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UNITED STATES COURTS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20544

July 23, 1990

MEMORANDUM TO THE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

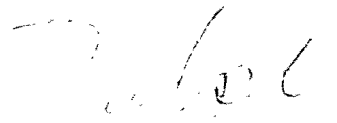
SUBJECT: Federal Judgeship Act of 1990

Representative Jack Brooks has introduced a bill to create 54 new judgeships, nine circuit and forty-~~four~~^{five} district, as you will see from the enclosure. He will hold hearings on his bill July 26th. The Judicial Conference will be represented and we will continue to ask for 96 judgeships but I am sure Judge McGovern will endorse the Brook's bill as he did the Biden 77 judgeship bill.

Representative Kastenmeier's subcommittee will hold hearings on September 6th on the Civil Justice Reform issue which is Title I of the Biden bill, S2648. The hearing will probably cover a proposed new title to the Biden bill which will include non-controversial proposals of the Federal Court Study Committee.

Floor action on S2648 in the Senate is expected before the August recess. A new Title III probably will be offered by Senator's Heflin and Grassley as an amendment to S2648. It too will include non-controversial proposals of the Federal Court Study Committee.

An amendment may be offered to the Biden bill by Senator DeConcini to authorize the 12 new bankruptcy judgeships proposed by the Judicial Conference.


L. Ralph Mecham

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ONE HUNDRED FIRST CONGRESS

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

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WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6216

July 9, 1990

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Mr. L. Ralph Mecham
Director
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts
Washington, D.C. 20544

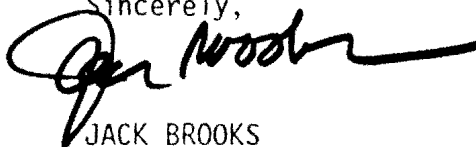
Dear Mr. 

This is to acknowledge your recent transmittal to Speaker Foley of the Judicial Conference's draft legislation providing for 96 additional Federal judgeships.

The Committee's Subcommittee on Economic and Commercial Law will be holding hearings on judgeship legislation in the near future. I appreciate having the benefit of the Judicial Conference's views as we continue our work on this important issue.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,



JACK BROOKS
Chairman

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priations Committee, in particular subcommittee Chairman BILL LEHMAN and ranking minority member LARRY COUGHLIN, in crafting the aviation sections of the DOT appropriations bill. Without in any way detracting from my appreciation, I am taking this opportunity to express my reservations about one matter covered in the Appropriations Committee report on the DOT appropriation bill.

In the Appropriations Committee report, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration is directed to issue a final rule in 270 days on whether commuter aircraft slots at O'Hare Airport should be available for service with large aircraft. I note with approval that the language in the committee report does not direct the Department to take any particular action, other than to issue a final rule. However, I am concerned that DOT may overreact and take the language as a directive to adopt a proposal of American Airlines to make commuter aircraft slots available for service with small jets with 100 seats. There are a number of problems with this proposal, and I would like to call these problems to the attention of the Department and my colleagues.

First and foremost, enacting American's proposal would vindicate American in thumbing its nose at the regulatory process. If American wants changes in the DOT regulations on what type of aircraft may be used for commuter slots at O'Hare Airport, American should file a petition for rulemaking with the Department proposing these changes. To date American has not filed a petition, even though it has been specifically told by the Department that this is the proper approach to follow. Instead American has followed the back door route of lobbying assistants to the Secretary of Transportation and also trying to get congressional committees to put pressure on the Department to adopt American's proposal. I know, because they asked me to have a directive to DOT included in the committee report on the authorizing bill. I refused to do so, and suggest that American follow regular procedures and file a petition for rulemaking.

Asking American to follow normal procedures is not just a formality. There are a number of serious problems with American's proposals which need to be thoroughly aired, as they would be in the regular rulemaking process.

First, the proposal would give American windfall profits by increasing the value of its commuter slots from approximately \$20,000 to \$400,000 or more.

