

Bureau of Justice Statistics

State Court Organization 1998

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Appellate courts do not decide questions of guilt and innocence in criminal cases or liability in civil cases; nor do they ensure that each trial court proceeding was perfect. Appellate courts instead review selected issues concerning the conduct and results of a trial and decide if errors were committed. However, in the course of focusing on specific issues, appellate courts may create broad public policies.

Table 1 lists the names of all appellate courts established in a state, gives the number of locations at which those appellate courts hold sessions, and indicates whether each court has separate administrative rules and a chief justice or chief judge. Appellate court systems vary greatly in structure, jurisdiction, and method of judicial selection. Tables in this section describe 53 appellate systems, each with its own court of last resort: the fifty states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the federal system. The courts of last resort in these systems range in size from five to nine judges. A majority of state courts of last resort (COLRs) have seven members, including those in the most populous states (e.g., California, New York). The U.S. Supreme Court and a few state supreme courts have nine Justices (e.g., Iowa, Mississippi, Washington). Texas and Oklahoma depart from the national pattern by establishing two courts of last resort: one for civil cases and one for criminal cases.

A common state response to increasing appeals is to create an intermediate court of appeals (IAC). In 11 states, the intermediate appellate court is similar in size to the court of last resort. In 29 states, the intermediate appellate courts have more than nine members and as many as 93 (California) authorized Judges who serve on panels within geographically based districts. In Alabama, New York, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee there is more than one IAC.

While it is accepted that all losing litigants have the opportunity as a matter of right to a review in an appellate court, it is also believed that one review is sufficient to protect a litigant's interest in an error-free trial proceeding. The division of responsibility between COLR and IAC rests on the premise that all appellate work can be sorted into the two categories of error correcting and lawmaking. In performing its lawmaking responsibility, a court of last resort chooses the cases it will consider and decide from among the petitions filed with it. Cases that are further appealed to the court of last resort are likely to be more complex, and to have broader policy implications beyond the interests of the parties. Error correcting is assigned to IACs, which receive appeals directly from trial courts and typically have no discretion to decline to decide a case. Table 23 indicates, for each appellate court with discretionary jurisdiction, who makes the decision to grant a petitionthe court en banc, a panel, a commissioner, or a single justice. The number of justices needed to make a decision on the size of the reviewing panel and its structure is also described in that table.

In most states, appeals of trial court and administrative agency decisions reach IACs as a matter of right (that is, the court has broad mandatory jurisdiction over such appeals. Litigants may appeal their case further to the court of last resort, although courts of last resort in states with an IAC, have discretionary jurisdiction to reject the litigant's petition without further review. Each state's substantive law also has an impact on the route appeals take. For example, appeals in death-penalty cases are taken directly from the trial courts to courts of last resort, except in those states (Alabama, Ohio, Tennessee) where death penalty appeals go directly to the intermediate appellate court. Table 22 describes the allocation of mandatory and discretionary jurisdiction for eight types of appeals. Table 29 indicates which courts review administrative agency decisions in each state. Trial courts exercising what is termed their incidental appellate jurisdiction sometimes undertake agency review.

The manner in which appellate courts do their work continues to evolve. Several tables in this section describe how appellate courts have streamlined the appellate process. Table 26 on expedited procedures consider five ways to speed the appeal process: Preargument settlement conferences, advanced queues, expedited briefs, substitution of oral argument for full written briefs, and submission on briefs alone. Table 27 lists the states that have adopted special calendars and the case types to which they apply. Restriction on oral argument for routine cases is another way appellate courts use their resources more efficiently. Table 28 indicates whether oral argument is restricted, whether it is restricted for civil or criminal appeals, and who decides on the appeals to which the restriction applies.

Finally, there are several tables that report on appellate court staff. Table 24 provides details on the designated clerk of court, the number of clerks, their selection method, their terms of office and specified qualifications. (Only the supreme courts of Indiana, Montana, and the 12 regional IACs in Ohio hold popular elections when selecting clerks).

The respective responsibility of the clerk's office and the administrative office of the courts for 21 functional areas is stated in table 19. This table is new to State Court Organization, 1998 and shows the extent of responsibility for each function and the number of full time equivalent staff used for each function.

Law clerks provide direct support to appellate justices and judges, or to the court in general, through a central legal staff. Recent studies have established the importance of appellate court staff in accounting for variation in court processing time in intermediate appellate courts. The number of law clerks for each justice and the number of central law staff are found on Table 25.

Appellate practice is a complex area, and the information presented here is offered as a basic guide that provides the framework to undertake more detailed examination of procedural innovations in the appellate courts. The bibliography that follows lists sources where detailed information on appellate procedures can be found.

Select Bibliography

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- Robert L. Stern, Appellate Practice in the United States: Second Edition, Washington, D.C. The Bureau of National Affairs, 1989.

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Table 22. Mandatory and Discretionary Jurisdiction of Appellate Courts

Court type (C= Court of Last Resort) (I= Intermediate Court Of Appeals)	Civil Appeals	Criminal Appeals	Administrative Agency Appeals	Extraordinary Writs	Guilty Pleas	Post Conviction Relief	Death Penalty Cases	Sentencing Issues
Alabama C Supreme Court	m	ni	m	m	nj	d	m	d
I Court of Civil Appeals	m	nj nj	m	d	nj	nj	nj	nj
I Court of Criminal Appeals	nj	m	nj	m	nj	m	m	m
Alaska								
C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	m nj	d both	m nj	both both	nj nj	m m	nj nj	d m
	111	DOUT	rij	DOUT	111	111	111	""
Arizona C Supreme Court	both	both	d	d	d	d	m	1
I Court of Appeals	m	m	m ²	m	nj	m	nj	m
Arkansas								
C Supreme Court	m	m	m	m _.	m	m _.	m	m
I Court of Appeals	m	m	m	nj	m	nj	nj	m
California C Supreme Court	d^3	d^3	d^3	d^3	d^3	d^3	m	d^3
I Court of Appeals	a m	a m	d d	d d	a m	d d	m nj	a m
Colorado							•	
C Supreme Court	both	both	both	both	d	d	m	d
I Court of Appeals	m	m	m	nj	m	m	nj	m
Connecticut		4			4			
C Supreme Court	d	d ⁴	d m	m	d ⁴	d	m	nj n:
I Appellate Court	m	m	m	m	m	m	nj	nj
Delaware C Supreme Court	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
District of Columbia		""		***		""		
C Court of Appeals	m	m	m	m	5	m	nj	m
Florida							•	
C Supreme Court	both	both ⁶	both ⁷	d	nj nj ⁸	both ⁶	m	both
I District Courts of Appeal	m	m	m	d	nj ⁸	m	nj	m
Georgia								
C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	both both	both both	d d	both nj	m m	d nj	m nj	m m
	DOIII	DOUT	u	11)	- '''	- 113	''J	""
Hawaii C Supreme Court	m	m	m	d	m	m	nj	m
I Intermediate Court of Appeals	m	m	m	d	m	m	nj	m
Idaho								
C Supreme Court	m	m	m :	m :	m	m	m	m
I Court of Appeals	m	m	nj	nj	m	m	nj	m
Illinois C Supreme Court	d	both	both	d	d	d	m	d
I Appellate Court	u m	m	m	u nj	m	m	nj	u m
Indiana				,			•	
C Supreme Court	both	both	d	m	both	both	m	m
I Court of Appeals I Tax Court	m ni	m ni	m	m ni	m ni	m ni	nj ni	m ni
	nj	nj	m	nj	nj	nj	nj	nj
Iowa C Supreme Court	both	both	m	both	m	both	nj	both
I Court of Appeals	both	both	m	both	m	both	nj	both
Kansas								
C Supreme Court	both	both	both	m	both	d	m	both
I Court of Appeals	m	m	m	m	m	m	nj	m
Kentucky C Supreme Court	both	both ⁹	both	m	both ⁹	both ⁹	m	both ¹⁰
I Court of Appeals	m	m	m	m	m	m	nj	m
• •							•	

Table 22. Mandatory and Discretionary Jurisdiction of Appellate Courts

Court type (C= Court of Last Resort) (I= Intermediate Court Of Appeals)	Civil Appeals	Criminal Appeals	Administrative Agency Appeals	Extraordinary Writs	Guilty Pleas	Post Conviction Relief	Death Penalty Cases	Sentencing Issues
Louisiana C Supreme Court	both	both	both	d	both	d	m	d
I Courts of Appeal	m	m	m	d	both	d	nj	d
Maine C Supreme Judicial Court	m	m ¹¹	m ¹²	nj	m	d	nj	d
Maryland C Court of Appeals	d	d	d	d	d	d	m	d
I Court of Special Appeals	m	m m	m	m	d	d	nj	d
Massachusetts C Supreme Judicial Court	both	both	both	d	nj	d	nj	nj
I Appeals Court	m	m	m	d	nj	d	nj	nj
Michigan C Supreme Court ¹³ I Court of Appeals	d both	d both	d both	both d	d d	d	nj ni	d both
Minnesota	DOUT	DOITI	DOITI	u	u	both	nj	DOUT
C Supreme Court	both	both	d	d	d	d	nj	d
I Court of Appeals Mississippi	m	m	m	m	m	m	nj	m
C Supreme Court I Court or Appeals	m m	m m	m m	m m	nj nj	m m	m nj	nj nj
Missouri C Supreme Court	both	d	d	d	d	d	m	d
I Court of Appeals	m	m	m	m	m	m	nj	m
Montana C Supreme Court	m	m	d	d	m	m	m	14
Nebraska								
C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	d m	d m	d m	m m	d m	d m	m nj	d m
Nevada C Supreme Court	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
New Hampshire C Supreme Court	d	d	d	d	d	d	m	d
New Jersey								
C Supreme Court ¹⁵ I Appellate Division of Superior Court	both m	both m	both m	both m	both m	both m	m nj	both m
New Mexico	1 0	L 16	m ¹⁷					
C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	both m	both ¹⁶ m	m'' m	d nj	nj m	d nj	m nj	nj m
New York								
C Court of Appeals I Appellate Division of Superior Court	m m	m m	m m	m m	d m	d d	m nj	d m
I Appellate Terms of Superior Court	m	m	nj	m	m	m	nj	nj
North Carolina C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	d m	d m	both m	d both	d both	d both	m nj	both m
North Dakota						DOUT		111
C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	m m	m m	m m	d d	m m	m m	nj nj	m m
Ohio C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	both m	both m	both m	m m	d m	d m	m m	d m

