., Jr.
10577 Gordon, Jack
30535 Gray, Frank Jr.
10578 Grooms, Harlan Hobart
10579 Grubb, William I.
10580 Guin, J. Foy, Jr.
10581 Guinn, Ernest
30548 Haik, Richard T.
10582 Hall, Sam B.
10583 Hancock, James Huger
10584 Hancock, Joseph
10585 Hand, William
30555 Hannah, John H.
10586 Hannay, Allan B.
30566 Harmon, Malinda
10587 Head, Hayden W.
30557 Heartfield, Thad
10588 Heebe, Fredrick J.
10589 Henderson, Albert J., Jr.
10590 Higginbotham, Patrick E.
10591 Hill, James C.
10592 Hill, Robert M.
10593 Hinojosa, Richardo H.
10594 Hittner, David
10595 Hodges, William Terrell
10596 Hoeveler, William M.
10597 Holland, John W.
10598 Holmes, Edwin R.
10599 Hopper, Frank A.
30564 Hoyt, Kenneth M.
20500 Hudspeth, Harry L.
20501 Hughes, Lynn N.
20503 Hughes, Sarah T.
30514 Hunter, Edwin Ford, Jr.
30517 Hutcheson, Charles Sterling
30923 Hutcheson, Joseph Chapell, Jr.
20504 Ingraham, Joe M.
30571 Jack, Janis G.
20505 Johnson, Frank M.
30520 Jones, Lake
20506 Justice, William Wayne
20507 Kazen, George P.

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20508 Keady, William C.
20509 Keeling, Walter A.
30563 Kendall, Joe
20510 Kennamer, Charles B.
20511 Kennerly, Thomas M.
30568 Kent, Samuel B.
20512 King, James L.
20513 Krentzman, Ben
30565 Lake, Sim
20514 Lawrence, Alezander
20515 Lee, Toms
30538 Lemelle, Ivan L.
30547 Lemmon, Mary Ann Vial
30537 Lenthan, James J.
20516 Lieb, Joseph
20517 Little, F.a.
20518 Livaudis, J. Marcel
20519 Long, Augustus
20520 Lovett, Archibald R.
20521 Lynne, Seybourn H.
30560 Mcbryde, John H.
30531 Mcall, Rhydon M.
20522 Mcdonald, Gabrielle K.
20523 Mcduffie, John
20524 Mcfadden, Frank H.
20525 Mcmillan, Robert J.
20526 Mcnamara, A.j.
20527 Mcrae, William A., Jr.
20528 Mahon, Elson
30558 Maloney, Robert B.
30562 Means, Terry R.
20529 Meek, Edward
20530 Mehrtens, William
30551 Melancon, Tucker L.
20531 Melton, Howell W.
20532 Mentz, Henry A.
20533 Middlebrooks, David L., Jr.
20534 Mitchell, Lansing L.
20535 Mize, Sidney C.
20536 Morgan, Lewis R.
20537 Moye, Charles A., Jr.
20538 Mullins, Clarence
20539 Murphee, Thomas A.
20540 Nixon, Walter L., Jr.
20541 Noel, James L.
20542 Nowlin, James R.
20543 O'conor, Robert
20544 O'kelly, William C.
20545 Owens, Wilbur D.
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20546 Parker, John V.
20547 Parker, Robert M.
30552 Pickering, Charles W., Sr.
20548 Pittman, Virgil
20549 Pointer, Sam C., Jr.
20550 Polezola, Frank J.
30545 Porteous, G. Thomas, Jr.
20551 Porter, Robert W.
20552 Porterie, Gaston Louis
20553 Prado, Edward C.
20554 Putman, Richard J.
30567 Rainey, John D.
20555 Reed, John A.
30534 Reeves, Albert, Jr.
20556 Rice, Ben H.
20557 Ritter, Halsted L.
20558 Roberts, Jack
20559 Robinson, Mary Lou
20560 Roettger, Norman C., Jr
30570 Rosenthal, Lee H.
20561 Rubin, Alvin B.
20562 Russell, Dan M., Jr.
20563 Russell, Robert C.
20564 Sanders, Barefoot
20565 Scarlett, Frank M.
30554 Schell, Richard A.
20566 Schwartz, Charles
20567 Scott, Charles R.
20568 Scott, Nauman, S.
20569 Seals, Woodrow B.
20570 Sear, Morey L.
20571 Senter, L. T., Jr.
20572 Sessions, William S.
30511 Shannon, Fred
20573 Shaw, John M.
20574 Sheehy, Joe W.
20575 Sheppard, William B.
30518 Sibly, Samuel Hale
20576 Simpson, Bryan
20577 Singleton, John V., Jr.
20578 Sloan, William Boyd
20579 Smith, Orma R.
20580 Smith, Sidney O., Jr.
20581 Smith, Walter S., Jr.
30561 Solis, Jorge A.
30574 Sparks, Sam
20582 Spears, Adrian
20583 Stafford, William H.
20584 Stagg, Tom
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20585 Steger, William M.
20586 Sterling, Ross N.
20587 Strum, Louie W.
20588 Suttle, Dorwin
20589 Taylor, William , Jr.
20590 Thomason, R.e.
20591 Thomas, Daniel H.
20592 Thornberry, Homer
30524 Tilson, Wielian J.
20593 Tjoflat, Gerald B.
30549 Trimble, James T.
20594 Underwood, E. Marvin
30544 Vance, Sarah S.
20595 Varner, Robert E.
20596 Vela, Fileman B.
20597 Vernon, Earl E.
20598 Waller, Curtis, L.
20599 Walter, Donald E.
30569 Weirlein, Ewing, Jr.
30522 West, D W Al
30500 West, E. Gordon
30501 West, R. Blake
30502 Wicker, Veronica D.
30503 Whitehurst, George W.
30504 Wilson, James Clifton
30512 Wingate, Henry B.
30505 Wood, John H., Jr.
30506 Woodward, Halvert Owen
30507 Wright, J. Skelly
30508 Young, George
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Sixth Circuit-District Judges