Second, under American's proposal, commuter slots which are currently used for service with piston aircraft of 75 or fewer seats could be used for service with 100-seat jet aircraft. This jet service would have to use one of O'Hare's two parallel jet runways, unlike the current piston aircraft serv-

ice which uses separate commuter runways. An increase in operations on jet runways could create serious congestion and delay at O'Hare which already has one of the worst congestion problems in the Nation.

In addition, if the commuter slots become available for service with jet aircraft, American may choose to abandon the small cities currently served with these slots and use the slots for more lucrative jet service to larger cities.

My point in raising these issues is not to suggest a final decision but to point out that there are complex issues. Had American proceeded in the regular manner, these issues could have been thoroughly considered in a DOT rulemaking proceeding. I expect the Department to undertake the necessary review and that the Department will not take the Appropriations Committee's report language as a directive to enact American's proposal.

(Mr. OBERSTAR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Chairman, it is my understanding that there is at least one additional amendment that would require a rollcall vote. Recognizing that, Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York) having assumed the chair, Mr. PICKETT, Chairman pro tempore of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5170) to amend the Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1991 and 1992, to improve aviation safety and capacity, to reduce the surplus in the airport and airway trust fund, to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to grant authority for the imposition of airport passenger facility charges, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. AU COIN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my 60-minute special order for today and that of the gentleman from California [Mr. DELUMS] be reversed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

CALVIN KING: WORKING TO HELP OTHERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. ALEXANDER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Madam Speaker, the decade of the 1980's was characterized as the "me generation." It was a time when

greed and personal aggrandizement nearly became a national virtue.

But even in these times, there were people who looked beyond themselves—who reached out to their fellow men and sought to help make things better.

Calvin King is one of those people.

He lives in Fargo, a small community in my district.

In recognition of his efforts, Calvin King has just received a \$240,000 fellowship grant from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation of Chicago.

This man has spent years helping minority and disadvantaged farmers stay in business.

It is a well-known fact that black farmers have been losing their land at an alarming rate. Working mostly small plots, they were unable to compete growing traditional crops.

Calvin decided that the best chance these farmers had was to grow nontraditional crops, including vegetables, and to participate in the marketing of those commodities.

He founded the nonprofit Arkansas Land and Farm Development Corp. at Fargo in 1980 and directs it today.

Calvin and his organization have helped hundreds of farmers directly by debt restructuring, gaining access to credit and referrals to legal services. He has also developed and administers training programs to help farmers convert to nontraditional crops and improve their management skills.

Through his efforts two vegetable cooperatives have been started to help farmers increase their cash flow and to aid market distribution.

Many of the farmers Calvin King has assisted would not be living on their land today if he and his organization had not been there to assist them.

Recently, I traveled to Fargo to participate in a ceremony honoring Calvin King on the occasion of his receiving the Agriculture Department's prestigious Partnership Award of outstanding contributions to rural development, minority communities, limited resource farmers and historically black colleges and universities.

It is gratifying to see Calvin's work recognized by USDA and now by the MacArthur Foundation.

Calvin has been quoted as saying he would use the money from the MacArthur Foundation to establish an educational trust for his children and to continue his work supporting small family farms and minority family farms.

Even in this, his concern for others shows through.

I offer congratulations to Calvin King and those who have worked with him to make the Arkansas Land and Farm Development Corp. such a success. And, I know I am joined by those farmers and farm families whose lives Calvin King has touched.

FEDERAL JUDGESHIP ACT OF 1990

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROOKS. Madam Speaker, today I am introducing the Federal Judgeship Act of 1990, legislation to authorize 54 additional Federal Judgeships—9 for the circuit court of

appeals and 45 for the district courts. The bill would also convert to permanent status six district court judgeships currently classified as "temporary."

Congress last addressed this issue in 1964, when it created 85 new appellate and district court judgeships. Changes in the courts' caseload since then require careful examination. According to statistics compiled by the U.S. Judicial Conference, the total annual number of cases filed in Federal district courts actually declined slightly between 1985 and 1989. At the same time, however, there has been a significant increase in some districts—particularly those with a high concentration of drug prosecutions. Indeed, in some districts the soaring number of drug cases has produced a staggering workload that threatens to undermine our efforts to bring drug criminals to justice.