Table 22. Mandatory and Discretionary Jurisdiction of Appellate Courts

Court type (C= Court of Last Resort) (I= Intermediate Court Of Appeals)	Civil Appeals	Criminal Appeals	Administrative Agency Appeals	Extraordinary Writs	Guilty Pleas	Post Conviction Relief	Death Penalty Cases	Sentencing Issues
Oklahoma C Supreme Court C Court of Criminal Appeals	m nj m ¹⁸	nj m	m nj	both m	nj m	nj m	nj m	nj m
I Court of Appeals	m ¹⁸	nj	m	m	nj	nj	nj	nj
Oregon C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	both m	both m	m m	d m	nj m	nj m	m nj	d m
Pennsylvania C Supreme Court	both	both	both	both	nj	d	m	nj
Superior Court Commonwealth Court	both m	m m	nj both	nj both	nj nj	m both	nj nj	m nj
Puerto Rico		***	5011	5011	.,,	Dom	,	111
C Supreme Court I Circuit Court of Appeals	d both	d both	d both	d both	d d	d d	nj nj	m m
Rhode Island C Supreme Court	m	m	d	d	nj	m	nj	m
South Carolina C Supreme Court	m	m	m	d	m	d	m	m
I Court of Appeals	m	m	m	m	m	nj	nj	nj
South Dakota C Supreme Court	m	m	m	d	m	m	m	m
Tennessee								
C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	d m	d ni	d m	d d	d	d ni	m ni	d
I Court of Appeals I Court of Criminal Appeals	m nj	nj m	m nj	d	nj m	nj m	nj m	nj m
Texas								
C Supreme Court	d	nj	d	m	nj	nj	nj	nj
C Court of Criminal Appeals I Courts of Appeal	nj m	d m	nj m	m m	d m	d m	m nj	both m
Utah	111	111	""	""	111	111	11]	111
C Supreme Court	m	m	m	d	m	d	m	m
I Court of Appeals	m	m	m	ď	m	ď	nj	m
Vermont C Supreme Court	m	m	m	m	m	m	nj	d
Virginia								
C Supreme Court	d	d	both	d	d	d	m	d
I Court of Appeals	nj	d	m	d	d	d	nj	d
Washington C Supreme Court	d	d	d	d	d	d	m	d
I Court of Appeals	m	m	m	nj	m	m	nj	m
West Virginia C Supreme Court of Appeals	d	d	d	d	d	d	nj	d
Wisconsin								
C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	nj m	nj m	nj m	nj m	nj m	nj m	nj nj	nj m
Wyoming C Supreme Court	m	m	m	m	m	d	m	m
Federal								
C US Supreme Court 19	d m	d m	d m	d	d	d m	d	d m
I US Court of Appeals ²⁰ I US Court of Veterans Appeals ²¹	m nj	m nj	m m	d d	m nj	m nj	m nj	m nj
. 23 Court of Votorario Appeals	.,,	• 13		u	,	,	. 1)	. 1)

Table 22. Mandatory and Discretionary Jurisdiction of Appellate Courts

FOOTNOTES:

Arizona:

Sentencing issues might be raised in any case.

²Division I has discretion in unemployment appeals.

California:

³Review of IAC decision.

Connecticut: ⁴Mandatory if maximum sentence which could be imposed for felony offense exceeds 20 years.

District of Columbia:

⁵There is no direct appeal of a guilty plea. However, review is possible from a "conditional plea" (reserving the right to review the adverse determination of specified pretrial motions).

Florida: ⁶Death penalty.

⁷Public Service Commission hears these appeals.

⁸No jurisdiction over the conviction but there is mandatory jurisdiction over the sentence after the guilty plea.

Kentucky:

Mandatory jurisdiction if sentence is more than 20 years, life or death.

¹⁰Mandatory jurisdiction in capital cases.

Maine:

Except extradition cases, which are discretionary.

¹²Except workers' compensation appeals, which are discretionary.

¹³This court has mandatory jurisdiction over judicial tenure commission matters where the commission has entered a disciplinary order.

Montana: ¹⁴Handled by a sentence review division.

New Jersey:

¹⁵Mandatory when there is a dissent in the Appellate Division or when substantial constitutional question of first impression is presented.

New Mexico:

16 Original jurisdiction only in murder cases if life or death sentence imposed. ¹⁷Only from Public Regulatory Commission, not other administrative agencies.

Oklahoma:

¹⁸Includes cases assigned by the supreme court.

Federal: ¹⁹All petitions for writs of certiorari are discretionary. Appeals are mandatory, but constitute a small percentage of the caseload. 28 U.S.C. §§1251-1259.

²⁰See 28 U.S.C. §§1291-1296 and the 1996 Prisoner Litigation Reform Act.

²¹Effective March 1, 1999, this is the U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims. Decisions from this court are reviewed by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the federal circuit.

Table 23. Structure of Panels Reviewing Discretionary Petitions

	Who Makes Decision on Granting Petitions?					
Court Type: C=court of last resort I=intermediate appellate court	En banc	Panel	Commissioner	Single Justice	Number Necessary to Grant Review	
Alabama C Supreme Court I Court of Criminal Appeals I Court of Civil Appeals	Yes No discretionary jurisdiction No discretionary jurisdiction	No ~ ~	~ ~ ~	No ~ ~	5 ~ ~	
Alaska C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	Yes Yes	~ ~	~ ~	No ¹ No ¹	3 2	
Arizona C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	Yes No	~ Yes	No ~	No No	3 2	
Arkansas C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	Yes No discretionary jurisdiction	~ ~	~ ~	No ~	4 ~	
California C Supreme Court I Courts of Appeal	Yes No	~ Yes	No No	No ⁴ No ⁴	4 2	
Colorado C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	Yes No discretionary jurisdiction	~ ~	~ ~	No ~	3 ~	
Connecticut C Supreme Court I Appellate Court	Yes Yes	No No	~ ~	No No	3 2	
Delaware C Supreme Court	Yes	Yes	~	No	3	
District of Columbia C Court of Appeals	No	Yes	~	No	1 or 2 ⁸	
Florida C Supreme Court I District Courts of Appeal	No No	Yes Yes	~ ~	No No	4 2	
Georgia C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	Yes No	~ Yes	~ ~	No No	4 1	
Hawaii C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	Yes No ¹⁰	~ 3	~ ~	No No	3 2	
Idaho C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	Yes No discretionary jurisdiction ¹¹	~ ~	~ ~	No ~	3 ~	
Illinois C Supreme Court I Appellate Court	Yes No	~ Yes	~ ~	No No	4 2	
Indiana C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals I Tax Court	Yes No No discretionary jurisdiction	~ Yes ~	No No ~	No No ~	3 2 ~	
lowa C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	No No discretionary jurisdiction	Yes ~	~ ~	No ~	2 ~	
Kansas C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	Yes No	~ Yes	~ ~	No No	3 3	

Legend: ~=Not Applicable Appellate courts 177

Table 23. Structure of Panels Reviewing Discretionary Petitions

			Structure	of Panels	
	Number Deciding Whether to Grant Review	Number of Panels	Size of Panels	Permanent or Rotating Membership	Frequency of Membership Rotation
Alabama				•	
Supreme Court	9	2	5	Permanent	~
Court of Criminal Appeals	~	Court does not sit in panels	~	~	~
Court of Civil Appeals	~	Court does not sit in panels	~	~	~
Alaska					
Supreme Court	5	Court does not sit in panels	~	~	~
Court of Appeals	3	Court does not sit in panels	~	~	~
Arizona					
Supreme Court	5	Court does not sit in panels	~	~	~
Court of Appeals	3	7 ²	3	Rotating	3 times/yr
Arkansas				J	,
Supreme Court	~	Court doos not sit in panels			
	~	Court does not sit in panels	~ 3	~ Rotating	~3
Court of Appeals	~	4	3	Rotating	~
California					
Supreme Court	7	Court does not sit in panels	~	~ 5	~
Courts of Appeal	3	Varies	3	3	Case/calendar
Colorado					
Supreme Court	3	Court does not sit in panels	~	~	~
Court of Appeals	~	3 ⁶	3	Rotating	3 times/yr
Connecticut					
Supreme Court	7	1	5	Rotating	Daily
Appellate Court	9	3	5 3 ⁷	Rotating	Daily
		ŭ	, and the second	rtotating	Daily
Delaware	0	10	0	Deteller	D
Supreme Court	3	10	3	Rotating	By case
District of Columbia					
Court of Appeals	3	Varies	3	Rotating	Half-day
Florida					
Supreme Court	5	Varies ⁹	~	Rotating	~
District Courts of Appeal	3	Varies	3	Rotating	Varies
Georgia				J	
Supreme Court	7	Court does not sit in panels			
Court of Appeals	3	3	~ 3	~ Rotating	~ Yearly
	J	3	3	rtotating	Tearry
Hawaii	_				
Supreme Court	5	Court does not sit in panels	~	~ Detetion	~ Varias
Court of Appeals	3	Varies	3	Rotating	Varies
Idaho					
Supreme Court	5	Court does not sit in panels	~	~	~
Court of Appeals	~	Court does not sit in panels	~	~	~
Illinois					
Supreme Court	7	Court does not sit in panels	~	~	~
Appellate Court	3	Varies	3 ¹²	Rotating	By case ¹³
Indiana					
Supreme Court	5	Court does not sit in panels	~	~	~
Court of Appeals	3	5	3	Permanent	~
Tax Court	~	Court does not sit in panels	~	~	~
		,			
Iowa Supreme Court	3	2	5 ¹⁴	Rotating	Monthly
Court of Appeals	3 ~	2	5 3	Rotating	Monthly
	•	-	J	. totaling	Monuny
Kansas	7	Occurd documents to the control of t			
Supreme Court	7	Court does not sit in panels 3 or 4 ¹⁵	~	~ Detetin=	~ ~16
Court of Appeals	3	3 UI 4	3	Rotating	~