10601 Aldrich, Ann
10602 Allen, Charles
10603 Anderson, Harry
10604 Allintine, Thomas A.
10605 Batchelder, Alice M.
10606 Battisti, Frank
10607 Beamer, George
20677 Beckwith, Sandra S.
20664 Bell, Robert H.
10608 Bell, Sam H.
10609 Bertelsman, William
20662 Borman, Paul D.
20639 Boyle, Patricia
10610 Boyd, Marion
10611 Bratcher, Rhodes
10612 Brooks, Henry
10613 Brown, Bailey
20683 Campbell, Todd J.
20669 Carr, James G.
10614 Cecil, Lester
10615 Churchill, James
20659 Cleland, Robert H.
10616 Cochran, Andrew
20651 Coffman, Jennifer B.
10617 Cohn, Avern
20681 Collier, Curtis L.
10618 Connell, James
10619 Cook, Julian A., Jr.
10620 Contie, Leroy J.
10621 Darr, Leslie
10622 Davies, Elmer
10623 Dawson, Charles I.
10624 Demascio, Robert
20678 Dlott, Susan J.
20685 Donald, Bernice B.
10625 Dowd, David D., Jr.
10626 Druffel, John
20655 Duggan, Patrick J.
10627 Duncan, Robert M.
20682 Echols, Robert L.
20673 Economous, Peter C.
10628 Edgar, R. Allen
20660 Edmunds, Nancy G.
10629 Engel, Albert
10630 Enseln, Richard A.
10631 Eschbach, Jesse
10632 Feikens, John

10633 Ford, Hiram Church
20649 Forester, Karl S.
10634 Fox, Noel P.
10635 Freed, Emerich
10636 Freeman, Ralph
20656 Freidman, Bernard A.
20657 Gadola, Paul V.
20675 Gaughan, Patricia A.
10637 Gibbons, Julia S.
10638 Gibson, Benjamin F.
10639 Gilmore, Horace W.
10640 Gordon, James
10641 Gore, John
10642 Graham, James L.
10643 Gray, Frank
10644 Green, Ben
10645 Gubow, Lawrence
10646 Guy, Ralph B., Jr.
10647 Hackett, Barbara K.
10648 Hahn, George
10649 Hamilton, Elwood
10650 Harvey, James
10651 Hermansdorfer, Howard
20652 Heyburn, John G. Ii
20643 Hicks, Xenophon
20641 Hickenlooper, Smith
10652 Higgins, Thomas A.
10653 Hillman, Douglas W.
10654 Hogan, Timothy
10655 Holshuh, John D.
20661 Hood, Denise P.
20650 Hood, Joseph M.
10656 Horton, Odell
10657 Hough, Benson
10658 Hull, Thomas
10659 Jarvis, James H.
10660 Johnstone, Edward H.
10661 Joiner, Charles
10662 Jones, Paul
20680 Jordan, Robert L.
10663 Kaess, Fredrick
10664 Kalbfleisch, Girard
20671 Katz, David A.
10665 Keith, Damon
10666 Kennedy, Cornelia
10667 Kent, W. Wallace
20646 Killits, John Milton
10668 Kinneary, Joseph
10669 Kloeb, Frank