My home State of Texas vividly illustrates the dramatic impact of drug prosecutions on Federal courts. Last year, the western district of Texas was flooded with 77 drug case filings per judgeship—4½ times the national average. The situation was nearly as bad in the southern district, with 73 drug case filings per judgeship. By comparison, in fiscal year 1985, the western and southern districts were faced with only about 26 and 28 drug case filings, respectively.

And mounting drug caseloads result in more than just long hours for judges. Civil cases in such districts can languish on the court's docket for years as criminal cases consume more and more of the judges' time. The bottom line is that without additional judgeships, the courts in these districts could soon lapse into a state of judicial gridlock.

The Federal Judgeship Act provides much needed relief to these courts. Among the high drug caseload areas receiving additional judgeships under the bill are districts in Florida, New York, New Mexico, Oregon, West Virginia, and Texas. The bill also authorizes new judgeships for districts that have been spared the worst of the drug case onslaught, but are in need of additional resources because of significant growth in their nondrug caseload.

The judicial conference periodically sends to Congress recommendations for the creation of new Federal judgeships. These recommendations are based, in part, on complicated statistical formulas intended to reflect the workload of the circuit and district courts. The Federal Judgeship Act draws upon the work of the judicial conference. While the bill proposes a smaller number of additional judgeships than recommended by the judicial conference, it targets these new positions to the circuits and districts most in need of reinforcements.

I urge my colleagues to join the effort to assure prompt passage of this important legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. ANNUNZIO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

UNDER PAYMENT OF TAXES BY FOREIGN-OWNED SUBSIDIARIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. STARK] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STARK. Madam Speaker, I was very disturbed to hear the findings of the staff of the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Oversight regarding the taxes paid by many U.S. subsidiaries of foreign corporations, and to hear those findings corroborated in 2 days of oversight hearings last week.

At a time that the Congress and President of the United States are spending many hours in a budget summit to identify ways to get through the budget crisis, we are told that one segment of the corporate community is almost free of taxation. Further, we are told that this segment should be paying somewhere in the neighborhood of \$13 to \$50 billion a year in taxes. That would go a long, long way to reducing the deficit.

Further, it seems that those foreign-owned subsidiaries that are paying their fair share are doing so out of the goodness of their hearts, rather than because our laws lead them to it. There is something terribly wrong with this system.

The subcommittee heard both IRS and Treasury say that the laws are adequate and that operational adjustments would take care of the deficiencies in the system. The Commissioner stated that locality-based pay would allow IRS to hire and retain qualified staff. With all due respect, I doubt that U.S. Government pay can ever compete with private sector pay. It is for this reason that I think we must develop legislative proposals which would be easier to administer. I'd suggest that we look to those employees who testified before the subcommittee for their ideas; they did not seem quite as certain that the current law could, in fact, be adequately administered.

For starters, I think we should consider the following:

First, do we need to legislate a separate appropriation of funds to the audit of foreign-owned firms operating in the United States? IRS said no, but if we did, it would ensure adequate audit coverage of this potentially abusive area.

Second, do we need to legislate interagency cooperation? Testimony presented in last week's hearings indicated that IRS, Customs, and Commerce don't coordinate very much in these cases. At the very least, perhaps we need to amend some disclosure provision of existing law to allow full coordination between agencies.

Third, do we need to simplify the law? This is where I think we need to involve those employees who work with this law every day. It's obvious that we need to do something drastic: Do we need to implement a system of unitary tax? Do we need to design penalties with teeth, perhaps even 100 percent of any underpayment? Should we stop allowing companies who make purchases from related foreign corporations to deduct those purchases or limit them according to a prearranged formula? I honestly don't know, but I'm going to find out.

I do know that any changes in the law need to be made with the goal of developing a law that does not require the services of squads and platoons of economists and tax lawyers

to determine whether the taxpayer is paying their fair share of taxes to the United States.