Table 23. Structure of Panels Reviewing Discretionary Petitions

	Who Makes Decision on Granting Petitions?					
Court Type: C=court of last resort I=intermediate appellate court	En banc	Panel	Commissioner	Single Justice	Number Necessary to Grant Review	
Kentucky C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	Yes No	~ Yes	~ ~	No No	4 2	
Louisiana C Supreme Court I Courts of Appeal	Yes No	~ Yes	~ ~	No No	4 2	
Maine C Supreme Judicial Court	Yes	Yes ¹⁸	~	No	Varies	
Maryland C Court of Appeals I Court of Special Appeals	Yes No	~ Yes	~ ~	No Yes	3 Varies	
Massachusetts C Supreme Judicial Court I Appeals Court	Yes No	~ No	~ ~	No Yes	2 or 3 ¹⁹	
Michigan C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	Yes No	~ Yes	No No	No No	4 2	
Minnesota C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	Yes No	No Yes	No ~	No No	3 2	
Mississippi C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	Yes No	Yes ²⁰ ~	~ ~	Yes ²⁰ ~	Varies ~	
Missouri C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	Yes No discretionary jurisdiction	~ ~	~ ~	No ~	4 ~	
Montana C Supreme Court	Yes	~	~	No	4	
Nebraska C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	Yes No	No Yes	~ ~	No No	4 2	
Nevada C Supreme Court	No discretionary jurisdiction	~	~	~	~	
New Hampshire C Supreme Court	Yes	~	~	No	1	
New Jersey C Supreme Court I Superior Court, Appellate Division	Yes No	~ Yes ²⁴	~ No	No No	3 2 ²⁴	
New Mexico C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	Yes No	No No	~ No	No Yes ²⁶	~ 1 ²⁶	
New York C Court of Appeals I Supreme Court, Appellate Divisions	Yes No	~ Yes	~ ~	Yes ²⁷ No	2(civil) 3	
North Carolina C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	Yes No	~ Yes	~ ~	No No	3 2	
North Dakota C Supreme Court	No discretionary jurisdiction	~	~	~	~	

Legend: ~=Not Applicable Appellate courts 179

Table 23. Structure of Panels Reviewing Discretionary Petitions

		Structure of Panels				
	Number Deciding Whether to Grant Review	Number of Panels	Size of Panels	Permanent or Rotating Membership	Frequency of Membership Rotation	
Kentucky Supreme Court Court of Appeals	4 3	Court does not sit in panels	~ 3	~ Rotating	~ Monthly	
Louisiana Supreme Court Courts of Appeal	7 3	Varies ¹⁷ Varies ¹⁷	7 3 or 5	Rotating Rotating	6-7 weeks Monthly	
Maine Supreme Judicial Court	Varies	Court does not sit in panels	~	~	~	
Maryland Court of Appeals Court of Special Appeals	7 Varies	Court does not sit in panels Varies	~ 3	~ Rotating	~ Varies	
Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Appeals Court	7 1	1 5	7 3	Rotating Rotating	Monthly Monthly	
Michigan Supreme Court Court of Appeals	7 3	Court does not sit in panels 9	~ 3	~ Rotating	~ Monthly	
Minnesota Supreme Court Court of Appeals	7 3	Varies 4	3 3	Rotating Rotating	Monthly Monthly	
Mississippi Supreme Court Court of Appeals	Varies Varies	3 3	3 3	Rotating Rotating	Every 6 weeks Every 6 weeks	
Missouri Supreme Court Court of Appeals	7 ~	Court does not sit in panels ~21	~ 22	~ Rotating	~ 23	
Montana Supreme Court	7	2	5	Rotating	By case	
Nebraska Supreme Court Court of Appeals	7 3	Court does not sit in panels 2	~ 3	~ Rotating	~ 3 Months	
Nevada Supreme Court	~	2	3	Rotating	6 Months	
New Hampshire Supreme Court	5	Court does not sit in panels	~	~	~	
New Jersey Supreme Court Superior Court, Appellate Division	5 2 ²⁴	Court does not sit in panels 7 parts of 4 judges	~ 2-3	~ Rotating		
New Mexico Supreme Court Court of Appeals	3 1 ²⁶	Court does not sit in panels Varies	~ 3	~ Rotating	~ By case	
New York Court of Appeals Supreme Court, Appellate Divisions	7 (civil) 4 or 5 ²⁸	Court does not sit in panels Varies	~ ~29	~ Rotating	~ Daily	
North Carolina Supreme Court Court of Appeals	7 3	Court does not sit in panels 4	~ 3	~ Rotating	~ Every 3rd week	
North Dakota Supreme Court	~	Court does not sit in panels	~	~	~	

Table 23. Structure of Panels Reviewing Discretionary Petitions

		Who Makes	Decision on Grantin	ng Petitions?	
Court Type: C=court of last resort I=intermediate appellate court	En banc	Panel	Commissioner	Single Justice	Number Necessary to Grant Review
Ohio C Supreme Court I Courts of Appeals	Yes No discretionary jurisdiction	~ ~	~ ~	No ~	4 ~
Oklahoma C Supreme Court C Criminal Appeals I Court of Appeals	Yes Yes No discretionary jurisdiction	~ ~ ~	~ ~ ~	~ ~ ~	5 3 ~
Oregon C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	Yes	~ ~	~ ~	No ~	3 ~
Pennsylvania C Supreme Court I Superior Court I Commonwealth Court	Yes Yes Yes	~ Yes Yes	~ ~ ~	No No Yes	3 Majority No
Puerto Rico C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	Yes No	No Yes	~ ~	No No	4 2
Rhode Island C Supreme Court	Yes	No	~	No	1
South Carolina C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	Yes No discretionary jurisdiction	~ ~	~ ~	No ~	2 ~
South Dakota C Supreme Court	Yes	~	~	No	3
Tennessee C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals I Court of Criminal Appeals	Yes No No	~ Yes Yes	~ ~ ~	No No No	2 2 2
Texas C Supreme Court C Court of Criminal Appeals I Courts of Appeals	Yes Yes No discretionary jurisdiction	~ ~ ~	~ ~ ~	No No ~	4 4 ~
Utah C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	Yes No	~ Yes	~ ~	No No	3 2
Vermont C Supreme Court	Yes	~	~	No	3
Virginia C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	No No	Yes Yes	~ ~	Yes Yes	1 1
Washington C Supreme Court I Courts of Appeals	No No	Yes ³⁴ No	Yes ³⁵ Yes	No No	5 1
West Virginia C Supreme Court	Yes	~	~	No	3
Wisconsin C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	Yes No	~ Yes ³⁸	No ~	No Yes ³⁹	3-4 ³⁷ 2
Wyoming C Supreme Court	Yes	~	~	No	3
Federal C U.S. Supreme Court I U.S. Courts of Appeals	Yes Yes	~ Yes	~ ~	No No	4 40