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10670 Koscinski, Arthur
10671 Krenzler, Alvin I.
10672 Krupansky, Robert
10673 Lambros, Thomas
10674 Laplata, George
10675 Lederle, Arthur
10676 Levin, Theodore
10677 Machrowicz, Thaddeus
20684 Mccalla, Jon P.
10678 Mccree, Wade H.
20665 Mckeague, David W.
20654 Mckinley, Joseph H.
10679 Mcnamee, Charles J.
10680 Mcquade, Richard B.
10681 Mcrae, Robert
10682 Manos, John M.
10683 Martin, John D.
20667 Matia, Paul R.
20640 Meredith, Ronald E.
10684 Miles, Wendell A.
10685 Miller, Shackelford E.
10686 Miller, William E.
10687 Moinet, Edward E.
10688 Morton, L. Clure
10689 Moynahan, Bernard T.
10690 Neese, C. G.
10691 Nevin, Robert
10692 Newblatt, Stewart A.
10693 Nixon, John T.
20674 Nugent, Donald C.
10694 O'brien, Ernest
20672 O'malley, Kathleen M.
20663 O'meara, John C.
10695 O'sullivan, Clifford
20670 Oliver, Samuel, Jr.
10696 Peck, John
10697 Picard, Frank A.
20666 Quist, Gordon J.
10698 Porter, David S.
10699 Potter, John W.
20600 Pratt, Phillip
20601 Raymond, Fred M.
20602 Reed, Scott E.
20603 Revell, Richard A.
20604 Rice, Walter H.
20658 Rosen, Gerald E.
20642 Ross, John William
20605 Roth, Stephen
20606 Rubin, Carl B.
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20653 Russell, Thomas B.
20579 Sargus, Edmund A., Jr.
20647 Sater, John E.
20607 Shelbourne, Roy M.
20608 Siler, Eugene E.
20645 Simons, Charles C.
20609 Simpson, Charles R.
20676 Smith, George C.
20610 Smith, Talbot
20611 Spiegel, S. Arthur
20612 Starr, Raymond W.
20613 Suhrheinrich, Richard F.
20614 Swinford, Mac
20615 Taylor, Anna Diggs
20616 Taylor, George C.
20617 Taylor, Robert L.
20618 Thomas, William K.
20619 Thompson, Anne E.
20620 Thornton, Thomas D.
20621 Todd, James D.
20686 Turner, Jerome
20622 Tuttle, Arthur J.
20623 Underwood, Mel G.
20624 Unthank, G. Wix
20625 Walinski, Nicholas
20648 Watson, James L.
20626 Weber, Herman J.
20627 Weick, Paul C.
20628 Weinman, Carl A.
20629 Wellford, Harry
20668 Wells, Lesley B.
20630 West, Samuel
20644 Westenhauer, D.c.
20631 White, George W.
20632 Wihoit, Henry R.
20633 Wilkin, Robert N.
20634 Wilson, Frank W.
20635 Wiseman, Thomas A.
20636 Woods, George E.
20637 Young, Don J.
20638 Zatkoff, Lawrence P.
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Seventh Circuit-District Judges

10701 Ackerman, J. Waldo
10702 Adair, J. Leroy
20719 Alesia, James H.
20723 Andersen, Wayne R.
10703 Aspen, Marvin
10704 Austin, Richard B.
10705 Baker, Harold A.
10706 Baltzell, Robert C.
10707 Barker, Sarah Evans
10708 Barnes, John P.
10709 Bauer, William J.
10710 Beamer, George N.
10711 Beatty, William L.
10712 Briggle, Chalres G.
10713 Brooks, Gene E.
10714 Bua, Nicholas, J.
20729 Bucklo, Elaine E.
10715 Campbell, William J.
10716 Carpenter, George A.
20725 Castillo, Ruben
20711 Clegg, Cecil Hunter
20739 Clevert, Charles N., Jr.
20708 Cliffe, Adam C.
20727 Coar, David H.
20720 Conlon, Susan B.
10717 Crabb, Barbara
10718 Crowley, John P.
10719 Curran, Thomas J.
20715 Davis, Oscar H.
10720 Decker, Bernard M.
10721 Dillin, S. Hugh
10722 Doyle, James E.
10723 Duff, Brian B.
10724 Duffy, F. Ryan
10725 Eschbach, Jesse E.
10726 Evans, Terence T.
10727 Fitzhenry, Louis
10728 Flaum, Joel M.
10729 Foreman, James L.
10730 Geiger, Ferdinard A.
20728 Gettleman, Robert W.
10731 Getzandanner, Susan C.
20731 Gilbert, J. Phil
10732 Gordon, Myron
20730 Gottschall, Joan B.
10733 Grady, John F.
10734 Grant, Robert

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10735 Grubb, Kenneth
20736 Hamilton, David F.
20712 Harding, Justin W.
10736 Hart, William T.
10737 Hoffman, Julius J.
10738 Holder, Cale J.
10739 Holderman, James F., Jr.
10740 Holly, William H.
10741 Igoe, Michael
10742 Johnson, George E.q.
10743 Juergens, William G.
10744 Kanne, Michael S.
10745 Kirkland, Alfred Y.
10746 Knoch, Win G.
10747 Kocoras, Charles P.
10748 Labuy, Walter
20705 Landis, Fredrick
10749 Larson, Earl
10750 Lee, William C.
10751 Leighton, George N.
20707 Leinenweber, Harry D.
20722 Linberg, George W.
10752 Lindley, Walter C.
20733 Lozano, Rudy
20717 Luse, Claude Z.
10753 Lynch, William J.
20718 Mcdade, Joe B.
10754 Mcgarr, Frank J.
20734 Mckinney, Larry J.
10755 Mclaren, Richard W.
10756 Mcmillen, Thomas R.
10757 Mcnagny, Phil M.
10758 Major, J. Earl
20726 Manning, Blanche M.
20721 Marovich, George M.
10759 Marovitz, Abraham
10760 Marshall, Prentice
10761 Mercer, Fredrick
20710 Meyers, Kenneth
10762 Mihm, Michael M.
10763 Miller, Robert L.
10764 Mills, Richard H.
10765 Miner, Julius
10766 Miidy, James T.
20740 Moody, James T.
10767 Moran, James B.
10768 Morgan, Robert
20704 Meuller, J.p. Stadt
10769 Napoli, Alexander
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10770 Noland, James E.
10771 Nordberg, John A.
20716 Nordbye, Gunnar H.
10772 Norhle, Charles R.
10773 Parkinson, W. Lynn
10774 Parsons, James B.
10775 Perry, Joseph Samuel
10776 Platt, Casper
10777 Plunkett, Paul E.
10778 Poos, Omer
10779 Rabinovitz, David
20738 Randa, Rudolph T.
20724 Reinhard, Philip G.
10780 Reynolds, John W.
20732 Riley, Paul E.
10781 Robson, Edwin A.
10782 Roszkawski, Stanley
10783 Rovner, Illana D.
10784 Shabaz, John C.
10785 Shadaur, Milton I.
10786 Sharp, Allen
10787 Shaw, Elwyn R.
20713 Singleton, John V.
10788 Slick, Thomas
20737 Stadtmueller, J.p.
10789 Steckler, William
10790 Stiehl, William D.
10791 Stone, Patrick T.
10792 Sullivan, Phillip L.
10793 Swygert, Luther M.
10794 Tehan, Robert E.
20735 Tinder, John D.
10795 Tone, Phillip
10796 Warren, Robert W.
10797 Wham, Fred
10798 Wilkerson, James
10799 Will, Hubert
20700 Williams, Ann C.
20701 Wise, Henry S.
20714 Wong, Dick Yin
20702 Wood, Harlington, Jr.
20703 Woodward, Charles E.
20706 Zagel, James B.
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Eighth Circuit-District Judges