Madam Speaker, I thank the subcommittee for bringing this issue to our attention and for so thoroughly defining the problem for us. This is the time for the Congress of the United States to develop a solution. I hope that those who agree with me and who have suggestions for dealing with the complex problem will get in touch with me to discuss their suggestions.

ST. JUDE, MAN OF THE YEAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Ms. OAKAR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. OAKAR. Madam Speaker, today I rise to salute a great humanitarian and philanthropist, Mr. Gilbert R. Chagoury.

Gilbert Chagoury was born of Lebanese parents in Nigeria. Mr. Chagoury's generosity is well known, especially in Lebanon, providing care, food, and shelter for the children and orphans affected by the war.

Madam Speaker, on July 21, Gilbert Chagoury will be honored in Los Angeles at the Century Plaza Hotel by the St. Jude Children's Research Hospital. Mr. Chagoury will be named Man of the Year for his many generous financial gifts to that important institution. Such gifts are necessary to further the important and lifesaving research being done by that institution for stricken children all over the world. The hospital was founded by the great entertainer and humanitarian, Danny Thomas.

Madam Speaker, Gilbert Chagoury is also a dedicated family man. For him, performing good works for the St. Jude Children's Research Hospital was a way of thanking God for the health of his own children and his brothers and sisters and their families.

Several days ago Mr. Chagoury was honored by His Holiness Pope John Paul II with the honor bestowed upon him by Papal Nuncio Archbishop Paul Tabet as the commander of St. Gregory the Great.

We salute him as a successful businessman with a kind and generous heart.

TRIBUTE TO DR. KARL MENNINGER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SLATTERY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Karl Menninger, long considered the elder statesman and dean of American Psychiatry, died yesterday in a Topeka, KS, hospital. Dr. Menninger played a major role in bringing the practice of psychiatry into the mainstream of modern medicine.

For over 40 years Dr. Karl was the guiding genius of the Menninger Clinic in Topeka, one of the world's leading psychiatric research, teaching, and treatment facilities, which he founded with his father and brother.

Karl Augustus Menninger was born July 22, 1893, in Topeka, KS. His higher education began with Topeka's Washburn College, then the University of Wisconsin. He graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1917, then

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101ST CONGRESS
2D SESSIONH. R. 5516

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. BROOKS introduced the following bill; which was referred to
the Committee on _____

A BILL

To provide for the appointment of additional Federal circuit and
district judges, and for other purposes.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives
2 of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

2 This Act may be cited as the ``Federal Judgeship Act of
3 1990``.

4 SEC. 2. CIRCUIT JUDGES FOR THE CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

5 (a) IN GENERAL.--The President shall appoint, by and with
6 the advice and consent of the Senate--

7 (1) 2 additional circuit judges for the third circuit
8 court of appeals;

9 (2) 2 additional circuit judges for the fourth
10 circuit court of appeals;

11 (3) 1 additional circuit judge for the fifth circuit
12 court of appeals;

13 (4) 1 additional circuit judge for the sixth circuit
14 court of appeals;

15 (5) 1 additional circuit judge for the eighth circuit
16 court of appeals; and

17 (6) 2 additional circuit judges for the tenth circuit
18 court of appeals.

19 (b) TABLES.--In order that the table contained in section
20 44(a) of title 28, United States Code, will, with respect to
21 each judicial circuit, reflect the changes in the total
22 number of permanent circuit judgeships authorized as a result
23 of subsection (a) of this section, such table is amended to
24 read as follows:

Circuits	Number of Judges
District of Columbia	12
First	6
Second	13
Third	14
Fourth	13
Fifth	17
Sixth	16
Seventh	11
Eighth	11
Ninth	28
Tenth	12
Eleventh	12
Federal	12.