Legend: ~=Not Applicable Appellate courts 181

Table 23. Structure of Panels Reviewing Discretionary Petitions

			Structure	of Panels	
2 (2	Number Deciding Whether to Grant		0: (5)	Permanent or Rotating	Frequency of Membership
States/Courts:	Review	Number of Panels	Size of Panels	Membership	Rotation
Ohio Supreme Court	7	Court does not sit in nanels			
Courts of Appeals	/ ~	Court does not sit in panels Varies	~ 3	~ Rotating	~ Weekly
	~	varies	3	Rotating	Weekly
Oklahoma					
Supreme Court	9	Court does not sit in panels	~	~	~
Criminal Appeals	5	Court does not sit in panels	~	~	~
Court of Appeals	~	4	3	Rotating	Annually
Oregon					
Supreme Court	7	Court does not sit in panels	~	~	~ 30
Court of Appeals	~	3	3	Rotating	30
Pennsylvania					
Supreme Court	3	Court does not sit in panels	~	~	~
Superior Court	No	Varies	3	Rotating ³¹	Discretionary
Commonwealth Court	No	Varies	3	Rotating	Discretionary
Puerto Rico					
Supreme Court	4	Court does not sit in panels	~	~	~
Court of Appeals	3	11	3	3	Yearly
	•	•	-		
Rhode Island Supreme Court	5	1	3	Dotating	Monthly
·	3		ა	Rotating	Monthly
South Carolina	_				
Supreme Court	5	Court does not sit in panels	~	~	~ 32
Court of Appeals	~	3	3	Rotating	
South Dakota					
Supreme Court	5	Court does not sit in panels	~	~	~
Tennessee					
Supreme Court	5	Court does not sit in panels	~	~	~
Court of Appeals	3	3	3	Permanent	~
Court of Criminal Appeals	3	3	3	Permanent	~
Texas					
Supreme Court	9	Court does not sit in panels	~	~	~
Court of Criminal Appeals	9	Court does not sit in panels	~	~	~
Courts of Appeals	-	Varies	3	Rotating	Varies
Utah					
Supreme Court	5	Court does not sit in panels	~	~	~
Court of Appeals	3	Varies	3	Rotating	Monthly
Vermont					
Supreme Court	5	33	3	Rotating	Monthly
Virginia				9	,
Supreme Court	3	3	3	Permanent	~
Court of Appeals	4	Varies	3	Rotating	Varies
Washington				3	
Supreme Court	5	Court does not sit in panels	~	~	~
Courts of Appeals	5 1 ³⁶	Varies	3	Rotating	Varies by division
West Virginia				- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,
Supreme Court	5	Court does not sit in panels	~	~	~
	•	Court Good Hot on Hi pariolo			
Wisconsin Supreme Court	35	Court does not sit in panels			
Court of Appeals	3	Court does not sit in panels 4	3	~ 37	~ By case
	<u>`</u>	•	J		_, 0000
Wyoming Supreme Court	5	Court does not sit in panels	~	~	~
	J	Court does not sit in panels	~		
Federal U.S. Supreme Court	0	Court does not sit in panels			
U.S. Courts of Appeals	9 41	Court does not sit in panels Varies	~ 3	~ Rotating	~ Varies by circuit
C.C. Courto of Appeals		vanou	3	o.a.iiig	variously official

Table 23. Structure of Panels Reviewing Discretionary Petitions

FOOTNOTES:

Single justice or court of appeals judge makes recommendation to full court, which then votes en banc.

Arizona:

²Five in Division 1; two in Division 2.

³Every four weeks during submissions.

⁴Theoretically possible in habeas cases, but not done by single justice.

⁵Court of Appeals: Divisions of 3 judges are permanent; divisions of four or more rotate within division.

⁶Court of Appeals: The panels draft all opinions; then submit drafts to full court for final approval.

Connecticut:

Appellate Court: five for motions, 9 for en banc.

District of Columbia:

8Usually one, two are necessary for interlocutory appeals only.

Oral arguments and merit panel are en banc. Five are on the original writ panel.

¹⁰Discretionary jurisdiction only if assigned by Supreme Court.

¹Court of Appeals: All cases are assigned to the court of appeals by the Supreme Court

¹²Except for "Industrial Division" IAC, which is a panel of five.

¹³In Cook County there are six divisions of four judges each. They sit in rotating panels of three.

lowa:

⁴Three-member panels screen cases and handle non-oral fast track cases.

Kansas:

⁵Court of Appeals: Panels may be supplemented by other judges from time to time, and the composition of a panel may vary from case to case.

¹⁶Chief judge designates as necessary; once every three weeks.

Louisiana: ^{17}Use of panels ceases on 12/31/00 when Court reverts to seven justices.

¹⁸Court sits in panel during sentence review cases only.

Massachusetts:

¹⁹Direct appellate review may be granted by two justices of the supreme judicial court or by a majority of justices of the appellate court. M.R.A.P. III. Further appellate review may be granted by three justices of the supreme judicial court or by a majority of the justices of the appeals court or by a majority of the justices of the appeals court deciding the case. M.R.A.P 27.1.

Mississippi: ²⁰Depending upon emergency nature of situation.

Missouri:

²¹Four in western district, five in eastern district, and two in southern district.

²²Three in western and eastern districts; southern district has one three-member panel and one four-member panel. ²³Yearly in eastern and southern districts; quarterly in western district.

New Jersey:

²⁴Court of Appeals: Interlocutory appeals only. The presiding judge of a panel makes the final determination as to whether a matter will be decided by 2 or 3

⁵Yearly for parts; panels rotate by case.

New Mexico:

²⁶For interlocutory appeals, one calendaring judge may grant review; to deny review, one judge must concur.

New York: ²⁷Court of Appeals: a single judge grants review for criminal cases.

²⁸Appellate Divisions of Supreme Court: varies by department.

²⁹Appellate Divisions of Supreme Court: 4 in second divisions; 5 in first, third and fourth departments.

Oregon:

⁰At the discretion of the chief judge.

Pennsylvania: ³¹Appointed by the president judge.

South Carolina:

³²At the discretion of the chief judge.

Vermont:

3On "fast track" cases.

Washington:

Reviews from trial courts.

35Reviews from IAC

³⁶At the IAC a commissioner rules on a motion for discretionary review.

Wisconsin:

A commissioner makes a recommendation on review. If there is no objection during conference, the recommendation is accepted. If there is an objection to a petition for review, the court votes and three of the seven members must agree to grant review. If a justice who initially voted to grant review makes a motion to dismiss as improvidently granted, it is dismissed when at least four members agree to do so. Petitions to bypass and certification are granted by a vote of four. ³⁸Either a panel of 3 or 1 judge may make the decision to grant or deny discretionary petitions for leave to leave appeal, determined by case type and interpreted through statute.

³⁹Permanent in District 3. Judges in Districts 1, 2, and 4 rotate.

ORequires majority of judges eligible to vote.

⁴¹Requires a majority to grant en banc review.

Table 24. Clerks of Appellate Courts: Numbers and Method of Selection

	Number of Clerks	Method of Appointment	Term of Office	Minimum Qualifications
Alabama Supreme Court Court of Criminal Appeals Court of Civil Appeals	1 1 1	COLR IAC IAC	At pleasure At pleasure At pleasure	None stated None stated None stated
Alaska Supreme Court Court of Appeals	1 (same as COLR)	COLR	At pleasure	Law degree, admittance to bar
Arizona Supreme Court Court of Appeals	1 2	COLR IAC	At pleasure At pleasure	Law degree
Arkansas Supreme Court Court of Appeals	1 (same as COLR)	COLR	6 years	None stated
California Supreme Court Courts of Appeal	1	COLR IAC	At pleasure At pleasure	None stated Bachelor's Degree, six years management experience
Colorado Supreme Court Court of Appeals	1	COLR IAC	At pleasure At pleasure	Law degree and judicial administration Degree in business, public or judicial administration; 6 years' court administration experience; 2 years at supervisory level
Connecticut Supreme Court Appellate Court	1 (same as COLR)	COLR	At pleasure	Law degree
Delaware Supreme Court	1	COLR	At pleasure	None stated
District of Columbia Court of Appeals	1	Executive officer subject to chief judge's approval	At pleasure	Law degree and 10 years of legal and managerial experience
Florida Supreme Court District Courts of Appeal	1 5	COLR IAC	At pleasure At pleasure	None stated None stated
Georgia Supreme Court Court of Appeals	1 1 ¹	COLR IAC	6 years At pleasure	Court's practice is to appoint attorney Admittance to bar
Hawaii Supreme Court Intermediate Court of Appeals	1 (same as COLR)	COLR	Civil service	High school
Idaho Supreme Court Court of Appeals	1 (same as COLR)	COLR	At pleasure	None stated
Illinois Supreme Court Appellate Court	1 5	COLR IAC	At pleasure At pleasure	None stated None stated
Indiana Supreme Court Court of Appeals Tax Court	1 (same as COLR) (same as COLR)	Popular election	4 years	None stated
lowa Supreme Court Court of Appeals	1 (same as COLR)	COLR	At pleasure	None stated
Kansas Supreme Court Court of Appeals	1 (same as COLR)	COLR	2 years	Admittance to bar

Table 24. Clerks of Appellate Courts: Numbers and Method of Selection

	Number of Clerks	Method of Appointment	Term of Office	Minimum Qualifications
Kentucky Supreme Court Court of Appeals	1 1	COLR IAC	At pleasure At pleasure	None stated None stated
Louisiana Supreme Courts Courts of Appeal	1 5	COLR IAC	At pleasure At pleasure	None stated None stated
Maine Supreme Judicial Court	1	Tenure after 6 months	_2	Admittance to bar
Maryland Court of Appeals Court of Special Appeals	1 1	COLR IAC	At pleasure At pleasure	Admittance to bar Admittance to bar
Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Appeals Court	2 ³	COLR IAC	5 years 5 years	None stated None stated
Michigan Supreme Court Court of Appeals	1 1	COLR IAC	At pleasure At pleasure	Law degree, admittance to bar None stated
Minnesota Supreme Court Court of Appeals	1 (same as COLR)	COLR, IAC	At pleasure	None stated
Mississippi Supreme Court Court of Appeals	1 (same as COLR)	COLR	At pleasure	None stated
Missouri Supreme Court Court of Appeals	1 3	COLR IAC	At pleasure At pleasure	No ⁴ No ⁴
Montana Supreme Court	1	Popular election	6 years	None stated
Nebraska Supreme Court Court of Appeals	1 (same as COLR)	COLR	At pleasure	None stated
Nevada Supreme Court	1	COLR	At pleasure	Law degree, admittance to bar, 21 years of age, state citizen 1 year
New Hampshire Supreme Court	1	COLR	At pleasure	Law degree, admittance to bar
New Jersey Supreme Court Superior Court, Appellate Division	1 1	COLR COLR	At pleasure At pleasure	Law degree, admittance to bar Law degree, admittance to bar
New Mexico Supreme Court Court of Appeals	1	COLR IAC	At pleasure At pleasure	Law degree, admittance to bar Law degree, admittance to bar
New York Court of Appeals	1	COLR	At pleasure	Admission to the NYS Bar and 10 years' relevant legal experience
Supreme Court, Appellate Divisions	4	IAC	At pleasure	Admission to NY bar and 10 years' relevant legal experience
North Carolina Supreme Court Court of Appeals	1 1	COLR IAC	At pleasure At pleasure	Law degree, law experience. Law degree
North Dakota Supreme Court	1	COLR	At pleasure	4 years of college, law degree preferred, 4 years experience in court or legal setting