10801 Alsop, Donald R.
10802 Arnold, Morris
10803 Barlett, D. Brook
20837 Barnes, Harry F.
10804 Battey, Richard
10805 Beam, Clarence A.
10806 Beck, Alex
10807 Becker, William
10808 Bell, Robert C.
20839 Bennet, Mark W.
10809 Benson, Paul
10810 Bogue, Andrew W.
10811 Cahill, Clyde S., Jr.
10812 Collinson, William R.
20857 Cambridge, William G.
10813 Cant, William A.
10814 Clark, Russell G.
10815 Collet, John C.
10816 Conmy, Patrick A.
20819 Cotterall, John Hazelton
10817 Davies, Ronald M.
10818 Davis, Charles B.
20843 Davis, Michael J.
10819 Delehandt, John W.
10820 Denney, Robert
10821 Devitt, Edward J.
10822 Dewey, Chalres
10823 Dier, Richard A.
10824 Donohoe, James A.
10825 Donovan, Dennis E.
20841 Doty, David S.
10826 Duncan, Richard
10827 Eisele, Garnett
10828 Elliot, James D.
10829 Farris, Charles B.
20855 Fenner, Gary A.
10830 Filippine, Edward L.
20853 Gaitan, Fernando J., Jr.
10831 Gibson, Floyd
10832 Graven, Henry
10833 Gunn, George F., Jr.
20846 Hamilton, Jean C.
10834 Hansen, David R.
10835 Hanson, William C.
10836 Harper, Roy W.
10837 Harris, Oren
20829 Heaney, Gerald W.

20836 Hendren, Jim L.
10838 Henley, J. Smith

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10839 Hicklin, Edwin
20828 Hodges, James
10840 Howard, George Jr.
10841 Hulen, Rubey
10842 Hungate, William L.
10843 Hunter, Elmo
20848 Jackson, Carol E.
20818 Johnson, Tillman Davis
10844 Jones, John B.
10845 Joyce, Matthew
20817 Kennamer, Franklin E.
20858 Kopf, Richard G.
20862 Kornmann, Charles B.
20842 Kyle, Richard H.
10846 Larson, Earl
20856 Laughrey, Nanette K.
10847 Lemley, Harry
10848 Limbaugh, Stephen N.
20840 Longstaff, Ronald E.
10849 Lord, Miles
20812 Mcgee, John Franklin
10850 Mcmanus, Edward J.
10851 Maclaughlin, Harry W.
10852 Magnuson, Paul A.
10853 Martineau, John E.
20838 Melloy, Michael J.
10854 Meredith, James
10855 Mickelson, George T.
10856 Miller, Andrew
10857 Miller, John E.
10858 Molyneaux, Joseph
20835 Moddy, James M.
20845 Montgomery, Ann D.
10859 Moore, George
10860 Munger, Thomas C.
10861 Murphy, Diana F.
10862 Nangle, John F.
20823 Neblet, Colin
10863 Neville, Phillip
10864 Nichol, Fred J.
10865 Nordbye, Gunnar H.
10866 O'brien, Donald E.
10867 Oliver, John
10868 Otis, Merrill
10869 Overton, William R.
20850 Perry, Catherine D.
20831 Phillips, Orie L.
20861 Piersol, Lawrence L.
20816 Pollock, John C.
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10870 Porter, Donald J.
10871 Ragon, Heartsill
20825 Ralston, Richard H.
20832 Reasoner, Stephen M.
10872 Reeves, Albert
10873 Regan, John
10874 Register, George
10875 Renner, Robert G.
10876 Ridge, Albert A.
10877 Riley, William
10878 Roberts, Ross T.
10879 Robinson, Richard E.
10880 Rosenbaum, James M.
10881 Roy, Elsyane
10882 Sachs, Howard F.
20826 Sanborne, John B.
10883 Schatz, Albert G.
10884 Scott, George C.
20859 Shanaha, Thomas M.
20849 Shaw, Charles A.
10885 Shell, Terry L.
10886 Smith, J. Jasper
20854 Smith, Ortrie D.
10887 Stephenson, Roy
10888 Stevens, Joseph E., Jr.
20847 Stohr, Donald J.
10889 Stone, Kimbrough
20809 Strom, Lyle E.
10890 Stuart, William C.
10891 Sullivan, George
10892 Switzer, Carroll
20827 Symes, John Foster
20815 Trieber, John
10893 Trimble, Thomas C.
20844 Tunheim, John R.
10894 Urbom, Warren K.
10895 Van Sickle, Bruce
20814 Van Valkenburge, Arba Seymour
20811 Van Pelt, Robert
10896 Vietar, Harold D.
10897 Vogel, Charles
10898 Wangelin, H. Kenneth
10899 Waters, H. Franklin
20860 Webb, Rodney S.
20851 Webber, E. Richard
20800 Weber, Randolph
20801 Webster, William
20852 Whipple, Dean
20802 Whittaker, Charles
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20803  Williams, Paul
20824  Williams, Robert L.
20834  Wilson, William R., Jr.
20810  Wolle, Charles R.
20804  Woodrough, Joseph W.
20805  Woods, Henry
20806  Wright, Scott O.
20833  Wright, Susan W.
20807  Wyman, A. Lee
20813  Youmans, Frank A.
20808  Young, Gordon E.
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Ninth Circuit-District Judges