1 SEC. 3. DISTRICT JUDGES FOR THE DISTRICT COURTS.

2 (a) IN GENERAL.--The President shall appoint, by and with
3 the advice and consent of the Senate--

4 (1) 1 additional district judge for the northern
5 district of California;

6 (2) 4 additional district judges for the central
7 district of California;

8 (3) 1 additional district judge for the district of
9 Connecticut;

10 (4) 1 additional district judge for the middle
11 district of Florida;

12 (5) 1 additional district judge for the northern
13 district of Illinois;

14 (6) 1 additional district judge for the southern
15 district of Iowa;

16 (7) 1 additional district judge for the southern
17 district of Mississippi;

1 (8) 1 additional district judge for the eastern
2 district of Missouri;

3 (9) 3 additional district judges for the district of
4 New Jersey;

5 (10) 2 additional district judges for the eastern
6 district of New York;

7 (11) 1 additional district judge for the southern
8 district of Ohio;

9 (12) 1 additional district judge for the district of
10 Oregon;

11 (13) 3 additional district judges for the eastern
12 district of Pennsylvania;

13 (14) 1 additional district judge for the eastern
14 district of Tennessee;

15 (15) 2 additional district judges for the northern
16 district of Texas;

17 (16) 1 additional district judge for the eastern
18 district of Texas;

19 (17) 5 additional district judges for the southern
20 district of Texas; and

21 (18) 3 additional district judges for the western
22 district of Texas.

23 (b) EXISTING JUDGESHIPS.--(1) The existing district
24 judgeships for the western district of Arkansas, the northern
25 district of Illinois, the district of Massachusetts, the

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1 western district of New York, the northern district of Ohio,
2 and the western district of Washington authorized by section
3 202(b) of the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeship Act
4 of 1984 (Public Law 98-353; 98 Stat. 347-348) shall, as of
5 the effective date of this Act, be authorized under section
6 133 of title 28, United States Code, and the incumbents in
7 those offices shall hold the office under section 133 of
8 title 28, United States Code, as amended by this Act.

9 (2)(A) The existing two district judgeships for the
10 eastern and western districts of Arkansas (provided by
11 section 133 of title 28, United States Code, as in effect on
12 the day before the effective date of this Act) shall be
13 district judgeships for the eastern district of Arkansas
14 only, and the incumbents of such judgeships shall hold the
15 offices under section 133 of title 28, United States Code, as
16 amended by this Act.

17 (B) The existing district judgeship for the northern and
18 southern districts of Iowa (provided by section 133 of title
19 28, United States Code, as in effect on the day before the
20 effective date of this Act) shall be a district judgeship for
21 the northern district of Iowa only, and the incumbent of such
22 judgeship shall hold the office under section 133 of title
23 28, United States Code, as amended by this Act.

24 (C) The existing district judgeship for the northern,
25 eastern, and western districts of Oklahoma (provided by

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1 section 133 of title 28, United States Code, as in effect on
 2 the day before the effective date of this Act), the occupant
 3 of which has his or her official duty station at Oklahoma
 4 City on the date of enactment of this Act, shall be a
 5 district judgeship for the western district of Oklahoma only,
 6 and the incumbent of such judgeship shall hold the office
 7 under section 133 of title 28, United States Code, as amended
 8 by this Act.

9 (c) TEMPORARY JUDGESHIPS.--The President shall appoint,
 10 by and with the advice and consent of the Senate--

11 (1) 1 additional district judge for the middle
 12 district of Florida;

13 (2) 1 additional district judge for the western
 14 district of Michigan;

15 (3) 1 additional district judge for the district of
 16 Nebraska;

17 (4) 1 additional district judge for the district of
 18 New Mexico;

19 (5) 1 additional district judge for the northern
 20 district of New York;

21 (6) 1 additional district judge for the southern
 22 district of New York;

23 (7) 1 additional district judge for the northern
 24 district of Oklahoma;

25 (8) 1 additional district judge for the eastern

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1 district of Oklahoma;

2 (9) 1 additional district judge for the eastern
3 district of Pennsylvania;

4 (10) 1 additional district judge for the middle
5 district of Tennessee;

6 (11) 1 additional district judge for the eastern
7 district of Virginia; and

8 (12) 1 additional district judge for the southern
9 district of West Virginia.

10 The first vacancy in the office of district judge in each of
11 the judicial districts named in this subsection, occurring 5
12 years or more after the effective date of this Act, shall not
13 be filled.