Table 24. Clerks of Appellate Courts: Numbers and Method of Selection

	Number of Clerks	Method of Appointment	Term of Office	Minimum Qualifications
Ohio Supreme Court Courts of Appeals	1 12 ⁵	COLR Popular election	At pleasure 4 years	None stated None stated
Oklahoma Supreme Court Court of Criminal Appeals Court of Civil Appeals	1 (same as COLR) (same as COLR)	COLR/IAC	At pleasure	Admittance to bar
Oregon Supreme Court Court of Appeals	1 (same as COLR)	Chief Justice	At pleasure	None stated
Pennsylvania Supreme Court Superior Court Commonwealth Court	1 1 1	COLR Presiding judge Presiding Judge	At pleasure At pleasure At pleasure	Lawyer Lawyer Lawyer
Puerto Rico Supreme Court Court of Appeals ⁶	1 1	COLR IAC	At pleasure At pleasure	Admittance to bar Admittance to bar
Rhode Island Supreme Court	1 (same as SCA)	Gubernatorial	5 years	None stated
South Carolina Supreme Court Court of Appeals	1 1	COLR IAC	At pleasure At pleasure	None stated None stated
South Dakota Supreme Court	1	COLR	At pleasure	None stated
Tennessee Supreme Court Court of Appeals Court of Criminal Appeals	1 ⁷ 1 ⁸ 1 ⁸	COLR	6 years	None stated
Texas Supreme Court Court of Criminal Appeals Courts of Appeals	1 1 14	COLR COLR IAC	4 years 4 years 4 years	None stated None stated None stated
Utah Supreme Court	1	Appellate Court Administrator appoints with approval of Justices ⁹	At pleasure	8 years of progressively responsible experience in court operations or bachelor's degree plus 4 years' experience in court operations
Court of Appeals	1	Appellate Court Administrator with approval of judges ⁹	At pleasure	8 years of progressively responsible experience in court operation or bachelor's degree plus 4 years' experience in court operation
Vermont Supreme Court	1 ¹⁰	COLR	At pleasure	None stated
Virginia Supreme Court Court of Appeals	1 1	COLR IAC	At pleasure At pleasure	None stated None stated
Washington Supreme Court Courts of Appeals	1 3	COLR IAC	At pleasure At pleasure	Admittance to bar Bachelor's degree and 6 years experience or JD with 3 years experience
West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals	1	COLR	At pleasure	None stated
Wisconsin Supreme Court Court of Appeals	1 (same as COLR)	COLR	At pleasure	College, 2 years' related experience

Table 24. Clerks of Appellate Courts: Numbers and Method of Selection

	Number of Clerks	Method of Appointment	Term of Office	Minimum Qualifications	
Wyoming		001.0	A. 1		
Supreme Court	1	COLR	At pleasure	None stated	
Federal U.S. Supreme Court U.S. Courts of Appeals	1 1 each	COLR IAC	At pleasure At pleasure	11	

FOOTNOTES:

Georgia:

¹Serves dual capacity–clerk/court administrator.

Maine:

²Subject to collective bargaining contract.

Massachusetts:

³There is a clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court (SJC) for the Commonwealth (appointed to a five-year term by the justices; the jurisdiction of the purely appellate function of the court comes under the Commonwealth Office) and a clerk of the SJC for Suffolk County (elected to a six-year term by the voters of Suffolk County; this office processes bar applications, bar disciplines and complaints which by statute come within the court's original jurisdiction of the court-concurrently, for the most part, with the trial court).

⁴The court's practice has been to appoint an attorney.

⁵Clerk of Common Pleas court is also clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Puerto Rico:

⁶The first intermediate appellate court of Puerto Rico was established November 1992, but was abolished in August 1993. Later, a Circuit Court of Appeals was established by law through the Judicial Branch's Reorganization Plan of July 28, 1994. It consists of 33 judges and is divided in 7 circuits.

Tennessee:

⁷COLR appoints one chief clerk for all those divisions (3) and three chief deputy clerks.

⁸COLR appoints three chief deputy clerks, one each in Knoxville, and Jackson, serving the COLR and IAC in that region.

⁹Appellate court administrator must have a law degree and is selected by the state court administrator with concurrence of chief justice of COLR and presiding judge of the IAC.

Vermont:

¹⁰Same as state court administrator.

Federal: 11 See 28 U.S.C. § 711.

Table 25. Provisions of Law Clerks to Appellate Court Judges

Court type: C=court of last resort I=intermediate appellate court	Number of clerks for chief justice/ judge	Number of clerks for each associate justice/ judge	Number of central law staff
Alabama C Supreme Court Court of Criminal Appeals Court of Civil Appeals	3 ¹	3 ¹	4
	4	4	1
	3	3	0
Alaska C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	3	3	0
	2	2	2
Arizona C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals, Division 1 I Court of Appeals, Division 2	3	2	8 FTE
	1	2	18
	1	1.5	9
Arkansas C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	2 2	2 2	0 5
California C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	8	5	29
	2	2 ²	3
Colorado C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	2	2	1
	1	1	16
Connecticut C Supreme Court I Appellate Court	2	1.5	44 ⁴
	2	1	44 ⁴
Delaware C Supreme Court	1.5	1.5	2
District of Columbia C Court of Appeals	3	2	8
Florida C Supreme Court I District Courts of Appeal	3	2	6
	2	2	19 ⁵
Georgia C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	3	2	5
	3	3	5
Hawaii C Supreme Court I Intermediate Court of Appeals	3	2	5
	2	2	0
Idaho C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	2	2	1
	2	2	1
Illinois C Supreme Court I Appellate Court	3	3	19 ⁶
	2	2	88
Indiana C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals I Tax Court	3	2	5
	3 ⁷	3 ⁷	7
	3	~	0
Iowa C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	1	1	2
	1	1	2
Kansas C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	1 1	1 1	2 13
Kentucky C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	1	1	7 ⁸
	2	2	8

Table 25. Provisions of Law Clerks to Appellate Court Judges

Court type: C=court of last resort I=intermediate appellate court	Number of clerks for chief justice/ judge	Number of clerks for each associate justice/ judge	Number of central law staff
Louisiana C Supreme Court I Courts of Appeal	3 ⁹	3	14
	3	2	55
Maine C Supreme Judicial Court	2	1.5	1
Maryland C Court of Appeals I Court of Special Appeals	2	2	0
	2	2	8
Massachusetts C Supreme Judicial Court I Appeals Court	2	2	20
	2	1	18
Michigan C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	3	3	17
	1	1	80 ¹⁰
Minnesota C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	2	1.5	3
	2	2	15
Mississippi C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	2	2	8
	2	2	5
Missouri C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	2	2	0
	2	2	2
Montana C Supreme Court	2	2	14
Nebraska C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	2	2	1
	2	2	1
Nevada C Supreme Court	2	2	19
New Hampshire C Supreme Court	2	2	3
New Jersey C Supreme Court I Superior Court, Appellate Division	3	2-4 ¹¹	5
	2	1	27
New Mexico C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	2	2	0
	1	1	14
New York C Court of Appeals I Appellate Divisions of Supreme Court	3	2	14 ¹²
	1	1	110 ¹³
North Carolina C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	3	2	0
	3	2	7
North Dakota C Supreme Court	1	1	6
Ohio C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	3	3	10
	2	2	Varies
Oklahoma C Supreme Court C Court of Criminal Appeals I Court of Appeals	2	2	5
	2	2	5
	2	2	1

Table 25. Provisions of Law Clerks to Appellate Court Judges

Court type: C=court of last resort I=intermediate appellate court	Number of clerks for chief justice/ judge	Number of clerks for each associate justice/ judge	Number of central law staff
Oregon C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	1 1	1 Varies ¹⁴	2 7
Pennsylvania C Supreme Court I Superior Court I Commonwealth Court	Varies	Varies	∼ ¹⁵
	5	4	Varies
	4	4	Varies
Puerto Rico C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	4	3	10
	1	~	22
Rhode Island C Supreme Court	3	2	6
South Carolina C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	2	2	9
	2	2	5
South Dakota C Supreme Court	1	1	3
Tennessee C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals I Court of Criminal Appeals	2	2	8
	2	2	3
	2	2	3
Texas C Supreme Court C Court of Criminal Appeals I Courts of Appeals	3	3	0
	2	2	14
	14 ¹⁶	80 ¹⁶	110 ¹⁷
Utah C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	2	2	2
	2	2	4
Vermont C Supreme Court	2	1	2
Virginia C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	1 1	1 1	10 ¹⁸ 9
Washington C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	2	2	8
	2	2	Varies ¹⁹
West Virginia C Supreme Court of Appeals	3	3	Varies ²⁰
Wisconsin C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	1	1	4
	1	1	13
Wyoming C Supreme Court	2	2	1
Federal C US Supreme Court I US Courts of Appeals I US Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims	4 ²¹	4 ²¹	2 ²²
	4	3 ²³	Varies
	2	2	7

Table 25. Provisions of Law Clerks to Appellate Court Judges

FOOTNOTES:

Alabama:

Justices may have three positions. No more than two can be staff attorneys.

The remainder may be law clerks.