10901 Aguilar, Robert P.
10902 Alexander, George
10903 Anderson, J. Blaine
30967 Armstrong, Saundra B.
30952 Baird, Lourdes G.
10904 Baldwin, James H.
10905 Battin, James F.
30926 Bean, R.s.
10906 Beaumont, Campbell
10907 Beeks, William
10908 Belloni, Robert
30931 Biggs, John Jr.
10909 Bilby, Richard M.
10910 Black, Lloyd
10911 Boldt, George
10912 Bourquin, George
10913 Bowen, John C.
10914 Brewster, Rudi M.
10915 Broomfield, Robert
10916 Brown, R.
10917 Browning, William D.
10918 Bryan, Robert J.
30996 Burgess, Franklin D.
10919 Burke, Lloyd
10920 Burns, James
30963 Burrell, Garland E., Jr.
10921 Byrne, William M.
10922 Byrne, Wm. Mattew, Jr.
10923 Callister, Marion J.
10924 Carr, Charles
10925 Carroll, Earl H.
10926 Carter, James M.
10927 Carter, Oliver J.
10928 Cavanah, Charles
30970 Chesney, Maxine M.
10929 Clairborne, Harry
10930 Clark, Chase
10931 Clarke, Thurmond
30954 Collins, Audrey B.
10932 Conti, Samuel
10933 Cooper, Joseph
10934 Copple, William
10935 Cordova, Valdemar
10936 Cosgrave, George
10937 Coughenour, John
10938 Coyle, Robert E.
10939 Craig, Walter