14 (d) TABLES.--In order that the table contained in section
15 133 of title 28, United States Code, will, with respect to
16 each judicial district, reflect the changes in the total
17 number of permanent district judgeships authorized as a
18 result of subsections (a) and (b) of this section, such table
19 is amended to read as follows:

Districts	Judges
Alabama:	
Northern.....	7
Middle.....	3
Southern.....	3
Alaska.....	3
Arizona.....	8
Arkansas:	
Eastern.....	5
Western.....	2

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California:	
Northern.....	13
Eastern.....	6
Central.....	26
Southern.....	7
Colorado.....	7
Connecticut.....	7
Delaware.....	4
District of Columbia.....	15
Florida:	
Northern.....	3
Middle.....	10
Southern.....	15
Georgia:	
Northern.....	11
Middle.....	3
Southern.....	3
Hawaii.....	3
Idaho.....	2
Illinois:	
Northern.....	22
Central.....	3
Southern.....	3
Indiana:	
Northern.....	4
Southern.....	5
Iowa:	
Northern.....	2
Southern.....	3
Kansas.....	5
Kentucky:	
Eastern.....	4
Western.....	4
Eastern and Western.....	1
Louisiana:	
Eastern.....	13
Middle.....	2
Western.....	6
Maine.....	2
Maryland.....	10
Massachusetts.....	12
Michigan:	
Eastern.....	15
Western.....	4
Minnesota.....	7
Mississippi:	
Northern.....	3
Southern.....	6
Missouri:	

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Eastern.....	6
Western.....	5
Eastern and Western.....	2
Montana.....	3
Nebraska.....	3
Nevada.....	4
New Hampshire.....	2
New Jersey.....	17
New Mexico.....	4
New York:	
Northern.....	4
Southern.....	27
Eastern.....	14
Western.....	4
North Carolina:	
Eastern.....	3
Middle.....	3
Western.....	3
North Dakota.....	2
Ohio:	
Northern.....	11
Southern.....	8
Oklahoma:	
Northern.....	2
Eastern.....	1
Western.....	5
Northern, Eastern, and Western.....	1
Oregon.....	6
Pennsylvania:	
Eastern.....	22
Middle.....	5
Western.....	10
Puerto Rico.....	7
Rhode Island.....	3
South Carolina.....	8
South Dakota.....	3
Tennessee:	
Eastern.....	5
Middle.....	3
Western.....	4
Texas:	
Northern.....	12
Eastern.....	7
Southern.....	18
Western.....	10
Utah.....	4
Vermont.....	2
Virginia:	
Eastern.....	9

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Western.....	4
Washington:	
Eastern.....	3
Western.....	7
West Virginia:	
Northern.....	2
Southern.....	4
Wisconsin:	
Eastern.....	4
Western.....	2
Wyoming.....	2

1 SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

2 There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may
3 be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act,
4 including such sums as may be necessary to provide
5 appropriate space and facilities for the judicial positions
6 created by this Act.

7 SEC. 5. STUDY BY GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE.

8 (a) IN GENERAL.--The Comptroller General of the United
9 States shall review the policies, procedures, and
10 methodologies used by the Judicial Conference of the United
11 States in recommending to the Congress the creation of
12 additional Federal judgeships. In conducting such review the
13 Comptroller General shall, at a minimum, determine the extent
14 to which such policies, procedures, and methodologies--

15 (1) provide an accurate measure of the workload of
16 existing judges;

17 (2) are applied consistently to the various circuit
18 courts of appeals and district courts; and

19 (3) provide an accurate indicator of the need for --

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1 additional judgeships.

2 (b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.--The Comptroller General shall,
3 not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of
4 this Act, report the results of the review conducted under
5 subsection (a) to the Committees on the Judiciary of the
6 House of Representatives and the Senate. The report shall
7 include such recommendations as the Comptroller General
8 considers appropriate for revisions of the policies,
9 procedures, and methodologies used by the Judicial Conference
10 that were reviewed in the report.

11 SEC. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

12 This Act shall take effect on the date of the enactment
13 of this Act.