California:

²Pilot project in Fifth District with three per justice.

³Varies.

Connecticut:

⁴Includes twenty-six attorneys and eighteen paralegals. Staff is shared by COLR and IAC, except executive assistants (one in COLR and one in IAC).

⁵This is the total number of central law staff for all five courts of appeal in Florida.

The number varies by each court. In the Fourth District there are six.

Illinois:

⁶Seven attorneys for research department; ten attorneys for administrative office of courts; two attorneys for clerk's office.

Judges may at their own discretion have more than three clerks.

Kentucky:

One attorney serves as Supreme Court Administrator and general counsel.

Louisiana:

⁹In addition to an executive assistant that is an attorney.

Michigan:

¹⁰Court of appeals has forty temporary, thirty-two permanent, and eight supervisory.

New Jersey:

¹¹One justice may have a fourth law clerk to work as one of two law clerks assigned to death penalty cases.

New York:

12 Court of appeals has one Deputy Chief Court Attorney, eight senior court attorneys, and five court attorneys.

13 Appellate Divisions have twenty-seven in First Department, sixteen in Third

Department, and seventeen in Fourth Department.

Oregon: ¹⁴Sixteen total: seven justices have two clerks; two justices have one clerk.

Pennsylvania:

¹⁵Supreme court does not employ central staff attorneys.

Texas:

¹⁶Generally, one law clerk is assigned to the chief justice of each court of appeals, and one law clerk is assigned to each justice of each court of appeals.

¹⁷This is the total number of central law staff for all fourteen courts of appeals.

The number of central law staff varies from court to court.

Virginia:

¹⁸Five are part-time employees.

Washington: $^{\rm 19}{\rm Division~I}$ with ten judges has seven and one-half attorneys, division II with six judges has four, and division III with five judges has one. Duties vary.

West Virginia:

²⁰Clerks screen applications but do not draft opinions or orders.

Federal: ²¹Not all justices have four; some have three.

²²Not including law-trained research librarians.

²³Court of appeals justices may elect to have four law clerks and one secretary or three law clerks and two secretaries.

Table 26. Expediting Procedures in Appellate Courts

Court type: C=court of last resort I=intermediate appellate court	Use of Preargument Settlement Conference	Advance Queue (fast tracking)	Expedited Briefing Procedures	Use of Oral Argument in Lieu of Full Written Briefs	Submission on Briefs Alone
Alabama C Supreme Court I Court of Criminal Appeals I Court of Civil Appeals	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
	No	No	No	No	No
Alaska C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
	No	Yes	No	No	No
Arizona C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	No	No	No	No	1
	Yes ²	Civil/criminal	Civil	Civil	Civil/criminal
Arkansas C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	No	No	Yes³	No	Yes
	No	No	No	No	Yes
California C Supreme Court I Courts of Appeal	No	No	No	No	No
	Civil ⁴	Yes ⁴	Civil/criminal ⁵	No	Civil/criminal
Colorado C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Yes	Upon request	Upon request ⁶	No	No
Connecticut C Supreme Court I Appellate Court	Civil	Civil/criminal	Civil/criminal	No	No
	Civil	Civil/criminal	Civil/criminal	No	Civil ⁷
Delaware C Supreme Court	No	No	No	No	Yes
District of Columbia C Court of Appeals	No ⁸	Yes ⁸	Yes ⁸	No	Yes
Florida C Supreme Court I District Courts of Appeal	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
	No ⁹	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Georgia C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
	Civil	No	No	No	Yes
Hawaii C Supreme Court I Intermediate Court of Appeals	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Idaho C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Illinois C Supreme Court I Appellate Court	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Indiana C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals I Tax Court	No	No	No	No	No
	No	No	No	No	No
	No	No	No	No	No
Iowa C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	No	Civil/criminal	Yes	No	Yes
	No	Civil/criminal	Yes	No	Yes
Kansas C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	No	Yes	No	No	Civil/criminal ¹⁰
	No	Yes	Yes	No	Civil/criminal ¹⁰
Kentucky C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	No	No ¹¹	Yes ¹²	No	Yes
	Civil	Yes	No	No	No

Table 26. Expediting Procedures in Appellate Courts

Court type: C=court of last resort I=intermediate appellate court	Use of Preargument Settlement Conference	Advance Queue (fast tracking)	Expedited Briefing Procedures	Use of Oral Argument in Lieu of Full Written Briefs	Submission on Briefs Alone
Louisiana C Supreme Court I Courts of Appeal	No No	Civil/criminal ¹³ Civil/criminal	Civil/criminal Civil/criminal	No No	No ¹³ Yes
Maine C Supreme Judicial Court	No	No	Ad hoc basis	No	Civil/criminal
Maryland C Court of Appeals I Court of Special Appeals	No	No	No	No	No
	Civil	Civil/criminal	Civil/criminal	No	Civil/criminal
Massachusetts C Supreme Judicial Court I Appeals Court	No	No	No	No	No
	Yes	No	No	No	No
Michigan C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	No ¹⁴	No	No	No	No
	Yes ¹⁵	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Minnesota C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	No	No	No	No	No
	No	No	16	No	No
Mississippi C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	Limited	Yes	Limited	No	Yes
	No	Yes	Limited	No	Yes
Missouri C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	No	17	18	No	If requested
	Civil	Civil/criminal	18	No	Civil/criminal
Montana C Supreme Court	No	No	No	No	No
Nebraska C Supreme Court	No	No	No	No	If requested, and criminal 19
I Court of Appeals	No	Yes	No	No	If requested, and criminal 19
Nevada C Supreme Court	Civil	Yes	Capital Child Custody Criminal - Non life sentence	No	Civil/criminal
New Hampshire C Supreme Court	Civil	Yes ²⁰	Civil	No	Civil/criminal
New Jersey C Supreme Court I Appellate Division of Superior Court	No	Yes	No	No	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Mexico C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	No	Yes ²¹	Yes ²¹	No	Yes ²²
	Civil	Civil/criminal	Yes	No	Yes
New York C Court of Appeals I Appellate Divisions of Supreme Court	No	Civil/criminal	Civil/criminal	No	Civil/criminal
	Yes	No	Criminal	No	Yes
North Carolina C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	No	Yes ²³	Yes ²³	No	Civil/criminal ²³
	No	Civil/criminal	No	No	Civil/criminal
North Dakota C Supreme Court	No	Yes ²⁴	Yes	No	Yes

Table 26. Expediting Procedures in Appellate Courts

Court type: C=court of last resort I=intermediate appellate court	Use of Preargument Settlement Conference	Advance Queue (fast tracking)	Expedited Briefing Procedures	Use of Oral Argument in Lieu of Full Written Briefs	Submission on Briefs Alone
Ohio C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	No	No	Yes ²⁵	No	Yes
	No	Yes	Civil/criminal	No	Civil/criminal
Oklahoma C Supreme Court C Court of Criminal Appeals I Court of Appeals	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Oregon C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	Yes ²⁶	No	Civil	Civil	Civil
	Yes ²⁶	No	Limited Civil	No	Yes
Pennsylvania C Supreme Court I Superior Court I Commonwealth Court	No	Case-by-case basis	Case-by-case basis	No	Yes
	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Puerto Rico C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	Civil/criminal	Civil/criminal	Civil/criminal	Yes	Civil/criminal
	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Rhode Island C Supreme Court	Civil/criminal	Civil/criminal	Civil/criminal	Yes	Civil/criminal
South Carolina C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	No	No	No	No	Civil/criminal
	No	No	No	No	Civil/criminal
South Dakota C Supreme Court	No	No	No	No	No
Tennessee ²⁷ C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals I Court of Criminal Appeals	No	No	No	No	No
	No	No	No	No	No
	No	No	No	No	No
Texas C Supreme Court C Court of Criminal Appeals I Courts of Appeals	No	Yes	Yes	No	Civil
	No	No	No	No	Criminal
	Yes ²⁸	No	No	No	Civil/criminal
Utah C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	No	No	No	No	Yes
	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Vermont C Supreme Court	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Civil/criminal
Virginia C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	No	No	No	No	No
	No	No	No	No	Yes
Washington C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	No	No	No	No	No
	No	Yes ²⁹	No	No	Yes
West Virginia C Supreme Court of Appeals	Yes ³⁰	Yes ³¹	Yes ³²	No	Yes ³¹
Wisconsin C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	No	No	No	No	No
	No	Civil ³³	Civil ³³	No	Civil/criminal
Wyoming C Supreme Court	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Federal C U.S. Supreme Court I U.S. Court of Appeals ³⁵	No	No	Yes	No	Yes ³⁴
	Varies	Varies	Varies	Varies	Varies

Table 26. Expediting Procedures in Appellate Courts

FOOTNOTES

Arizona:

The supreme court may permit submission on briefs alone.

²Division One

Arkansas:

³By motion only.

California:

Juvenile dependency.

⁵Varies by district.

Colorado:

⁶Upon request per rules in right to die cases.

Connecticut:

At court's discretion.

District of Columbia:

⁸Expedited scheduling may be ordered in individual cases. It may include shortened briefing deadlines and advancing an argument date.

Florida:

⁹Settlement conferences are used by the first district.

¹⁰Cases may be assigned to a summary calendar.

Kentucky:

¹In cases in which parties request immediate relief, such is available upon the request.

¹²Certain categories of appeals are expedited by statute, case law, or court policy. Expedition may consist of shortened briefing deadlines and advance querying.

Louisiana:¹³Upon joint motion of all parties, a case may be submitted without oral argument.

Michigan:

The court can curtail briefing schedules, or make other adjustments but do so as a routine matter.

¹⁵Experimental.