10940 Crary, F. Avery
10941 Crocker, M.d.

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10942 Curtis, Jesse
10943 Cushman, Edward E.
10944 Davies, John G.
10945 Davis, Arthur
30925 Dietrich, Frank Sigel
10946 Dimmick, Carolyn R.
10947 Dimond, Anthony
10948 Driver, Samuel
10949 Duenas, Cristobal
30994 Dwyer, William L.
10950 East, William G.
10951 Enright, William B.
10952 Erskine, Herbert
30978 Ezra, David A.
30929 Farrington, Edward
10953 Fee, James Alger
10954 Ferguson, Warren J.
10955 Fernandez, Ferdinand F.
30939 Firth, Robert
10956 Fitzgerld, James M.
10957 Foley, Roger
10958 Foley, Robert
10959 Folta, George
10960 Fong, Harold M.
10961 Forbies, Vernon
10962 Frey, William C.
10963 Friedman, Monroe
10964 Frye, Helen J.
10965 Gadbois, Richard A.
10966 Garcia, Edward J.
10967 George, Lloyd D.
30915 Gilliam, Earl 8.
10968 Gilmartin, Eugene
30979 Gillmor, Helen
30973 Gonzalez, Irma E.
10969 Goodman, Louis
10970 Goodwin, Alfred
10971 Goodwin, William
10972 Gray, William P.
30985 Hagen, David W.
30990 Haggerty, Ancer L.
10973 Halbert, Sherrill
10974 Hall, Peirson
10975 Hamlin, Oliver D.
10976 Hardy, Charles L.
10977 Harris, George
10978 Harrison, Benjamin
10979 Hatfield, Paul G.
10980 Hatter, Terry J., Jr.
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10981 Hauk, A. Andrew
30936 Healy, William H.
10982 Henderson, Thelton E.
30942 Hill, Edward Coke
10983 Hill, Irving
10984 Hodge, Walter
30987 Hogan, Michael R.
10985 Holland, H,. Russel
10986 Hollzer, Harry
30972 Huff, Marilyn L.
10987 Hupp, Harry L.
10988 Ideman, James M.
30971 Illston, Susan Y.
10989 Ingram, Willaim A.
10990 Irving, J. Lawrence
10991 Jacobs, F.c.
10992 James, William
10993 Jamesdon, William
10994 Jenney, Ralph E.
10995 Jensen, D. Lowell
10996 Jertberg, Gilbert H.
30974 Jones, Napolean A.
30989 Jones, Robert E.
10997 Karlton, Lawrence K.
30977 Kay, Alan Cooke
10998 Keep, Judith N.
30916 Keller, William Duffy
10999 Kehoe, Joseph
20900 Kelleher, Robert J.
20901 Kelly, Raymond
20902 Kenyon, David V.
20903 Kerrigan, Frank
30920 Kilkenny, John F.
30957 King, George H.
20904 King, Samuel P.
20905 Kleinfeld, Andrew J.
20906 Kunzel, Fred
20907 Laureta, Alfred
30941 Layton, Caleb R., Iii
20908 Leavy, Charles
20909 Leavy, Edward
30917 Legge, Chalres A.
20910 Lemmon, Dal M.
20911 Lettis, J. Spencer
30961 Levi, David F.
20912 Levin, Gerald
30950 Lew, Ronald S.w.
20913 Lindberg, William J.
20914 Ling, David
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30980 Lodge, Edward J.
30932 Lomen, Gudbrand J.
20915 Louderback, Harold
20916 Lovell, Charles C.
20917 Lucas, Malcolm M.
20918 Lydick, Lawrence
20919 Lynch, Eugene F.
20920 Macbride, Thomas
20921 Mccarrey, James
20922 Mccolloch. Claude
20923 Mccormick, Paul
20924 Mcdonald, Alan A.
20925 Mcgovern, Walter
30918 Mckibben, Howard D.
20926 Mclaughlin, J. Frank
30953 Mclaughlin, Linda H.
30946 Mcnamee, Stephen M.
20927 Mcnary, John
20928 Mcnichols, Ray
20929 Mcnichols, Robert J.
20930 Marquez, Alfredo C.
30988 Marsh, Malcolm F.
20931 Marshall, Consuelo B.
20932 Mathes, William C.
20933 Metzger, Delbert
30983 Molloy, Donald W.
20934 Muecke, Charles A.
30986 Munson, Alex
20935 Murphy, Edward P.
20936 Murray, William
30975 Muskowitz, Barry Ted
20937 Neterer, Jeremiah
30935 Neill, Marshall A.
20938 Nielsen, Leland
30991 Nielsen, W. Fremming
20939 Norcross, Frank
20940 O'connor, J.f.t.
20941 Orrick, William H., Jr.
30997 Owen, Richard
30955 Paez, Richard A.
20942 Panner, Owen M.
30922 Partridge, John S.
20943 Patel, Marilyn H.
20944 Peckham, Robert F.
20945 Pence, Martin
20946 Pfaelzer, Mariana R.
20947 Plummer, Raymons
30919 Poole, Cecil F.
20948 Powell, Charles L.
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20949 Pratt, Harry
20950 Pray, Charles N.
30959 Pregerson, Dean D.
20951 Pregerson, Harry
20952 Price, Edward D.
30984 Pro, Phillip M.
20953 Quackenbush, Justin L.
20954 Rafeedie, Edward
20955 Ramirez, Raul A.
20956 Rea, William J.
20957 Real, Manueal
20958 Redden, James A.
20959 Reed, Edward C., Jr.
30927 Reed, Thomas Milburne
30937 Regan, John K.
20960 Renfrew, Charles
20961 Rhoades, John S., Sr.
30921 Richey, Mary Anne
30928 Richie, Elmer E.
20962 Roche, Michael
30947 Roll, John M.
20963 Rosenblatt, Paul G.
20964 Ross, John
20965 Rothstein, Barbara J.
30924 Rudkin,frank K.
20966 Ryan, Harold L.
20967 Rymer, Pamela A.
20968 Sames, Albert M.
30930 Sawtelle, William Henry
20969 Schnacke, Robert
20970 Schwartz, Edward
20971 Schwartz, Milton L.
20972 Schwarzer, William W.
20973 Schellenbach, Lewis
30945 Sedwick, John W.
30982 Shanstrom, Jack G.
20974 Sharp, Morell
20975 Shriver, Paul D.
30960 Shubb, William B.
30948 Silver, Roslyn O.
30944 Singleton, James K., Jr.
20976 Skopil, Otto R.
30964 Smith, Fern M.
20977 Smith, Russel
20978 Solomon, Gus J.
20979 Speakman, Howard C.
20980 Stephens, Albert Lee
20981 Stephens, Albert Lee, Jr.
20982 St. Sure, Adophus
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20983 Stolter, Alicemaris
20984 Strand, Roger G.
20985 Sweigert, William
20986 Takasugi, Robert M.
20987 Tanner, Jack E.
20988 Tashima. A. Wallace
20989 Tavares, C. Nils
20990 Taylor, Fred
30951 Taylor, Gary L.
30934 Tevrizian, Dickran, M.
20991 Thompson, Bruce
20992 Thompson, Gordon Jr.
30956 Timlin, Robert J.
20993 Talin, Ernest
20994 Turrentine, Howard
30976 Unpingco, John S.
30992 Van Sickle, Fred L.
30943 Vaught, Edgar Sullins
20995 von Der Heydt, James A.
20996 Voorhees, Donald S.
20997 Vukasin, John P., Jr.
30965 Walker, Vaughn R.
20998 Wallace, J. Cllifford
20999 Walsh, James
30962 Wanger, Oliver W.
30958 Wardlaw, Kim Mclane
30966 Ware, James
30900 Waters, Laughlin E.
30901 Webster, J. Stanley
30902 Weigel, Stanley
30903 Weinberger, Jacob
30904 Welsh, Martin
30905 Westover, Harry C.
30993 Whaley, Robert H.
30906 Whelan, Francis
30968 Whyte, Ronald M.
30907 Wiig, Jon
30969 Wilken, Claudia
30908 Wilkins, Philip
30909 Williams, David W.
30910 Williams, Spencer M.
30911 Wilson, Stephen V.
30981 Winmill, B. Lynn
30912 Wollenberg, Albert C.
30913 Yankwich, Leon
30949 Zapata, Frank R.
30995 Zilly, Thomas S.
30914 Zirpoli, Alfonso
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Tenth Circuit-District Judges