Minnesota:

¹⁶Child custody and mental commitment.

¹⁷The court uses an advance queue if requested by the parties or on court's own motion.

¹⁸The court uses expedited briefing procedures if request is by the parties or on court's own motion.

Nebraska:

19 Where accused entered plea of guilty or no contest or where sole allegation of error is an excessive or excessively lenient sentence.

New Hampshire:

²⁰Expedited oral argument is scheduled in interlocutory appeals, cases involving the status of a child, domestic violence appeals, and landlord/tenant cases. Others are on a case by case basis.

New Mexico: ²¹Only by court order in special circumstances.

²²Oral argument in civil and criminal only upon request of party and permission of

North Carolina:

²³Occurs very rarely, and at the discretion of the court.

North Dakota:

Clerk's office also uses a prescreening process to identify appeals that do not comply with the statutes or rules regarding appeals.

Expedited briefing procedures are by order in election cases.

Oregon: ²⁶Civil workers' compensation/domestic relations cases.

Tennessee: $^{27}\mbox{ln}$ worker's compensation cases presently fixed in the Western Division, the cases may be mediated. This was to be a pilot project for this division and the court is deciding on whether or not to continue it at the appellate level. When we first began the project in August of 1998, mediation was required unless otherwise ordered by our western Tennessee justice. It may, in the future, become an option inasmuch as the WC cases are mediated at the trial level.

Texas: ²⁸Some courts.

Washington:

²⁹By court rule the IAC must accelerate juvenile dependency and termination cases. The court also accelerates cases where the only issue on appeal is a sentence outside the guidelines. These are all initially decided by a commissioner. Also, commissioners decide motion on the merits cases affirming a trial court decision if the appeal is determined to be clearly without merit.

West Virginia:

³⁰Some worker's compensation cases are settled through the court's mediation program.

Discretionary with supreme court (case-by-case basis).

³²Mandatory in workers' compensation cases; discretionary with supreme court in all other cases.

Wisconsin:

33Eliminated in criminal (only) as of 1/1/94.

Oral argument only in cases in which petition for writ of certiorari is granted. 35 The expedited procedures vary by circuit and are defined by the local rules of each court.

Table 27. Special Calendars in Appellate Courts

Court type	Onesial	
(C=Court of Last Resort) (I=Intermediate Court Of Appeals)	Special Calendars	Types of Appeals on Calendars
Alabama	Gaioridaic	
C Supreme Court	•	Extraordinary Writs
I Court of Civil Appeals I Court of Criminal Appeals		~ ~
Alaska		
C Supreme Court	~	~
I Court of Appeals	~	~
Arizona		
C Supreme Court		~
I Court of Appeals		Workers' Compensation Appeals (clustered)
Arkansas		
C Supreme Court		~
I Court of Appeals		~
California		
C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals	•	~ Juvenile Dependency Appeals (streamlined track)
••	-	Suverine Dependency Appeals (streamined track)
Colorado C Supreme Court		
I Court of Appeals		~ ~
Connecticut		
C Supreme Court		~
I Appellate Court		~
Delaware		
C Supreme Court		~
District of Columbia C Court of Appeals		~
Florida		
C Supreme Court		2
I District Courts of Appeal		Original Writs
Georgia		
C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals		~
		~
Hawaii		
C Supreme Court I Intermediate Court of Appeals		~ ~
Idaho C Supreme Court	•	Adoption, Parent-Child Termination, Child Custody
I Court of Appeals	_	Parent-Child Termination, Child Custody
Illinois		
C Supreme Court	•	Accelerated docket
I Appellate Court		Accelerated docket
Indiana		
C Supreme Court	•	Public Service Commission Appeals, Industrial Board of Indiana Appeals
I Court of Appeals		~
I Tax Court	~	~
lowa	_	Attornov Dissipling Adoption Child Disserted Child Contact Description
C Supreme Court	•	Attorney Discipline, Adoption, Child Placement, Child Custody, Parent-Child Termination, Review of Court of Appeal's Opinions
I Court of Appeals	•	Adoption, Child Placement, Child Custody, Parent-Child Termination
Kansas		•
C Supreme Court		~
I Court of Appeals	•	Fast Track Cases

Table 27. Special Calendars in Appellate Courts

(C=C	t type Court of Last Resort) termediate Court Of Appeals)	Special Calendars	Types of Appeals on Calendars
	cucky	Caleridars	Types of Appeals on Calendars
C	Supreme Court		~
Ĭ	Court of Appeals		~
Aui	siana		
C	Supreme Court		Attorney Discipline, Appeals in which state is a party
Ĭ	Courts of Appeal	•	Appeals in which state is a party, Post-Conviction Proceedings
Mair			•
С	Supreme Judicial Court		~
Marv	vland		
c ´	Court of Appeals		~
1	Court of Special Appeals		~
Mae	sachusetts		
C	Supreme Judicial Court		~
Ĭ	Appeals Court		~
Mick			
C	iigan Supreme Court ¹³		~
Ī	Court of Appeals	~	~ Summary Calendar (routine cases without oral argument);
•	Court of Appoulo		Conflict Panels (7 judges decide if 3-judge panel disagrees)
Minr	nesota		
С	Supreme Court		~
Ĭ	Court of Appeals		~
\#:oo			
C	i ssippi Supreme Court		
ĭ	Court or Appeals	~	~
	s ouri Supreme Court		~
С	Court of Appeals		~
Mon C	tana Supreme Court		
	· ·		~
	aska		
Ċ	Supreme Court		~
ı	Court of Appeals		~
Neva			
С	Supreme Court	•	Child Custody, Capital Criminal Appeals and Direct Appeals in criminal cases
			with less than life sentence.
	Hampshire		
С	Supreme Court		~
	Jersey		
C	Supreme Court ¹⁵		2
ı	Appellate Division of Superior Court	•	Defined Sentencing Issues Appeals (oral argument calendars, considered without briefs but with transcript and court record)
Marie	Mexico		maioat shoid but mai nambonpt and dourt record)
new C	Supreme Court		_
Ī	Court of Appeals	-	(1) Expedited Bench Decisions - oral argument held soon after briefing -
•	Court of Appoulo	-	decision made from bench (2) Summary calendar (3) Legal calendar
Jour	York		(, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
C	Court of Appeals	_	Election Matters (Motions and Appeals Calendar)
ĭ	Appellate Division of Superior Court	:	Sentencing Appeals, Election Laws
i	Appellate Terms of Superior Court	-	Incarcerated Appellants
.la			
Nort C	h Carolina Supreme Court		_
Ī	Court of Appeals		~ ~
•	Court of Appeals		

Table 27. Special Calendars in Appellate Courts

Court type (C=Court of Last Resort) (I=Intermediate Court Of Appeals)	Special Calendars	Types of Appeals on Calendars
North Dakota C Supreme Court	04.0.144.0	~
Ohio C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals		~ Accelerated Calendar (no casetype specific)
Oklahoma C Supreme Court C Court of Criminal Appeals I Court of Appeals		~ ~ ~
Oregon C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals		~ Land Use Board of Appeal, Termination of Parental Rights
Pennsylvania C Supreme Court I Superior Court I Commonwealth Court		~ ~ ~
Puerto Rico C Supreme Court I Circuit Court of Appeals		~ ~
Rhode Island C Supreme Court		~
South Carolina C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals		~ ~
South Dakota C Supreme Court		~
Tennessee C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals I Court of Criminal Appeals	•	Workers' Compensation Appeals (by three-judge panel of senior judges) ~ ~
Texas C Supreme Court C Court of Criminal Appeals I Courts of Appeal		~ ~ ~
Utah C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals		~ ~
Vermont C Supreme Court		~
Virginia C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals		~ ~
Washington C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals		~ ~
West Virginia C Supreme Court of Appeals		Workers' Compensation
Wisconsin C Supreme Court I Court of Appeals		~ ~

Table 27. Special Calendars in Appellate Courts

Court type (C=Court of Last Resort) (I=Intermediate Court Of Appeals)

Special Calendars Types of Appeals on Calendars

Wyoming C Supreme Court

Federal

C US Supreme Court
I US Courts of Appeals
I US Court of Veterans Appeals

Table 28. Limitations on Oral Argument in Appellate Courts

	Limitations on Oral Arguments in Civil Cases?	Limitations on Oral Arguments in Criminal Cases?	Reasoned Opinions Required in Appellate Court Decisions?
Alabama Supreme Court Court of Criminal Appeals Court of Civil Appeals	NJ	IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	-
Alaska Supreme Court Court of Appeals	1 =	:	• ~
Arizona Supreme Court Court of Appeals	:	:	:
Arkansas Supreme Court Court of Appeals			
California Supreme Court Courts of Appeal	Varies ²	Varies ²	:
Colorado Supreme Court Court of Appeals	:	:	
Connecticut Supreme Court Appellate Court			
Delaware Supreme Court			
District of Columbia Court of Appeals			
Florida Supreme Court District Courts of Appeal	:	:	
Georgia Supreme Court Court of Appeals	3 •	:	
Hawaii Supreme Court Intermediate Court of Appeals			
Idaho Supreme Court Court of Appeals	:	:	:
Illinois Supreme Court Appellate Court	:	:	:
Indiana Supreme Court Court of Appeals Tax Court	:	• • ~	~
Iowa Supreme Court Court of Appeals	:	:	4
Kansas Supreme Court Court of Appeals			
Kentucky Supreme Court Court of Appeals	•	-	•

Table 28. Limitations on Oral Argument in Appellate Courts

	Limitations on Oral Arguments in Civil Cases?	Limitations on Oral Arguments in Criminal Cases?	Reasoned Opinions Required in Appellate Court Decisions?
Louisiana Supreme Court Courts of Appeal	•	•	5 5
Maine Supreme Judicial Court	•	•	
Maryland Court of Appeals Court of Special Appeals			:
Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Appeals Court			:
Michigan Supreme Court Court of Appeals	:	6	•
Minnesota Supreme Court Court of Appeals	:	:	
Mississippi Supreme Court			
Missouri Supreme Court Court of Appeals	7		
Montana Supreme Court			
Nebraska Supreme Court Court of Appeals			
Nevada Supreme Court	8	_8 ■	
New Hampshire Supreme Court			
New Jersey Supreme Court Appellate Division of Superior Court			9
New Mexico Supreme Court Court of Appeals	:	:	
New York Court of Appeals Appellate Divisions of Supreme Court Appellate Terms of Supreme Court	:	:	10 10
North Carolina Supreme Court Court of Appeals	:	:	
North Dakota Supreme Court Court of Appeals Ohio Supreme Court Court of Appeals	11 ■	■ ■ 12	:
Oklahoma Supreme Court Court of Criminal Appeals Court of Appeals	• ~	~ • ~	

Table 28. Limitations on Oral Argument in Appellate Courts

	Limitations on Oral Arguments in Civil Cases?	Limitations on Oral Arguments in Criminal Cases?	Reasoned Opinions Required in Appellate Court Decisions?		
Oregon Supreme Court Court of Appeals					
Pennsylvania Supreme Court Superior Court Commonwealth Court	13 	:			
Puerto Rico Supreme Court Court of Appeals	:		•		
Rhode Island Supreme Court	•	•	•		
South Carolina Supreme Court Court of Appeals	:	:			
South Dakota Supreme Court	•				
Tennessee Supreme Court Court of Appeals Court of Criminal Appeals			•		
Texas Supreme Court Court of Criminal Appeal Courts of Appeals	• ~	~ •	•		
Utah Supreme Court Court of Appeals	15 -	15	14 14		
Vermont Supreme Court	•				
Virginia Supreme Court Court of Appeals					
Washington Supreme Court Court of Appeals ¹⁶			:		
West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals					
Wisconsin Supreme Court Court of Appeals	•		:		
Wyoming Supreme Court	•	•			
Federal Supreme Court U.S. Courts of Appeal	:	:			

FOOTNOTES:

Alaska: ¹Request must be made within ten days. Rule 213.

California: ²Limited to 30 minutes in 5th District

Georgia: ³Oral arguments are mandatory in death penalty appeals.

lowa: ⁴Required by court rule

Table 28. Limitations on Oral Argument in Appellate Courts

Louisiana:

⁵No express requirement, but implicit (LSA-C.C.P. Art. 2167).

⁶Oral argument is held where attorneys have preserved their right to argument; IAC may decide cases without argument per MCR 7.214(E).

Missouri: ⁷Varies by district.

Nevada:

⁸The court decides which case will be heard.

New Jersey:

⁹Court rules require written opinion in sentencing, oral argument appeals, and appeals without merit.

New York:
¹⁰A statute requires some statement of reason if the court reverses or modifies without opinion. The court's policy is to give some statement of reason in all

North Dakota:

11There are time limitations, as well as limitations of keeping to the record.

Ohio:

12 For prisoner appeals, oral argument is not held unless attorneys request and

Pennsylvania: ¹³10 minutes for panel, 15 minutes en banc

Utah:14 Rules of appellate procedure require statement of reasons if the court reverses or modifies on appeal.

15The court decides which cases will be heard.

Washington:¹⁶Each division of the Court of Appeals determines the length of time for oral argument and whether or not it will hear argument. In some divisions a significant number of cases are decided without oral argument.

Table 29. Type of Court Hearing Administrative Agency Appeals

	Medical Malpractice	Worker's Compensation	Public Service	Unemployment Insurance	Public Welfare	Insurance	Tax Review	Other Agencies
Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas	~ ~ ~	G, then COLR G/IAC/COLR IAC	G G, then COLR G IAC	G G, then COLR IAC IAC	G, then COLR G	G G, then COLR G	G G, then COLR G	G G, then COLR G G
California Colorado Connecticut	G ~ ~	IAC IAC IAC	IAC/COLR COLR G	G IAC G	G IAC G	G G G	G IAC G	G ~ ~
Delaware District of Columbia	G COLR	G COLR	G COLR	G COLR	G COLR	G G	G G	G COLR ¹ , G
Florida	2	IAC	IAC/COLR	IAC	IAC ³	IAC	IAC	IAC
Georgia ⁴	G ⁵	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Hawaii	COLR	COLR ⁶	COLR ⁶	G/COLR ⁶	G	G	7	COLR ⁶
Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa	8 ~ G ~	COLR IAC IAC G	COLR IAC IAC G	COLR G IAC G	G G ~ G	G G ~ G	G G IAC ⁹ G	G IAC G G
Kansas Kentucky	G ~	IAC IAC	G ¹⁰ G	G G	G G	G G	G/IAC G	G/COLR G
Louisiana	G	IAC	G/COLR	G	~	G	G	G/IAC
Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana	~ G ~ ~ G 11	COLR G IAC/COLR L COLR G G/IAC G	COLR G G L IAC COLR G G	G G G L IAC G IAC	G G G L ~ G G	G G G L ~ G G	G G G L COLR G G G	G G G L ~ G G
Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York ¹⁵ North Carolina North Dakota	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	IAC G COLR IAC ¹³ IAC IAC IAC G	IAC G COLR IAC ¹³ COLR IAC IAC G	IAC G COLR IAC ¹³ IAC IAC G G	IAC G 12 IAC ¹³ IAC G IAC G	G COLR IAC ¹³ IAC IAC IAC	IAC G COLR L ^{13,14} IAC G/IAC IAC G	IAC G COLR IAC ¹³ IAC G/IAC
Ohio Oklahoma	~ ~	IAC/COLR	IAC/COLR G or IAC/COLR	G G or IAC/COLR	~ ~	~ G or COLR	IAC/COLR IAC/COLR	~ ~
Oregon	~	IAC	IAC	IAC	IAC	IAC	COLR	IAC
Pennsylvania Puerto Rico	COLR or IAC IAC	COLR or IAC IAC	COLR or IAC IAC	COLR or IAC IAC	COLR or IAC IAC	COLR or IAC IAC	COLR or IAC IAC	COLR or IAC IAC
Rhode Island	~	COLR	COLR	L	IAC	G	L	G
South Carolina South Dakota	~ ~	G G	G G	G G	G G	G G	G G	G G
Tennessee Texas	18 G	G G or L	IAC G	G G or L	G ~	G G	G G	G G
Utah	G	IAC	COLR	IAC	G	G	G/COLR	G/IAC/COLR
Vermont Virginia	G G	COLR IAC	COLR G	COLR G	G G	G COLR	COLR G	COLR G or L
Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	~ ~ 20 21	COLR G G ²²	19 G G G	19 G G G ²²	19 ~ G ~	19 ~ G G ²²	19 G G G	19 G ~ ~
Federal ²³	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~

Table 29. Type of Court Hearing Administrative Agency Appeals

FOOTNOTES:

District of Columbia:

¹COLR if agency provided trial-type hearing in a contested case, otherwise it is general jurisdiction.

Florida:

²Actions concerning medical licensing disciplinary proceedings by the Department of Professional Regulation are appealed to IAC.

³Final agency action regarding recovery of overpayments of welfare fraud appeals heard by IAC.

Georgia:

⁴If the case is brought by discretionary application such as worker's compensation and unemployment insurance, any one of three judges on the Division may grant the application. On the direct appeal, a dissent of one judge on the panel causes the case to be reviewed by that Division and the next Division in succession and a seventh judge. If the majority of the panel, or a majority of the seven judge court, determines the case should be heard by all ten judges, then the case will be reviewed by all ten judges.

⁵Tried in general jurisdiction court or as an alternative process with appeal in general jurisdiction.

⁶The COLR may transfer a case to the IAC.

⁷Tax Appeal Court (specialized court) presided over by circuit court judge.

8Cases are initially brought to a medical malpractice hearing panel (conclusions are not binding); case may be filed in the district court (G).

Indiana:

Tax court (IAC)

Kansas:

¹⁰Rate cases to IAC

Missouri:

¹No tribunals exist. Declared unconstitutional.

New Hampshire:¹²By petition for writ of certiorari to superior or supreme court (concurrent) jurisdiction).

New Jersey:
¹³The COLR may, on its own motion certify any action or class of actions for appeal, or the litigant may move for certification of an appeal pending in the appellate division.

14Appeals from county boards of taxation are heard by the tax court which is a

limited jurisdiction court.

New York:15 Appeals from final decisions of all administrative agencies go to either the supreme court or the appellate division of supreme court in Article 78 proceedings.

North Carolina:

¹⁶Superior court; some to IAC; COLR hears general rate cases from utilities commission.

Oklahoma:

¹⁷Worker's Compensation Court (L)

Tennessee:

Chancery Court of Davidson County (G)

Washington:

¹⁹Most administrative agency rulings are appealed first to the superior court (G) and then to the IAC. Only cases that meet specific statutory criterion are reviewed by the IAC directly from the administrative ruling.

Wisconsin: ²⁰Cases are taken to the circuit court (G) and are required to go through a medical mediation panel, organized through the AOC.

Wyoming:

21 Medical malpractice tribunals have been eliminated.

²²District courts may hear appeals or certify directly to COLR.

³Judicial review of decisions by federal administrative agencies is usually defined by specific statutory authority relating to those agencies.