11001 Alley, Wayne
11002 Anderson, Alson J.
11003 Arraj, Alfred A.
11084 Babcock, Lewis T.
11004 Baldock, Bobby Ray
11005 Barrow, Allen E.
11091 Belot, Monti L.
21003 Benson, Dee
11096 Black, Bruce D.
11006 Bohanon, Luthur
11007 Bowen, John C.
11008 Bratton, Howard C.
11009 Breitenstein, Jean S.
11010 Brett, Thomas R.
11011 Brimmer, Clarence A.
11012 Broaddus, Bower
11013 Brown, Wesley E.
11014 Burciaga, Juan G.
11097 Burrage, Michael
21004 Campbell, Tina
11015 Campos, Santiago
11016 Carrigan, Jim R.
21000 Cauthron, Robin J.
11017 Chandler, Stephen
11018 Chilson, Olin
11019 Christensen, A. Sherman
11020 Conway, John
11021 Cook, H. Dale
11022 Crow, Sam A.
11087 Daniel, Wiley
11023 Daugherty, Fredrick
21005 Downes, William F.
11024 Doyle, William
11081 Durfee, James R.
11025 Ellison, James O.
11026 Eubanks, Luther B.
11027 Finesilver, Sherman G.
11075 Greene, J. Thomas
11094 Hansen, C. Leroy
11028 Hatch, Carl A.
11029 Helvering, Guy T.
11030 Hill, Delmas C.
11099 Holmes, Sven Erik
11031 Hopkins, Richard J.
11078 Huxman, Walter A.
11032 Jenkins, Bruce S.
11033 Johnson, Alan B.

11034 Johnson, Tillman
11035 Kane, John L., Jr.

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11036 Kelly, Patrick P.
11037 Kennamer, Franklin E.
11038 Kennedy, T. Blake
11098 Kern, Terry C.
11039 Kerr, Ewing T.
11040 Knous, William Lee
11041 Langley, Edwin
21001 Leonard, Tim
11090 Lungstrum, John W.
11074 Mare, John
11093 Maten, John T.
11042 Matsch, Richard P.
11043 Mechem, Edwin L.
11044 Mellott, Arthur J.
21002 Miles-lagrange, Vicki
11088 Miller, Walker D.
11077 Moore, John P.
11045 Morris, Joseph W.
11046 Murrah, Alfred
11047 O'connor, Earl
11048 Neblett, Colin
11085 Nottingham, Edward W.
11076 Parker, James A.
11049 Payne, H. Vearle
11080 Phillips, Layn R.
11079 Phillips, Orie L.
11050 Pollock, John C.
11051 Rice, Eugene
11052 Richey, Mary Anne
11053 Ritter, Willis W.
11054 Rizley, Ross
11055 Rogers, Richard Dean
11056 Rogers, Waldo
11057 Russell, David L.
11058 Saffels, Dale E.
11059 Sam, David
11060 Savage, Royce
11061 Seay, Frank H.
11086 Spar, Daniel B.
11062 Stanly, Arthur
11063 Symes, John
11064 Templar, George
11065 Theis, Frank G.
11066 Thompson, Ralph G.
11089 Van Bebber, G. Thomas
11067 Vaught, Edgar
11095 Vazquez, Martha
11092 Vratil, Kathryn H.
11068 Wallace, William
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11069 Weinshienk, Zita L.
11070 West, Lee R.
11083 Wham, Fred C.
11071 Williams, Robert
11072 Winder, David K.
11073 Winner, Fred
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Circuit-District Judges

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11101  Acker, William M., Jr.
11186  Adams, Henry Lee, Jr.
11102  Alaimo, Anthony A.
11176  Albritton, W. Harold Iii
11173  Allgood, Clarence W.
11168  Arnow, Winston
11103  Aronovitz, Sidney M.
11104  Atkins, Clyde C.
11105  Black, Susan H.
11178  Blackburn, Sharon L.
11106  Bowen, Dudley H., Jr.
11107  Brevard Hand, William
11187  Bucklew, Susan C.
11180  Butler, Charles R., Jr.
11108  Camp, Jack T.
21100  Carnes, Julie E.
11109  Carr, George C.
11110  Castagna, William J.
11111  Clemon, U.w.
11188  Collier, Lacey A.
11184  Conway, Ann C.
21101  Cooper, Clarence
11112  Cox, Emmett Ripley
11113  Davis, B. Edward
11177  Dement, Ira
11114  Dubina, Joel F.
11115  Eaton, Joe
11116  Edenfield, B. Avant
11117  Elliot, Robert J.
11118  Evans, Orinda D.
11119  Fawsett, Patricia C.
11195  Ferguson, Wilkie D., Jr.
11120  Fitzpatrick, Duross
11121  Forrester, J. Owen
11123  Freeman, Richard C.
11124  Gonzalez, Jose A., Jr.
11191  Graham, Donald L.
11122  Guin, Foy J., Jr.
11125  Hall, Robert H.
11126  Haltom, E.b.
11127  Hancock, Hughes James
11170  Hand, William B.
11128  Hastings, Alcee L.
11129  Higby, Lynn C.
11192  Highsmith, Shelby
11189  Hinkle, Robert L.
11130  Hobbs, M. Truman
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11131   Hodges, Terrell Wm.
11132   Hoeveler, Wm. M.
11133   Howard, Alex T., Jr.
21102   Hull, Frank M.
21103   Hunt, Willis B., Jr.
11196   Hurley, Daniel T.k.
11171   Jacobs, Carol
11134   James, C.p.
11135   Kehoe, W. James
11136   King, James Lawrence
11137   Kovachevich, Elizabeth A.
11138   Krentzman, Ben
11199   Lawson, Hugh
11197   Lenard, Joan A.
11139   Marcus, Staney
11174   Markey, Howard
11140   Maurice, Mitchell Paul
11141   Mcfadden, Frank H.
11142   Melton, Howell W.
11185   Merryday, Stephen D.
11143   Moore, John H., Iii
11193   Moore, K. Michael
21104   Moore, William T., Jr.
11190   Moreno, Frederico A.
11144   Moye, Charles A., Jr.
11145   Murphy, Harold L.
11146   Nelson, Edwin L.
11147   Nesbitt, Lenore Carrero
11183   Nimmons, Ralph W., Jr.
11148   O'kelly, William C.
11149   Owens, Wilbur D.
11169   Paine, James
11175   Paul, Maurice Mitchell
11150   Pointer, Sam C., Jr.
11151   Propst, B. Robert
11152   Reed, John A., Jr.
11153   Roettger, Norman C.
11154   Ryskamp, Kenneth L.
11198   Sands, W. Lewis
11182   Schlesinger, Harvey E.
11155   Scott, Thomas E.
11172   Seybourne, H. Lynne
11156   Sharp, George Kendall
11157   Shoob, Marvin H.
11179   Smith, C. Lynwood
11158   Spellman, Eugene P.
11159   Stafford, William C.j.
11160   Thompson, Myron H.
11161   Tidwell, Ernest G.
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11194   Ungaro-benages, Ursula
11162   Varner, E. Robert
11163   Vining, Robert L., Jr.
11164   Vinson, Roger C.
11181   Vollmer, Richard W., Jr.
11165   Ward, Horace T.
11166   Young, George C.
11167   Zloch, William J.
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D.C. Circuit-District Judges

11201   Adkins, Jeese
11202   Bailey, Jennings
11203   Bastian, Walter
11204   Bryant, Wiiliam
11258   Burton, Harold H.
11261   Christenson, A. Sherman
11205   Corcoron, Howard
11254   Corman, Milton D.
11206   Cox, Joseph
11207   Curran, Edward M.
11208   Eicher, Edward
11209   Flannery, Thomas
11266   Friedman, Paul L.
11210   Gasch, Oliver
11211   Gessell, Gerhard
11212   Green, Joyce Hens
11213   Green, June
11214   Greene, Harold H.
11215   Goldsborough, T. Alan
11216   Gordon, Peyton
11217   Harris, Stanley S.
11218   Hart, George L.
11219   Hogan, Thomas F.
11220   Holtzoff, Alexander
11257   Jackson, Joseph R.
11221   Jackson, Thomas P.
11222   Johnson, Norma H.
11223   Jones, Wiiliam
11224   Keech, Richmaond
11267   Kessler, Gladys
11225   Kirkland, James R.
11265   Lambreth, Royce C.
11226   Laws, Bolitha
11227   Letts, F. Dickinson
11228   Luhring, Oscar
11229   Mcgarraghy, Joseph
11230   Mcguire, Mathew
11231   Mclaughlin, Charles
11232   Mattews, Burnite
11264   Miller, Wilbur K.
11233   Mooris, James W.
11234   Oberdorfer, Louis F.
11235   O'donoghur, Daniel
11236   Parker, Barrington
11237   Penn, John G.
11238   Pine, David
11239   Pratt, John H.

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11240   Proctor, James
11256   Real, Manuel L., Jr.
11259   Reed, Stanley
11241   Revercomb, George H.
11242   Richey, Charles
11262   Rizley, Ross
11270   Robertson, James
11243   Robinson, Aubrey
11244   Ribinson, Spottswood Iii
11245   Schweinhault, Henry
11246   Sirica, John
11247   Smith, John
11271   Sporkin, Stanley
11269   Sullivan, Emmet G.
11248   Tamm, Edward
11268   Urbina, Ricardo M.
11249   Waddy, Joseph
11250   Walsh, Leonard
11263   Washington, George Thomas
11251   Wheat, Alfred
11252   Youngdahl, Luther W.
11253   Zloch, William J.
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Number of Cases in Each Circuit/Year in Appeals Court Data Base

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C   Y   #
I   E   C
R   A   A
C   R   S
U       E
I       S
T
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01  25  95
02  25  329
03  25  116
04  25  99
05  25  175
06  25  222
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